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NEWSPAPER MICROFILMING PROJECT

TITLE - # UPPER CANADA GAZETTE

DATE - W. 1793 — 1845

OWNER OF ORIGINAL -

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YORK WEEKLY POST, Feb. 22 - Dec. 26, 1821. (PUB. ARCH. CAN.)
UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST, June 7 - Dec. 27, 1828.
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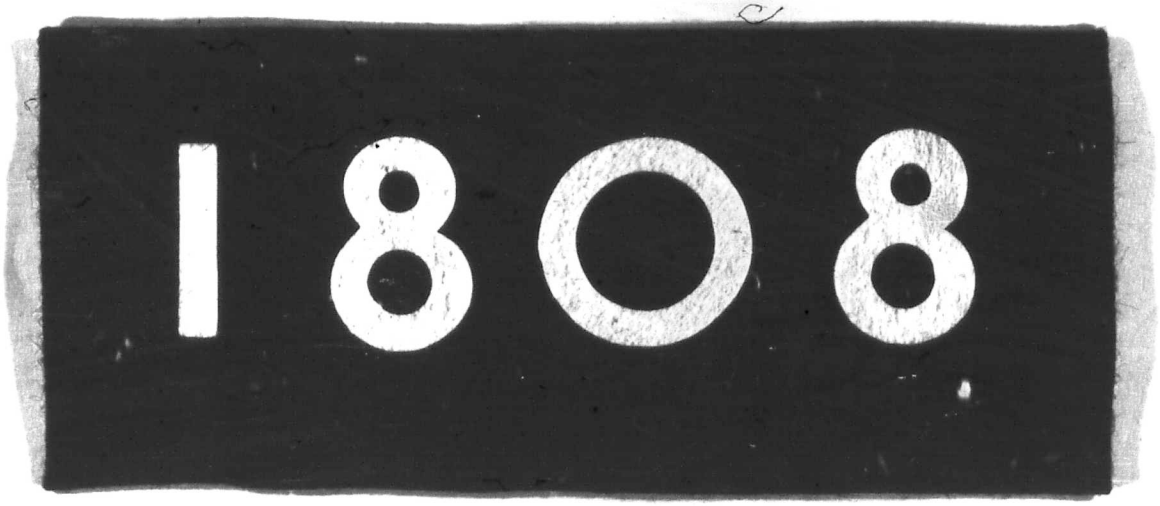
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REEL 3


1808

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 36.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 868] WEDNESDAY JANUARY 6, 1808. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, on the Sixth Day of January to be commenced, held called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-third day of November last, We thot fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Sixth day of January next ensuing," at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twentieth Day of January, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS. There to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of York, this Twenty third Day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Subjects may [illegible] His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM JARVIS S.

Proclamation

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same, respectively, after reciting that an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same respectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the same should be revived and continued—it is enacted that the said act should, from and after the passing of that act, be revived, and the same was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the interest of his majesty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majesty's subjects resident within this province, it hath been ascertained that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after specified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me, in and by the said recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province [illegible] and ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain act passed in the provincial parliament, called in the forty first year of his majesty's reign, entitled "An act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, for the use of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize imported into this province from the United States of America, as are paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and also by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places herein after described and specified, that is to say, the village of St. Joseph, on the island of St. Joseph, and the eastern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north side of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Western District, shall from the Eighteenth day of this present month of May, severally and respectively be and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imported and established by virtue of the said act, to passed in the forty-first year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec.

For Sale

on Reasonable Terms.

LOTS No. 13 and 14 in the Seventh Concession of the Township of HOPE, the property of their Landlords, and the best procurable for particulars, apply to E. SMITH, Esq. of Smith's Creek, the Printers of the Gazette, or the Proprietors at York,

CALEB HUMPHREY

They will be sold together, and an indisputable title given.

York, 29th Oct 1807.

WANTED,

Two COWS lately Calved, or to calve in a short time

Apply at the Printing Office.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

It is certain that intelligence of the death of the King of Spain, and the assassination, or according to some accounts, the imprisonment of the Prince of Asturias, had been received at Lisbon previous to the departure of the vessel which brought the mail. The fact, as we stated yesterday, is announced in several letters. They mention the report, without, however, communicating any circumstances which can enable us to fix the degree of credit to which it may be entitled.

There was a report yesterday that the French and Spaniards were meditating an attack upon Gibraltar.—The Hindostan, which is arrived at Portsmouth, has brought letters, from one of which we make the following extract:

"*Gibraltar, Sept.* 8.

"Since closing this, an order from the court of Madrid has been put in force—to close all communication between the Spanish territory and this garrison. It was to day confidently reported that 25,000 French troops were expected at Algeziras shortly, and that the provisions necessary were already received. I cannot vouch for the truth of it; however, something must be in agitation. My next may probably throw a farther light on the business."

November 8.

Yesterday a considerable number of letters reached town from Gibraltar, Lisbon, and Oporto. We have seen one from an highly respectable authority, in which it is mentioned, that Lucien Bonaparte had been recalled from his retirement at Rome, and had arrived at Paris, where he experienced the most favorable reception from Napoleon. It is well known that Napoleon offered him the crown of Portugal two years ago, and it is highly probable that the present reconciliation and visit to Paris, is connected with a similar offer.

Letters from St. Petersburgh of the 6th ult mention the important circumstance, that Lord Leveson Gower had directed Sir Stephen Sharp to acquaint the British merchants residing in the Russian ports in the Baltic, that, in reply to a proposal of his, Count Romanzoff had informed him, "that he must decline, under the existing circumstances, to enter into any negociation for a renewal of the Treaty of commerce with Great Britain.

November 9.

The Gazette of Saturday contains two orders in council, for issuing Letters of Marque against Denmark and the Italian States under the influence of France.

Government are possessed of late accounts from Madrid, from Mr. Hunter, formerly consul general in Spain, and now commissary for prisoners of war, which are wholly silent on the subject of the reported revolution in Spain.

The object of Mr. Rose's mission we are given to understand, is to propose to America compensation for resigning the colonial carrying trade of France—by suspending our own navigation laws in favor of America, and permitting her to trade unrestrictedly in the produce of our West India islands.

November 10.

A Proclamation is now, we understand, in readiness for his Majesty's signature, declaring France and the whole of her vassal kingdoms in a state of siege, and prohibiting all intercourse with her or them, all vessels into her or their harbors, except of such as have cleared last from a British port, either home or foreign. There have, no doubt, been a variety of points to adjust, and there will, unquestionably, be some few evils arising from the enforcement of the measure. The preponderance of beneficial result to this country, is, we think, too obvious to have required so procrastinated a deliberation: and if petty interests are to be put in competition with national advantages, we can hardly commit one act of hostility against an enemy who would harass, starve, and distress his own subjects and vassals by every act of deprivation, merely to accelerate our ruin.

General Whitelocke was yesterday put under arrest, previous to his taking his trial upon seventeen charges, preferred against him by Sir Samuel Auchmuty.

Mr. G. H. Rose, who is charged with a particular mission to the government of the United States, sailed on Monday (the 9th) from Lymington, in the Statira frigate, for the Chesapeake.

GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

We stop the press to state, that it is this afternoon very generally reported, we know not on what authority, that Ad. Lord Collingwood has taken *Twelve Sail of the Line*, as they were coming out of Cadiz.

Since writing the above, we learn that this intelligence comes as a rumor from William Stuart, to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Their Lordships, however, have no official information on the subject; but, from them, the news was publicly mentioned this day in chancery, by the Lord Chancellor, and great hopes are entertained that it will ultimately turn out to be well founded. *Star.*

LANDING OF LOUIS XVIII.

Louis XVIII and suite landed on Monday at Yarmouth, in consequence of orders to the Collector of the Customs at that port, brought down from the Secretary of State's Office, by Mr. Rose, Mr. Canning's Private Secretary, and the hon. Mr. Bagot. His Majesty landed under the title of the Duke De Lille, by which he will be properly known and addressed during his residence in this country. He was received on shore by the Duke De Bourbon, and several other branches of the Royal Family, who reached Yarmouth on Sunday afternoon. The populace cheered him on his landing. The whole of the family were to leave that place on Monday afternoon, for Gosfield-House, a seat of the Marquis of Buckingham, in Essex, which the noble owner has offered for the residence and accommodation of this illustrious visitor and his suite.

A proclamation, it is said, will be signed by his Majesty either this day or to-morrow, (some expect it will appear in this night's Gazette) declaring France and every other country under her controul and influence, in a state of siege, prohibiting all intercourse with her or them, and forbidding all ships to enter her or their harbors, except such as have cleared last from a port in Great Britain, or a port in the colonies belonging to Great Britain.

Thus whilst Bonaparte is boasting his decree against our Commerce will reduce us to solicit Peace, he will find that to far from being daunted by his decrees, or dismayed by his menaces, we boldly meet him with a measure of great vigour and decision, cut him off from all intercourse with three quarters of the globe, and say, that he shall receive none of the commodities and produce of the East Indies or the West, of Asia, of America, or of Africa, unless he consents to receive them from us.

We feel great pleasure in announcing to the public the safe arrival of the homeward bound East India fleet, under convoy of the Africa, of 64 guns. They passed Portsmouth last night, and we have no doubt reached the Downs early this morning. The fleet left St. Helena on the 30 of September.

November 11.

All friendly communications between Portugal and Britain has now finally terminated. His Majesty's brig Raleigh, of 18 guns, arrived at Plymouth from Oporto, has brought with her a proclamation issued by the Portuguese government, for shutting the ports of that country against our trade. The convoy, under the Lively frigate, which sailed from the Tagus on the 18th ult. has on board most of the British merchants and their families. And at Oporto the whole of the British property had been embarked, the greater part in Portuguese bottoms. These vessels were expected to sail on the 22d inst. under convoy of his Majesty's ship Lavinia.

That Portugal has concluded an amicable arrangement with France, at the expence of entering entirely into the views and wishes of Bonaparte against this country. When the Townshend packet left Lisbon, thirteen thousand Portugal troops were expected in the capital, intended, as was generally supposed, to carry into effect the order for the embarkation of the British merchants. And from communications that had taken place between the Prince Regent and Lord Strangford, it had been judged expedient to station the Raven brig off the Bar to prevent any of our vessels from entering the Tagus. In addition to this we have heard that accounts were yesterday received at the Admiralty, stating that batteries were erecting by the Portuguese for the avowed purpose of excluding the English.—Lord Strangford and Mr. Gambier still remained at Lisbon when the Townshend sailed; it was supposed they would come home in the Raven as soon as Portugal was entirely cleared of British property and persons.

The homeward bound fleet from Oporto, under convoy of the Boadicea, amounting to thirty two sail, part of which were from Newfoundland, passed up the Channel on Sunday last.

We have from the first moment that the idea was broached, discredited the Britannia intention of the court of Portugal to emigrate to the Brazils. It now appears that our scepticism was well founded, and that the Prince Regent, instead of planning a romantic embarkation to South America, has been making prudent arrangements with Bonaparte to secure his quiet stay in Portugal. That a good and perfect understanding has all along subsisted between our Ally and our Enemy on this subject, appears pretty plain, from the march of the French troops being so long delayed. This measure, though often talked of, has never been put in force; and yet had any doubt existed in the mind of Bonaparte as to the compliance of Portugal with his wishes, the most shallow politician must have seen that the necessity of prompt coercion was resolved on. It is now stated, in the last accounts from Lisbon, that a French army was not at all expected in Portugal.

That the greater part, if not the whole, of the British property has been saved, is a fortunate event, for which we are solely indebted to the generosity of the Prince Regent. In his negociations with France he must have attended to the interests of this country in a particular manner—a circumstance entitling him to our warmest gratitude; which feeling will not be lessened by reflecting on the total want either of precaution or exertion in our behalf manifested by ministers.

Sir Sidney Smith arrived at Falmouth on Monday, and immediately proceeded to hoist his flag on board of the London, of 98 guns, in Cawsand Bay. It is said that government have given orders to take up above 1000 tons of shipping for the use of the troops attached to this expedition.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

A report, (semi official) prevails, that Admiral Purvis has captured 12 sail of the line of the Spanish fleet, on its way to the Tagus, to take possession of the Portuguese navy.

An order in council is in the Gazette of Tuesday last, declaring the whole of the ports of France, Italy, Holland, and all under the influence of France, in a state of Blockade, which will be rigorously enforced.

Boston, Dec. 14.

Capt. Gray, in the brig Dolphin, arrived on Saturday from Lisbon, brings accounts from that place to Oct. 24.—Capt. Gray reports, that a few days before he left Lisbon, a rumour was prevalent, said to come by the way of Gibraltar, that an engagement had taken place between an English and French and Spanish fleet, in which the latter were entirely defeated. This report, with a similar one received in England on the 10th Nov. renders it highly probable that a great naval action has been recently fought; but whether it be the English fleet under Ad. Purvis, on the Cadiz station, or by Ad. Collingwood, in the Mediterranean, time must unfold.

Something Extraordinary.—It is said General Turreau has entered a formal protest against any pacification between the United States and Great Britain.

New-York, Dec 7.

The prospect thickens.—The following is extracted from a letter received by a merchant of this city, by the Calypso.

Bordeaux, Oct 16.

"Wm. Lee, Esq. American Consul in this city has received a letter from Gen. Armstrong, desiring him to advise all masters of vessels to quit this port in as short a time as possible. The like advice, it is said, has been given to the Consuls at the other sea ports.—*Bonaparte will have no neutrals*—America will have to fight for or against him."

Washington, Dec 8.

"You may, perhaps, be anxious to know how far the news which has lately been published by the government paper here is true. The following is the result of my enquiries, and I think I may assure you it is correct.

The British government have objected indeed refused, to blend the subject of impressment, with the affair of the Chesapeake, and they consider the act of the President in prohibiting British ships of war from supplies, &c &c. as diminishing the amount of reparation due from the unauthorized attack on the Chesapeake. A minister is certainly coming out to settle this affair exclusively, and the other points may be considered afterwards.

The principle of search of national ships is not contended for by the British government, and Berkeley's conduct is disavowed; the minister explicitly denying that he had any right to determine on hostility even admitting that the previous acts of our own government might have justified such a step in his sovereign.

The President and the officers of government must have spread the alarm of war; but I cannot persuade myself that the people will rush on themselves into a war on such grounds as are now held."

The York Gazette.

YORK, JANUARY 6, 1808

Governor's House,
6th January 1808.

There will be a Ball and Supper at the Government House, on Her Majesty's Birth Day; for such Ladies and Gentlemen who have presented to the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Gore.

The Ball will commence at Nine o'Clock.

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

The Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the members of the Agricultural and Commercial Society, that he has withdrawn himself from that Society, & that his secession would not have been accompanied with reluctance, were it not connected with the displeasure of one of the most respectable members of the institution.—Upon leaving it, he has the pleasing reflection of having produced to the Society the model of a machine, which upon the most simple and self-evident principles of mechanism & elemental power, and at an expence not exceeding two pounds, will, with the attendance of one man, perform the labour of twenty, by any known manual process in the preparation of hemp.—On entering the Society, it was upon the broad and beneficent principle of promoting improvements in the Culture & preparation of that article, an object of the utmost magnitude and importance to this Province, and the fountain from whence we flow, but when he reviewed the progress of a patronage assumed for an invidious purpose, & ending in an act of piracy, he felt himself, as a member of that Society, and on a variety of grounds, at liberty to mention the depredation. J. CAMERON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, to a respectable Mercantile House in Albany, dated 14th Dec.

"This afternoon the officers of the Revenge came up in a pilot-boat: they had dispatches from Mr Munroe and Mr Armstrong, which were immediately sent off to the seat of government. The officers have mentioned that Bonaparte declared to Mr Armstrong, *that America shall not remain neutral*, and they have permitted the printers to publish it on their authority.

"The news by the Brutus, which left England two days after the Revenge, states, that a Proclamation, declaring all the ports of France and its dependencies in a state of blockade, was expected to appear the day after."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman now at Washington, to the editor of the Freeman's Journal, dated December 8.

"The house of representatives were yesterday several hours in conclave, on a message from the president, understood, out of doors, to relate to our affairs with Great Britain. Nothing is suffered to transpire, but it is believed that there is no ground for new alarm. I know at least one member, who had formed an opinion before the dispatches came to hand, that as matters now stood, if we should have war, it would be our own faults; and I am happy to assure you that his opinion, instead of being weakened by the dispatches, has been completely confirmed."

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

YORK, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Trustees for the Public Schools in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

Eastern District.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderson,
Joseph Anderson,
John Cryslet,
Alexander M'Millan, Esquires.

District of Johnstown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Esquires.

Midland District.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joseph Forsyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fisher,
Phillip Dorland, Esquires.

District of Newcastle.

Asa Burnham,
Jeremiah Sooper,
Ezra Smith, senr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
Timothy Thompson,
John Bleeker, Esquires.

Home District.

Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Esquires.

District of Niagara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickson,
Roger Hale Sheaffe,
Thomas Clarke Esquires,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Esquires.

District of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Simon Ryerse,
Joseph Ryerse,
William Hutchinson,
Thomas Welch,
John Colquhoun,
Daniel Springer, Esquires.

Western District.

The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintosh,
John Askin, Senior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Esquires.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JACKSON.

For Sale,

FOUR Hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Blenheim, and District of London, being Lots No. 4 in the Fourth, and No 5 in the Fifth Concessions. These Lands are of superior quality and well watered, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given.—Application to be made to the Printers.

York 29th Dec. 1807.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

York, 21st December, 1807.

HOUSE DESTROYED } NOTICE is hereby given, that a
To Wit } Court of General Quarter Sessions
of the Peace for this District, will
be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York,
on Tuesday the twenty sixth day of January next, precisely
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which all Justices of the
Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and
Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, & then and there perform
their several Duties, with their Rolls, Records, and other
Memoranda, to and perform to do there, as such respectively
should rather subscribe them, to be then and there.

WILLIAM M'DONELL, Sheriff.

COME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the Humber, about [illegible] marked M [illegible] of different sizes and [illegible] which [illegible] paying charges may have them, by applying to the subscriber.

B. DAVIS.

To the Public.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they have opened the House lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Hamilton, as a House of Entertainment. Having provided themselves with excellent Liquors and good Cooks, their own assiduous exertions will be added to render such gentlemen as honor them with their custom, reasonably and agreeably accommodated. From their endeavors to fit up the house in a convenient and comfortable manner, and from the attention they will devote to deserve public patronage, they flatter themselves that they will experience a liberal share of it,

THOMAS DEARY.
JOHN CAMPBELL.

*** Their Stabling, Provender, and attendance upon Horses, they flatter themselves will be such as to give perfect satisfaction.

York, 1st Dec. 1807.

NOTICE.

PERSONS taking Hats of any description from the Subscriber's Manufactory, will please leave their orders at the Store of Mr. Thos. Hamilton in York—The earliest attention will be paid. SAMUEL JACKSON.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers persons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waste Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themselves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office, for a Location of such Lands, and have also neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waste Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner shall by himself or Agent (if not privileged) state in his Petition as hereto-fore that in case the same should be favorably answered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of such Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majesty to be charged on the Patent and for the Survey of the said Lands. And that no Petition from any such person as aforesaid, shall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the said Statement being inserted therein.

and, That every Petitioner as aforesaid, shall within four days from the date of the said Order in Council in his favor, by himself or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the before-mentioned Fees, without which no Grant of the said Lands shall be obtained by virtue of such order.

3d. That after the said Receipts shall be delivered as aforesaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he shall give the party in whose favor the Order in Council is made, an attested copy of the same, together with an attested copy of the said Receipt.

4th. That the attested copies of the said order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat shall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the said Lands, addressed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon shall, at the desire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permission of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the said order in Council specified, & make out a description of the same

5th. That the said description of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he shall engross the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the same to be perfected (unless where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the space of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the said description,

6th. That U. E. Loyalists, the sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists and Military claimants, shall be subject to the above mentioned regulations, except to such regulations as respect the payment of Fees,

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1. 1807.

FOR SALE,

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townshend, with a stream of Water running through the same; the Land is of good quality, will be sold on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given. Application to be made to the Printer.

York, 5th September, 1807.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold or Let and immediate possession given;

THAT elegant and commodious House and Lot in the Town of York, advantageously situated on the road leading to the Garrison.—The valuable property belongs to the Estate of the late WILLIAM WEEKES, Esquire, deceased; the terms will be made easy to purchasers by paying part of the purchase money on taking possession, and giving such further security for the residue, as the subscriber may approve of.—Any person or persons inclined to purchase the said premises, are requested to give their proposals in writing to Wm. Allan, Esq. on or before the 15th inst.—and all those indebted to said Estate, are once more earnestly called upon to make payment to D'Arcy Boulton, junr. Esq. at York, or to

JOHN MACKAY.
Acting Executor.

Niagara, 5th Oct. 1807

FOUND fettered in a place in the neighbourhood of the town, a horse of a dun daughter. Supposed to have been taken away one evening the last [illegible] to be had upon proving, may have the same by applying to the subscriber, and paying the expence of advertising, by applying to the subscriber.

ALEX. WOOD

York, 16th July, 1807.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of Hops, also Barley of good quality, for which a liberal price will be given. Application to be made to Joseph and George Shaw, Brewers at York.

York, Nov. 15, 1807.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber, about the latter end of October last, a large dark bay horse, about eight years old, marked with the mail of a cross on both his fore legs, by being hobbled. Whosoever will give information where said horse may be found, shall receive a reward of five dollars on application to JOHN EDGELL, or the printers of the York Gazette.

Dec. 10, 1807.

To be Let,

THE House belonging to the late Attorney General Mr. White—lately occupied by Mr. Chief Justice Allcock, in good condition for the immediate reception of a tenant, having been occupied by a family who has taken good care of the premises.—Enquiry to be made of the executor Mr. Russell, respecting the rent—and the House may be seen by application to Mr. Howard, who at present resides on the premises, and will retire to a tenant to make room for a tenant.

York, 25th, Oct.

FOR SALE,

THE Lot and House now occupied by the subscriber as a Dwelling House and Printing Office. The reasons which induce him to offer the premises for sale, will induce him to sell them much below their real or value.

J. CAMERON

York, 17th Oct. 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 48, East side of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres; the soil and situation are excellent. For particulars, enquire of Mr. Adrian Marlet, Bertier, or to the Printer of the Gazette.

York, 3d Sept. 1807.

STRAYED,

FROM the premises of the subscriber in Windham 2 gray four year old colts, one horsed, the other backed and white faced, any person who will return them, or give information where they may be found, will be reasonably rewarded by

A. DE. FARCY.

York, 15th Dec. 1807.

SCHEDULE of LANDS *belonging to the Estate of the late Wm. Weekes, Esq.*

150 acres, being lot No. 79, in the 1st. concession of the Township of Whitchurch, in the County of York, Home District, purchased of Charles Fathers.

200 acres, Lot No. 26, in the 5th concession of Vaughan, Home District, purchased of John Tuckerock.

198 acres, Lot No. 11, in Dunwich, Suffolk, Western district, purchased of Mathaniah Tulip.

200 acres, 6 & 18, in the 1st and 2d concessions, County of York, Home District, purchased of Francis Burke.

100 acres, Lot No. 30, first concession Township of Dunwich, District of London, purchased of Isiah Skinner.

200 acres, Lots 32 & 33, broken front 4th range, Scarboro', County of York, Home District, purchased of Dorcas Kendrick.

200 acres, No. 20, seventh concession, Montague, District Johnstown, purchased of John Cameron.

100 acres, No. 10, fourth concession, Markham, County of York, purchased of Peter Linderman

100 acres, No. 24, fourth concession, Markham, County of York, purchased of Wm. Berry

300 acres, No. 21, fourth concession Markham, County of York, purchased of John Geo. Wendish.

1 gore of an acre, No. 10 north side King Street, Town of York, East Riding of the County of York, purchased of Wm Dumont

200 acres, No. 23, Township of Markham purchased of Jacob Ehers.

1 acres, No. 3 & 4 on South side Town of York, Newgate Street, purchased of Robert Franklin.

No. 5, South side Hospital Street, purchased of Daniel Yarn.

No. 5, South side Hospital Street, Town of York, purchased of Richard Sharp.

N B. The Government Deeds for the foregoing Lands being amongst the papers of the late Mr. Weekes, it is not improbable but that some of the Lands have been disposed of, and that others do not belong to the Estate; information upon the subject will be thankfully received. Proposals from persons wishing to purchase, must be made to Wm. ALLAN, Esq. at York, or JOHN MACKAY, Niagara, in writing.

York, 10th June, 1807.

FOR SALE,

To pay of Incumbrances

A LARGE Commodious House in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot opposite; Fifteen Thousand Acres of Land in the County of Lincoln, near Lake Erie, Nine Thousand Acres of Land in the County of Whitby, One Thousand Acres in the Township of Markham and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 3rd June, 1807.

N. B. If not previously sold, the above House will be let from the First day of August next.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Bank Conveyances, Mortgages, Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Arbitration Bonds, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform those Customers to whom he has supplied Goods, that his wants for Grain or Cash are pressing. He therefore hopes that Notes will be punctually paid him, without his being obliged to apply personally.

JOSEPH SHAW.

Yonge Street, 15th Oct. 1807.

Lands For Sale,

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms, viz.

Lots No. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 in the 8th Concession of Whitby, containing 200 Acres each.

North half of 25 in the 1st Concession of Whitby, containing 100 Acres.

Lot No. 14 in the 2d Concession of Whitby, containing 200 Acres.

Lot No. 24 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, containing 200 Acres.

Lot No. 25 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, containing 200 Acres.

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LONDON, Nov. 11.

The letters by the Townshend packet from Lisbon, were delivered out this morning. She sailed on the 21st ult. At the time of her sailing the Royal Family remained at Lisbon: a large body of Portuguese troops, some letters state 25,000, had been ordered from the interior to keep the populace quiet. A considerable ferment existed, and provisions were beginning to grow scarce. The measure of ordering troops from the interior, had been reported to, according to the intelligence brought by a passenger, in consequence of the discovery of a plot to assassinate the Prince Regent and the Ministers, and to corrupt the troops. A Frenchman, who had been long employed in the police at Lisbon, is said to have been detected in endeavouring to seduce the Portuguese soldiery, upwards of 2000 of whom he had brought over to his designs. The troops were therefore ordered from the interior, and general consternation pervaded the court and capital.

No French troops had entered Portugal at the departure of the packet, but it is stated that a division of Spanish troops had arrived at Badajos, on its way to Portugal, and that 60,000 French, under the command of General Junot, had entered Spain for the same destination. The report of the death of the king of Spain is unfounded.

The Lively frigate sailed four days before the packet, with a fleet of about 50 sail for England—nearly the whole of the English merchants, with their property, are on board this fleet.

The Captain of the packet received an order if he should fall in with the Auckland, or any other packet, to direct them not to enter the Tagus. The ports were expected to be shut on the 25th ult.

The Cartaret and Cornwallis packets arrived from Malta and Gibraltar. On the 4th of last month Lord Collingwood returned with his squadron to Malta.

On the 16th, nine sail of Russian ships of the line and a frigate, arrived at Gibraltar.

Sixteen hundred of the German Infantry, and about 500 of the German Cavalry, remain on board the transports in the Downs, under orders for Portsmouth.

It is said that the report of Sir Samuel Auchmuty being about to prefer charges against General Whitelocke, is unfounded. However that may be, the public require that an investigation should take place.

In consequence of the order for Letters of Marque and Reprisals issued against Denmark, the Danish seamen are now considered prisoners of war, and are in that character detained at all the ports of the United Kingdom. About 150 Captains and Mates of Danish merchantmen attended yesterday at the Alien Office, and were sent on their parole to Reading.

A dreadful carnage has taken place in Africa among some of the principal tribes there. From all we have been enabled to learn, it appears that one of the Chiefs, a very rich and powerful Prince, of the tribe of the Affenties, died, and in conformity with the custom was buried, and a large portion of his treasure deposited in his grave. The Chief of another Tribe found means to approach the tomb, from whence he stole the money; the violation was discovered—the thief was pursued, who it was discovered had taken refuge with another Chief, with whom he had shared the booty, and these two were joined by a third. These three tribes were followed by the party aggrieved, with a very large army. One of the offending parties proceeded to the English fort of Anamaboe, where 7000 women and children had previously taken shelter: the fort was attacked by the Affenties, in the defence of which 1700 of them were killed. They were afterwards informed that the Chief of the tribe of whom they were in search had escaped to Cape Coast Castle, for which place they instantly commenced their march, and on their arrival there, he was given up by the Governor, with whom they separated on the most friendly terms, and proceeded again in search of the other offenders, carrying fire and murder through the whole of the country through which they passed. When at Cape Coast, they had proceeded about 600 miles from their native country, and it is said, that in the course of the march not less than from 30 to 40,000 persons had fallen victims to their ferocity.

November 12

A proclamation has been issued at Gibraltar, in pursuance of the one recently made by the court of Madrid. It commands all subjects of Spain instantly to quit the garrison: and prohibits the stay of any foreigners whatever, but under certain restrictions.

A private letter from Heisingburgh, mentions, that Russia had threatened to march an army through Finland, if the King of Sweden persisted in carrying on the war.

The Treaty of Tilsit is again said to be very unpopular in St. Petersburgh.

Dispatches have been received from his excellency Lord Granville Leveson Gower, our Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburgh. It is supposed that they are of the most interesting nature, as a cabinet council assembled at a late hour at the foreign office, to deliberate on their contents.

2 o'clock P. M. We have just seen letters from Bilboa, which state that no French troops had entered Spain, and that none were expected. These letters are totally silent on the reported death of the King of Spain.

Letters from Badajoz furnish the important intelligence that in consequence of an arrangement concluded between the Prince Regent and Bonaparte, the sea-ports of Portugal are immediately to be garrisoned by Spaniards.—They enter under the name of the Auxiliary Army of Portugal.

TUNIS, *July* 25.

In the month of June, 1806, the Bey of Tunis tired of the dependence which the Dey of Algiers imposed on him, took the resolution to free himself from the yoke, and to avenge the Tunisians of the injuries the Algerines caused them the year before, when the latter took Tunis and decapitated the Bey. An article of the treaty at that time concluded, obliged the Tunisians to Demolish the fortresses on the frontiers; but the Bey immediately set about repairing them; at the same time he established two camps on the frontiers of the two Regencies, and having discovered that some of his subjects corresponded with the Bey of Constantine, he caused nine to be arrested, one of whom had his head cut off, and the other eight received a thousand strokes of a stick, and the envoy of the Bey of Constantine was banished the country. At the same time the Bey of Tunis declared that he had no hostile view, and that he only meant to secure his independence.

On this information, the Dey of Algiers assembled an army, under pretence of reducing some rebels to obedience, but shortly declared his real intentions, and in the beginning of July his troops begun their march to attack the Tunisian states. The Tunisian army was commanded by Mustapha, surnamed the Englishman, formerly Bey of Constantine, but obliged to fly from Algiers, and take refuge at Tunis. The Dey of Algiers, before his came to the last extremity, proposed as conditions of peace, that he should pay a large sum of money, and that Mustapha and his son should be delivered up to him. At first, there were some negociations entered into; but at the end of August war was definitively declared.—Two Algerine corsairs attacked a Tunisian vessel, in sight of Algiers, but the latter escaped through her superiority of Sailing.—Things remained, notwithstanding, in the same state, each party cementing himself with making preparations, until the beginning of January, 1807; when two Algerine frigates commenced the blockade of the harbor of Tunis. Notwithstanding the Tunisians threatened with a numerous army, to attack Constantine, whose new Bey, with all his family, had been murdered, the expedition was retarded from day to day, and a great number of Arabs joined the Tunisian army, which amounted to 40,000. The Cherifs of Constantine entered into a negociation; and the Dey of Algiers, uneasy at its progress, and harrassed by the rebels of Oran, made some offers of accommodation about the end of March; but the danger daily becoming more pressing, he detached, on the 2d of April, a reinforcement for the army; and at the same time four vessels, laden with artillery, sailed for Bonne.

The Tunisians laid siege to Constantine, but experienced an unexpected resistance, and nearly the whole of the advanced guard of the Tunisians were made prisoners. The cowardice of the Agas, and a sudden panic seizing the Tunisians, obliged them at last to raise the siege, and retire in the greatest disorder, pursued by the united troops of Algiers and Constantine. The Dey of Algiers caused this victory to be celebrated with the greatest pomp, and announced his intention of making the Regency of Tunis a fourth province of Algiers, and created a new Bey for that city, which he considered already conquered.—In the mean time the Bey of Tunis assembled the remainder his forces, and gave the command to the keeper of his Seals, with orders to give battle to the Algerines, which he did on the 14th of July, in which the Algerines were completely beaten; all their artillery, baggage, flores, 130 tents, and 4000 camels, fell into the hands of the Tunisians.—The greater part of the Algerine army were composed of Turks, and taken prisoners. The extreme heat of the weather prevented the Tunisians recommencing the siege of Constantine; but they are preparing for the enterprize with great prospect of success, the Algerine power being so much reduced, as to require a length of time to recover from its disasters.

New-York, Dec. 12.

The Charleston Courier of Dec. 2, says, "Capt. Cottin, of brig Eliza, which arrived from Congo on Monday last, reports, that 15 days ago, he was boarded by the Lilly, British ship of war, 20 days from England for Antigua, and treated with marked politeness. They informed Capt. C. that there had been a very great probability of a war between Great Britain and the United States, but that it had been amicably arranged, otherwise he would have been a good prize. The *seamen's protections* were not asked for, nor the smallest trouble given. The Lilly heretofore has rendered herself conspicuous in her conduct towards the Americans.

Dec. 15.

The following is an extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Paris, dated Oct. 24, 1807.

"It has been currently reported and generally believed here within a few days past, that the Emperor has asserted that he shall consider all nations who have a Minister in London, as his enemies, and treat them accordingly. How much confidence is to be placed in this report I cannot say.

It is is true, it will soon be publicly known."

A court martial has been summoned by the Secretary of the Navy for the trial of Commodore Barron.

It is stated from Washington, that Congress are about investing the President with power to suspend the non-importation act, if, in his opinion, the state of our relations with England should require such a measure.

December 18.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in Amsterdam, to their correspondents in Philadelphia, dated Oct. 16.—"The Consul of the United States has requested the departure of all the American vessels here to be hastened as much as possible—it is feared matters between France and the United States, are not on a friendly footing."

The Prince of Peace has caused to be published in the Gazette of Madrid, a notice of which the following is an extract:

"The ship la Plata, belonging to the Philippine company, and commanded by D. J. Monteverde, going from Manilla to Lima, has discovered, the 18th Feb. 1806, a group of Islands, the most southern of which as situated about 9 degrees 27 minutes of north latitude, 168 degrees 5 minutes of longitude, to the eastward of Cadiz. These islands, 29 in number, occupy a space of 40 leagues from N E to S W and are separated by channels one or two leagues wide; they are low, and are intersected by forests and rivulets. Their inhabitants are of the most pacific disposition—they are tall and well made, robust and agile. Their complexion is of an olive colour, their noses flat, and their hair black and curled, but rather long.

Expedition against Manilla.—We have been favored with an extract of a letter from Batavia, dated July 25th, 1807, to a gentleman in this city, stating that dispatches had been received by the government at Batavia from Temar, of a large fleet of 60 sail of British men of war and transports, with 20,000 land forces on board, having sailed by, supposed to be intended against the Island of Manilla. The fleet was fitted out at Bengal and Calcutta.—*U. S. Gazette, Philadelphia.*

William Wood, Esq. is appointed to succeed Gabriel Wood, as his Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul, for the port of Baltimore—and the President of the United States has been pleased by his Exequator under the seal of the United States, to recognize him as such.

The York Gazette.

YORK, JANUARY 13, 1808

Government House,

6th January, 1808.

There will be a Ball and Supper at the Government House, on her Majesty's Birth Day; for such Ladies and Gentlemen who have been presented to the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Gore.

The Ball will commence at Nine o'Clock.

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

By the Information of the Public.

York, 12th Jan. 1808.

THE first Mail from Lower Canada is arrived, and the Letters are ready to be delivered by

W. ALLAN,
Deputy Post Master.

N. B. The times fixed for the Mails to be dispatched from Montreal during the season, together with the probable time of its arrival here, and any other information necessary for the public, will be inserted hereafter.

THE subscribers request all those indebted to them for the Gazette and Office Work, to settle their accounts immediately.

JOHN CAMERON,
JO. N BENNETT.

N. B. Such persons as wish to pay in Country Produce are referred to Mr. St. George's Store.

1 York, 13th January, 1808.

THE subscriber requests all persons in any wise indebted to him, to pay their accounts to himself or to the Solicitor General. If this notice is not complied with in the course of six weeks, he will sue without distinction.

*** He offers his House for sale on the most reasonable terms.—One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a credit of three years given for the remainder.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 13th Jan.

Doctor E. Tolman having appointed the subscriber his attorney to collect his debts in the town and county of York, now calls upon his debtors of every description for immediate payment.

JOHN CAMERON.

*** Grain of good quality will be taken in payment.

Beef-Steak & Beer House.

THE subscriber informs the [illegible] and the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment, next door east of Mr Hunt's, where his friends will be served with refreshing, in good order, on the shortest notice, and at a cheap rate. He will furnish the best Strong Beer at 8 pence N Y Currency per quart, if drank in his house, and at 6d. or 6d. N. Y Currency per gallon, if taken out. As he intends to keep a constant supply of racked Beer, with a view not to injure the health of his customers, and for which he will have to pay cash, the very small profits at which he offers it to sell, will put it out of his power to give credit, nor he hopes none will be asked.

N. B. He will immediately have entertainment for Man and Horse.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, 12th Jan 1808.

Sales at Auction.

ON Monday the 18th instant, at one o'clock, P. M. will be sold at Thos. Molley's Auction-Room, a young Horse of 5 years old, an excellent Cariole, arranged for a single horse or pair abreast, also a Cart and Harnels.—The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

For Sale,

FOUR Hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Blenheim, and District of London, being Lots No. 4 in the Fourth, and No. 5 in the Fifth Concessions. These Lands are of a superior quality and well watered, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given.—Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 29th Dec. 1807.

KINGSTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general for past favors, and begs leave to inform them, that he is removed to that large and commodious house opposite the Court-House, where he solicits a continuance of their patronage.

The house is conveniently fitted up for strangers, with good dashing, and strict attention will be given.

ROBERT WALKER.

Kingston, Nov. 1, 1807.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Trustees for the Purposes of the Schools in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the 4th Session of the Legislature, viz.

Eastern District.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderson,
Joseph Anderson,
John Cryfler,
Alexander M'Millan, Esquires.

District of Johnstown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bolton, Esquires.

Midland District.

The Hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joseph Forsyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fisher,
Philip Dorland, Esquires.

District of Newcastle.

Asa Burnham,
Leonard Snyder,
Elias Smith, Senr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
Timothy Thompson,
John Bleeker, Esquires.

Home District.

Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout Esquires.

District of Niagara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Clous,
William Dickson,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Esquires.

District of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Simon Ryerse,
Joseph Ryerson,
William Hutchinson,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Esquires.

Western District.

The Honourable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintosh,
John Askin, Senior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Esquires.

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

Notice.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful thanks to his friends and customers, for their patronage and support of him as a Baker, and informs them, that he will for the present, discontinue the baking business. He requests all such as are indebted to him, to come forward and settle with him in four weeks from this date, as the urgency of his affairs, will oblige him after that time, to sue without distinction.

FRANCOIS BEAUCOUR.

York 14th Dec. 1807.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has at present, one run of Stones going in his Grist Mill on the Great Humber, and hopes in a short time to have a second pair. He flatters himself, that from his exertions to establish manufacturing Mills, (foreseeing so much wanted by this neighborhood, his support will be liberal, and that he will give the most general satisfaction, as he will employ none but experienced and confidential workmen. He has at present a considerable quantity of Lumber and Boards on hand and will be happy to receive orders for their articles, which he will execute with thanks and punctuality; for the present he requests them to be handed to the Store-keeper at the Humber, or left with the Printing Office in York.

WILLIAM COOPER.

Humber, Dec. 18, 1807.

Canadian Courant Extraordinary,
MONTREAL, *Jan. 5th.*

We received this afternoon, a handbill printed at Burlington on the 1st inst. containing the following news of the first importance.

EMBARGO!

"MIDDLEBURY, *Dec.* 31.

"A gentleman has just arrived here in three days from Boston, bringing a paper of that town, which contains an act of Congress laying an Embargo. As this is of great importance, I have inclosed a copy for your information."

An Act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States, That an Embargo be and hereby is laid on all ships and vessels in the ports and places within the limits of the United States, cleared or not cleared, bound to any foreign port or place; and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel bound to such foreign port or place, except vessels under the immediate direction of the President of the United States; and that the President be authorised to give such instructions to the officers of the Revenue and of the Navy and Revenue Cutters of the United States, as shall appear best adapted for carrying the same into effect. Provided, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to prevent the departure of any foreign ship or vessel, either in ballast, or with the goods, wares and merchandize on board of such foreign ship or vessel, when notified of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of this act, no vessel, having on board goods, wares, or merchandize, shall be allowed to depart from one port of the United States, to another within the same, unless the master, owner, consignee or factor of such vessel, shall first give bond with one or more sureties to the Collector of the District from which she is bound to depart, in a sum of double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the said goods, wares and merchandize, shall be relanded in some port in the United States, dangers of the seas excepted; which bond and also a certificate from the collector where the same may be relanded, shall, by the collectors respectively, be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. All armed vessels possessing public commissions from any foreign power, are not to be considered as liable to the Embargo laid by this act.

OUR ADMINISTRATION

A letter from a member of Congress to the editor of the N. Y. Evening Post, dated Dec. 19th, observes,

"Yesterday we received a message from the president of a confidential nature. We immediately closed our doors, and they are still closed.—Of course I am not permitted to inform you either what the President has communicated to us, or what we have done in consequence of it. But I may be permitted to tell you we are doing no good—I fear we are about to plunge the nation into the most dreadful calamities, unnecessarily and wantonly.—I am now more than ever persuaded that there is too much *French Influence* and it is well that those who succumb to it, should act in *secret*—this is the reason why we sit with closed doors—Our deliberations no more require secrecy than when we were debating on the subject of fortifications—nay, we are, in my opinion, violating the great rights of the people, by sitting at this moment with closed doors. I object to you in terms sufficiently strong, my abhorrence of what we are doing, and the manner in which we are doing it.

Latest from Washington.

Mr. Munroe arrived at Norfolk on Saturday.—Letters have been received from him by members of Congress since his arrival. It is rumored that Mr. Rose, the British Envoy, is coming up the Bay.

What measures Congress will adopt in this alarming and perilous crisis, it remains yet to be seen. To avert the impending danger and provide an effectual security for our rights against the belligerent powers, will require all the wisdom of the government. To them the community look for direction and support. They will be held responsible for their measures in this critical moment; and great and awful is that responsibility.

It appears by several letters inserted in the Burlington Centinel of January 1st, that Dr. Bullus had arrived in the Revenge from England and France, with dispatches from Gen. Armstrong, &c.—The ideas of the writers of the several letters appear to be extremely at variance—one letter states, that there was an appearance that Mr. Jefferson and his party, of which Mr. Madison is the principal, were determined on a war with Great Britain.

Another letter remarks, "It is rumored here that these dispatches give information of Bonaparte's intention that his decree shall be inforced in its utmost rigor, and further, that there shall no longer be any neutral nation; that in case we will join him in a war against Great Britain, he will guarantee to us *the cession of Canada and Nova Scotia* at a general peace; that instead of interceding in our behalf at the Spanish court for the Floridas, he has secured them to himself, ostensibly to enable him the better to recover St. Domingo, but in truth more effectually to annoy us."

Upon the whole it appears, that the crisis has arrived, that the United States will find it very difficult any longer to maintain their neutrality—that the Administration of that country are hostile to Great Britain and partial to France, is too evident to admit of a doubt—but yet the *great body* of the people must be almost ruined by a war with Great Britain.

As it relates to us—we surely ought to be on the alert—and it must rouse the spirit and resentment of every loyal, honest Canadian—that he is to be bartered and exchanged like sheep or horses, by the "*Infamous Usurper of the Throne of the Louises and the Henrys, and the Murderer of the last hopes of the Illustrious House of Condé:*"

Halifax, Dec. 10.

Gov. Wentworth, in his speech to the Legislature on Tuesday, recommends the appropriation of money for the purchase of warm clothing for the Militia, which he has ordered on duty to assist in repairing and strengthening the fortifications, rendered necessary by the unfortunate differences which have arisen between his Majesty's government and that of the United States, and which threaten an interruption to the peace and amity subsisting between them.

The Triumph, Captain Hardy, sails tomorrow for the Chesapeake. Admiral Berkeley sails for Bermuda next week in the Leopard, Capt. Humphreys.

New-York, Dec. 23.

The Chesapeake clear.—The French ship Patriot, of 74 guns, went to sea the 15th inst. and on the 17th an English fleet of one 74, and four frigates, was spoken standing to N. W.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool to a gentleman at Washington, dated 13th Dec.

"Admiral Purvis has fallen in with the Spanish fleet, on its way to the Tagus to seize the Portuguse navy, and has captured 12 sail of the line. Ministers have no direct information, but they consider the source from whence it comes to entitle it to credit."—*N. Y. Her. Dec.* 23.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

The Spencer, arrived at Baltimore from St. Sebastians, which she left Nov. 10th, brings advice, that a serious rebellion had shewn itself in Spain, instigated and headed by the Prince of Asturias, and others of the Nobility, to effect a revolution;—that the French army, under Junot, which had been on the march to Portugal, were proceeding to Madrid, to defend that city against the rebels; and that a number of the disaffected nobles, with the prince, had been taken and were imprisened. ☞ This news is corroborated by a Proclamation of the Spanish Government.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

Comparative dangers of our two threatened wars with England and France.

To the *former* we are vulnerable at every point—to the latter, at *none*.—Great Britain can destroy our commerce with *all* nations—she can even destroy our coasting trade and fisheries—France can only affect that part of our trade carried on to the Continent of Europe.—At *war* with England, our Export Trade, from one hundred millions, would dwindle down to five millions, or even less—At war with France, we should still export the twenty-six millions we now export to Great Britain and her dependencies, and perhaps this would increase; it could not diminish.

In an English war, we should be cut off from all West India and East India supplies.

In a French war we should be bountifully supplied, and cheaply furnished with these articles.

Fighting Great Britain, our Fishermen would starve or be taken prisoners.—Fighting France, their business would be reduced, but not destroyed, and at least their persons would be safe.

In combating England, we contribute, as far as in us lies, to the subjugation of ourselves. Victory would be worse than defeat, because it would hasten our own downfall, by forwarding the views of France:—We should not, in *such a war*, be able to pray that our "enemies might be confounded," but we should be compelled by a regard to our national safety, to reverse the Liturgy, and pray, "that our enemies might prevail."

In combating France, on the other hand, we should only anticipate a few years, what we must come to, as soon as she has conquered England.—Fight or submit must be our fate as soon as that event happens. But let it not be understood however, that we are in favor of war with either.—We are for *peace* with all nations, and honest *Washington and Adams Neutrality*—Not your mean, cowardly, short sighted policy, which under color of false impartiality, would suck the blood, and destroy the fairest of the only nation which is now defending *our* rights and liberties as well as her own.

The Real Danger!!!

Let us not be deceived!! Our Machiavels may intend this noise about France merely as a blind to their secret views.—The *True*—The *Real*—The *Only* Danger of the Nation arises from a British War into which certain men are determined to plunge us.

The York Gazette.

YORK, JANUARY 20, 1808

This day His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the usual formalities, opened the Session of the Legislature, and was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both Houses:—

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

It is with the highest satisfaction that I express on this occasion, the sentiments which I entertain of that spirit of Loyalty, which was lately so conspicuously displayed in calling out the Militia of this Province.

The zeal and unanimity, which at that time prevailed, and the voluntary offers of service which was then tendered, evince that, His Majesty's subjects in this Colony, have a King whom they love, and a Constitution, which they are ready to defend.

Since the last session of this Legislature, the necessary measures have been taken on my part, and on that of the Trustees appointed by me, for the establishing of Public Schools; institutions which I trust will be the means, not only of communicating useful knowledge to the youth of the Province, but also of instilling into their minds the principles of Religion and Loyalty.

I think it proper to remind you that the act for affording relief to those persons who may be entitled, as heirs or devisees of the nominees of the crown, to lands in this Province, will shortly expire. It will be for you to consider the expediency of the further continuation of that act.

Your past experience, as well as your local knowledge, renders you particularly qualified to discover what still may be wanting to secure the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province; to promote the important purpose, I am well assured will be the object of your deliberations, as it shall be the ruling principle of my conduct.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I shall give orders to the proper officers to lay before you the Public Accounts, not doubting but they will be considered with that attention which the nature of the subject requires.

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

The events of the times, and the particular situation of the Province, require from you more than an ordinary degree of attention and care.

From the short experience that I have had during the last session of this Legislature, I entertain a well founded confidence, that firmness, with moderation will govern your conduct on the present occasion; and that you will convince His Majesty's subjects in this Colony that the authority with which you are invested by the Constitution, has not been delegated to you in vain.

G. O. CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS,
Quebec, 24th Dec. 1807.

INTELLIGENCE having been received that a Frenchman whose real name is Cazeau or Cassino, but who probably goes by some other name, is now in the Province busily employed in the traitorous endeavor of alienating the minds of His Majesty's Canadian Subjects from their allegiance to the Government, as well as in that of imposing on the credulity of the ignorant part of the people, and, by an artful and insidious language of which he is represented as a thorough master, to induce them to an attachment to the Infamous Usurper of the Throne of the Louises and the Henrys and the Murderer of the last hopes of the Illustrious House of Condé. It is therefore his Excellency the Governor General's orders that the utmost diligence be used for the discovering and bringing to justice this Spy and Traitor; and all true Canadians and faithful Militiamen are called upon to use their best endeavors for apprehending him accordingly.

And as a further inducement for their exerting themselves in this case, his Excellency is pleased to promise a Reward of *Fifty Pounds* to such person or persons as shall either themselves apprehend the person beforenamed and carry him before any Magistrate or Officer of Militia, or as shall give such information as may be the means of his being so apprehended and delivered up.

The aforesaid Cazeau or Cassino is between 30 and 40 years of age, near six feet high, good teeth, fair complexion, hair short and curly and of a sandy colour and rather coarse. He speaks English well, and it is supposed may be passing himself for an American.

J. H CRAIG, Gov.
By His Excellency's Command,
H. W. RYLAND, Sec.

To Colonel BABY,
Adjutant General of the Militia.

☞ The publication of the List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, is unavoidably deferred.

THE subscribers request all those indebted to them for the Gazette and Office Work, to settle their accounts immediately.

JOHN CAMERON.
JOHN BENNETT.

N. B. Such persons as wish to pay in Country Produce are referred to Mr. St. George's store.

York, 13th January, 1808.

Doctor E. Tolman having appointed the subscriber his attorney to collect his debts in the town and county of York, now calls upon his debtors of every description for [illegible]

He flatters himself, that from his exertions to establish manufacturing Mills, (heretofore so much wanted) in this neighborhood, his support will be liberal, and that he will give the most general satisfaction, as he will employ none but experienced and confidential workmen. He has at present a considerable quantity of Lumber and Boards on hand and will be happy to receive orders for these articles, which he will execute with thanks and punctuality: for the present, he requests them to be addressed to himself at the Humber, or left at the Printing Office in York

WILLIAM COOPER.

Humber, Dec. 19, 1807

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Trustees for the Public Schools in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

Eastern District.
Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderson,
Joseph Anderson,
John Cryder,
Alexander M'Millan, Esquires.
District of Johnstown.
Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Esquires.
Midland District.
The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joseph Forsyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fisher,
Philip Dorland, Esquires.
District of Newcastle.
Asa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, Esqr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
Timothy Thompson,
John Bleeker, Esquires.
Home District.
Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Esquires.
District of Niagara.
The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickson,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Esquires.
District of London.
Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerse,
Joseph Ryerson,
William Hutchinson,
Thomas Welch,
John Cotman,
Daniel Springer, Esquires.
Western District.
The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintosh,
John Askin, senior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Esquires.

By His Excellency's Command.
WM. HALTON, Sec'ry.

Beef-Steak & Beer House.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment, next door east of Mr. Hunt's, where his friends will be served with victualling, in good order, on the shortest notice, and at a cheap rate. He will furnish the best Strong Beer at 8 pence N. Y. Currency per quart, if drank in his house, and at 6d. N. Y. Currency per gallon, if taken out. As he intends to keep a constant supply of racked Beer, with a view not to injure the health of his customers, and for which he will have to pay cash, the very small profit at which he offers to sell, will put it out of his power to give credit, and he hopes none will be asked.

N. B. He will immediately have entertainment for Man and Horse.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, 12th Jan. 1808.

For Sale,

FOUR Hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Blenheim, and District of London, being Lots No. 4 in the Fourth, and No 5 in the Fifth Concessions. These Lands are of a superior quality and well watered, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given. Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 29th Dec. 1807.

To the Public.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they have opened the House lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Hamilton, as a House of Entertainment. Having provided themselves with excellent Liquors and good Cooks, their own assiduous exertions will be added to render such gentlemen as honor them with their custom, reasonably and agreeably accommodated. From their endeavors to fit up the house in a convenient and comfortable manner, and from the attention they will devote to deserve public patronage, they flatter themselves that they will experience a liberal share of it.

THOMAS DEARY,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

*** Their Stabling, Provender, and attendance upon Horses, they flatter themselves will be such as to give perfect satisfaction.

NOTICE.

PERSONS dealing Hats of any description from the subscriber's Manufactory, will please leave their orders at the Store of Mr Thos. Hamilton in York.—The earliest attention will be paid SAMUEL JACKSON.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers persons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waste Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themselves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of such Lands, and have also neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waste Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner shall by himself or Agent (if not privileged) state in his Petition as hereafore, that in case the same should be favorably answered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of such Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majesty to be charged on the Patent and for the Survey of the said Lands. And that no Petition from any such person as aforesaid, shall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the said Statement being inserted therein.

2d. That every Petitioner as aforesaid, shall within four days from the date of the said Order in Council in his favor, by himself or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the before-mentioned Fees without which no Grant of the said Lands shall be obtained by virtue of such order.

3d. That after the said Receipts shall be delivered as aforesaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he shall give the party in whose favor the Order in Council is made an attested copy of the same, together with an attested copy of the said Receipt.

4th. That the attested copies of the said order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat shall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the said Lands, addressed to the Surveyor General who thereupon shall, at the desire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permission of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the said order in Council specified, & make out a description of the same.

5th. That the said description of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he shall engross the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the same to be perfected (unless where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the space of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the said description.

6th. That U. E. Loyalists, the sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists and Military claimants, shall be subject to the above mentioned regulations, except so far as such regulations respect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees. JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

FOR SALE,

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townshend, with a stream of Water running through the same; the Land is of good quality, will be sold on easy terms, and an indisputable title given. Application to be made to the Printers. York, 5th September, 1807.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold or Let and immediate possession given;

THAT elegant and commodious House and Lot in the Town of York, advantageously situated on the road leading to the Carrying.—This valuable property belongs to the Estate of the late WILLIAM WEEKES, Esquire, deceased; the terms will be made easy to purchasers by paying part of the purchase money to taking possession, and giving such further security for the residue, as the subscriber may approve of.—Any person or persons inclined to purchase the said premises, are requested to give their proposals in writing to Wm Allan, Esq. on or before the 15th inst.—and all those indebted to said Estate, are once more earnestly called upon to make payment to D'Arcy Boulton, junr. Esq. at York, or to

JOHN MACKAY.
Acting Executor
Niagara, 8th Oct 1807.

FOUND secreted in a place in the neighbourhood of the town, a bundle of Leather, supposed to have been stolen any one proving the said leather to be his property, may have it returned to him on paying the expence of advertising, by applying to the subscriber. ALEX WOOD

York, 10th July, 1807

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of Hops, also Barley of good quality, for which a liberal price will be given. Application to be made to Joseph and George Shaw, Brewers at York.
York, Dec 18, 1807

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber, about the latter end of October last, a large dark bay horse, about eight years old, marked with the gall of a collar on both his fore legs, being hobbled. Whoever will give information where said horse may be found, shall receive a reward of five dollars on application to JOHN EDGELL, o the printers of the York Gazette.
Dec 10, 1807.

To be Let,

THE House belonging to the late Attorney General Mr White—lately occupied by Chief Justice Elmsley; in good condition for the immediate reception of a tenant, having been occupied by a family who has taken good care of the premises—Enquiry to be made of the executor Mr. Russell, respecting the rent—and the House may be seen by application to Mr. Heward, who at present resides on the premises, and will retire in a fortnight to make room for a tenant.
York, 23d, Oct.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot and House now occupied by the subscriber as a Dwelling House and Printing Office. The reasons which induce him to offer the premises for sale, will induce him to sell them much below their cost or value.

J. CAMERON.

York, 17th Oct. 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOT No 48, East side of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres; the soil and situation are excellent. For particulars, enquire of Mr. Adrian Mosier, Bartons; or to the Printers of the Gazette.
York, 3d Sept, 1807.

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious House in Prince Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot opposite: Ten of Fifteen Thousand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thousand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Thousand Acres in the Township of Markham, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Etobicoke, in the Home District. Apply to the subscriber. WILLIAM WILKINSON.
York, 9th June, 1809.

N B. If not previously Sold, the above House will be Let from the First day of August next.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform those Customers to whom he has furnished Goods on credit, that his wants for Grain or Cash are very pressing—He therefore hopes this Notice will induce his Friends to settle him, without his being obliged to apply for pay more in a legal way JOHN LYON.
Yonge Street, 14th Oct. 1809.

Lands For Sale,

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 13, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do
1, 2, 23, 24 - - - 8th do
North half of 24 in the - - - 9th do.....1600
acres in the township of Blenheim
23 and Southern 3 of 24 - - 2 ounces
22 - - - 7th do.
4 - - - 8th do
4 - - - 9th do.....850
Acres in the township of Burford
22, 23 and 24 - - - 5th do.....600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - - 8th do.....500
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 23 - Salmon 400 do
King.
17 - - - 3d
14 - - - 4th do.....250 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, part of the conditions are eligible, and the qualification for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an indisputable title.

ALEXANDER WEGGS.
York, 19th June, 1807.

For Sale,

LOT No. 21 West side of Yonge Street, containing 200 acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any person wishing to become a purchaser, will, upon paying a part of the purchase money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, *properly secured.* Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.
York, June 30. JOHN ANDERSON

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the public and the inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced business at the house lately occupied by Mr. M'Lean, opposite Mr. Marian. He likewise informs them that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profession, at one of the first Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an assorted Stock of Genuine Medicines carefully chosen under his immediate inspection.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the first Concession of York, on the east side of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good log house and yards of 20 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 23 in seventh Concession of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Concession of Nelson, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through these lots, abounding with Mill seats: Lots No. 23 in the third Concession and No. 19 in the fifth Concession of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fifth Concession of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lots are in the County of York and Home District—Lot No. 11 on east half of Lot No. 12 in the fifth Concession of Thorold and District of Nassau, containing 300 Acres—Lot No. 10 in the seventh Concession of Hamilton and District of Newcastle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 13 in the eighth Concession of Hamilton and District aforesaid—Lot No. 9 in the sixth Concession of Barton and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres, on part of which are improved, with a log house and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Daniel Ermatinger Esquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of the indisputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

No. 5, South side Hospital Street, [illegible]
Tiers.

No. 5, South side Hospital street, Town of York, purchased of Richard Sharp

N B. The Government Deeds for the foregoing Lands being amongst the papers of the late Mr Weeks, it is not improbable but that some of the Lands have been disposed of, and that others do not belong to the Estate; information upon the subject will be thankfully received. Proposals from persons willing to purchase, must be made to Wm. ALLAN, Esq. at York, or JOHN MACKAY, Niagara, in writing.
York, 10th Nov 1807.

—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT M[illegible]

Wm. McDonell Esq

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 39

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 871.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1808. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July, 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July, 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of our Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE, Lt. Gov't.

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

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same, respectively, after reciting that an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same respectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the same should be revived and continued—it is enacted that the said act should, from and after the passing of that act, be revived, and the same was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer. And whereas, in with with reference to the interest of his majesty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majesty's subjects resident within this province, it hath been ascertained that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after specified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me, in and by the said recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain act of the said provincial parliament, passed in the forty first year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the uses of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and also by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places herein after described and specified, that is to say, the village of St. Joseph, on the island of St. Joseph, and the eastern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north side of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Western District, shall from the Eighteenth day of this present month of May, severally and respectively, be and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imported and established by virtue of the said act, to passed in the forty-first year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty-seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 23d January, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to all whom it may concern, that His Majesty has been pleased to issue his Royal Warrant, in the words following to wit

George R.

WHEREAS a Contract has been entered into by the principal Officers of His Majesty's Navy, with Messrs Scott, Idles & Co. for supplying His Majesty's Dock Yards in England and the West Indies, with Canada Masts and Oak Timber, and it being stipulated in the said Contract, that no Masts or Bowsprits which are cut in His Majesty's Colonies, shall be delivered at the Dock Yards unless they are cut by Licence from His Majesty's Surveyor of the Woods in North America, and also if it should be required, under the inspection of this Officer Upon the representation of the matter to Us by the Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have thought fit to give Empire, Licence and Permission unto the said Messrs Scott, Idles & Co. their Agents and Workmen, to travel into and search out Woods in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, where we have reserved to us the property in any Woods or Trees, and the right of cutting them, and there to fell and cut so many good and sound Trees as may answer the number and dimensions mentioned in the said Contract, (a copy whereof, duly certified by one of our Principal Secretaries of State, is hereunto annexed) and to cause the said Trees through our said Woods to the water side, in order to the transporting and bringing them home our Navy without incurring any penalty or forfeiture by reason thereof—and also Will, We do hereby require as well our Governor or Lieutenant Governor of our said Colonies, as you, and all our Officers, Ministers, and Loving Subjects, whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting to them, their Agents and Workmen, in whatsoever may relate to the due execution of this service, pursuant to the Contract aforementioned. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at our Court at Saint James's, the second day of October, 1807, in the forty-seventh year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

TO our Trusty and Well Beloved Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, Surveyor General of our Woods on the Continent of America, or to his Deputy or Deputies, or to the said Surveyor General of our said Woods, his Deputy or Deputies, for the time being, and all others whom it may concern.

WE the undersigned Contractors, named in His Majesty's Gracious Warrant, do hereby appoint Messrs. Mure and Jaffile, our Agents at Quebec, for the purposes within mentioned;

LONDON, 9th October, 1807.

(Signed) SCOTT, IDLES & Co.

His Excellency further gives Notice, that a Contract has been made under the authority of the said Warrant, with Messrs. Scott, Idles & Co. Merchants in London, who have appointed Messrs. Mure and Jaffile, Merchants at Quebec, to be their Agents, for the purposes therein mentioned, and that no irregularity may take place on the part of the said Contractors, their Agents or Workmen, His Excellency has thought proper to order the Deputy Surveyor General of the Woods, to mark such White Pine Trees as come within His Majesty's Orders, expressed in the above Warrant.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

For Sale,

FOUR Hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Blenheim, and District of London, being Lots No. 4 in the Fourth, and No. 5 in the Fifth Concessions. These Lands are of a superior quality and well watered, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given.—Application to be made to the Printers.
York, 29th Dec. 1807.

The York Gazette.

YORK, JANUARY 27, 1808

Disappointed in our supply of Paper by an accident be-yond our control, we have to crave further indulgence from our Patrons.

The last sheet which our last weeks paper was composed and parts spoil, caused some errors and omissions in the copy of His Excellency's Speech, as the opening of the Session is to-day for them, we now republish it correctly

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

IT is with the highest satisfaction, that I express on this occasion, the sentiments which I entertain of that spirit of Loyalty, which was lately so conspicuously and universally displayed, on calling out the Militia of this Province,

The zeal and unanimity, which at that time prevailed, and the voluntary offers of Service, which were then tendered, evince, that His Majesty's Subjects in this Colony have a King whom they love, and a Constitution which they are ready to defend.

Since the last Session of this Legislature the necessary measures have been taken on my part, and on that of the Trustees appointed by me, for the establishing of Public Schools, Institutions which I trust will be the means, not only of communicating useful knowledge to the Youth of this Province, but also of instilling into their minds the principles of Religion and of Loyalty.

I think it proper to remind you that the Act for affording relief to those Persons, who may be entitled, as Heirs or Devisees of the Mimees of the Crown, to Lands in this Province, will shortly expire—It will be for you to consider the expediency of the further continuation of that Act.

Your past experience, as well as your local knowledge, render you particularly qualified to discover, what Bill may be wanting, to secure the Peace, Welfare, and good Government of this Province.—To promote this important purpose, I am well assured will be the object of your deliberations, as it shall be the ruling Principle of my Conduct.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I shall give orders to the proper Officer to lay before you the Public Accounts, not doubting but they will be considered, with that attention which the nature of the subject requires.

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

The events of the eighth, and the consequent situation of this Province, acquire from you more than an ordinary degree of attention and care.

From the short experience, that I have had during the last Session of this Legislature, I entertain a well founded Confidence, that firmness with moderation will govern your Conduct on the present occasion, and that you will convince his Majesty's Subjects in this Colony, that the Authority with which you are invested, by the Constitution, has not been delegated to you in vain.

Address of the Legislative Council, in answer to His Excellency's Speech, at the opening of the present Session of Parliament.

To His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE the Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of the Province of Upper Canada in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our thanks to your Excellency for your most gracious Speech, on the opening of this present Session of the Legislature.

We most sincerely congratulate your Excellency on the utter and perfect, which have been so eminently displayed by the Militia of this Province, who by their late conduct, have manifested their attachment to the Constitution, and their love to the King.

We entertain also the pleasing hope, that our Public Schools, which have lately been established, will not only be the means of a diffusion of useful knowledge, but also of promoting a spirit of Religion and Loyalty, amongst the rising generation.

The attention of your Excellency to the interests of those persons, who are Heirs or Devisees of the Mannees of the Crown to Lands in this Province, demands our grateful acknowledgments, and we will take into our serious consideration, the expediency of continuing that law, which has already been enacted for their benefit.

Encouraged by your Excellency's recommendation, we will to the best of our abilities and knowledge, turn our attention to what bill may be wanting to secure the peace, welfare, and good government of this Province; and being deeply impressed with the respect of the times, and with the peculiar circumstances in which we are placed, we will use our utmost endeavours, with moderation and with firmness to discharge the important trust committed to our care.

Signed, THOMAS SCOTT, *Speaker.*

Legislative Council Chamber, York, 26th February, 1808.

THE GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

Honorable Gentlemen,

I thank you for your very loyal Address—Nothing can afford me more real satisfaction, than your confidence in directing your attention to what bill may be wanting, to secure the peace, welfare, and good government of this Province.

Signed, &c.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.—Jany. 26.

The House met, and the Speaker read from the Chair His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Speech. The Solicitor General, Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Macdonell were then ordered to withdraw, and prepare an Address in answer, as expressed in the Speech.

The Secretary of the Province appeared at the Bar of the House, and took and left Mr. Speaker, that the Speech which the Lieutenant Governor had been pleased to make to both Houses of Assembly, had been reported, and was ready to be delivered to them, if they pleased to receive it. The Speaker informed the House, that he had that day received a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Secretary of the Province, desiring that the House would attend His Excellency immediately in the Council Chamber, and that he had accordingly with the House, attended there, and heard His Excellency's Speech, which he had been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Assembly, and delivered a copy thereof into the hands of the Speaker, which was then read by the Clerk, and is ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sherwood moved, seconded by Mr. Macdonell, that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of such Supplies as may be necessary to be granted to His Majesty, for the purposes mentioned in His Excellency's Speech.

Mr. Willcocks moved, seconded by Mr. Wilkinson, that this House do now adjourn.

The Speaker then put the question on Mr. Willcocks's motion, which was negatived on the following division:

Mr. Willcocks	*Mr. Sherwood*
Mr. Wilkinson	*Mr. Macdonell*
	Mr. Speaker

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to both Houses of Assembly.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair, and the House was resumed.

*Mr. Sherwood reported, that the Committee had had under their consideration to them referred, His Excellency's Speech, and had directed him to move the House for leave to bring in a Bill for granting to His Majesty a sum of money to defray the charges of the Militia Service, and other contingencies of the Province, and had also

tish governments had advised them to be still, and by no means to interfere, should the two nations happen to quarrel—That the Delawares, anxious to learn the disposition of their neighbors the Kikapoos, and other nations, had sent speeches to them to that effect, and were well satisfied that they were peaceably inclined. As my informant bears the character of a sober, trusty and intelligent person, I give credit to his report."

We have given, in all, towards twenty millions of dollars to prevent the French from owning territory in our neighborhood,—It is now confidently asserted that Bonaparte has made arrangements, *in his way*, with the government of Spain, to cede to him the Floridas! Thus after wasting our Treasury and incurring an enormous debt, to secure the management of our own affairs without interruption, we are to have a French colony bordering with us upon the Atlantic. It is as evident as any thing can be that with such a territory running so far beyond them as our Louisiana possessions, we are more exposed, and less able to defend ourselves, than ever. Thus ends the miserable policy of attempting to attain security by purchasing the ground that a suspected and mischievous tenant might occupy. *Repertory.*

Captain Ehronfton, of the ship Franklin, who arrived at Charleston on the 23d ult. in 65 days from Montevideo, gives the following information:—

About a week previous to the Franklin's sailing, all the neutrals received orders from the government there, that they must depart from the River of Plate in 40 days from the date of the order, loaded or not. It was the general opinion there, that the Americans and Portuguese were all spies for the English;—and for the term of two years no neutral whatever would be admitted into any of the ports in the River of Plate, under any pretence whatever, even if they should have a royal licence.

Gen. Liniers had entered into a new treaty with the commander of the British squadron, left cruising in the river, which consisted of a frigate, a sloop of war and a cutter, that the British were not to molest the river trade, that to, from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, or any of the ports above Montevideo; and that the Spanish government are to supply the British squadron, or any ships of their nation, that may put in there, with what supplies they may want. Maldonado was appointed the port for their rendezvous, and this was to continue in force for 6 months.

On the 17th October was boarded, off Maldonado by the British frigate Nereid, Capt. Cobbet, who took the chief mate out of the ship, he being an Englishman, otherwise treated us politely. The sloop of war and cutter were also in sight. They informed us, that it was their determination not to molest the river trade, as the Spaniards supplied them with every thing they wanted. Capt. Cobbet also informed us, that he expected a war between America and England, and we should be taken before we got home.

Meteor.—About 7 o'clock on Monday evening last, a meteor was seen in the air, over the northern part of the city of Philadelphia, apparently much larger than a common sky rocket. It was visible for some moments, and moved in a horizontal direction, forming a partial arch, from south to north leaving particles of fire as its progress, in form of a tail behind.—*Phil. Paper.*

ALBANY, January 18.

Extract of the Embargo.—A letter from a respectable House at Providence, received by yesterday's mail, says: "We were sorry for the situation of our Country, and deplore the many failures that have, and will take place in our seaport and commercial cities. We have this morning received private advices of more than 200 mercantile failures in the English Channel, and in the Provinces of Maine. &c. &c. *Daily Adv.*

Many days mail from New York, adds to the list of failures in that city. The effect on the sale of produce above, and in the several towns on the river is great. Very few sales, nothing will sell; holders of almost every kind are compelled to sell, and a general depression pervades among all classes of citizens. *Longisland Gaz.*

Embargo at Portland, Mass.—A letter just received from the Eastward, informs, that the creditors of certain Boston merchants, in the town of Portland, Province of Maine, lately commenced suits against them, and that the Sheriff attached their goods, (under a late law) but that the populace rose in anger, and drove the officers out of town with their writs of attachment. The Supreme court which was to have been in session the same day, thought it prudent to adjourn till a few days next.

It is ruminated, from the legislative and speculative circles of the *higher circles* at Washington (says the Baltimore Gazette) that if Mr. Rose is clothed with ample powers, the accommodation may speedily be expected with Britain.

Mr. Rose, we are informed in the Washington Federalist, is hourly expected at Washington; the Government having removed all obstacles to his landing.

Governor Hull has informed the President of the determination of the Indians to remain neutral in case of a war between the United States and England.

From Russia.—Capt. Cavendish, from Russia, sailed Oct. 8, and passed the Sound Nov. 8.—The island of Zealand appeared to be blockaded; and Capt. C. did not stop at Elsineur. The British intercourse with Russia still continued, and no new cause of alarm had arisen. The French, it was said, would pass the Belts to Zealand, with 60,000 men, as soon as the season compelled the British to retire. *Bost. Cour. Jan. 9.*

NATIONAL FASHIONS.

How are the British blockaded? By French decrees.

How are the French blockaded? By British squadrons.

How are the United States blockaded? By secret proceedings and gun boats.

The British and French, professing to follow some old European fashions, undertake to blockade their enemies.

The United States have a fashion of their own in undertaking to *blockade themselves.*

A Patriarch.—Mr. O'Sullivan has recently died at Beerhaven, at the age of 121. It is added, that he is much lamented by 215 *nephews* and *nieces!* Certainly if this family be not of high *rank*, or remarkable *opulence*, they are distinguished for their *good breeding.*—Lon. pap.

GEORGE ROSE.—By the royal calendar, or annual register for the year 1806, we find that the honorable George Rose, the father of the young man who is appointed on a million to America, held the following offices under the British government. He was clerk of Parliament at a salary of 3,000l. a member of the privy Council, and pay-master general of the army with a salary of 2,000l. —he young man who is coming to ica, we understand, was born in 1783; of course he is now about 24 years of age.

Weather Maker.—A man at Thoms has announced a discovery made by him, of a *certain* method by which he can procure a constancy of "settled *pleasant, healthy*, and *fruitful weather.*" and he adds, that he hopes "the *Great nation* will attend to it." This undoubtedly deserves attention. Such an experiment is certainly beyond that of Doctor Franklin and others, who made *lightening* by poking at the clouds; or those of a late writer, who proposes enormous *mills* and *machines* in this country; "only to *abate* the rigor of the seasons," by the effect of their friction on the atmosphere; or that Jacques Bernardin St. Pierre, who suggests the erection of *pyramids*, lining themselves in the flues, in countries where there are no mountains to attract vapour, create clouds and make showers of rain descend upon the plains beneath.—'Tis, however, rather an awkward circumstance for the sagacious citizen, that he did not discover his *secret* while Napoleon was struggling in his neighborhood, with all the *rigors* of a *winter* climate, in his campaign against the Russians.

The French must be surprised to hear that we have imposed no contributions upon the island of Zealand or the city of Copenhagen; that we have respected the feelings of the inhabitants to such as not to quarter our troops upon them; that we have not pillaged them, and that we have actually paid for all the necessaries which have been furnished us.

FROM THE STUDIES OF NATURE.

It is to *Savages*, to men utterly unknown, that we are indebted for the first observations, which are the source of whatever is ingenious in civilized society. In drinking we see polished Europeans running into excess with the denominate barbarous, they use raw juice of grapes, or bread, of wine, of domestic manufacture, of ayes for clothing of animals, raw or roasted, the most useful and most agreeable for human life. Modern Europe glories in her discoveries; but *Printing*, when sought to it is said, to immortalize the inventor, is to be ascribed to a person in obscure, that several cities of Germany, and even of China, have claimed the discovery as their own. Gaming would never have calculated the probability, but for the observation of a fortunate player, that the more and the more easily it is fixed to a certain point. Evasion had never read the Historian, if some children playing in Zealand with the pebbles of a spectacle-maker, having imagined the first idea of the telescopic tube. Our antipodes would never have subjugated America, the New World, if a navy would not discovered gun-powder; and whatever glory Spain may take to herself on account of the conquering of the globe, the weapon of Ada had planted the pikes there long before the arrival of Christopher Columbus. What, indeed, had became of that great man himself, if the good and simple inhabitants whom he found there had not supplied him with provisions? Late, then, academies extraordinaire machines, systems, books, rulerpieces, the most praise of all is due to the ignorant, who furnished the first materials.

A gentleman from Boston has just returned and handed a detail of a story, which when it is published, it is impossible for a stranger to regret; and in case of a thief taking the attempt, it is equally impossible for him to escape being caught in the act, and detained on the spot, until a peace officer is called with the invention appears to be ruled. Either of which highly beneficial for the security of banking and counting houses, repositories of plate, &c. &c. Should the attempt be made on the latter, in any gentleman's town or country residence, in the absence of the family, the depredator will inevitably be secured to death for his temerity, unless rescued by a person entirely unacquainted with the proper method of opening. *Lond. paper.*

At Hudson's Bay, some experiments have been made on quicksilver, which every Chemist will know is easily made to freeze with success to the temperature of their countries quicksilver, in a congealed state, the stick has then been caused to beat out into a sheet, as thin as paper. If a piece of the congealed quicksilver be plunged into a glass of hot water, the water is frozen to an instant, the glass is broken, and the quicksilver becomes fluid. *Ib.*

His Britannic Majesty has ordered, from a London paper, a pension of two thousand pounds a year from his private purse to the passenger known by the name of the *man-of-the-Wall*, widow of the unfortunate Charles Stuart, grandson of King James the II. and who has been dead some years. This lady had a dower assigned her out of the civil French funds, which were destroyed in the revolution, and the was lately entirely beholden for support to her brother-in-law the Cardinal of York, (the Henry the IXth of our nomenclature, if any such there be.) At the death of his Eminence, the, of course, was totally deprived of the means of subsistence It is already well known, that when the Cardinal of York, the last of his unfortunate house, had been deprived of his revenues by the French usurpation, he wasn't even supplied by our King's unfeeling, unhoped for benefaction of ten thousand per annum, continued to the memory of his remote. This lady in question is a Princess of the house of Holstein, and lived at Brussels when she was married. She is near to many of the noble families of the country. She raises England upon after her husband's death, and has resided some years back in Florence.

ANECDOTES.

A Text.—A preacher in Arabia having for his text that portion of the Koran, "*I have called Noah,*" after twice repeating his text, made a long pause; when an Arab present thinking that he was waiting for an answer, exclaimed, "If Noah will not come, call somebody else."

Swift meeting a man with a black horse in a halter, said, "Honest man—how can you use your horse so ill, to make him *black* in the face?" when the farmer replied, "Ah, master! had you looked so long thro' a halter as he has, you would have been black in the face too."

Bayle says that a woman will inevitably divulge every secret with which she is entrusted, except one—that is *her own age.*

The York Gazette.

YORK, FEBRUARY 4, 1808.

His Majesty's Birth-Day was celebrated in this Town on the usual Rejoicings and was concluded by an elegant Ball at the Government House.—The Country was unusual and splendid, and the Dancing continued until the morning.

Address of the House of Assembly in answer to his Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament.

To His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, His Majesty's loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Excellency our dutiful acknowledgments for your gracious Speech.

We sincerely congratulate your Excellency on the ardent zeal and attachment to our Sovereign and Constitution manifested by the Militia, and we trust that the same patriotic and loyal spirit pervades all ranks of his Majesty's subjects in this Colony.

We highly applaud the prompt and efficacious measures adopted by your Excellency to carry into effect the provision of an act passed in the last session of Parliament for the establishment of Public Schools, and we pleasingly anticipate from these institutions the most substantial benefit to the rising generation in this Province.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency that we feel it to be our duty, and that it shall be the object of our continued consideration to adopt such measures as will best tend to secure the peace, welfare, and good government of this Province; and we are sensible from our experience that in providing for these important and interesting objects, we may rely upon your Excellency's co-operation and assistance.

The momentous events of the times strongly impress upon our minds the necessity of directing all our counsels to the preservation and support of that excellent Constitution from which we derive all the blessings flowing from true and rational liberty.

We hope by our future firmness and moderation to merit a continuance of that highly gratifying approbation, which your Excellency is pleased to express of our former conduct; and also to convince our fellow subjects in this Colony that we only desire to promote their real interests and prosperity.

(Signed) ALEXR. M'DONELL, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly, York, 29th Jan. 1808.

THE GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I return you my thanks for your loyal and dutiful address.

The zeal which you discover, for the preservation of that excellent Constitution, from which we derive so many blessings, is honorable to yourselves, and worthy of that situation in which you are placed.

I have no doubt, but that by your conduct you will convince your fellow subjects that your only desire is to promote their prosperity and interest.

Government House, 30th Jan. 1808.

Messrs. Printers,

The concealed, I hope, will find a place in your next Gazette.

Yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

Britons, awake! the hour and your country's voice
Now call you from the lap of their peaceful abode,
Rush forth, with hearts and arms united, ready to meet
The assault of our foes on this auspicious shore
For here, the hottest flesh of orchards war
(Blown into shreds by a cannon-Tyrant's breath)
Comes pouring on the wings of every rising gale
In thunder to announce us, the fate of that Welkome would

Behold the face of Europe how lightning and wasted
Some quite your native country independent life,
Where, in the native field, their wonders and renown,
Their bold defiance on a Tyrant's proud crest!
Then by this birth-right consummate your honor,
And shield the blind policy of the earlier few
Wipe on your brethren of your willing hearts. Some
To arms—appellers to the ready shout's cross,
And riveting the chain of Bondage for themselves,
Will you bear blame, the brethren of their people,
Your sons by Bastillemen, will shun for ever,
To dwell in such cowards, "twere Rightmost, foul and mine.

CURE FOR THE AGUE

The celebrated French chemist, Boullon Lecrange, has lately recommended as an effectual cure of the ague and fever, the gizzards of white fowls, which he has been in the habit of using for two years of forty years; and out of 1000 cases, eight tenths have succeeded.—The gizzards are dried and pulverized as follows:—First clear away the gravel they contain, and slightly wash them; then put them on a trivet, and hang them in the sun or near the fire to dry, after which they must be reduced to powder, sifted and kept in a bottle close corked. The dose is a drachm for adults, and from half a drachm to a scruple for children, mixed in half a glass of wine; and, in case

Counsel Chamber, 29th January, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, as all others it may concern, that His Majesty has been pleased to allow his Royal Warrant, in the words following:

George R.

WHEREAS a Contract has been entered into by the principal Officers of His Majesty's Navy, with Messrs. Stoddart & Co. for supplying His Majesty's Dock Yards at Portsmouth and the West Indies, with Gizzards and Sun Dried Tongues, and it being then stipulated in the said Contract, that no Husks or Bowsprits which are cut in His Majesty's Colonies, shall be delivered at the Dock Yards unless they are cut by Licence from His Majesty's Surveyor of the Woods in North America, and also it is found be requisite, under the inspection of this Officer. Upon the representation of the matter to Us by the Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland &c. &c. We have thought fit to give Leave, Licence and Permission unto the said Messrs. Stoddart & Co. their Agents and Workmen, to travel into and search our Woods in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, where we have reserved to us the Trees in any Woods or Trees, and out of the same to take, and there to fell and cut for Masts, Yards and Bowsprits, as may answer the Orders and Directions contained in the said Contract, (a copy whereof, subscribed by one of our Principal Secretaries of State, is hereunto annexed) and to convey the said Trees through any said Woods to the nearest River or Creek to the transhipment and bringing them into our Ports, without incurring any penalty or forfeiture by reason of the same. And lastly, We do hereby require all our Governors, Lieutenant Governors of our said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Officers, Ministers, and Loving Subjects, whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting to them, their Agents and Workmen, in the full and free use and benefit of this our Royal Warrant, according to the Contract abovementioned. And for doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at our Court at St. James's the Second day of October, 1807. In the forty-seventh year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

TO all our Trusty and well beloved Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, Surveyor General of the Woods in the Provinces of America, and to all Deputy or Deputies, of the Surveyor General of our said Woods, Deputy or Deputies, for the time being, and all others whom it may concern, the undersigned Contractors, intend to His Majesty's Royal Warrant, do hereby appoint Messrs. Muir and Jones of Quebec, for the purposes within mentioned.

London, 2d October, 1807.

(Signed) SCOTT, IDLES & Co

His Excellency further gives Notice, that a Contract has been entered into under the authority of the said Warrant, with Messrs. Scott, Idles & Co. Shipbuilders in London, who have appointed Messrs. Muir and Jones, Merchants at Quebec, their Agents, for the purposes therein mentioned, and that regulations will take place on the part of the said Contractors, their Agents or Workmen, His Excellency has right proper to order the Deputy Surveyor General of the Woods, to mark such White Pine Trees as come within His Majesty's Orders, as expressed in the above Warrant.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

TO BE SOLD,

CARIOLEE, Plated HARNESS and a CART.—Enquire at the Printing-Office.

For Sale,

FOUR Hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Blenheim, and district of London, being Lots No. 3 in the Fourth, and No. 5 in the Fifth Concessions. These Lands are of a superior quality and well watered, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, and an undisputable title given.—Application to be made to the Printers.

York 29th Dec. 1807.

List of Letters found in the Post Office at York, 1st January, 1808.

M. Allister, Long Point, U. C.
William Armstrong, York
William Dobyns, near [illegible]
[illegible] Brice, Flamboro' East
Mr. Peters, Port George
James Mc. Kee, Plumbers Esqr.
Joseph Moore, York
Rev. Mayer
A. Adams, Niagara
Mr. Nicky, near Niagara.
Mr. Campbell, Long Point
Capt. Crafts, Lewiston, Niagara.

RURAL SOCIETY will be held at Moore's Tavern, on Saturday next the 5th instant, at one o'clock.—All persons that have any accounts against the Society, are requested to send them in on that day.

JOHN SMALL, Secy.

Feb. 1st, 1808.

For Sale

on Reasonable Terms,

LOTS No. 13 and 14 in the seventh Concession of the Township of HOPE, the quality of these Lands is excellent, and the situation desirable; for particulars, apply to E. SMITH, Esq. at Smith's Creek, the Printers of the Gazette, or the Proprietor at York.

CALEB HUMPHREY

They will be sold separately or together, and on reasonable terms given.

York, 25th Oct. 1807.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the Waſte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor Generaſ's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions acquired of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern.

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant or paſs of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by Affidavit or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as hereafter, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be given, he will be ready and willing, and is ready, to anſwer within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being inſerted therein.

And that every Petitioner, as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a Receipt from the Receiver General for the before-mentioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified, making out a deſcription of the ſame.

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be (ubject to the above mentioned regulations, except as far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs at the

SCHEDULE of LANDS belonging to the Eſtate of the late Wm. Weekes, Eſq.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold or Let and immediate poſſeſſion given,

THAT elegant and commodious Houſe and Lot in the Town of York, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Garriſon reſervation, lately occupied by the late Hon. WILLIAM WEEKES, Eſquire, deceaſed. Application to be made to Mr. JOSEPH WEEKES, at the Houſe adjoining, or to

JOHN MACKAY,
Acting Executor.

York, 6th October, 1807.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of Hops, alſo a few Barrels of good ſummer Beer, which a liberal price will be given. Application to be made to Joſeph and George Shaw, Brewers, York.

York, 3d, 1807.

To be Let,

THE Houſe belonging to the Late Attorney General Mr. White—lately occupied by Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock, in good condition for immediate occupation—A compleat, lowing large Garden, a family who has taken good care of the premiſes—Application to be made of the executors Mr. Ruſſell, reſpecting the Houſe and the Houſe may be ſeen by application to Mr. Atwood, who will treat with reaſonable terms, and will ſecure to a tenant

York, 3d, 1807.

Beef-Steak & Beer Houſe.

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends and the public that he has opened a Houſe of Entertainment near the Court Houſe, where the friends will be ſerved with the beſt Liquors, in the ſhorteſt notice, and at a cheap rate. He will have on the Spring Term at 8 o'clock in the morning, a number of Beef-Steaks, which will be ready for the Gentlemen of the Bar, who may be diſpoſed to take one. As he intends to keep a conſtant ſupply of Beer, with a view not to injure the health of the inhabitants, he will have no grog ſold, the very firſt perſon he ſhall be informed to ſell ſpirituous liquors of his property on credit, and he hopes none will be diſpleaſed.

N. B. He will immediately have under-ſtairs for ſtabling and Horſes.

DANIEL TIFFIN.

York, 12th Jan 1808.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on reaſonable terms of ſale, viz:

Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 22, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—4, 5, 6, 22, 23 and 24 in the 7th do. do.

Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 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2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 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allies, or to any country at war with his Majesty, or to any port or place from which the British flag as aforesaid is excluded, or to any colony belonging to his Majesty's enemies, and which shall not have cleared out as is herein before allowed, to discontinue her in voyage, and to proceed to a port or place in this kingdom, or to Gibraltar or Malta; and any vessel which after having been so warned or after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for the arrival of information of this his Majesty's order from any port or place from whence the failed, or which, after having notice of this order, shall be found in the prosecution of any voyage contrary to the restrictions contained in this order shall be captured, and, together with her cargo, condemned as lawful prize to the captors.

And whereas countries, not engaged in war, have acquiesced in these orders of France prohibiting all trade in any articles the produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions; and the merchants of these countries have given countenance to those prohibitions, by accepting from persons styling themselves commercial agents of the enemy, resident at neutral ports, certain documents, termed "certificates of origin," being certificates obtained at the report of shipment, declaring that the articles of the cargo are not of the produce or manufacture of his Majesty's dominions, or to that effect.

And whereas this expedient has been directed by France, and admitted to by such merchants, as part of the new system of warfare directed against the trade of this kingdom, and as the most effectual instrument of accomplishing the same, and it is therefore essentially necessary to resist it.

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that if any vessel after reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving notice of this his Majesty's order at the port or place from which such vessel shall have cleared out, shall be found carrying any such certificate or document as aforesaid, or any document referring to, or authenticating the same, such vessel shall be adjudged lawful prize to the captor, together with the goods laden therein, belonging to the person or persons by whom, or on whose behalf, any such document was put on board.

"And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice-Admiralty are to take the necessary measures therein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Another expedition to consist of seven regiments of British infantry and the greatest part of the German Legion, was fitting out at Portsmouth, the 7th, 8th, 32d, 34th second battalions, 50th, 60th fifth battalions, and the 63d, were said to have received orders.—The naval part was to consist of 12 sail of the line, under Admiral Keats.

Dissentions still prevailed at Constantinople, and the new Grand Signior was threatened with the fate of his predecessor—he had evinced great firmness of character, and shewed no dismay at the commotions that surrounded him—A report was in circulation at Gottenburgh, that an armistice had been concluded between France and Sweden, but wanted confirmation.—The Danes had begun to avenge themselves on the English, and had made several captures of merchantmen.

It was said at Vienna, and remained uncontradicted for several days, that the Porte had made Peace with England; and that Mr. Paget, the British Minister was again at Constantinople.

The apprehension of a rupture between Russia and England had subsided on the Continent, and several British vessels that had stopped at Riga for orders, were informed, that they might prosecute their voyage without fear of detention or interruption.

A flag of Truce, was said to have arrived in the Downs, in a schooner bearing the national flag. Stocks were affected—Consols and omnium which opened at 63 3-8, the latter at 1 1-4; were at the close of the market at 64 a 1 1-2.

The French government have declared, that no farther intercourse with England, could on any account be permitted, and that even the sailing of the cartels between Morlaix and Plymouth would be prohibited.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

Aaron Burr, it is said, will forfeit his recognizance at the Ohio Court, and means to repair to this city, where the Supreme Court sets the first of February. In this court he means to appeal to try the constitutionality of the late proceedings against him. He was seen last week at Williamsport, in a very humble attire.

The President is confined to his house by an affection in the face, and has undergone an operation.

Mr. Munroe left the city a few days ago for Virginia; but is expected to return immediately.

Richmond, Jan. 8.

"This embargo has spoiled our business and to mend the matter, the hon. legislature of this state has a bill before them this day, and I have no doubt but it will pass, the purport of which is to suspend all courts of justice until the embargo is taken off, so that you may judge what chance we have to collect what is due."

The president of the United States has given permission to the French ministers, to dispatch a vessel from Philadelphia for a port in France: she is to sail in the course of the present week. Thus says a letter to a merchant of this city.

JAN. 6.

In a part of our impression of Friday, we stated that the British line of battle ships, that had been in the bay, had gone to sea. The information we received proved to be incorrect, the Triumph, Sir Thomas Hardy still remains in Lynnhaven bay.

ALBANY, 25.

On saturday last a great number of seamen in Philadelphia, paraded with the flag of the U. S. to the city hall, in order to claim the protection of the corporation, in consequence of being destitute of support, by reason of the embargo. A committee chosen out of their number entered the mayor's office, and stated the difficulties to which they were subjected, and to use their own expressions "wished to know what was to be done." The mayor listened to them with his usual patience, and then informed them that it was not in his power to grant relief, adding with becoming firmness, that the assembly was an improper one and commanded the flag to be taken down; to this order they paid implicit obedience. The majesty of the laws having been thus respected and maintained, the mayor went to the steps in front of the hall, and addressed the sailors nearly as follows:

"My lads I pity you to the bottom of my heart—I know that your's is a hard case, but the government have deemed this measure to be a proper one, and it is your duty to obey the law—I respect your services to our country—I will know how necessary you are to our commercial as well as naval prosperity, but to collect in this manner is not proper—you must be sensible of it. The chamber of commerce have taken your situation into consideration, and a committee is appointed to afford you relief—to them in a respectable manner I advise you to apply, and may God bless you all."

The honest tars then gave three cheers and departed.

We understand from very respectable authority that orders have been very recently issued to all naval commanders in the service of the United States, that they are to discharge from under their respective commands all foreign seamen, which they shall be satisfied are deserters from any foreign service. It is we presume in consequence of these orders that two have been discharged from the Chesapeake within a few days past, one a British seaman and the other a French seaman who was particularly noticed by us a short time since. [Norfolk Ledger.

A few days since, a Farmer from a neighboring town came into this City for the purpose of disposing of the produce of his farm. Finding the market low, he enquired into the cause, and was informed that the government had laid an embargo, and of course our trade was at an end. He wished to know for what reason the embargo was laid: and was told that it was a *State secret*. Turning round on his heel to carry his load home, addressing himself to the tavern keeper at whose house he had stopped to warm his fingers, "I'll tell you what, Landlord," said he, "*this democracy is like the itch—I and my neighbors have all had it—we have all been outed thoroughly for it—and we are all pretty well cured.*—Connect. Courant.

Captain Verney, who arrived at Charleston on the 25th ult. from St. Bartholomews, informs, that since the late visit of the French the Governor of St. Bartholomews had refused granting Swedish papers to vessels bound to St. Domingo.

From january 1, 1807, to january 1, 1808, inclusive there entered at the port of Boston. 988 vessels from Foreign Ports:—viz. 190 ships 3 barques, 328 brigs, 43 schooners, and 28 sloops and on the 1st instant, 39 ships, 60 brigs, and 76 schooners were lying in that harbor.

The York Gazette.

YORK, FEBRUARY 12, 1808.

A press of business obliged us *reluctantly* to omit the proceedings of the House of Assembly, and other matter with which we were favored, this week.

In a late paper we published the copy of an embargo by the government of the United States, the measure is now in full operation, & has excited such sensations in the people, as may be readily conceived. All our late newspapers from that quarter, teem with details of its baleful effects, and distressful consequences. It contemplated as a measure seriously intended to affect our interests, to influence our government to an unworthy compromise of national honor, we should be disposed to view it in the same light we do the anger of a spoiled child, who snatches from it the sugar plumb bestowed by an indulgent parent; but as it may, and must affect America, its operation will be truly deplorable. As to the great question of Peace or war with that country, we cannot form satisfactory opinion; it is impossible to foresee or foretell the result of infatuation; but province is, to be prepared to counteract it. If the measure is one of direct hostility to Great Britain, we do not think ourselves premature or presumptuous in saying, that France and America has prevented the extinction of shipping, the former will most effectually their ingress—and that nearly all the homeward bound, will be captured at their harbor's mouths. It is not for us to arraign the policy of their government, we leave its merits or its fallacy to be tested by its effects; we cannot, however, but deeply deplore

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system so pregnant with evils, to the almost whole people on earth, whole national habits, whole civil and religious institutions, and whole moral and political interests rendered them worthy the fraternity and friendship of Britons. Should the desperate efforts of blind and misguided party bring on a rupture, let the infatuated authors tremble for the consequences; for if the honorable modes of conciliation adopted by Great Britain, be rejected with levity, or rendered abortive by an inimical bias, she will be justified by the magnanimity of her conduct, & the insulted justice of her intentions, in resorting to the efficient exertion of that power which Providence has placed at her disposal. The rueful inefficiency and convulsed situation of Europe, together with the monstrous system which has produced it, has given rise to systems of policy and self-preservation, and to modes of warfare and annoyance unpractised by, and unknown to former ages. To the overwhelming and gigantic power of France, and to the destructive and sanguinary means which she has rendered it necessary to employ, odious and enormous, Britain feels the perfect instigation to oppose a vigor and resistance, heretofore unparalelled and unexampled; and should she (which Heaven avert) be compelled to contend with America also, it would not be with the mild intention to reclaim, but an extorted determination to punish.

We are aware that the Americans view the conquest of our colonies as a purchase of easy price, we differ widely in opinion with them. Admitting they attempted it, a war would convince them, that their territory is too extensive, and would a doubtful event on their inland frontier, compensate the inevitable destruction of their sea port towns, their commerce and their shipping? Commerce has rendered them flourishing and wealthy, but not powerful; their carrying trade has been boundless, and their exports immense, let these cease, and their country will be in the state of a diseased body, whose humours can no longer be secreted. We are willing to give America credit for a full proportion of national virtue, but great must be that virtue indeed, which could be patient under the painful privations, the certain ills, and the innumerable evils, to which a war with England would inevitably expose her. We hope by all the ties of interest and affection, which ought so powerfully to unite us, that a war may be averted; we hope that the well meant efforts of the virtuous Randolph & his patriot friends may not be ineffectual, & that the first and dearest interests of a growing Empire, may not be sacrificed upon the dreary altar of French influence.

Mr. Rose made his first official visit to the Secretary of State on Friday, and on Saturday he was presented to the president.—Mer. Adv.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Schenectady to his friend in Upper Canada, dated 22d January, 1808.

"This country is at present in a most deplorable situation in consequence of the embargo, &c. And every day produces information from our sea ports, of mercantile houses, apparently of the first standing, stopping payment. The assembling of distressed seamen, &c. our vessels and produce rotting. The circulation of money almost at a stand, and little confidence between man and man; these circumstances rouse the people against the government, and openly accuse it of French influence in consequence of which, and the arrival and reception of Mr. Rose, the British Envoy extraordinary at Washington. Its a general opinion we will have no war with England. Four fifths of the people appear to prefer a war with France and Spain. God send, if we are to have war, it may be with these last mentioned.—Our fleet is now at sea, &c."

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 23d January, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to all whom it may concern, that His Majesty has been pleased to allow his Royal Warrant, in the words following:—

George R.

WHEREAS a Contract has been entered into by the principal Officers of His Majesty's Navy, with Messrs. Scott, Idles & Co. for supplying His Majesty's Dock Yards in England and the West Indies, with Canada Masts and Oak Timber, and it being stipulated in the said Contract, that no Masts or Bowsprits which are cut in His Majesty's Colonies, shall be delivered at the Dock Yards unless they are cut by Licence from His Majesty's Surveyor of the Woods in North America, and also it is found be required, under the inspection of this Officer. Upon the representation of the matter to Us by the Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have thought fit to give Leave, Licence and Permission unto the said Messrs. Scott, Idles & Co. their Agents and Workmen, to travel into and search our Woods in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, where we have reserved to us the property in any Woods or Trees, and the right of cutting them, and there to fell and cut so many good and sound Trees as may answer the number and dimensions mentioned in the said Contract, (a copy whereof, subscribed by one of our Principal Secretaries of State, is hereunto annexed) and to carry the said Trees through our said Woods to the water side, in order to the transporting and bringing them unto our Stores without incurring any penalty or forfeiture by reason thereof. — And lastly, We do hereby require as well our Governour or Lieutenant Governor of our said Colonies, as you, and all our Officers, Ministers, and Loving Subjects, whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting to them, their Agents and Workmen, in the premises, as they shall be required at any time by this service, pursuant to the Contract aforementioned. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at our Court at Saint James's, the second day of October, 1807, in the forty-seventh year of our Reign

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

TO our Trusty and Well beloved Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, Surveyor General of our Woods on the Continent of America, or his Deputy or Deputies, or to the said Surveyor General of our said Woods, his Deputy or Deputies, for the time being, and all others whom it may concern.

WE the undersigned Contractors, named in His Majesty's Gracious Warrant, do hereby appoint Messrs. Mure and Jaffle, our Agents at Quebec, for the purposes within mentioned.

London, 9th October, 1807.
(Signed) SCOTT, IDLES & Co

His Excellency further gives Notice, that a Contract has been made under the authority of the said Warrant, with Messrs. Scott, Idles & Co. Merchants in London, who have appointed Messrs Mure and Jaffle, Merchants at Quebec, to be their Agents, for the purposes therein mentioned, and that no other Agent or Agents on the part of the said Contractors, their Agents or Workmen, His Excellency has thought proper to order the Deputy Surveyor General of the Woods, to mark such White Pine Trees as come within His Majesty's Orders, expressed in the above Warrant.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

A MEETING of several Gentlemen heretofore Members of the Upper-Canada Agricultural Society was held at Moore's Hotel on Saturday last the 6th inst. when it was unanimously agreed, that the said Society be dissolved, the members thereof having neglected to comply with one of the leading & principal resolutions entered into at its first establishment, and essentially necessary to its continuance and support.

And it appearing for the advantage of this Province, that a New Society, having for its object the Promotion of Agriculture in general, and in particular the Cultivation of Hemp, should be formed.—

It is resolved that this Meeting do adjourn to Saturday next the 13th inst. for that purpose, and that such gentlemen as are disposed to support a new Society are hereby requested to attend on that day.—10th Feby. 1808.

WANTED as an APPRENTICE, a Young Man of respectable connexions, who will be instructed in the Greek and Latin languages, and the Practice of Physic and Surgery.—For terms, apply to

JAMES GLENNON.

York, 12th Feb. 1808.

WHEREAS my wife Margaret, has deserted my bed and board, and refuses to return; this is to forbid all persons from trusting her on my account.

9th Feb. 1808. FRAN. LA COULINE.

THE Subscriber has the honor to inform the Gentlemen and Ladies, Parents of Children, that he intends commencing to teach a FRENCH SCHOOL as soon as there will be Scholars to begin, from Five in the afternoon to Nine o'Clock in the Evening; he hopes that he will meet with encouragement, and nothing shall be wanting on his part to instruct the Pupils committed to his care. After the last of March next, he will take in Boarders of those young Gentlemen or Ladies who live at too great a distance from Town.

AUG. BARON DE DIEMAR.

York, 16th Jany. 1808.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of WHEAT, for which he will allow the following prices:—

To those persons who have been indebted to him upwards of one year, he will allow at the rate of five shillings and six pence N. Y. currency per Bushel

To those persons who have contracted debts with him within Twelve Months, and to those who wish to barter for Merchandize, he will allow six shillings N. Y. Currency per Bushel.—And also to those who wish to obtain Cash for the article, he will allow at the rate of six shillings N. Y. currency per Bushel, and will give his Bond payable in eight months after the delivery of the Wheat.

The Wheat will be received at Mr. John Bogart's Mill in the Township of Whitchurch, or at Messrs. Lyons & Walker's Mill on Vaughan. None will be received but that which is of a good quality, as he purposes to have it manufactured for exportation; and in order to accommodate the Farmers, he will endeavour to agree with Mr. Nicholas Meldrum of Markham, and with Mr. Cooper at the Humber, to receive Wheat at their Mills.

Indian Corn at 4s 6d. Oats at 3s. Barley at 4s. and Pease at 4s. 6d. will be received at his Store in York, either in payment for debts due him, or in barter for Merchandize, or he will give his Bond for Cash, payable in Eight Months.

Bogart and Surveniting to his enemies, to encourage the Agriculture and Exports of this Country, Mr. St. George will procure a second Run of Mill Stones for Mr. Bogart, for the purpose of manufacturing Superfine Flour.—And as he has a few days will leave this for Montreal, should he meet with encouragement in the sale of Flour, he will immediately advance his price for Wheat.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

24 Feb 1808

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public that he has again commenced the BAKING BUSINESS.—All persons inclined to purchase Bread from him shall be waited on with the most attention; but no Bread can be had without ready money. He will keep a constant supply of Cakes, &c. &c.

York, 29th July 1808. FRANCIS BELGOUR

N B. He has also opened a House of Entertainment, where those who may prefer to have him with their Custom will meet with every attention.

For Sale,

FOUR Hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Blenheim, and District of London, being Lots No. 4 in the Fourth, and No 5 in the Fifth Concessions. These Lands are of a superior quality and well watered, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given.—Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 29th Dec. 1807.

THE Subscribers request all those indebted to them for the Gazette and Office Work, to settle their accounts immediately,

JOHN CAMERON.
JOHN BENNETT.

N. B. Such persons as wish to pay in Country Produce are referred to Mr. St. George's Store.

York, 13th January, 1808.

Doctor E. Tolman having appointed the Subscriber his attorney to collect his debts in the town and county of York, now calls upon his debtors of every description for immediate payment.

JOHN CAMERON.

*** Grain of good quality will be taken in payment.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold or Let and immediate possession given,

THAT elegant and commodious House and Lot in the Town of York, advantageously situated on the road leading to the Garrison.—This valuable property belongs to the Estate of the late WILLIAM WEEKES, Esquire, deceased; the terms will be made easy to purchasers by paying part of the purchase money on taking possession, and giving such further security for the residue, as the Executors may approve of.—Any person or persons desirous to purchase the said premises, are requested to give their proposals in writing to Wm. Allan, Esq. on or before the 15th inst.—and all those indebted to said Estate, are once more earnestly called upon to make payment to D'Arcy Boulton, junr. Esq. at York, or to

JOHN MACKAY,
Acting Executor

Niagara, 5th Oct. 1807

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as heretofore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition from any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Stateſment being inſerted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the laid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified, & make out a deſcription of the ſame

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the laid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of Hops, alſo Barley of good quality, for which a liberal price will be given. Application to be made to Joſeph and George Shaw, Brewers at York.

York, Dec. 18, 1807.

To be Let,

THE Houſe belonging to the late Attorney General Mr White—lately occupied by Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock, in good condition for the immediate reception of a tenant, having been occupied by a family who has taken good care of the premiſes.—Enquiry to be made of the executor Mr. Ruſſell, reſpecting the rent—and the Houſe may be ſeen by application to Mr. Heward, who at preſent reſides on the premiſes, and will retire in a fortnight to make room for a tenant.

York, 23d, 6th.

SCHEDULE of LANDS *belonging to the Eſtate of the late Wm. Weekes, Eſq.*

190 acres, being lot No. 89, in the 1st. conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, in the County of York, Home Diſtrict, purchaſed of Charles Fothergill.

200 acres, Lot No. 26, in the 5th conceſſion of Vaughan, Home Diſtrict, purchaſed of John Tomborock.

238 acres, Lot No. 10, in Dunwich, Sutton, Weſtern diſtrict, purchaſed of Malachiah Telly.

300 acres, 6 & 18, in the 1st and 2d conceſſions, County of York, Home Diſtrict, purchaſed of Francis Burke.

100 acres, Lot No. 10, 3rd conceſſion Township of Dunwich, Diſtrict of London, purchaſed of Hiah Skinner

200 acres, Lots 32 & 33 broken front 4th range, Scarboro', County of York, Home Diſtrict, purchaſed of Dorcas Kendrick.

200 acres, No. 20, ſeventh conceſſion, Montague, Diſtrict Johnſtown, purchaſed of John Cameron

100 acres, No. 10, fourth conceſſion, Markham, County of York, purchaſed of Peter Emmerman.

100 acres, No. 21, fourth conceſſion, Markham, County of York, purchaſed of Wm Botſy.

100 acres, No. 21, fourth conceſſion Markham, County of York, purchaſed of John Geo. Wunbich.

15th of an acre, No. 10 north back ing ſtreet, Town of York, Eaſt Riding of the County of York, purchaſed of Wm Damont.

200 acres, No. 23, Township of Markham, purchaſed of Jacob Ebers.

3 acres, No. 3 & 4 on South and 7 on North ſide Town of York, Newgate Street, purchaſed of Robert Franklin.

No. 5, South ſide Hoſpital Street, purchaſed of Daniel Teers.

No. 5, South ſide Hoſpital ſtreet, Town of York, purchaſed of Richard Sharp.

N. B. The Government Deeds for the foregoing Lands being amongſt the papers of the late Mr. Weekes, it is not improbable but that ſome of the Lands have been diſpoſed of, and that others do not belong to the Eſtate: Information upon the ſubject will be thankfully received. Propoſals from perſons willing to purchaſe, muſt be made to Wm. ALLAN, Eſq. at York, or JOHN MACRAE, Niagara, in writing.

York, 16th Nov. 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the firſt Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge ſtreet, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log Houſe & 10 acres of 120 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the ſixth Conceſſion of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Conceſſion and No. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Neu runs through theſe lands, abounding with Mill ſeats; Lots No 23 in the third Conceſſion and No. 19 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fifth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict—Lot No. 11 and eaſt half of Lot No. 12 in the firſt Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of London, containing 300 Acres—Lot No. 12 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Himſley and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres—Lot No. 9 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Ballaria, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid for Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom multiparate titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has at preſent, one run of Stones going in his Grift Mill on the River Humber, and hopes in a ſhort time to have a ſecond pair. He flatters himſelf, that from his exertions to eſtabliſh ſaid Mill, and his endeavours to make it uſeful to this neighbourhood, his ſupport will be liberal, and that he will give the moſt general ſatisfaction, as he will employ none but workmen of abilities and conſiderable experience. He has at preſent a conſiderable quantity of Lumber and Boards on hand and will be happy to receive orders for theſe articles, which he will execute with thanks and punctuality: for the preſent, he requeſts them to be addreſſed to himſelf at the Humber, or left at the Printing Office in York.

WILLIAM COOPER.

Humber, Dec. 18, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs at the houſe lately occupied by Mr. M'Lean, oppoſite Mr Marian. He flatters himſelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeſſion, at one of the firſt Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an aſſorted Stock of Genuine Medicines carefully choſen under his immediate inſpection.

To the Public.

THE ſubſcribers begleave to inform the public that they have opened the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Hamilton, as a Houſe of Entertainment, having provided themſelves with excellent Liquors and good Cooks, their own aſſiduous exertions will be added to render ſuch gentlemen as honor them with their cuſtom, reaſonably and agreeably accommodated. From their endeavors to fit up the houſe in a convenient and comfortable manner, and from the attention they will devote to deſerve public patronage, they flatter themſelves that they will experience a liberal ſhare of it.

THOMAS DEARY.
JOHN CAMPBELL.

*** Their Stabling, Provender, and attendance upon Horſes, they flatter themſelves will be ſuch as to give perfect ſatisfaction.

Beef-Steak & Beer Houſe.

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends and the public that he has opened a Houſe of Entertainment, next door eaſt of Mr. Hoops, where his friends will be ſerved with nothing, no cold orders, on the ſhorteſt notice, and at a cheap rate. He will furniſh the beſt Strong Beer at 8 pence N. Y. Currency per quart, if drank in his houſe, and at 2s. 6d N. Y. Currency per gallon, if taken out. As he intends to keep a conſtant ſupply of racked Beer, with a view not to injure the Beer by bad cellarage, and for which he will have to pay cash, the very ſmall profits at which he offers to ſell, will put it out of his power to give credit, and he hopes none will be aſked.

N. B. He will immediately have entertainment for Man and Horſe.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, 12th Jan. 1808.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 48, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres; the ſoil and ſituation unexceptionable. For particulars, enquire of Mr. Adrian Marlet, Barrie, or to the Printers of the Gazette.

York, 3d Sept. 1807.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
- 1, 3, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 200 do
- 1, 2, 23, 24 - - - 5th do.
- North half of 24 in the - - - 5th do.—160
- acres in the township of Bertheam.
- 23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - - 6th concer
- 22 - - - 7th do.
- 4 - - - 8th do.
- 4 - - - 10 do.—[illegible]
- Acres in the township of Burford
- 22, 23 and 24 - - - 5th—600 acres
- in Whitby.
- 10, 11 and 12 - - - 7th do.
- Broken Lot No. 14 - - - 9th do.—[illegible]
- acres in the township of Glanford.
- 19, 21 and South half of 22 - - - 12——500 a
- being.
- 17 - - - 3d
- 13 - - - 5th—400 acres
- in the township of Middleſex

The above Lands being taken up as an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were ſurveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed that ſettlers are therefore, and the property therefore for purchaſers apply to the Subſcriber who can give an indiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD

York, 19th June, 1807.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform thoſe Cuſtomers to whom he has furniſhed Liquor on credit, that his wants for Cash are very preſſing—He therefore hope that Notice will induce him Friends to aſſiſt him, without his being obliged to apply for payment in a legal way.

JOHN LYON.

Yonge Street, 15th Oct. 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townſhend, with a ſtream of Water running through the ſame; the Land is of good quality, will be ſold on reaſonable terms, and an indiſputable title given. Applications to be made to the Printers.

York, 5th September, 1807.

STRAYED,

FROM the premiſes of the ſubſcriber in Windham; a four year old cattle, red brindled, ſmall ſharped and ſplit in both ears, any perſon who will return them, or give information where they may be found, will be rewarded for their trouble.

A. DE FARCY.

York, 15th Dec. 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 42.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 874.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1808. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

LOWER CANADA.

Legiſlative Council, Jan. 29, 1808

This day at 2 o'clock, his Excellency the Governor General came down in ſtate, to the Legiſlative Council Chamber, and being ſeated on the Throne, the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod was ſent to command the immediate attendance of the Aſſembly, which being come up, his Excellency was pleaſed to open the Seſſion with the following Speech:

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

Having been honored by his Majeſty's appointment, to the Government in Chief of the Britiſh Provinces in America, I have loſt no time in proceeding hither, to take upon me the arduous and important charge, which his Majeſty has thought been pleaſed to commit to me. It would have been highly gratifying to me if upon this occaſion, I could have been the bearer of any well grounded expectation of the reſtoration of that Peace, which, as the ſureſt foundation of the welfare and happineſs of his people, is the conſtant object of his Majeſty's endeavors; but while an implacable enemy is exerting every reſource of a power, hitherto unexampled in the world, and which is controuled by no principle of juſtice or humanity, in attempting our ruin; while that enemy, under the irritation of a diſappointed ambition, which boundleſs in its extent aims at no leſs than the ſubjugation of the world, regards with a malignant inveteracy, which he does not attempt to conceal, the now only nation in Europe, which, by the wiſdom of its government, the reſources of its wealth, and the energy, virtue and public ſpirit of its people, has been able to reſiſt him, it muſt be with cautious diffidence, and a reliance only on the bleſſing of Divine Providence, that we can look forward to the wiſhed for ceſſation of the inconveniences of war.

The capture of the Capital of the Daniſh dominions, and the conſequent poſſeſſion of the entire fleet, with the whole of the naval arſenals of that power, are events on which I have very cordially to congratulate you. The acquiſition to us would be of little advantage, were it no for the ten-fold greater benefit which ariſes, from the having diverted theſe powerful reſources, from the object to which they were to have been directed. Attempts have been made, by the enemies of his Majeſty, to caſt an imputation on the morality of this meaſure, but the declaration which his Majeſty has been pleaſed to make, of the motives which have imperiouſly led to it, muſt have convinced every mind, not obſtinately diaſſed by an inveterate prejudice, that it was founded upon the ſtricteſt grounds of ſelf-defence, and upon the true principles of the Law of Nations. Britain ſtill ſtands proudly pre-eminent, in her love of juſtice, and her ſacred regard to the rights of other nations.

I have no doubt, that you will join with me Gentlemen, in lamenting the diſcuſſions which have ariſen, between his Majeſty's Government, and that of America. I have no information to convey to you, that might tend to throw any light upon a ſubject, in which this colony muſt be ſo materially intereſted. Let us hope, that the moderation and wiſdom of the government of the United States, will lead them to meet that of his Majeſty, in its endeavors, by an equitable accommodation of differences, to avert the calamities of war, from two nations, who from habits of affinity, unity of language, and the ties of common anceſtry, ſeem deſtined by Providence, for the enjoyment of the bleſſings of continued Peace: while the reciprocal advantages of their commercial intercourſe, ſeem no leſs to point them out to each other, as the objects of a mutual connection, of amity and confidence.

But while we indulge in this, hope we will not be deluded by it, into the neglect of any means, that may be neceſſary, for our defence and ſafety; and I place every confidence in your ready co operation, in any meaſure that may be judged expedient, to add to the energies of Government, with this important view. The loyalty and affection to his Majeſty's Government, ſo ſpiritedly manifeſted on the occaſion, by the Militia of this Province, who have ſtood forward with a chearfulneſs, not to be exceeded, demands my warmeſt applauſe, and furniſhes us with the beſt grounds for hoping, that in the event of any attack on this Province, we ſhall derive from them all the aſſiſtance, that can be expected from a brave People contending for every thing that is dear to them.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

I ſhall cauſe to be laid before you Statements of the Provincial Revenue of the Crown, and of the Expenditure for the laſt Twelve Months.

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

Tho' a portion of the Militia have been ſelected, and are directed to hold themſelves in readineſs, to aſſemble at the ſhorteſt notice, yet I have not thought it neceſſary to call them together; a meaſure, which no particular circumſtance ſeemed immediately to call for, & which would have been attended with conſiderable inconvenience to the Province, while from the ſeaſon of the year, it would not have been accompanied with the advantages that might otherwiſe have been derived, from the opportunity it would have afforded, of exerciſing and training them. While adverting to the ſubject of the Militia, it may not perhaps be inexpedient, that I ſhould recall to your recollection, that one of the limits, by which the exiſtence of the Militia law is bounded, I mean, that of a fixed period, is already expired, ſo that, it is now in force only, ſo long as the War continues. The very great inconvenience that might ariſe to the Country, from the poſſible event of a ſudden concluſion of Peace, at the very moment that there might exiſt a neceſſity of being prepared to reſiſt an unexpected attack from another quarter, will no doubt, point out to you, the expediency of again fixing a determinate period for the duration of this law.

Conſidering the erection of the Gaols for the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, as objects of much importance to the welfare of the Province,—I have loſt no time in proceeding to exercise the powers veſted in the Governor for that purpoſe. Commiſſioners have been appointed in both places, and as I found, that the meaſure ſuffered conſiderable difficulty, and delay, in that which was propoſed for Quebec, from the circumſtance of the Old Gaol being occupied by the Military, to whom it had been formerly given, in lieu of the part of the Barrack of the Royal Artillery, which is now uſed as a Priſon, I have made an arrangement for their evacuating it, as ſoon as poſſible, altho' the troops are neceſſarily put to conſiderable inconvenience, by their doing ſo before the Barracks can be returned to them.

I cannot conclude this Addreſs, without expreſſing the high gratification I experience, at meeting you, in the exerciſe of the Nobleſt Office to which the human mind can be directed, that of legiſlating for a free people. I have the utmoſt confidence, that in the diſcharge of this duty, while on the one hand you carefully watch over the Intereſts and promote the welfare of the People, you will, on the other, be no leſs zealous, in the ſupport of that Government, from the power and energy of which, alone, thoſe Intereſts can derive a permanent ſecurity: and I feel particular ſatisfaction, in looking forward to the moſt perfect harmony and cooperation between us, becauſe I perſuade myſelf, that in every Act of my Adminiſtration, you will find my conduct directed upon the ſame principles, of zealous attachment to my Sovereign, and his Government, and of a ſincere regard to the happineſs and proſperity of the People whom he has committed to my charge.

QUEBEC, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1808.

The following was the order of Proceſſion on his Excellency's going and returning from the Palace, at the opening

of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament.

Town Major,
Major of Brigade,
Assistant Military Secretary,
Aid-de-Camp, Junior,
Aides-de-Camp, in seniority,
Deputy Adjutant General,
Civil Secretary,
Military Secretary,
Adjutant General,
GOVERNOR GENERAL.
Six Orderlies.
COLONEL BROCK.

Lieutenant Colonels in seniority.

The officers waited below for the Governor General, and proceeded before him up the flairs, two and two, as ranks and situations corresponded.

The Aides-de-camp, Military Secretary, and Adjutant General were placed on the right of the Throne, the other staff officers of the suite on the left. Colonel Brock, and the officers accompanying the Governor General, placed themselves in rear of the Throne.

The setting out and return of the procession was announced by a salute fired from the Grand Battery.

The whole ceremony was grand and worthy the meeting of the Representatives of a Great and Good Sovereign with the Representatives of his Free and Loyal Subjects of this Province.

A concourse of people, far exceeding any thing which we have seen on former occasions, was assembled to see his Excellency pass. The whole ground in front of the Bishop's Palace up to the Post Office, and that part of Buade and Mountain Street in sight of the Palace, was filled with Spectators. When his Excellency stept out of the carriage he was saluted with repeated acclamations from the surrounding multitude.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.

A letter from Liverpool, Nov. 14. says, "At this moment there is a considerable export from London of coffee and sugar."

A letter from Richmond, Virg. jan. 8 says, a bill is before our Legislature to suspend executions for debts till the embargo is taken off.

From GIBRALTAR

Capt. Urann, who arrived yesterday, left Gibraltar on the 27th of November. There was no news from the Russian fleet which was up the Mediterranean. A Russian man-of-war sailed from Gibraltar into the Atlantic about the 20th. The Toulon fleet had not recently ventured out of harbour. The Barbary cruizers were not molesting the trade of any nation. There were reports at Gibraltar that the Spaniards intended to bombard that place—but the apparent situation of the Spanish lines did not indicate that such a design was to be executed very speedily. The Spaniards continued to capture American vessels. The French were said to have taken possession of Lisbon; where the Royal family remained, and the fleet was still in that harbour. Capt. U. saw the instructions of a British Privateer, which stated that she was to detain all Protuguese vessels. Off Madeira saw a fleet of six ships of war, standing S. E. supposed to be

The Army from Egypt arrived at Messina on the 18th of Oct. The Turks gave up all prisoners.

"Yesterday arrived His Majesty's ship Thetis from the Dardanelles—last from Algiers—with Sir A. Paget on board."

(Sir A. P. was an Envoy extra to the Turkish Government; by his return it appears he has wholly failed in his mission.

After the king of Spain's proclamation of the late conspiracy was published, the French Ambassador immediately demanded cognizance of the cause and proceed in it against the Prince of Austuria's (the late King's son) and the other accomplices Great consternation prevailed at Madrid, and every thing announced a great catastrophe; but it was nor apprehended the results would be prejudicial or greatly injurious to those under confinement. On the 2d of November, two days after the proclamation, the Prince of Altrurias was released, in consequence of the clamours of the people."

ALBANY, Jan. 29.

It is said that, Messrs Randolph, Clark and Rowan, members of the house of representatives, who were summoned to give evidence before the court of enquiry, in the case of Wilkinson, have refused to obey the summons, the court not having power to compel them to attend. It will be recollected that it is a military court, composed of the most intimate friends of Wilkinson.

Our late papers contain the articles of capitulation for the Danish island of St. Croix and its dependencies to Great Britain on the 21st of December last.

Advices from Port au Prince, dated December 8, received at Nassau, N. P. state, that confusion existed in the south quarter of St. Domingo; several of the blacks in the vicinity of Jeremie had revolted against the government of Petion, and a general Malgloire, who formerly commanded at Jacmel, had rebelled. He gained a regiment over to his plan, but being taken with twenty of his followers, his views were fruftrated; he poisoned himself, and the reft were to be shot.

Our letters from Washington, says the United States' Gazette, mention with considerable confidence that our administration has consented that the affair of the Chesapeake may be difcuffed separately with the English Minister. Mr. Rose was presented to the President on Saturday by the Secretary of State, and it was reported on Monday, that that was the day for commencing the negociation. Mr. Erskine and Mr. Rose attended public worship on Sunday at the Capitol.

The losses of France by a British war, a lesson to America:

By a very able ftatiftical work of Mr. Peuchet, *Membre du Conseil de Commerce, etc. etc.* it appears, that in 1807, which, he says, was the moft brilliant epoch of French trade, the navigation of France was carried on by 2,007,661 tons, of which, about 588,810 tons were foreign, leaving of french tonnage a total 1,468,851 tons.

In the 9th year of the Republic, the total of French tonnage was reduced to 345,750 tons, including all the coafting veffels, the French veffels in the foreign trade being for *all France* but 109000 tons, or less than the tonnage of the port of Boston alone, and but one quarter as much as is owned in Maffachuletts!!

The loss to French merchants in *tonnage only*, being on 622,000 tons, at 50 dolls. per ton, is 31,100,000 dolls.

Yet it fhould be remembered that France had 70 fhips of the line, 150 frigates, and above 100 corvettes to defend her trade.

We have but about 10 or 12 frigates in poor condition, and to build fuch a navy as that of France, would coft more than 40 millions of dollars, and would ftill be ineffectual.

Further, it appears, that France, on an average of three years prior to 1788, exported annually to the value of 542 millions of livres, or about 100 millions of dollars, which is nearly the fame with the exports of the United States the laft year.

Since the *war with England*, the exports only 305 millions of livres, making a difference of about 237 millions of livres, or 45 millions of dollars per year.

But America would lofe infinitely more than France, for two reafons.

1ft. That France exports to Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Italy and Spain, nearly one half of all her exports—and this trade Great Britain cannot impede, it being by land, or internal navigation.

Whereas we have no trade of any moment but by the ocean, where we are exposed.

2d. France fuffers infinitely lefs than we fhall becaufe fhe is more independent of foreign trade than we ever can be, or at leaft under feveral centuries.

Her inland manufactures amount to 300 millions of dollars annually.

Ours are to hers comparatively trifling.

3d. But finally, her loffes are borne by 35 millions of people, ours by fix millions only.

What inferrences ought we to draw from thefe views? that we ought never to go to war with England?

Not fo—Fight if it be neceffary—Endure every calamity, rather than fubmit to injuftice.

But accept all honorable terms and never in fo ruinous a war, for doubtful, much lefs unjuft claims.

We maintain that we have *no cauſe of war*—no complaint againft England, which has not exifted for fourteen years paft—becaufe the affair of the Chefapeake is done away by an offer of reparation.

If Waſhington—if Adams—if Jefferſon, have all ſpoken truly in their addreſſes to Congreſs, when they have at different times declared we were on amicable terms with England, then I ſay we are ſo now, for we have no cauſe of quarrel which has not always exiſted!!!

Deny this, who can!!

[Boſton Palladium.

"The evil which men do, lives after them, the good is interred with their bones."

So let it be with Britain."

This ſeems to be the faſhionable doctrine in our Country—Of its — nice we ſay nothing—of its policy our preſent evils make us ſay a great deal.

An unauthorized officer provoked beyond what was reaſonable by an acknowledged wrong, does an outrageous act—his government diſavows it, and offers reparation—ſtill we are in a rage.

But we forget to give credit for the great and unuſual reſpect paid to our flag the laſt ſix months.——We forget to applaud, and commend, and do juſtice to the noble and manly deciſions of Sir W. Scott—his indignation at certain malpractices of privateerſmen and public officers.

When an individual does wrong, we charge it to the Nation, but when the nation does right we give no one credit.

We talk of war with England! The ſame papers which contain abuſes againſt her, inform us that her officers, her fleets, yes her Navy!! now convoy our ſhips through the Straits of Gibraltar, againſt the depredations of our propoſed Allies, the French and Spaniards!!

The ſhip Bulah belonging to gentlemen of Boſton, is ſaid to have been convoyed by our enemies, to prevent her from falling into the hands of our *friends*—

"Capt. Allen, late from Tortola, ſays that ſince he ſailed the ocean, he never knew our flag treated with ſo much attention and civility by the Britiſh." "Our veſſels are all releaſed when captured."—And Admiral Cochrane delivers up all ſeamen claimed as American."

On the other hand, "an American ſhip is caſt away in France, the *Horizon*, and our good ally the Emperor, more ruthleſs than the ocean, condemns as prize, what the mercy of Providence had ſpared from deſolation.

An American Capt. belonging to Marblehead, captured and carried into Algeſiras, in the Country of our friends the Spaniards, is thrown into gaol, and no ſuffered to ſpeak to any one.

It is clear that we muſt, for the above reaſons, fight England, and join France.

ORIGINAL LETTER

From a Schoolmaster to his Scholar, on receiving a preſent of venſon.

YOUR preſent, ſir, did duly come laſt night,
Nor could it ever come in better ſeaſon,
For TIMES, FRIEND, as Latin authors writes,
ERE PRIMUM OMNIUM, no better reaſon
Like—— this roaſt, tho' not quite ſo blind,
I ſee, indeed, for Envy's "SAVORY MEAT,"
But here is treachery alſo in the donor's mind,
Therefore, more SAVORY ſtill, nay, twiſe ſweet.

Time was then TEACHERS, now call'd pedagogues,
Were rank'd with PRIESTS, and tho't the firſt of men,
Has preſents both of lambs and goats and hogs
But times are diff'rent now, man what were then.

You unlike to modern HORDES of THINGS,
Will not be BRIBES to pleaſe their upſtart RULES,
Nor have you learnt your bent of LESSONS meaſur'd
For inſtructors in pure Greek, are rare.

SUPERERUM SAPIENTI, ſhould be EAT,
And ANOTHER GRATIAS, as I gueſs,
Latin than Engliſh here is much more apt,
Nor ſhould ſuch SAVORY BOONS be ever leſs.

Alike'ral mind EST BARBARUS, HIC,
That MUNQUAM SERA EST to gain the prize,
And while a diggarin' mind ſhall ſtick,
Greek'ſmen ſhall ſcorn it in the ſkies.

The York Gazette.

YORK, FEBRUARY 20, 1808.

The Proceedings and Debates of the Houſe of Aſſembly (now become very intereſting) we cannot conveniently publiſh in the Gazette, we are however, preparing to publiſh them ſeparately, conceiving it a duty we owe to the public, and to ourſelves.

In the courſe of the enſuing week a part of them will be delivered to ſubſcribers, *gratis*.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received the following GARDEN SEEDS, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms, :—viz.

Red onion, white onion, green marrow-fat peaſe, blood beet, early cabbage, winter cabbage, Savoy cabbage, red cabbage ſcarcity, lettuce, cucumber, early cucumber, long cucumber, turnips, ſage, carrot parſnep, radiſh, French turnips, ſummer ſquaſh, winter ſquaſh, watermelon, muſk melon, early beans, cranberry beans, early purple beans, aſparagus, ſummer ſavory, celery, parſley, pepper graſs, burnet, ſaffron, carraway, and pink.

He has alſo received Hyſon ſkin and Green Teas.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

12th February, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons whatever indebted to the eſtate of Ezekiel James, late of the township of Whitchurch, County of York, in the Home Diſtrict, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle the ſame on or before the twentieth of May next enſuing, and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent their accounts properly atteſted, for ſettlement, on or before the ſaid day, to the ſubſcribers No. 84, eaſt ſide of Yonge ſtreet, in ſaid township.

JOHN JAMES,
ISAAC WEBB, Executors.

Whitchurch, 20th Feb. 1808.

NOTICE.

PERSONS dealing Hats of any deſcription from the ſubſcriber's Manufactory, will pleaſe leave their notes at the ſtore of Mr Thos. Hamilton in York.—The ſtricteſt attention will be paid.

SAMUEL JACKSON.

THE Subſcriber requeſts all thoſe to whom he is indebted to preſent their accounts for ſettlement, and ſuch as are indebted to him, to come forward & make immediate payments, or he will be under the neceſſity of employing an Attorney for the purpoſe.

PAUL MARIAN.

20th Febw. 1808

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 23d January, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to all whom it may concern, that His Majeſty has been pleaſed to iſſue his Royal Warrant, in the words following:—

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS a Contract has been entered into by the principal Officers of His Majeſty's Navy, with Meſſrs. Scott, Idles & Co. for ſupplying His Majeſty's Dock Yards in England and the Weſt Indies, with Canada Maſts and Oak Timber, and it being ſtipulated in the ſaid Contract, that no Maſts or Bowſprits which are cut in His Majeſty's Colonies, ſhall be delivered at the Dock Yards unleſs they are cut by Licence from His Majeſty's Surveyor of the Woods in North America, and alſo if it ſhould be required, under the inſpection of this Officer. Upon the repreſentation of the matter to Us by the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have thought fit to give Leave, Licence and Permiſſion unto the ſaid Meſſrs. Scott, Idles & Co. their Agents and Workmen, to travel into and ſearch our Woods in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, where we have reſerved to us the property in any Woods or Trees, and the right of cutting them, and there to fell and cut ſo many good and found Trees as may anſwer the number and dimenſions mentioned in the ſaid Contract, (a copy whereof, ſubſcribed by one of our Principal Secretaries of State, is hereunto annexed) and to carry the ſaid Trees through our ſaid Woods in the water ſides, or coaſts for the tranſporting and bringing them unto our Rivers without interrupting any penalty or forfeiture by reaſon thereof.—And laſtly, We do hereby require as well our Governor or Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Colonies, as you, and all our Officers, Miniſters, and Loving ſubjects, whom it may concern, to be aiding and aſſiſting to them, their Agents and Workmen, in whatſoever may relate to the due execution of the Licence, purſuant to the Contract above mentioned. And for ſo doing this ſhall be your Warrant. Given at our Court at Saint James's, the ſecond day of October, 1807, in the forty-ſeventh year of our reign.

By His Majeſty's Command,

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

TO our Truſty and Well Beloved Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, Surveyor General of our Woods in the Continent of America, or to his Deputy or Deputies, or to the ſaid Surveyor General of our ſaid Woods, his Deputy or Deputies, for the time being, and all others whom it may concern.

WE the undernamed Contractors, named in His Majeſty's Gracious Warrant, do hereby appoint Meſſrs. More and Jaffrey, our Agents at Quebec, for the purpoſes within mentioned.

London, 9th October, 1807.

(Signed) SCOTT, IDLES & Co.

His Excellency further gives Notice, that a Contract has been made under the authority of the ſaid Warrant, with Meſſrs. Scott, Idles & Co. Merchants in London, who have appointed Meſſrs More and Jaffrey, Merchants at Quebec, to be their Agents, for the purpoſes therein mentioned, and that no irregularity may take place on the part of the ſaid Contractors, their Agents or Workmen, His Excellency has thought proper to order the Deputy Surveyor General of Woods, to mark ſuch White Pine Trees as come within His Majeſty's Orders, expreſſed in the above Warrant.

By the Excellency's Command,

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

THE ſubſcriber has the honor to inform the Gentlemen and Ladies, Parents of Children, that an Evening Seminary for the FRENCH LANGUAGE will there be Schools to begin, from Five in the Evening to Nine o'clock in the Evening; he hopes that his ſmall pains will meet with encouragement, and will be exerting on his part to inſtruct the Youths committed to his care. After the laſt of March next, he will take in Boarders of the young Gentlemen or Ladies who live at too great a diſtance from Town.

AUG. BARON DE DIEMAR.

York, 16th Jany 1808.

THE Subſcriber wiſhes to purchaſe a quantity of WHEAT, for which he will anſwer the following prices:—

To thoſe perſons who have been indebted to him upwards of four years, he will allow at the rate of five ſhillings and 8d the New York currency per Buſhel.

To thoſe perſons who have contracted debts with him within three Months, and to thoſe who with to barter for merchandize, he will allow ſix ſhillings N. Y. Currency per Buſhel.—And alſo to thoſe who with to obtain Caſh for their grain, he will allow at the rate of ſix ſhillings N. Y. currency per Buſhel, and will give his Bond payable in eight months after the delivery of the Wheat.

The Wheat will be received at Mr. John Bogart's Mill in the Township of Whitchurch, or at Meſſrs. Lyon & Walker's Mill in Vaughan. None will be received but that which is of a good quality, as he purpoſes to have it manufactured for exportation; and in order to accommodate the Farmers, he will endeavor to agree with Mr. Nelſon Middleton of Markham, and with Mr. Cooper at the Humber, to receive Wheat at their Mills.

He will allow at 5s. 6d. Oats at 3s. Barley at 4s and Peaſe at 6s. will be received at his Store in York, either in payment for debts due him, or in barter for Merchandize, or he will give his Bond for Caſh, payable in Eight Months. Eager and anxious is he to encourage and encouraged the Agriculture and Exports of this Country, Mr. St. George will procure a ſecond Run of Mill-Stones for Mr. Bogart, for the purpoſe of manufacturing ſuperfine Flour, and if he can a few days will leave that for Montreal, ſhould he meet with encouragement in the ſale of Flour, he will immediately advance his prices for Wheat.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

3d Feb. 1808.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

THE Subſcriber informs his Friends and the Public that he has again commenced the BAKING BUSINESS.—All perſons inclined to purchaſe Bread from him ſhall be waited on with the utmoſt attention, but no credit can be had without ready money. He will keep a conſtant ſupply of Cakes, &c. &c.

York, 25th Jany. 1808. FRANCIS BELCOUR.

N. B. He has alſo opened a Houſe of Entertainment, where thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their Cuſtom will meet with every attention.

For Sale,

FOUR Hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Blenheim, and Diſtrict of London, being Lots No. 4 in the Fourth, and No. 5 in the Fifth Conceſſions. Theſe Lands are of a ſuperior quality and well watered, will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms, and an indiſputable title given.—Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 29th Dec. 1807.

THE ſubſcribers requeſt all thoſe indebted to them for the Gazette and Office Work, to ſettle their accounts immediately.

JOHN CAMERON.
JOHN BENNETT.

N. B. Such perſons as wiſh to pay in Country Produce are referred to Mr. St. George's ſtore.

York, 13th January, 1808.

Doctor E. Tolman having appointed the ſubſcriber his attorney to collect his debts in the town and county of York, now calls upon his debtors of every deſcription for immediate payment.

JOHN CAMERON.

** Grain of good quality will be taken in payment.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold or Let and immediate poſſeſſion given.

THAT elegant and commodious Houſe and Lot in the Town of York, advantageouſly ſituated on the road leading to the Garriſon.—This valuable property belongs to the Eſtate of the late WILLIAM WEEKES, Eſquire, deceaſed; the terms will be made eaſy to purchaſers by paying part of the purchaſe money on taking poſſeſſion, and giving ſuch further ſecurity for the reſidue, as the ſubſcriber ſhall approve of.—Any perſon or perſons inclined to purchaſe the ſaid premiſes, are requeſted to give their propoſals in writing to Wm. Allan, Eſq. on or before the 25th inſt.—and all thoſe intereſted in ſaid Eſtate, are once more earneſtly called upon to make payment to D'Arcy Boulton, junr. Eſq. at York, or to

JOHN MACKAY.
Aſſig'ee Executor,
Niagara, 8th Oct. 1807.

KINGSTON HOTEL.

THE ſubſcriber returns his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general for paſt favors, and begs leave to inform them, that he is removed to that large and commodious houſe oppoſite the Court-Houſe, where he ſolicits a continuance of their patronage.

The houſe is conveniently fitted up for ſtrangers, with good ſtabling, and ſtrict attention will be given.

ROBERT WALKER.

Kingſton, Nov. 1, 1807.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the ſubſcriber, about the latter end of October laſt, a large dark bay horſe, about eight years old, marked with the gall of a cord on both his fore legs, by being hobbled. Whoſoever will give information where ſaid horſe may be found, ſhall receive a reward of five dollars on application to JOHN EDGELL, or the printers of the York Gazette.

Dec. 10, 1807.

For Sale

on Reaſonable Terms,

LOTS No. 13 and 14 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of the Township of HOPE, the quality of theſe Lands is excellent, and the ſituation deſirable; for particulars, apply to E. SMITH, Eſq. at Smith's Creek, the Printers of the Gazette, or the Proprietor at York.

CALEB HUMPHREY.

They will be ſold ſeparately or together, and an indiſputable title given.

York, 23d Oct. 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any perſon wiſhing to become a purchaſer, will, upon paying a part of the purchaſe money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly ſecured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

JOHN CONN

York, June 6th.

A CARIOLE, Plated HARNESS and a CART. Enquire at the Printing Office.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as heretofore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition from any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being inſerted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid Order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified, & make out a deſcription of the ſame.

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall cauſe a Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees. JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of Hops, alſo Barley of good quality, for which a liberal price will be given. Application to be made to Joſeph and George Shaw, Brewers at York.

York, Dec. 18, 1807.

To be Let,

THE Houſe belonging to the late Attorney General Mr White—lately occupied by Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock, in good condition for the immediate reception of a tenant, having been occupied by a family who has taken good care of the premiſes.—Enquire of the tenant of the executor Mr. Ruſſell, reſpecting the rent—and the Houſe may be ſeen by application to Mr. Heward, who is properly veſted on the premiſes, and will ſettle on a fortnight's notice to make room for a tenant.

York, 23d, 08.

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious Houſe in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot oppoſite; Ten or Fifteen Thouſand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement on Lake Erie, One Thouſand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch and ſome Five Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 6th June, 1807.

N.B. If not previouſly Sold, the above Houſe will be to Let from the Firſt day of Auguſt next.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the firſt Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, taining 300 Acres, with a good Log houſe & towards of 20 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Conceſſion and Nos. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through theſe lands, abounding with Mill ſeats: Lots No 23 in the third Conceſſion and No. 19 in the fifth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fifth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 11 and eaſt half of Lot No. 12 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Oxford and District of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Hamilton and District of Newcaſtle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Conceſſion of Elmſley and District of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Ballard, and District of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Caſh, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom inſuperable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs at the houſe lately occupied by Mr. M'Lean, oppoſite Mr. Marian. He flatters himſelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeſſion, at one of the firſt Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an aſſorted Stock of Genuine Medicines carefully choſen under his immediate inſpection.

WANTED as an APPRENTICE, a Young Man of reſpectable connexions, who will be inſtructed in the Greek and Latin languages, and the Practice of Phyſic and Surgery, Midwifry and Pharmacy.——For terms, apply to

JAMES GLENNON.

York, 12th Feb 1808.

WHEREAS my wife Marianne, has deſerted my bed and board, and refuſes to return; this is to forbid all perſons from truſting her on my account.

9th Feb. 1808. FRAN'S. LA COULINE.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has at preſent, not run of ſtones going in his Grift Mill on the River Humber, and hopes in a ſhort time to have a ſecond pair. He flatters himſelf, that from his exertions to eſtabliſh manufacturing Mills, (heretofore ſo much wanted) in this neighborhood, his ſupport will be liberal, and that he will give the moſt general ſatisfaction, as he will employ none but experienced and conſidential workmen. He has at preſent a conſiderable quantity of Lumber and Boards on hand and will be happy to receive orders for theſe articles, which he will execute with thanks and punctuality: for the preſent, he requeſts them to be addreſſed to himſelf at the Humber, or left at the Printing Office in York.

WILLIAM COOPER.

Humber, Dec. 18, 1807.

Beef-Steak & Beer Houſe.

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends and the public that he has opened a Houſe of Entertainment, next door eaſt of Mr. Hunts, where his friends will be ſerved with victualling in good order, on the ſhorteſt notice, and at a cheap rate. He will furniſh the beſt Strong Beer at 8 pence N. Y. Currency per quart, if drank in his houſe, and at 8s. N. Y. Currency per gallon, if taken out. As he intends to keep a conſtant ſupply of racked Beer, with a view not to injure the health of his cuſtomers, and for which he will hang to pay caſh, the very ſmall profits at which he offers to ſell, will put it out of his power to give credit, and he hopes none will be aſked.

N. B. He will immediately have entertainment for Man and Horſe.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, 12th Jan. 1808.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform thoſe Cuſtomers to whom he has furniſhed Liquor on credit, that his wants for Grain or Caſh are very preſſing.—He therefore hopes this Notice will induce his Friends to aſſiſt him, without his being obliged to apply for payment in a legal way. JOHN LYON.

Yonge Street, 4th Oct. 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townſhend, with a ſtream of Water running through the ſame; the Land is of good quality, will be ſold on reaſonable terms, and an indiſputable title given. Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 5th September, 1807.

SCHEDULE of LANDS *belonging to the Eſtate of the late Wm. Weekes, Eſq.*

190 acres, being lot No. 39, in the 1st conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, in the County of York, Home Diſtrict, purchaſed of Charles Fathers.

200 acres, Lot No. 26, in the 5th conceſſion of Vaughan, Home Diſtrict, purchaſed of John Tenbroeck.

238 acres, Lot No. 10, in Dunwich, Suffolk, Weſtern diſtrict, purchaſed of Malachah Tully.

300 acres, 6 & 18, in the 1st and 2d conceſſions, County of York, Home Diſtrict, purchaſed of Francis Burke.

100 acres, Lot No. 16, firſt conceſſion Township of Dunwich, Diſtrict of London, purchaſed of Heath Mooney.

200 acres, Lots 32 & 33 broken front 4th range, Scarboro', County of York, Home Diſtrict, purchaſed of Daniel Kendrick.

200 acres, No. 20, ſeventh conceſſion, Montague, Diſtrict Johnſtown, purchaſed of John Cameron.

100 acres, No. 10, fourth conceſſion, Markham, County of York, purchaſed of Peter Lunderman.

100 acres, No. 21, fourth conceſſion, Markham, County of York, purchaſed of Wm Berry.

100 acres, No. 21, fourth conceſſion Markham, County of York, purchaſed of John Geo. Wunſch.

1 5th of an acre, No. 10 north ſide King ſtreet, Town of York, Eaſt Riding of the County of York, purchaſed of Wm. Dumont.

200 acres, No. 23, Township of Markham, purchaſed of Jacob Ebers.

3 acres, No. 3 & 4 on South and 7 on North ſide Queen ſt. York, Newgate Street, purchaſed of Robert Frankiſh.

No. 5, South ſide Hoſpital Street, purchaſed of Daniel Tiers.

No. 5, South ſide Hoſpital ſtreet, Town of York, purchaſed of Richard Sharp.

N B. The Government Deeds for the foregoing Lands being amongſt the papers of the late Mr. Weeks, it is impoſſible but that ſome of the Lands have been diſpoſed of, and that others do not belong to the Eſtate: information upon the ſubject will be thankfully received. Perſons from perſons wiſhing to purchaſe, muſt be made to Wm. ALLAN, Eſq. at York, or JOHN MACKAY, Niagara, in writing.

York, 10th Novr. 1807.

To the Public.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public that they have opened the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Hamilton, as a Houſe of Entertainment. Having provided themſelves with excellent Liquors and good Cooks, their own aſſiduous exertions will be added to render ſuch gentlemen as honor them with their cuſtom, reaſonably and agreeably accommodated. From their endeavors to fit up the houſe in a convenient and comfortable manner, and from the attention they will devote to deſerve public patronage, they flatter themſelves that they will experience a liberal ſhare of it.

THOMAS DEARY,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

*** Their Stabling, Provender, and attendance upon Horſes, they flatter themſelves will be ſuch as to give perfect ſatisfaction.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 48, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 220 Acres; the ſoil and ſituation are excellent. For particulars, enquire of Mr. Adrian Marlet, Barton; or to the Printers of the Gazette.

York, 3d Sept, 1807.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, viz.

1 and No. 1, 2, 13, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion		
2, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24		7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24	- -	8th do.
North half of 24 in the		9th do.—360
acres in the township of Blenheim.		
23 and Southern ½ of 24	- -	2d center
22 - -		7th do.
8 - -		8th do.
4 - -		10 do.—250
Acres in the township of Burford.		
22, 23 and 24 -	-	5th—400 acres
in Whitby.		
10, 11 and 12 -	-	7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 -	-	9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.		
19, 21 and South half of 22		2d—500 in
King.		
17 - -	-	3d
14 - -	-	3d—400 acres
in the township of Markham.		

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

STRAYED,

FROM the premiſes of the ſubſcriber in Windham; a pale four year old cattle, red bodied, line-backed and white faced, any perſon who will return them, or give information where they may be found, will be reaſonably rewarded by

A. DE FARLY.

York, 13th Dec. 1807.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot and Houſe now occupied by the ſubſcriber as a Dwelling Houſe and Printing Office. The reaſons which induce him to offer the premiſes for ſale, will induce him to ſell them much below their real value.

J. CAMERON.

York, 17th Oct. 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 43.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 875.] FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1808. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

From the Boſton Palladium of Feb. 2.

WAR WITH ALGIERS.

New-Bedford, January 30

Arrived this evening, ſhip Honeſtus, capt. Clark, 48 days from the Downs.—Left London about the 11th of Dec. for the Mediterranean. Off Cape Trafalgar, ſpoke a Britiſh ſhip of war, who informed that Algiers had declared War againſt America, and had captured a number of veſſels. In conſequence, went into Tangier for further information—and on application to the American Conſul, the account of war was fully confirmed—and a letter handed by the Conſul to capt. C. a copy of which is given below.

In conſequence of this information Capt. C. left Tangier for America, Jan. 1—touched at Madeira on the 9th, and found it in the hands of the Engliſh; they having taken poſſeſſion of it on the 25th Dec.

"Tangier, 31ſt Dec. 1807.

"SIR,—The belief of the Algerines having commenced hoſtilities on the flag of the United States, is founded on the declaration under oath of capt. Ichabod Sheffield, of the ſchr. Mary-Ann, of New-York, made at Naples—which ſtates, that his veſſel and the brig Violet, of Boſton, were captured on the 26th Nov. by an Algerine frigate of 44 guns. Capt. Sheffield adds, that he had heard the ſame frigate had taken an American ſhip and ſchooner a few days before his veſſel. He was fortunate enough to overpower the Turks put on board the Mary-Ann, and arrived at Naples Dec. 4.

"This intelligence appears fully confirmed by the advice received at Gibraltar, on the 21ſt inſt from Oran, of nine American veſſels having been carried to Algiers, of which Mr. Gavino has acquainted me. Under theſe circumſtances, it is my decided opinion, your determination not to proceed up the Mediterranean, is perfectly right; and I beg you may make this known to every American veſſel you may meet at ſea

"With this is a letter for conſul Cathcart, at Madeira; if you can conveniently leave it there, or put it on board any veſſel bound for that iſland, it may be productive of happy conſequences. I alſo deliver you a diſpatch for the Hon. Secretary of State, which I have to requeſt you will put into the hands of the poſt-maſter, at the firſt port you may be able to make in the United States.

"I wiſh you a ſafe and ſpeedy voyage, and am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JAMES SIMPSON.

Capt. Nathaniel Clark,
Ship Honeſtus, Tangier-Bay.

Capt. Clark informs, that about the 1ſt Dec. authentic information was received in London, that Ruſſia had declared war againſt England.—Capt. C. read the Declaration himſelf, and ſays that 48 hours were allowed to the Engliſh to get away with their ſhips, &c. of which they had generally availed themſelves; and that the Engliſh had taken poſſeſſion of a Ruſſian frigate, which was lying at Portſmouth, and made all the Ruſſians in England priſoners of war.

That Sweden had concluded an armiſtice with France, which was to continue till May.

That it had been rumoured in London, that a general Embargo had taken place in France; but that it proved to be void of foundation. That the brig Acorn, capt. Folger, arrived in London about the 5th December, from Cherbourg; and that capt. Folger ſtated, that an Embargo of a few days continuance had been laid in conſequence of 2 or 3 frigates being about to ſail, which probably gave riſe to the report.

That it was reported in London, and generally ſuppoſed to be true, that the Royal Family of Portugal, had embarked for Brazil; that off the rock of Liſbon, he ſpoke an Engliſh frigate, an officer from which confirmed this report; and added, that the French had poſſeſſion of Liſbon.

American veſſels, turned away from their ports of deſtination on the Continent, in conſequence of the blockading decrees, were daily arriving in England.

Capt. Clark left a number of American veſſels at London and in the Downs, but not being bound directly home, did not furniſh himſelf with a liſt. He offers the ſame apology for not bringing any papers. The public will no doubt feel indebted to him for his attention in communicating the above important particulars of verbal information.

The only conjectures we have heard, as to the cauſe of the ſudden hoſtility of Algiers towards the United States, are, that it might be occaſioned by ſome accidental failure in the receipt of the tribute—or that the Dey wanted money for his war with Tunis, and improved the opportunity of the abſence of our men of war, to make prizes of our merchantmen. England and Algiers have long been on bad terms.

Extract of a letter from New-Bedford, dated January 31.

This afternoon arrived ſhip Niagara, capt. Croſs, 43 days from Rotterdam.

Capt. C. confirms the intelligence of a Declaration of War by Ruſſia againſt England, and ſays, he heard it mentioned, that the Emperor of Ruſſia had aſſerted, he would continue hoſtilities till the Engliſh had reſtored what they had taken from Denmark.

He alſo confirms the account of the capture of our veſſels by the Algerines.

He underſtood, a ſhort time previous to leaving Rotterdam, that Louis had reſigned from the Government of Holland, on account of ill health, and that Talleyrand had arrived at the Hague to ſupply his place. A more rigorous treatment of neutrals it was expected would reſult from this change.

Capt. C. informs that the ſhip Waſhington, Caſe, of this port, for whoſe ſafety ſtrong apprehenſions had been entertained, was at, or near Cuxhaven, detained by the French. The Orozimbo, Allen, of this port, was detained at Middleburg—her cargo landed, but veſſel not ſuffered to depart, unleſs the conſignee would become obligated to furniſh another veſſel to take it out of the country, provided it was finally ordered away.

Capt. Howes, who has arrived at Gloucester, from Bordeaux, in 45 days, informs, that American veſſels had been embargoed, and their papers kept from them; but that the latter had been reſtored, and the veſſels allowed to depart. Americans are treated in an unfriendly manner; and the Emperor is ſaid to have declared, that the United States ſhould declare for him or againſt him.

New York, Jan. 28.

Arrived at Charleſton, Jan. 13, Bremin Brig Ceres, Capt. Ruyter, 56 days from Bremen. Captain R. left Bremen the 22d of October, but did not ſail from the mouth of the river until the 15th of November. An express boat was ſent to him, with orders to ſail immediately, in conſequence of an embargo having been laid by the French in that port. It was alſo ſtated, that all the ports of France and her allies were ſhut againſt all neutral veſſels, excepting ſuch only as brought proviſions. Colonial produce was particularly excluded, from a belief that moſt of it was Engliſh property. The embargo was ſaid to be general in France, and all the ports under the control of Bonaparte. On the 20th of November, in the channel he was boarded by the Britiſh frigate Revolutionaire, the commander of which informed him, that the whole of the Continent was in a ſtate of blockade, and that the King of Sweden had delivered up his navy to Great Britain.

January 29.

The ſhip Suffolk, from London, whoſe arrival we noticed yeſterday, was boarded on the 6th of December, by a Britiſh man of war brig, bound from Liſbon for England, from whom ſhe received information that 13,000 French troops had entered the capital of Portugal; and that the Portuguese fleet had been joined by an Engliſh ſquadron, under the command of Sir Sidney Smith, off the Tagus.

LONDON, *Nov.* 26.

Recent intelligence from the continent induces a belief that Bonaparte is determined to force America to take a decided part in the war, either on the side of Great Britain or France. At one of his Levees a short time since, he declared publicly to Gen. Armstrong, that he would not admit of any neutrals in the war—and he added, "You may tell your employers, that they may join with England if they please—but it is my determination to exterminate these proud islanders from the face of the earth."

It was not without sufficient reason that the American Minister at Paris recommended that all vessels bearing the flag of the United States should immediately quit the ports of France, and of all countries under her controul, as will be seen by the circular letter addressed by the Consul of the United States, at Hamburgh, to the masters of American ships bound to that port. What a contraft does this new French decree offer to our late Order in Council! We allow American vessels to clear out from the ports of the United States to the 10th of February, and proceed to France; and the French seize a vessel, and sequester the cargo, for entering the Elbe in defiance of a regulation of which it was impossible she could know any thing.

Quebec, January 28.

A young lad of the name of Descarcau was killed on Saturday last as he was passing in the road under the point of the Cape on this side of l'Ance de Mer, by a large body of snow which fell from the Cape. He was carried with the snow entirely down to the River, where his body was found.

The next morning at 6 o'clock, a large Hangard of 140 feet in length by 40 in depth, belonging to Mr. Alex. Munn ship-builder, was crushed to pieces by an enormous mass of snow which fell from the cape near the same place. Mr. Munn's dwelling house has also been considerably injured, and it is probably owing to the resistance of a row of fruit trees at the back of the house, that Mr. Munn and his whole Family did not share the deplorable fate of a family of 7 persons at St. Augustin three years ago.

Charleston, Jan. 20.

Embargo.—What the effects of this act will be abroad we are to learn hereafter, but those which it is producing at home we begin to feel, and feel pretty sharply. Rice, which some weeks since sold briskly at 3 dolls. 50 cents, is now *nominally* worth but 1 dollar 75 cents: Black seed cotton has fallen from 34 cents to 22 *a* 25 and no sale, & corn is down to 56 cents.

The *North Carolina* price current says, flour is down to 2 dolls. 25 cents the barrel, and Tobacco to 2 dolls. 50 cents the cwt. Such is the beginning of the Embargo measure, but what will be the end?

Extract of a letter from Washington to the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette.

This place is extremely prolific in reports. Among those of to-day is the following which I by no means intend you should believe, though it is certainly not far removed from probability. It is said, that Mr. Tureau has openly expressed his disapprobation at our government's condescending to receive Mr. Rose, and that if he is continued to be recognized as British Envoy, he will demand his passports—It is incontestibly true, that Tureau for a long time past, has been jealous of Mr. Erskine. The following circumstance is an evidence of this fact:—

Some days past, Mr. Turreau waited on Mr. Madison at his office. Previous to entering his apartment, he enquired, "I hope Mr. Erskine is not with the Secretary? Upon being answered in the affirmative, he appeared offended; & said, if he went to the Secretary of State, there was Mr. Erskine—if to the Navy Department, there was Mr. Erskine—if to the Secretary at War, there was Mr. Erskine—the government has but one ear, and that is given to the English minister."

From Washington, January 28.

Our political relations with Great Britain have again assumed an unfavorable aspect—Mr. Rose has no power to make a treaty with the United States—his mission relates to the affair of the Chesapeake solely—and it is said he demands a revocation of the President's proclamation "interdicting British ships of war from our waters and ports" before he can atone for the affair of the Chesapeake, and that on this subject he has no discretionary power. Nothing further, I believe, has transpired respecting the new mission from England. *Alb. Gaz.*

RUMOUR.—We have a report, that Mr. John Q. Adams has been appointed to confer with Mr. Rose, the new British envoy. *N. Y. Oracle.*

The Legislature of Virginia by a majority of 134 to 57, has determined on Mr. Madison as their candidate for the next president. Mr. Munroe was his competitor.

The legislature of Georgia, at their last session, appropriated 150,000 dollars for the purchase of arms; and directed the state house and scite at Louisville to be reserved for a public arsenal.

On the margin of a Chillicothe paper of the 14th Dec. we find a written note mentioning that Burr and Blannerhaffet had arrived. The court was still in session.

Masquerades and *Masqued Balls*, having been attempted to be introduced into the city of Philadelphia, Mr. John Sergeant, a member of the Pennsylvania legislature for that city, has brought into the house of Assembly a resolution, to prevent and restrain practices the tendency of which is so obviously injurious and immoral, by declaring all Masquerades and Masqued Balls to be public nuisances, and directing the punishment which shall be inflicted upon every person promoting or encouraging the same.

FROM THE BOSTON EMERALD.

EPIGRAMATIC ON THE STATE OF THE TIMES

AN *Olive Branch* of old was fent,
The token of mild peace,
And emblematic of content
That all difpute fhould ceafe.

Our council with unreafoning hand
The *infeft darts* grafp,
And fend to *Britain's* haughty land
A "*Hornet*" and a "*Wafp.*"

Uefhing, the Lion greatly fmiles,
And urges gen'rous truce;
But *France* our Statefmen's heads beguiles,
And *Statesmen* peace refufe.

Meanwhile unhappy conflicts raife
Internal difcontent,
And, *wifely* chofen to *appeare*,
The fierce "*Revenge*" is fent.

But mark, how *Britain's* great defigns
Thefe little arts oppofe!
Unfearing ftill the ftill Inclines
To peace, and fends a "*Rose.*"

O, may that peace by Heav'n be doom'd
Thefe rifing States t'adorn,
Like that firft paradife, where bloom'd
The Rose, without a thorn!

The York Gazette.

YORK, FEBRUARY 26, 1808

We had flattered ourfelves with the pleafing hope, that by the laft mails, we fhould have received accounts of the adjuftment of our differences with the United States.—They are in train, but we have no information on the fubject in particular, as to enable us to fpeak pofitively of the progrefs.

We announce with much fincere regret, the lofs of Mr. BEEMAN's Houfe in this town, which was totally conſumed by Fire yefterday; the principal part of Meſſrs. Campbell and Deary's furniture, and Mr. Drean's goods were fave. Much praife is due to the members of the Legiſlature, the Military, and to all claſſes of the towns people, for their exertions and aſſiſtance, to which, under Providence, muſt be aſcribed the faving many other buildings.

*** This unfortunate accident prevented our publiſhing yeſterday.

Having obſerved in that vehicle of malevolence and detraction, ſtiled the *Upper Canada Guardian*, or *Freeman's Journal* a paragraph, wherein my name is mentioned in a diſingenious, illiberal and diſhoneſt manner, and for an inſidious and ſiniſter purpoſe; I publicly avow, that that paragraph is unauthoriſed by me, & ſo far as relates to my duty having become a toil, or that my fidelity and diligence are rewarded with negligence and contempt, as therein inſinuated; it is a baſe, foul and malicious falſehood. In the event of a war with America, a parliament duty, the protection of reverend and ſuperannuated parents, would be upon me incumbent and irreſiſtible; but the determination, which on my part, may reſult from filial affection or imperious circumſtances, I ſhall not announce through the proſtituted and pointed medium the Guardian. With reſpect to the ſlanderous publications in that organ of infamy and calumny, I have heretofore obſerved a ſilence and forbearance. I ſhould, ere this, have diſcharged my duty to my country, by opening the painted ſepulchre, and exhibiting to the Public its rotten and peſtilential contents, to all their deformity, had the idea not been ſedulouſly inculcated, that my writ-ſuppoſitious productions were ſubmitted to particular inſpection, attempered to acquieſcence, and controuled by authority: an idea falſe & unfounded! When honored with the charge of the Official Preſs of this Province, I was inveſted with diſcretionary powers, theſe I have ſo far exerciſed at the expence of patriotic and indignant feelings, and from the fulleſt conviction that the "Guardian," from the criminal and unhallowed nature of its inſtitution, and the poiſonous views in its eſtabliſhment, would ſpeedily periſh by the united ſuffrages of an honeſt inſulted community.

J. CAMERON.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Jany. 27.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee, to take the Addreſs into conſideration, and adopted it without any amendment. Meſſrs. Howard and Dorland were appointed a committee to wait upon his Excellency to know when he would receive the Houſe with their Addreſs:—

Mr. Willcocks obtained leave to bring in a bill on Saturday next, "to revive the bounty upon deſtroying of wolves in this Province."

Mr. Howard obtained leave to bring in a bill on Monday next, to alter the method of performing Statute labour on the highways and roads throughout this Province.

Mr. Solicitor General's Bill for aſcertaining the titles to lands, was on the order of the day for the firſt reading. He apologized for not being able to bring it in, and obtained permiſſion to delay it till to morrow.

Thurſday, 28th Jan. Meſſrs. Howard and Dorland reported that they had waited upon his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, & that he had been pleaſed to appoint this day at 12 o'clock, to receive the Houſe with their Addreſs. The whole Houſe, with its officers, waited upon the Lieutenant Governor with the Addreſs, to which he returned the Anſwer published in our Gazette of January 27th.——The Bill for aſcertaining titles to Lands, was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Tueſday next.

Friday 29th Jany.—Mr. Willcocks, purſuant to a notice given yeſterday, moved that every member ſhould have acceſs to the Journals, and be permitted to take extracts from them.

Mr. Solicitor oppoſed the motion. The firſt part he conſidered idle, every member had unqueſtionably a right to ſee the Journals. The ſecond part of the motion relative to making extracts, he conſidered to be improper for the Houſe to grant. He had underſtood, that the gentleman who made the motion was a Printer. He might make the ſame extracts as ſuit his own private purpoſes, and the Journals would appear to the public in an imperfect ſtate.

Mr. Willcocks ſaid that it was his intention to print the Journals in a perfect ſtate, & not by ſelections: he would pledge himſelf to give the whole of them to the public as far as he was able.—The queſtion was put & negatived.

Mr. Willcocks expreſſed a diſapprobation of the proceedings (the words were not diſtinctly heard by the writer) he ſaid to nothing of a promiſe of ſupport by ſeveral members, and of having been deceived.

Mr. Sherwood, in ſtrong terms, expreſſed his ſurprize at the language that had juſt fallen from the gentleman (Mr. Willcocks.) He could not conceive that any individual of the Honorable Houſe would be ſo indiſcreet as to make a promiſe to ſupport any meaſure until it was fully diſcuſſed before the Houſe. Such a procedure would be unworthy of a member of a deliberative body. Mr. Sherwood ſaid, that he had never made any ſuch promiſe, that he would ſupport any member's meaſures, when convinced that they were for the public good, but he diſdained to enter into any combination out of doors. It appeared by the declaration of the gentleman (Mr. Willcocks) that he intended to print the Journals. Mr. Sherwood was uncertain whether any individual member had a right to do that, he was therefore under the neceſſity of voting in the negative. Gentlemen bringing forward new meaſures, would do well to give ſufficient time for conſideration. The queſtion in this inſtance had been brought forward with too much haſte.

The Solicitor General was highly indignant at Mr. Willcock's aſſertion, that ſome members had promiſed to ſupport him. He would not allow himſelf to believe that any gentleman could ſo far forget himſelf as to enter into ſuch a contract.

Capt. Cowan addreſſed the Speaker, and beg'd to call the attention of the Houſe to a Newſpaper which he held in his hand, publiſhed by Mr Joſeph Willcocks. He [Capt. Cowan] alleaged, that a paragraph of that paper, would to the common ſenſe of any perſon, amount to an accuſation that the preſent Houſe of Aſſembly had been bribed by the Governor, with lands, to vote againſt the intereſts of their conſtituents. Capt. Cowan conſidered ſuch an aſſertion as remarkable for its boldneſs as it was deſtitute of foundation. He felt his own innocence, and he believed every member in the Houſe to be innocent of the imputation. He therefore preſumed that the Houſe would not ſuffer it to paſs unnoticed.

Mr. Willcocks denied that he had aſſerted in his paper that the Houſe were bribed. But even if he had made ſuch an aſſertion, the Houſe ought not to call him to an account for it, as he was already under a proſecution carried on againſt him by the Attorney General, and the jury that ſhould hereafter try him might be prejudiced.

Mr. Sherwood animadverted upon Mr. Willcocks's aſſertion that the Houſe ought not to try him *even if he were guilty.* Mr. Sherwood ſaid that Mr. Willcocks as a member of the Houſe was perfectly acquainted with the laws and conſtitution of the country. It ſo he could not be ignorant that the Houſe had power over any individual member to expel him, or ſend him to priſon. Mr. Sherwood could not think that his Majeſty's Attorney General had brought a proſecution for a libel againſt this Houſe, without the directions of the Houſe. Mr. Sherwood preſumed that the grounds of the proſecution were different from what has been ſtated.

Mr. Solicitor General explained the proſecution. He ſaid that it was an information filed in the Court of King's Bench for a libel againſt his Majeſty's Government in this Province. That the paragraph in queſtion was inſerted in the information. That part relative to this Houſe is blended with other matter that it could not be ſeparated.

The newſpaper was ordered to lie on the table for further conſideration.

Saturday, 30th Jan.—Mr. Willcocks's bill for giving a bounty to deſtroy wolves was read for the firſt time, and ordered to be read again on Tueſday next.

Capt. Cowan gave notice that he ſhould move on Monday next that the Houſe do then reſolve itſelf into a Committee to take into conſideration that part of the paragraph in the newſpaper lying on the table called the Guardian, as relates to this Houſe. At the requeſt of Mr. Willcocks, Capt. Cowan altered the notice to Wednesday next.

On Mr. Sherwood's motion, the houſe ordered that a copy of the paragraph in queſtion be ſent to each member.

Monday, 1ſt Feb.—Mr. Dorland's Bill for the regulation of paſſing and town officers was read a firſt time.

A Bill brought in by Mr. Mallory, to enable the people of the county of Northumberland to hold an annual meeting, in the manner and town meeting, was read for the firſt time.

Tueſday, 2d February.—The Houſe went into Committee upon Mr. Willcocks's bill for reviving the bounty for deſtroying Wolves. Capt Cowan in the Chair. Mr Willcocks ſaid that a meeting had been held by his conſtituents to give him inſtructions. But among the firſt of the inſtructions was an act of this kind. He conſidered it very neceſſary for the good of the country—not was a popular meaſure.

The Solicitor General oppoſed the bill as deſtroying one bill now propoſed was formerly an exiſting law in the Province, and had been repealed at the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament; it would look very capricious and even childiſh to enact a law one year, repeal it the ſecond, and re-enact it the third: it would have a bad effect upon the induſtry of the lower claſs of people, for many would waſte their time in woot-hunting who ought to be otherwiſe employed. He had ventured through a great part in the Province laſt year, and had converſed with many people upon the ſubject of the law relative to woot bounties during the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, and believed that repeal had given general ſatisfaction.

Mr. Washburn ſaid that he was inſtructed by the people of the Bay of Quinte to ſupport ſuch a bill as was now before the Houſe, and he would ſupport it. If the bill did not paſs, he would bring in one for the Midland-Diſtrict only.—The public in general were very much diſſatisfied with the Legiſlature for their conduct laſt year in repealing the law for Wolf bounties.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received the following GARDEN SEEDS, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms;—viz.

Red onion, white onion, green marrow fat peaſe, blood beet, early cabbage, winter cabbage, Savoy cabbage, red cabbage ſcarcity, lettuce, cucumber, early cucumber, long cucumber, turnips, ſage, carrot parſnet, radiſh, French turnips, ſummer ſquaſh, winter ſquaſh, watermelon, muſk melon, early beans, cramberry beans, early purple beans, aſparagus, ſummer ſavory, celery, parſley, pepper graſs, burnet, ſaffron, carraway, and pink.

He has alſo received Hylon ſkin and Green Teas.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

12th February, 1808.

THE ſubſcribers requeſt all thoſe indebted to them for the Gazette and Office Work, to ſettle their accounts immediately.

JOHN CAMERON.
JOHN BENNETT.

N. B. Such perſons as wiſh to pay in Country Produce are referred to Mr. St. George's ſtore.

York, 13th January, 1808.

Doctor E. Tolman having appointed the ſubſcriber his attorney to collect his debts in the town and county of York, now calls upon his debtors of every deſcription for immediate payment.

JOHN CAMERON.

*** Grain of good quality will be taken in payment.

COURSES CHAMBER, 23d January, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to all whom it may concern, that His Majeſty has been graſped to grant his Royal Warrant, in the words following:—

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS a Contract has been entered into by the principal Officers of His Majeſty's Navy, with Meſſrs. Scott, Idles & Co. for ſupplying His Majeſty's Dock Yards in England and the Weſt Indies, with Canada Boards and Oak Timber, and it being expedient in the laſt Contract, that no Maſts or Bowſprits which are cut in His Majeſty's Colonies, ſhall be received in the Dock Yards aforeſaid, they are cut by Licence ſo, and alſo if it ſhould be required, under the Inſpection of by the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have thought fit to give Leave, Licence and Permiſſion unto the ſaid Meſſrs. Scott, Idles & Co. their Agents and Workmen, to travel into and ſearch our Woods in our Province of Upper and Lower Canada, where we have reſerved to us the ſame, and there to fell and cut for many good and uſeful Trees as may anſwer the number and dimenſion mentioned in the ſaid Contract, (a copy whereof, ſubſcribed by one of the Principal Secretaries of State, is hereunto annexed) and to carry the ſaid Trees through our ſaid Woods to the water ſide, in order to the tranſporting and bringing them into our Navy Yards aforeſaid, without incurring any penalty or forfeiture by reaſon thereof—Wherefore We do hereby require as well our Governor or Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Colonies, as you, and every of you, our Officers, Miniſters, and Loving Subjects, whom it may concern, to be aiding and aſſiſting to them, their Agents and Workmen, in whatſoever may relate to the due execution of this ſervice, purſuant to the Contract aforementioned. And for ſo doing this ſhall be your Warrant. Given at our Court at Saint James's, the ſeventh day of October, 1807, in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

By His Majeſty's Command,
(ſigned) CRAGG.

TO our Truſty and Well beloved Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, Surveyor General of our Woods on the Continent of America, or to his Deputy or Deputies, or to the ſaid Surveyor General or his Deputy or Deputies, for the time being, and all others whom it may concern.

WE the aforeſaid Contractors, name as in His Majeſty's Gracious Warrant, do hereby appoint Meſſrs. Moore and Jones, our Agents at Quebec, or the Ports within mentioned.

LONDON, 9th October, 1807.
(ſigned) SCOTT, IDLES & Co.

His Excellency above given Notice, that a Contract has been made under the authority of the ſaid Warrant with Meſſrs Scott, Idles & Co. Merchants in London, with whom Meſſrs Moore and Jones, Merchants at Quebec, to be their Agents, for the purpoſes therein mentioned, and that all irregularity may take place on the part of the ſaid Contractors, their Agents or Workmen, His Excellency has (though preſſed to order the Deputy Surveyor of Woods, to mark ſuch White Pine Trees as were within His Majeſty's Orders, expreſſed in the above Warrant

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons whatever indebted to the eſtate of Ezekiel James, late of the township of Whitchurch, County of York, in the Home Diſtrict, are requeſted to come forward and diſcharge the ſame on or before the twentieth of May next enſuing, and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent their accounts properly atteſted, for ſettlement on or before the ſaid day, to the ſubſcribers No 84, eaſt ſide of Yonge ſtreet, in ſaid township.

JOHN JAMES,
ISAAC WEBB Executors.

Whitchurch, 20th Feb. 1808.

THE Subſcriber requeſts all thoſe to whom he is indebted to preſent their accounts for ſettlement, and ſuch as are indebted to him, to come forward & make immediate payments, or he will be under the neceſſity of employing an Attorney for the purpoſe.

PAUL MARIAN.

2d Feby. 1808.

THE Subſcriber has the honor to inform the Gentlemen and Ladies, Parents of Children, that he intends commencing to teach a FRENCH SCHOOL, as ſoon as there will be Scholars to begin, from five in the afternoon to Nine o'Clock in the Evening; he hopes that he will meet with encouragement, and nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to inſtruct the Pupils committed to his care. After the firſt of March next, he will take in Boarders of thoſe young Gentlemen or Ladies who are at too great a diſtance from Town.

AUG. BARON DE DIEMAR.

York, 16th Jany 1808.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold or Let and immediate poſſeſſion given,

THAT elegant and commodious Houſe and Lot in the Town of York, advantageouſly ſituated on the road leading to the Garriſon.—This valuable property belongs to the Eſtate of the late WILLIAM WEEKES, Eſquire, deceaſed; the terms can be made eaſy to purchaſers by paying part of the purchaſe money or taking proſtitions, and giving ſuch further ſecurity as the ſubſcriber, as the ſubſcriber may require of.—Any perſons or perſons inclined to purchaſe the ſaid premiſes, are requeſted to give their prop'ſals in writing to Wm. Allan, Eſq. at or before the 25th inſtant, as the eſtate is to be ſettled, and ſome more eaſtrictly carried upon immediate payment to D'Arcy Boulton, jun. Eſq. at York, or to

JOHN MACKAY,
Acting Executor.

Niagara, 8th Oct. 1807.

NOTICE

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants of Parcel of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as heretofore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being inſerted therein.

2dly. And that every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the before-mentioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3dly. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified, & make out a deſcription of the ſame.

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees. JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

To be Let,

THE Houſe belonging to the late Attorney General Mr White—lately occupied by Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock, in good condition for the immediate reception of a tenant, having been occupied by a family who has taken good care of the premiſes.—Enquiry to be made of the executor Mr. Ruſſel reſpecting the rent—and the Houſe may be ſeen by application to Mr. Heward, who as perſonal reſides on the premiſes, and will retire in a fortnight to make room for a tenant.

York, 23d, 08.

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious Houſe in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water lot oppoſite; Two or Fifteen Thouſand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thouſand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Thouſand Acres in the Townſhips of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber. WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previouſly ſold, the above Houſe will be To let from the firſt day of Auguſt next.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revi'ed STATUTES of the Province, Blank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARDS, &c. &c.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the firſt Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres, with a good Log houſe & upwards of 20 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Conceſſion and No. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Don runs through theſe lands, abounding with Mill Seats: Lots No. 23 in the third Conceſſion and No. 19 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fifth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict.—Lot No. 11, and eaſt half of Lot No. 12 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Hamilton and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Conceſſion of Stanley and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Ballard, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Caſh, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made in Duncan Caperon Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indiſputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs at the houſe lately occupied by Mr. M'Lean, oppoſite Mr Marian. He flatters himſelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeſſion, at one of the firſt Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an aſſorted Stock of Genuine Medicines carefully choſen under his immediate inſpection.

WANTED as an APPRENTICE, a Young Man of reſpectable connexions, who will be inſtructed in the Greek and Latin languages, and the Practice of Surgery, Midwifry and Pharmacy.——For terms, apply to JAMES GLENNON.

York, 12th Feb. 1808.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has recently erected, and now in full going, his Grift Mill on the River Humber, and hopes in a ſhort time to have it in full operation. He flatters himſelf, that from his exertions to eſtabliſh unexceptionable Mills, (heretofore in much wanted) in this neighborhood, his ſupport will be liberal, and that he will give the moſt general ſatisfaction, as he will employ none but experienced and confidential workmen. He has at preſent a conſiderable quantity of Lumber and Boards on hand, and will be happy to receive orders for theſe articles, which he will execute with thanks and punctuality: for the preſent, he requeſts them to be addreſſed to himſelf at the Humber, or left at the Printing Office in York.

WILLIAM COOPER

Humber, Dec 18, 1807.

Beef-Steak & Beer Houſe.

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends and the public that he has opened a Houſe of Entertainment, next door eaſt of Mr. Hunts, where his friends will be ſerved with victualling, in good order, on ſhort ſhorteſt notice, and at a cheap rate. He will furniſh the beſt Strong Beer at 8 pence N. Y. Currency per quart, if drank in his houſe, and at 2s 6d. N. Y. Currency per gallon, if taken out. As he intends to keep a conſtant ſupply of racked Beer, with a view not to ſpare the health of his cuſtomers, and for which he will have to pay caſh, the very ſmall profits at which he offers to ſell, will put it out of his power to give credit, and he hopes none will be aſked.

N. B. He will immediately have entertainment for Man and Horſe.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, 12th Jan. 1808.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townſhend, with a ſtream of Water running through the ſame; the Land is of good quality, will be ſold on reaſonable terms, and an indiſputable title given. Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 5th September, 1807.

For Sale,

FOUR Hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Blenheim, and Diſtrict of London, being Lots No. 4 in the Fourth, and No. 5 in the Fifth Conceſſions. Theſe Lands are of a ſuperior quality and well watered, will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms, and an indiſputable title given.—Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 29th Dec. 1807.

SCHEDULE of LANDS *belonging to the Eſtate of the late Wm. Weekes, Eſq.*

190 acres, being Lot No. 19, in the 1st. Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, in the County of York, Home Diſtrict, purchaſed of Charles Jeffers.

200 acres, Lot No. 28, in the 5th Conceſſion of Vaughan, Home Diſtrict, purchaſed of John Tuſky.

238 acres, Lot No. 19, in Dunwich, Suſſex, Weſt Diſtrict, purchaſed of Malachiah Tully.

300 acres, 4 & 15, in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſion, County of York, Home Diſtrict, purchaſed of Francis Berczy.

100 acres, Lot No. 10, firſt conceſſion Township of Dunwich, Diſtrict of London, purchaſed of Hiſah Chiſſom.

200 acres, Lots 32 & 33 broken front 4th range, Scarboro' County of York, Home Diſtrict, purchaſed of Doctor Kendrick.

200 acres, No. 20, ſeventh conceſſion, Montague, Diſtrict Johnſtown, purchaſed of John Cameron.

100 acres, No. 10, fourth conceſſion, Markham, County York, purchaſed of Peter Linderman.

100 acres, No. 24, fourth conceſſion, Markham, County York, purchaſed of Wm Berczy.

100 acres, No. 21, fourth conceſſion Markham, County York, purchaſed of John Gr... Wurtſhiſe.

1 5th of an acre, No. 13 north ſide King Street, Town of York, Eaſt Riding of the County of York, purchaſed of Mr. Dumouſ.

300 acres, No. 23, Township of Markham, purchaſed of Jacob Ebers.

3 acres, No. 3 & 4 on South and 3 on North ſide Town of York, Newgate Street, purchaſed of Robert Franklin.

No. 3, South ſide Hoſpital Street, purchaſed of Daniel Teire.

No. 5, South Gas Hoſpital Street, Town of York, purchaſed of Richard Sharp.

N. B. The Government Deeds for the foregoing Lands being amongſt the papers of the late Mr. Weekes, it is impoſſible but that ſome of the Lands have been diſpoſed of, and that others do not belong to the Eſtate; information upon the ſubject will be thankfully received. Perſons wiſhing to purchaſe, muſt be made to Wm. ALLAN, Eſq. at York, or JOHN MACRAE, Niagara, in writing.

York, 10th Nov. 1807.

THE Subſcriber wiſhes to purchaſe a quantity of WHEAT, for which he will allow the following prices:—

To thoſe perſons who have been indebted to him upwards of one year, he will allow at the rate of five ſhillings and ſix pence N. Y. currency per Buſhel.

To thoſe perſons who have contracted debts with him within Twelve Months, and to thoſe who will to barter by Merchandize, he will allow ſix ſhillings N. Y. Currency per buſhel.—And alſo to thoſe who will to receive Cash for the article, he will allow at the rate of ſix ſhillings N. Y. currency per buſhel, and will give his Bond payable in eight months after the delivery of the Wheat.

The Wheat will be received at Mr. John Rogers's Mill in the Township of Whitchurch, or at Meſſrs Lyons & Walker's Mill in Vaughan. Note will be received for wheat which is of a good quality, to be purpoſely to have it manufactured for exportation; and in order to accommodate the Farmers, he will endeavor to agree with Mr. Nicholas Sh... of Markham, and with Mr Cooper at the Humber, to receive Wheat at their Mills.

Indian Corn at 5s. 6d. Oats at 3s. Barley at 5s. and Peaſe at 6s. 6d. will be received at his Store in York, in ... payment for debts due him, or in barter as above ... or he will give his Bond for Cash, payable at Fort ...

Eager and unremitting in his exertions, to promote the Agriculture and Exports of the Country, he ... will procure a ſecond Run of Mill Stones ... for the purpoſe of manufacturing Superfine ... he is a few days will leave this for Montreal ... with encouragement in the Sale of Flour, he ... ately advance his prices for Wheat.

QUETTON ST. GEO...

3d Feb. 1808.

Lands For Sale,

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate ... eaſh, viz.

Lots No. 3, 9, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion ... 1, 3, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half 24, 7th do.

1, 2, 23, 24 ... 8th do.

South half of 24 in the ... 9th do.—1000 acres in the Township of Blenheim

23 and Southern 8 of 24 ... 2d corner ... 7th do.

12 ... 1 ... 8th do.

6 ... 1 ... 9 do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.

22, 23 and 24 ... 5th—600 acres in Whitby.

10, 11 and 12 ... 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 14 ... 9th do.—600 acres in the Township of Clarke.

15, 21 and South half of 20 ... 3d—500 in King.

17 ... 3d

14 ... 5th—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral Townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for parvetiars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an indiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD,

York, 19th June, 1807.

STRAYED,

FROM the premiſes of the ſubſcriber in Windſor, a pair four year old cattle, red bodied, line-backed and white faced, any perſon finding the ſame, or give information where they may be found, will be reſpectably rewarded by

A. DE FARCY.

York, 15th Dece. 1807.

For Sale

on Reaſonable Terms,

LOTS No. 13 and 14 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of the Township of HOPE, the quality of theſe Lands is excellent, and the ſituation deſirable; for particulars, apply to E. SMITH, Eſq. of Smith's Creek, the Printers of the Gazette, or the Proprietor at York.

CALEB HUMPHREY.

They will be ſold ſeparately, or together, and indiſputable title given.

YORK:—PRINTED BY GAMESON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 44

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 876.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1808. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Tuesday, 2d February.

(Continued from our laſt.)

Mr. Clench was of opinion that to encourage the deſtruction of wolves throughout the Province, by bounties, as far as the ſame conſiſtently could be done, would be worthy of the attention of the legiſlature. He would not aſſert that the bill in its preſent ſhape would have the deſired effect, but perhaps it might be modified to anſwer the purpoſe. He did not think that the Honorable Gentleman's (Mr. Solicitor's) argument had much weight in regard to the induſtry of the people being affected by hunting Wolves. Many perſons occaſionally hunted without being injured by it. In ſuch excurſions they might be ſtimulated to exertions for the killing of Wolves, by a proper bounty, without which no conſiderable effort would be made. He did not know, however, that the repeal of the act laſt year had given general diſſatisfaction. He had been ſeveral reſpectable people who approved of it.

Mr. Willcocks ſaid that he believed he had as good an opportunity of knowing the ſentiments of the people as the Honorable Gentlemen (Mr. Solicitor) who oppoſed the bill, and that thoſe ſentiments had appeared to him directly contrary to what had juſt been ſtated. The money beſtowed in bounties belonged to the people, and they had a right to expect that it would be expended for their benefit.

Mr. Sherwood was well inclined to the principle of the bill, but thought it only calculated for the meridian of the Diſtrict of Niagara and Midland Diſtrict, as thoſe diſtricts only had funds ſufficient to defray the expence. The laws now in force for raiſing and collecting aſſeſſments and rates, were made for the purpoſes of building court houſes and keeping them in repair, paying jailers, conſtables, aſſeſſors, collectors, town clerks, ſheriffs, and clerks of the peace. The current revenue of ſix diſtricts, annually, did not exceed the annual expences of the court houſes, and of theſe ſeveral officers—an individual ſhould be juſt before he could be generous with propriety. The ſame maxim ſhould govern thoſe who had the management of the diſtrict funds; yet how could that be if we burthened thoſe funds with more than they would bear. The payment of debts due to thoſe who had ſerved the public, was an act of juſtice; a payment for the encouragement of deſtroying wolves, was an act of generoſity, as the word bounty implied. By one clauſe in the bill the treaſurer was to pay the bounty out of the firſt money that ſhould come into his hands. Mr. Sherwood could not ſee the propriety of ſuch a preference; he conſidered that orders upon a diſtrict treaſury ſhould be paid in exact ſucceſſion, according to their reſpective dates, when there was not money enough in the treaſury to pay them all at once. Mr. Sherwood concluded by ſaying that he would ſupport the bill as far as it related to the Niagara and Midland Diſtricts, and if the gentleman who brought it in would ſuggeſt any means of obviating the difficulties relative to the other ſix diſtricts in the Province, he would ſupport it generally.—On motion of Mr. Willcocks, the Chairman reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again to-morrow.

The Houſe went into Committee upon Mr. Dorland's bill for the regulation of parish and town officers. Mr. Clench in the Chair. Mr. Dorland ſaid that by the act now in force relative to pariſh and town officers, the collector of every township was obliged to enter into a bond, with two ſureties, to the clerk of the peace; and for his attendance with ſuch ſureties, was allowed a ſhilling per mile. That the expence incurred by the diſtricts was exceſſive and unneceſſary. The object of this bill was to provide a remedy, by authoriſing the town clerk to take the bond from the collector, in lieu of the clerk of the peace.

Mr. Rogers ſaid that as clerk of the peace for the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, he had been in the habit of ſending the bonds to the reſpective collectors, to have them executed, or executing them when any of the collectors caſually attended at the quarter ſeſſions, by which means the greateſt part of the expence had been ſaved to the diſtrict. He ſuggeſted the propriety of repealing the clauſe relative to a ſhilling per mile, to make it the duty of the clerk of the peace to ſend the bonds to the collectors to be executed.

Mr. Howard ſupported the bill in its preſent ſtate, without any amendment. He was of opinion that the town clerks could do the duty. The annual expence of the collector's attending the clerk of the peace in the diſtrict of Johnſtown, amounted to upwards of fifteen pounds.

The Chairman addreſſed the Committee. He ſaid that the amount of the rates and aſſeſſments in the Diſtrict of Niagara, was about nine hundred pounds. That in the diſcharge of his duty as clerk of the peace for that diſtrict, he had adopted ſuch meaſures, that the diſtrict had not been ſubjected to five pounds expence for travelling fees of the collectors.

Mr. Sherwood agreed with the gentleman who brought in the bill, as to the expediency of aboliſhing the clauſe now in force relative to allowing a collector one ſhilling per mile for attending the clerk of the peace; but he could not conſent to take the duty from the clerk of the peace of drawing the bonds. They were generally men of buſineſs; and the town clerks, who are annually choſen, would probably in many inſtances be ignorant and negligent. If any collector ſhould be delinquent, the clerk of the peace might be ordered by the ſeſſions to proſecute the bond, which order he would promptly obey; but the town clerk might not attend to ſuch an order, as the ſeſſions had no controul over him. Mr. Sherwood conſidered the meaſure propoſed by the Gentleman from the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, (Mr. Rogers) as the wiſeſt that could be adopted.

Mr. Willcocks ſaid that the town clerks were choſen by the people, and *certainly* they would chuſe none but proper perſons for town clerks.

On motion of Mr. Dorland, the Chairman reported progreſs, and obtained leave to ſit again to-morrow.

The Houſe went into Committe upon Mr. Mallory's bill to enable the inhabitants of the county of Haldimand to hold an annual meeting, in the nature of a town meeting. Mr. Cryller in the Chair. Mr. Mallory explained to the Committee the peculiar ſituation of that County. It contained a population of nearly three hundred families, and was not divided into townſhips or pariſhes. The inhabitants were therefore unable to elect pariſh and town officers. The preſent bill was to enable them to hold a meeting in the County for that purpoſe.

The Chairman reported the bill without any amendment.

Wednesday, 3d February.—Capt. Cowan's notice was on the order of the day, to move the Houſe to go into committee of the whole relative to a paragraph in the Upper Canada Guardian, of the 1ſt of October laſt, publiſhed by Mr. Willcocks. Capt. Cowan addreſſed the Speaker. He ſaid that he was informed that Mr. Willcocks was under a proſecution by his Majeſty's Attorney General—he (Capt. Cowan) was inclined to think that it would not be reaſonable to ſubject him to a trial by the Houſe; but rather to leave the matter to be decided by the laws of the country. He ſhould therefore delay his intended motion.

Mr. Sherwood was well ſatiſfied that the gentleman had poſtponed his motion, and hoped that he would diſcontinue any further proceedings upon it. The Houſe was not much in the habit of acting in a judicial capacity, and they ſhould beware of being influenced by reſentment. They had a queſtionably great power over the member accuſed, but it was conſiſtent with found policy and true dignity, to uſe that power with moderation. He had been informed by the Solicitor General that he diſlike of the paragraph, ſuppoſed to allude to this Houſe, was contained in an information filed in the Court of King's Bench. If Mr. Willcocks were convicted, there was no doubt but the meaſure of the puniſhment would be equal to the offence.

The Houſe went again into Committee for the regulation of pariſh and town officers. The bill was read clauſe by clauſe, and adopted with ſome ſmall amendment.

Mr. Sherwood's bill for repealing the act granting the ſum of 400 pounds yearly to the town of York for public buildings, was read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

Mr. Sherwood's bill for eſtabliſhing Courts of Common Pleas, was read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Saturday next.

Mr. Sherwood's bill for regulating ſpecial Juries, was read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Friday next.

Thurſday, 4th February.—The Houſe went again into committe of the whole upon the Weſt bill. Mr. Willcocks ſaid that he had given himſelf the trouble to make enquiry ſince the laſt debate of ſeveral reſpectable perſons from different parts of the province, and he was convinced that the bill in its preſent ſtate would anſwer for the whole province. He would not therefore propoſe any amendment.

Mr. M'Lean ſaid that he would ſupport a bill of this kind for the Midland Diſtrict, and for any other diſtrict of the province where it would apply. It would have a tendency to encourage and benefit that moſt uſeful body of men the farmers, and ſuch encouragement and benefit was well worthy of the attention of the legiſlature.

Mr. M'Gregor was directly oppoſed to the bill when applied to the province at large, and particularly to the Weſtern Diſtrict. He wiſhed his reaſons ſhould be diſtinctly underſtood. The Weſtern Diſtrict was in debt at this time nearly to the amount of 600 pounds, and as the yearly expences were almoſt equal to the ſum collected, they muſt proceed ſlowly in paying off the old debt. A bounty upon Wolf ſcalps could not be paid in that diſtrict without further aſſeſſments, and he,

had reason to think that was the case with many other districts.

Mr. Howard was very desirous that the bill should pass in its present shape, and not be limited to any particular part of it. He supposed that the inhabitants of two districts would not be pleased to pay for the killing of wolves for the whole province. He considered cheep as the most valuable property that a farmer could own, and the loss of them was consequently injurious in proportion.

Mr. Sherwood said that wolves were to be found in great abundance as far as 60 degrees north, and they were known to be very numerous in the other hemisphere, between 40 and 50 degrees south. When he considered, therefore, that those animals could roam through a space in this vast continent of upwards of six thousand miles in length, by two and three thousand in breadth, he did not think that the ingenuity of the gentleman who brought in the bill would ever enable him considerably to diminish them. He compared it to an attempt to destroy the musquetoes. The legislature had heretofore unwittingly burthened the revenue of most of the districts with greater expences than it would bear. The consequence had been that debts had constantly accumulated, until the credit of many districts had sunk so low that an order upon the district treasury, (which should have been as good as a bank bill) was not worth five shillings in the pound. The legislature had remedied this evil as far as possible, at the last session, by repealing the wolf bounties.

Charleston, Jan. 26.

Yesterday arrived the ship Charles Carter, Capt. Drysdale, in 48 days from London; and the ship Northern Liberties, Capt. Watt, from Greenock. By these arrivals we have received London papers the 10th, and Greenock papers to the 12th ult. inclusive.

The article of most importance is the declaration of the Emperor of Russia, which, although not declared to be so, is tantamount to a declaration of war. The British government have, therefore, laid an embargo upon all the Russian vessels in their ports, & ordered their cruizers to detain all such as they should fall in with. The influence of Bonaparte has added the only maritime nation in Europe, to the enemies of the British, & has woven another laurel for the brow of some of her naval commanders. The Russian naval officers have learnt the art of war in the British navy, but they will, probably, soon have it in their power to evince to the world whether or not they have improved by the lessons which have been given them. It is generally believed that Sweden will be compelled to join in the confederacy.

The temporary authority of the Pope is almost at an end. The French have taken possession of the Castle of St. Angelo, preparatory to the erection of another kingdom in Italy, of which Lucien Bonaparte is to be the head, by the title of King of Latium.

General Sebastini, the French Ambassador to the Porte, has left Constantinople for Paris—The Turkish Government torn by factions, and distracted in their councils, by the influence of Bonaparte and Alexander, will, most probably fall a sacrifice to the insidious friendship of the one, and the overwhelming power of the other.

The city of Berlin, as well as the provinces, are in a state of the most complete misery. The inhabitants are threatened with military execution, for not paying the contributions which the french have imposed upon them, and which they are entirely unable to pay. Bonaparte has demanded five millions of dollars from the king of Prussia, and required that eight of the strongest Prussian for tresses should be garrisoned by French troops until the conclusion of the war.

Bonaparte, it is said, is gone to Italy, for the purpose of meeting all the king and princes, of his own making, at Milan, The Pope, the King and Queen of Naples, the Queen of Etruria, the King of Bavaria, &c. are to be there: but it is not known for what purpose these great personages are to assemble.

The Prince of Asturias has been released by the king of Spain, through the interference of Bonaparte, who has presented him with the cordon of the legion of honor. His highness, it is said, confessed his guilt to his royal parents, and not only received their pardon, but has been placed at the head of the Spanish army destined to invade Portugal. If this account be true, the power of the Prince of Peace is completely overturned; Bonaparte has employed him as long as he thought necessary, and will now, probably, sacrifice him, as the subject way of obtaining popularity with the people, who drew his carriage through the streets amidst the loudest acclamations.

Admiral Sir J. Borlase Warren, in the Swiftsure of 74 guns, sailed from Plymouth on the 8th ult. for Halifax.

Price of Stocks at London, Dec. 9, Consols, 64. Omnium 8-4 premium.

On the 13th ult. in 44, 30, long. 15. capt. Drysdale spoke the British Government Brig Redwing, one of Sir Sidney Smith's squadron, who informed him, that the Portuguese fleet, having on board the Royal family of Portugal, sailed from the Tagus, on the 22d of November, bound to the Brazils.—The fleet consisted of 9 sail of the line, four frigates and two brigs, accompanied with four sail of British line of battle ships.—The emigration of the Portuguese Royal family to South America will be attended with prodigious advantages to the British. It will open the most extensive mart for their manufactures, and will pave the way for the fall of the Spanish power in South America.

New-York, Feb. 9.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Lisbon, dated 29th November, 1807, to their correspondent in Boston.

"In consequence of the expected daily arrival of the French army in this city, the Prince Regent, Queen, all the Royal Family, and most of the Nobility, embarked yesterday, and sailed this morning for the Brazils.—This port was declared in a state of blockade the 22d inst. by the squadron under the command of Sir Sidney Smith; the other ports of this kingdom are, however, not included in this blockade.

"Flour 12 1-2 a 13 dolls. on board; Wheat 2 1-4 a 2 1-2 per bushel; and all other kind of provisions high and rising."

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.

Extract of a very important letter from Washington, dated Feb. 4.

"I have not, from my political standing, access to the official fountains—it is not mine *accedere ad fontes*—but information from those sources has descended to me through such channels, that I can venture to assure you, *almost beyond a doubt*, that our differences with Great Britain will be speedily and satisfactorily accommodated. Apprehensions of French influence upon our councils have been entertained, even by many of the republican party—BUT THAT DANGER IS NEARLY OVER. We shall have peace with Britain. War with France will follow: And America and Britain will be the only obstacles to the gigantic project of Napoleon and Alexander, to divide the world between them. Gloomy will be the prospect, horrible will be the conteft!—Heaven alone can save us, and let us confidently hope that Heaven will yet smile on the cause of Freedom."

London, Dec. 10.

A letter from Gibon, mentions that Bonaparte has himself written to the Prince of Asturias, constituting him Generalissimo of the united French and Spanish army destined to act against Portugal, and tells him, *To go and conquer a country which he will one day govern.*

The sword which Bonaparte put into the Prince of Asturias, is that of Francis I. taken by the Spaniards at the battle of Pavia, and lately returned by the king of Spain to the French emperor.

Portsmouth, Dec. 5.

Admiral Otway hoisted his flag this morning on board the Glory, and went down to St. Helen's to take the command of six fail of the line, viz. Glory, (flagship) Spencer, Mars, Hercule, Valiant, and Superb. They are to act as circumstances require.

Came into harbor the Crown Princess Maria, Odin, and the Sourknoy Russian frigate. The Russian is very valuable; she has 170,000 ducats, and 500,000 dollars, a quantity of plate, besides a cargo of copper and stores, on board.

Copenhagen, Nov. 13.

Since the 8th inst. the Sound has been so blockaded by the English ships, that no vessels can go out or enter Gottenburg to pay toll, without being obliged to come under their guns.

REVENGE UNEXEMPLIFIED.

NO wounds are more incurable than those of honor, in almost all nations and ages, men have willingly sacrificed their lives rather than pocket an insult, and we seldom suffer unjustly without wishing to retaliate the injury invariably preferring that we have a right to treat others as we ourselves have been treated.

One of the most striking instances of this kind is recorded of a young Spanish Officer, who being ordered on service to some of the West India Islands, happened to settle in one where the governor or Viceroy had made a law that no Indian should be employed in carrying the baggage of Europeans. The young officer, whose name was Aguirra, notwithstanding engaged an Indian or Negro in carrying several parcels belonging to him. He was instantly accused, and condemned to the usual punishment, which was, that the criminal should be whipped on an ass. Great intercession was made for him without effect. With much ado, however, a reprieve was at last obtained for him for a fortnight, which reached him just as he was fat on the beast, striped, exposed and prepared for punishments. 'Nay,' says Aguirra, 'the shame is suffered, and I am only reprieved for a fortnight: executioner, do your business, and return the tyrant his reprieve.' The sentence accordingly took its course, and the young man endured the punishment which he had incurred. But he never after could be brought to associate with gentlemen. He was constantly strolling about, gloomy and melancholy, in solitary corners. Soon after the Viceroy was removed, and another was sent in his stead. Aguirra was seen hovering round his palace. On this he was advised to move, which he did from the Havanna to Quito, which is 900 miles. Thither in a week's time Aguirra was seen to have followed him, as close as he could. From thence the Viceroy removed to Mexico, which is at least 1800 miles, and in about a fort-

night, there Aguirra was also. 'I am resolved,' says the Viceroy, 'to tire this fellow out!' And so transported himself from thence about 3000 miles; but there also did he soon find Aguirra.—'Nay then,' said the Viceroy, 'I will fly the villain no more, but keep a guard about me, and defy him!' which he did. But the palace gates being one day open, and the guads engaged in play, Aguirra entered, boldly mounted the apartments, and finding the Viceroy single and unarmed, stabbed him to the heart, and having no means of escape, stabbed himself at the same time.

The York Gazette.

YORK, MARCH 2, 1808

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Beman's house (lately burned) was not insured, to those who are acquainted with the great and arduous exertions of Mr. Beman, in furnishing provisions for this Town on its first establishment, and to such as can feel for the losses of an upright and valuable man, an opportunity is now offered to be grateful, as well as the benevolent, to raise, by way of loan, from any persons who chuse to subscribe, a fund to enable him to prosecute the business he is engaged in, with such great advantage and convenience to the country.—The terms of the loan might be, one half payable in five years, and the other half in five years more.—Lists for this purpose are left with Duncan Cameron, Esq. Mr. Joseph Kendrick and Mr. J. Cameron.

The declaration of war by Russia, reported by Capt. Thompson, will, if true, accommodate England. In her trade with Russia, England has always been the loser. In this point of view the occurrence is, however, unworthy of particular notice. Combinations of land force against France, have but tended to augment her power. The same happens with the motley naval force of Europe against England. The Russian declaration of war will be followed by the capture of the Russian maritime force and the annihilation of her commerce. And the fleet of England, already gigantic, and thus increased by the accession of that of Russia, will become the more formidable. France originally assailed, is now fighting for the conquest and humiliation of the world, and England, originally the assailant, for her life. France will be master of the land. England will sweep the ocean. Between these two powers, the unoffending nations of the earth may be crushed. If driven to the utmost extremity, England, unconquerable, unassailable upon the ocean, may become a scourge, and take a terrible revenge; for a nation is bound to save itself by all the means in its power.

The Danish Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, with their dependencies, surrendered to his Britannic Majesty's forces, under the command of Sir Alexander Cochrane, on the 21st December, on terms similar to those which were given to the island of St. Croix.

By a decree of the Emperor Napoleon, all the territorial and allodial property, all houses and possessions, and in general all private property which belonged to the Prince or States of Hanover, as well as to the country, under whatsoever title, have been sequestered, and possession thereof taken in the name of the Emperor.

Algiers has declared war against France.

Russian Navy.—53 sail of the line; 34 frigates; 59 cutters, brigs, &c. smaller vessels 226, carrying in all 4,423 pieces of cannon.

The Swedish fleet at present consists of 12 sail of the line and 8 frigates, besides cutters, galleys, &c. there are two ships of the line building.

The British navy at present comprises 261 sail of the line, 35 fifties, 258 frigates, 530 sloops of war, brigs, &c. besides an immense number of cutters, and other armed vessels.

Mr. Drean presents his most grateful acknowledgments to all those who assisted in saving his property from the ravages of the fire, which broke out in the house in which he kept his store in this town, on Thursday the 25th ult.—Mr. Drean being absent at Niagara during the fire, cannot particularize individual efforts, but is sensible the exertions of all, must have been great, from the trifling loss or injury he has sustained, which will be ever remembered by him with gratitude.

He also begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that in a few days he will open an extensive affortment of Goods in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Mosley, where he solicits a continuance of that patronage he has heretofore so amply experienced.

THE Subscriber takes this method of testifying his gratitude and the great obligations he is under to every person who assisted in saving his property during the late fire. The deep impression can never be removed from his mind.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 23d *January*, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to all whom it may concern, that His Majesty has been pleased to issue a Royal Warrant, in the words following:—

George R.

WHEREAS a Contract has been entered into by the principal Officers of His Majesty's Navy, with Messrs Boone, Idles & Co. for supplying His Majesty's Dock Yards in England and the West Indies, with Canada Masts and Oak Timber, and it being stipulated in the said Contract, that no Masts or Bowsprits which are cut in His Majesty's Colonies, shall be delivered at the Dock Yards unless they are cut by Licence from His Majesty's Surveyor of the Woods in North America, and that it should be required, under the authority of this Officer. Upon the representation of the matter to Us by the Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have thought fit to give Leave, Licence and Permission unto the said Messrs. Idles & Co. their Agents and Workmen, to travel into and search our Woods in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, where we have reserved to us the property in any Woods or Trees, and the right to cutting them, and there to fell and cut so many good and sound Trees, as may answer the number and dimensions mentioned in the said Contract, (a copy whereof, subscribed by one of our Principal Secretaries of State, is hereunto annexed) and to carry the said Trees through our said Woods to the water side, in order to their transporting and bringing them into any Ports without incurring any penalty or forfeiture by reason thereof.—And lastly, We do hereby require as well our Governor or Lieutenant Governor of our said Colonies, as you, and all our Officers, Ministers, and Loving Subjects, whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting to them, their Agents and Workmen, in whatsoever may relate to the due execution of this service, pursuant to the Contract aforementioned. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at our Court at Saint James's, the second day of October, 1807, in the forty-seventh year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

TO our Trusty and Well beloved Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, Surveyor General of our Woods on the Continent of America, or to his Deputy or Deputies, & to the said Surveyor General of our said Woods, his Deputy or Deputies, for the time being, and all others whom it may concern.

WE the undersigned Contractors, named in His Majesty's Gracious Warrant, do hereby appoint Messrs. Mure and Jouffe, our Agents at Quebec, for the purposes within mentioned.

London, 9th October, 1807.
(Signed)
SCOTT, IDLES & Co

His Excellency further gives Notice, that a Contract has been made under the authority of the said Warrant, with Messrs. Scott, Idles & Co. Merchants in London, who have appointed Messrs Mure and Jouffe, Merchants at Quebec, to be their Agents, for the purposes therein mentioned, and that no irregularity may take place on the part of the said Contractors, their Agents or Workmen, His Excellency has thought proper to order the Deputy Surveyor General of the Woods, to mark such White Pine Trees as come within His Majesty's Orders, expressed in the above Warrant.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons whatever indebted to the estate of Ezekiel James, late of the township of Whitchurch, County of York, in the Home District, are requested to come forward and settle the same on or before the twentieth of May next ensuing, and all persons having demands against said estate are desired their accounts properly attested, for settlement, on or before the last day, at the residence No. 84, east side of Yonge street, in said township.

JOHN JAMES
ISAAC WEBB, Executors.
Whitchurch, 20th Feb. 1808.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold or Let and immediate possession given,

THAT elegant and commodious House and Lot in the Town of York, advantageously situated on the road leading to the Garrison.—This valuable property belongs to the Estate of the late WILLIAM WEEKS, Esquire, deceased; the terms will be made easy to purchasers by paying part of the purchase money on taking possession, and giving such further security for the residue, as the subscriber may approve of.—Any person or persons inclined to purchase the said premises, are requested to give their proposals in writing to Wm. Allan, Esq. on or before the 25th inst.—and all those indebted to said Estate, are once more earnestly called upon to make payment to D'Arcy Boulton, junr. Esq. at York, or to

JOHN MACRAE,
Acting Executor.
Niagara, 8th Oct. 1807.

THE Subscriber requests all those to whom he is indebted to present their accounts for settlement, and such as are indebted to him, to come forward & make immediate payments, or he will be under the necessity of employing an Attorney for the purpose.

PAUL MARIAN.
20th Feby. 1808.

THE Subscriber has the honor to inform the Gentlemen and Ladies, Parents or Guardians, that he intends commencing to teach a FRENCH SCHOOL as soon as there will be Scholars to begin, from Five in the afternoon to Nine o'clock in the Evening; he hopes that he will meet with encouragement, and assuring that he is wanting on his part to instruct the Pupils committed to his care.—After the 1st of March next, he will take in Boarders of those young Gentlemen or Ladies who live at too great a distance from Town.

AUG. BARON DE DIEMAR.
York, 16th Jany. 1808.

THE subscribers request all those indebted to them for the Gazette and Office Work, to settle their accounts immediately.

JOHN CAMERON.
JOHN BENNETT.

N. B. Such persons as wish to pay in country Produce are referred to Mr. St. George's store.
York, 13th January, 1808.

Doctor E. Tolman having appointed the subscriber his attorney to collect his debts in the town and county of York, now calls upon his debtors of every description for immediate payment.

JOHN CAMERON.

** Grain of good quality will be taken in payment.

THE Subscriber has just received the following GARDEN SEEDS, which he will dispose of on moderate terms;—viz.

Red onion, white onion, green marrow-fat peafe, blood beet, early cabbage, winter cabbage, Savoy cabbage, red cabbage scarcity, lettuce, cucumber, early cucumber, long cucumber, turnips, sage, carrot parinet, radish, French turnips, summer squash, winter squash, watermelon, musk melon, early beans, cranberry beans, early purple beans, asparagus, summer savory, celery, parsley, pepper grass, burnet, saffron, carraway, and pink.

He has also received Hyson Skin and Green Teas.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.
12th February, 1808.

NOTICE

WHEREAS divers persons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waste Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themselves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of such Lands, and have also neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waste Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner shall by himself or Agent (if not privileged) state in his Petition as heretofore, that in case the same should be favorably answered, he undertaken and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of such Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majesty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the said Lands. And that no Petition from any such person as aforesaid, shall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the said Statement being inserted therein.

And That every Petitioner as aforesaid, shall within four days from the date of the said Order in Council in his favor, by himself or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the said Lands shall be obtained by virtue of such order.

And, That after the said Receipts shall be delivered as aforesaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he shall give the party in whose favor the Order in Council is made, an attested copy of the same, together with an attested copy of the said Receipt.

4th. That the attested copies of the said order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat shall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the said Lands, addressed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon shall, at the desire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permission of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the said order in Council specified, & make out a description of the same

5th. That the said description of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he shall engross the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the same to be perfected (unless where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the space of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the said description.

6th. That U. E. Loyalists, the sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists and Military claimants, shall be subject to the above mentioned regulations, except so far as such regulations respect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

To be Let,

THE House belonging to the late Attorney General Mr. White—lately occupied by Mr. Chief Justice Allcock, in good condition for the immediate reception of a tenant, having been occupied by a family who have taken good care of the premises.—Enquiry to be made of the executor Mr. Russell, respecting the rent—and the House may be seen by application to Mr. Heward, who at present resides on the premises, and will retire in a fortnight to make room for a tenant.

York, 23d, Oct.

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious House in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot opposite; Ten or Fifteen Thousand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thousand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Thousand Acres in the Township of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Concession of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previously Sold, the above House will be Let from the First day of August next.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Blank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the first Concession of York, on the east side of Yonge Street, raining 300 Acres, with a good Log house & upwards of 30 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the seventh Concession of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Concession and Nos. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Concession of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through these lands, abounding with Mill seats; Lots No. 33 in the third Concession and No. 19 in the fifth Concession of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fifth Concession of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 11 and east half of Lot No. 12 in the first Concession of Oxford and District of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the seventh Concession of Hamilton and District of Newcastle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Concession of Elmsley and District of Johnstown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the sixth Concession of Bastard, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log house and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Esquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indisputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced business at the house lately occupied by Mr. M'Lean, opposite Mr. Marian. He flatters himself that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profession, at one of the first Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an assorted Stock of Genuine Medicines carefully chosen under his immediate inspection.

WANTED as an APPRENTICE, a Young Man of respectable connexions, who will be instructed in the Greek and Latin languages, and the Practice of Surgery, Midwifry and Pharmacy.—For terms, apply to

JAMES GLENNON.

York, 12th Feb. 1808.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has at present, one run of stones going in his Grist Mill on the River Humber, and hopes in a short time to have a second pair. He flatters himself, that from his exertions to establish a manufacturing Mills, (heretofore in much wanted) in this neighborhood, his support will be liberal, and that he will give the most general satisfaction, as he will employ none but experienced and confidential workmen. He has at present a considerable quantity of Lumber and Boards on hand and will be happy to receive orders for these articles, which he will execute with thanks and punctuality: for the present, he requests them to be addressed to himself at the Humber, or left at the Printing Office in York.

WILLIAM COOPER.

Humber, Dec. 18, 1807.

Beef-Steak & Beer House.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment, next door east of Mr. Hunts, where his friends will be served with eatbuling, in good order, on the shortest notice, and at a cheap rate. He will furnish the best Strong Beer at 8 pence N. Y. Currency per quart, if drank in his house, and at 1s. 6d. N. Y. Currency per gallon, if taken out. As he intends to keep a constant supplie of racked Beer, with a view soto injure the health, of his customers, and for which he will have to pay cash, the very small profits at which he offers to sell, will put it out of his power to give credit, and he hopes none will be asked.

N. B. He will immediately have entertainment for Man and Horse.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, 12th Jan. 1808.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townshend, with a stream of Water running through the same; the Land is of good quality, will be sold on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given. Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 5th September, 1807.

For Sale,

FOUR Hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Blenheim, and District of London, being Lots No. 4 in the Fourth, and No. 5 in the Fifth Concessions. These Lands are of a superior quality and well watered, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given.—Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 29th Dec. 1807.

SCHEDULE of LANDS *belonging to the Estate of the late Wm. Weekes, Esq.*

150 acres, being lot No. 78, in the 1st concession in the Township of Whitchurch, in the County of York, Home District, purchased of Charles Fathers.

200 acres, Lot No. 26, in the 4th concession of Vaughan, Home District, purchased of John Yeabrooke.

238 acres, Lot No. 10, in Dunwich, Kent district, purchased of Malachiah Tuttle.

300 acres, 9 & 18, in the 1st and 2d concessions, County of York, Home District, purchased of Francis Bo—

100 acres, Lot No. 10, first concession Township of Dunwich, District of London, purchased of Isaiah Skinner.

200 acres, Lots 22 & 23 broken fore 9th range, Scarboro', County of York, Home District, purchased of Duncan Kendrick.

200 acres, No. 30, seventh concession, Montague, District Johnstown, purchased of John Cameron

100 acres, No. 10, fourth concession, Markham, County of York, purchased of Peter Linderman

100 acres, No. 24, fourth concession, Markham, County of York, purchased of Wm Berry.

100 acres, No. 21, fourth concession Markham, County of York, purchased of John Geo. Wunfich.

1 5th of an acre, No. 1 concession North side King Street, Town of York, East Riding of the County of York, purchased of Wm. Dumont.

200 acres, No. 23, Township of Markham, purchased of Jacob Ebers.

2 acres, No. 3 & 4 on South and 7 on North side Town of York, Newgate Street, purchased of Robert Frank—

No. 5, South side Hospital Street, purchased of Daniel Teirs.

No. 5, South side Hospital Street, Town of York, purchased of Richard Sharp.

N. B. The Government Deeds for the foregoing Lands being amongst the papers of the late Mr Weekes, it is so improbable but that some of the Lands have been disposed of, and that others do not belong to the Estate; information upon the subject will be thankfully received. Proposal from persons wishing to purchase, must be made to Wm. ALLAN, Esq. at York, or JOHN MALKAY, Niagara, in writing.

York, 10th Nove 1807.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of WHEAT, for which he will allow the following prices:—

To those persons who have been indebted to him upwards of one year, he will allow at the rate of five shillings and 6d pence N. Y. currency per Bushel.

To those persons who have contracted debts with him within Twelve Months, and to those who wish to barter for Merchandize, he will allow six shillings N. Y. Currency per Bushel.—And also to those who wish to obtain Cash for this article, he will allow at the rate of six shillings N. Y. currency per Bushel, and will give his Bond payable in eight months after the delivery of the Wheat.

The Wheat will be received at Mr. John Bogart's Mills in the Township of Whitchurch, or at Nash's, Lyon's & Walker's Mill in Vaughan. None will be received but that which is of a good quality, as he purposes to have it manufactured for exportation; and in order to accommodate the Farmers, he will endeavor to agree with Mr. Nicholas Miller of Markham, and with Mr. Cooper at the Humber, to receive Wheat at their Mills.

Indian Corn at 5s. 6d. Oats at 3s. Barley at 5s. 2d. Peas at 6s. 6d. will be received at his Store in York, either in payment for debts due him, or in barter for Merchandize, or he will give his Bond for Cash, payable in Eight Months.

Eager and unremitting in his exertions, to encourage the Agriculture and Exports of this Country, Mr. S. engages will procure a second Run of Mill Stones for his Mills, for the purpole of manufacturing Superfine Flour—as he in a few days will leave this for Montreal, from whence with encouragement in the sale of Flour, he will immediately advance his prices for Wheat.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

58 Feb. 1808.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on [illegible] cash, viz.

Lots No. 7, 8, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession 2, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - - 9th do. — 3600
25 acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 21 concess
25 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do. — 840
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and - - 5th — 600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 23 - - 9th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, - - 9th do. — 850
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 23 - - 2d — 900 in
King.
17 - - 5th
14 - - 5th — 400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at a very early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior. For particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an indisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

STRAYED,

FROM the premises of the subscriber in Markham, a spell four year old cattle, red bodied, line-backed and white faced, any person who will return them, or give information where they may be found, will be reasonably rewarded for

A. DE FARGY.

York, 15th Decr. 1807.

For Sale

on Reasonable Terms,

LOTS No. 13 and 14 in the seventh Concession of the Township of HOPE, the quality of these Lands is excellent, and the situation desirable; for particulars, apply to E. SMITH, Esq. of Saddler's Creek, the Printers of the Gazette, or the Proprietor at York.

CALTE [illegible]

They will be sold separately or together, and on [illegible] table title given.

York, [illegible]

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The York Gazette.

TOTAL NUMBER 877. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1808. No. 45.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Friday, 5th February.

The House went into committee upon the Special Jury Bill. Mr. Rogers in the Chair—Mr. Sherwood explained the object of the bill. It was intended to enable any party of a suit in the Court of King's Bench to obtain a special jury. By the existing laws a special juror must be assessed as high as three hundred pounds, and in several districts there was not a sufficient number of that description. It was necessary to apply to the court by motion, as the laws now stood. Mr. S. considered this altogether unnecessary, it was productive of much delay and expence; he saw no reason why a special jury should not be obtained with the same facility as a common jury. By the bill in question he proposed to make every man assessed at £200 eligible as a special juror, and to enable any party in a suit to obtain such jury without a motion in court; that the party applying should serve a notice on the adverse party to appear at some given day at the sheriff's office. From the jurors eligible should be drawn forty, the parties alternately should strike out twenty-four; the sheriff should return the remaining sixteen. The clerk of the peace was annually to furnish the sheriff with a list of the proper persons from the assels rolls.

Mr. M'Lean preferred that the sheriff should select forty from the whole number, without drawing. He apprehended that drawing might be the means of bringing jurors from very remote parts of the district, when they could be obtained much nearer the court.

The Solicitor General agreed with Mr. M'Lean. In England special jurors were taken from the freeholders book to the amount of forty-eight, and the plaintiff and defendant alternately struck them down to twenty-four. It was of no importance what a special jurors rate was upon the assels roll. He would propose to leave it altogether to the discretion of the sheriff, to return respectable men.

Mr. Clench differed in opinion with the gentlemen who spoke last. He preferred the plan of the bill in its present shape, to any amendment he had heard suggested. He considered the mode laid down in the bill to be unexceptionable. If forty names were drawn, it appeared to him a much fairer way than if the sheriff should chuse them at his pleasure. Such a selection looked something like packing.

Several members wished for further time to consider the bill. The chairman had leave to report progress, and fit again on Monday.

The Solicitor General laid a paper on the table, and informed the Speaker that it was a petition from his Majesty's Attorney General, praying to be heard at the bar of the House against the bill for establishing Courts of Common Pleas.

Mr. Sherwood, after looking at the petition, said that he admired the novelty of this transaction. He had never heard of a petition with a solitary signature against a public bill, in the British House of Commons. He did not think that an Attorney General in England had ever presumed to interfere with the deliberations of that House. He called upon the Solicitor General to prepare himself with authority in support of the propriety of this measure, when a motion should be made for reading the petition.

The Solicitor General said that there was a misapprehension of his conduct; he neither approved of the measure, nor did he intend to support it. He had only brought in the petition as a matter of courtesy to the petitioner.

Saturday, 6th February.

The House went into committee upon the Common Pleas bill.

Mr. Sherwood said that the object of this bill was to remedy one of the greatest grievances that exists in this Province, or that ever could exist in any country, the tardy administration of public justice in civil matters. Let the House peruse the daily journals as here as we. The poorest and weakest individual should be enabled to avail himself of it, with the same facility as the wealthiest and most powerful. One fellow subject, in other parts of the empire, and also the citizens or subjects of other States in amity with Great Britain, who in the ordinary transactions of commercial intercourse, might have debts due to them in this Province, should be able to recover those debts without excessive expence, or unreasonable delay. Every member of the committee knew that these desirable and necessary purposes could not be effected by any court now in this Province. The truth of this proposition was well known to every member of the committee. It would be idle, therefore, to prove by argument, what no one would deny. It might not be amiss, however, to trace to its source the cause that produced such privation of justice. In the infancy of legislation here, and almost in the infancy of the colony, it was not surprising that members should have been returned to the House of Assembly of the first parliament, not *too well* qualified to discharge their important duty. Their adoption of *all* the laws of England in civil matters, when most of them knew nothing of their *use*, was a sample of their profound deliberation. At that time there existed a Court of Common Pleas in every district, and nothing was requisite but the appointment of a few judges, to have rendered these courts highly useful and pleasing to the community. During that parliament (the third) a bill was introduced into the Legislative Council, to abolish these courts of Common Pleas, and establish a Court of King's Bench. By that bill, a system of judicature was attempted, similar to that at Westminster Hall. The court for deciding civil matters was to be holden at one place only, the seat of government; and commissions were to issue annually for trying matters of fact by juries, in different parts of the country. This system, which might be good in England, could not be applied in Upper Canada to answer the purposes of justice. Mr. Sherwood stated numerous obstacles—among others, the want of professional men to act as agents at York, the difficulty of communication with distant parts of the Province, the inadequacy of returning to York for judgment after verdict, the uncertainty of time of holding the assizes, the delay incident to trials but once a year. These and many other causes, produced in most instances, a long delay of justice, which of all others, was the worst. The effects were vexatious and injurious to honest creditors, and pleading and beneficial to fraudulent debtors. The least impediment to the progress of a suit, which an ealy access to the court would readily remove, was sufficient to delay the trial. The British Parliament had provided such liberal salaries, as induced men eminent for science and integrity, to accept the offices of Judges of the King's bench here: their efforts, when confined to a single tribunal, could not avail much towards administering civil justice to a people scattered through a settlement of nearly eight hundred miles in extent. The bill of which he had spoken, in its progress through the Upper House, was somewhat by a very able and patriotic member of that branch of the legislature. His strong and enlightened mind enabled him to foresee the unhappy consequences accident to the proposed system. With cogent reasoning once he pointed out various injuries that would return to the Province; and all that he had predicted had been fully verified. The bill, however, was carried rapidly through the Upper House, and sent to the House of Assembly, which was then composed of farmers, members, the greater part of whom, as yet, were unrefined. The reasoning of those men was thought, must have been a foregone conclusion to any opinion. Yet that House of Assembly, with a promptitude unknown in every [illegible] bodys, passed the bill through each of which the latter [illegible] that they received it. Thus was the present King's Bench unhappily erected upon the ruins of the late Common Pleas.

The ſtatute book of this Province would ſhow many acts that had been made, to render it more capable of adminiſtering juſtice generally, but in vain. The fault was radical. Mr. Sherwood compared the ſyſtem to a building reared upon an imperfect foundation. The ſuperſtructure might be often changed, but the edifice would ever remain imperfect. Juſtice was no where perfectly adminiſtered in civil matters, except in the Home Diſtrict. In order to have ſome ſubſtitute for the courts of common pleas, a bill was brought forward for eſtabliſhing courts of inferior juriſdiction, called diſtrict courts, in which judges ignorant of the law muſt neceſſarily preſide, for no profeſſional man would undertake the painful office of adminiſtering *small* juſtice, and taking pay from the ſuitors. A knowledge of the laws of our country, was a difficult and intricate ſcience, not to be acquired without long, laborious application, and a previous knowledge of other ſciences. If a man was not born a ſmyth, or a carpenter, ſtill leſs was he born a judge. Of all ridiculous inſtitutions, ever framed by human wiſdom in legiſlation, the Diſtrict Courts was the moſt abſurd. Yet from the impoſſibility of acceſs to the King's Bench, the greateſt number of ſuitors were driven to the Diſtrict Courts, and the ſum of the judgments rendered by them throughout the Province annually, exceeded the ſum of the judgments entered up in the King's Bench for the ſame period. If this opinion was correct, it amounted to a demonſtration, that a great part of our civil rights were decided upon by judges unacquainted with the rule of decition, and from whoſe judgment there was no appeal. The Habeas Corpus act, juſtly eſteemed the bulwark of liberty in England, was almoſt nugatory here. Although there had been numerous inſtances of imprisonment for twelve years paſt in this Province, yet it had never happened, within his knowledge, that any priſoner out of the Home Diſtrict, had been able to avail himſelf of that act. The delay of an application to the Court of King's Bench, from any of the outer diſtricts, muſt neceſſarily be very great. But the expence of a journey of ſeveral hundred miles to the court at York, was an inſuperable obſtacle. The wretched priſoner, like Tantalus, had comfort placed within his view, but wholly beyond his reach. The Habeas Corpus act was not paſſed, till the Engliſh nation, in a ſtruggle for liberty, had convulſed the conſtitution, and for a ſhort period, actually ſubverted it. If the Britiſh parliament could be ſo unwiſe as to repeal it wholly, he would not preſume even to ventilate a ſpeculative opinion of what might be the dreadful conſequences. Yet three fourths of the people of this Colony were ſo circumſtanced, that a repeal of that ſalutary law would not place them in a worſe ſituation. This was an intolerable grievance, that loudly and imperiouſly called for redreſs. He did not mean to contemn the Court of King's Bench any farther than by a general propoſition, that it was unable to adminiſter juſtice to the whole Province. It was a high and dignified tribunal. Such he wiſhed it to remain. The bill now before the committee would tend to increaſe its reſpectability, by giving it an appellatory juriſdiction. That court would try all criminal cauſes where the life of the ſubject was in queſtion; and by veſting it with equitable powers, we ſhould ſuperſede the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a Court of Chancery. He (Mr. Sherwood) had brought before the Houſe a bill laſt year, for dividing the King's Bench, which he had abandoned, and had ſubſtituted the preſent bill in lieu of it, by the beſt advice that could be obtained in the Province. He had every reaſon to expect that the bill would paſs the Upper Houſe, from the well known diſpoſition of the members of that branch of the legiſlature to promote the proſperity of the Province. They would not be influenced by low or partial motives. It was not reaſonable to ſuppoſe that they would let themſelves in direct oppoſition to the general wiſh of the Colony. As the eſtabliſhment deſigned by this bill was in no wiſe inimical to the rights of the Crown, or ſubjected the Mother Country to one farthing expence. The juſt, warranted him in a firm belief, that in a meaſure, manifeſtly for the public good, they might depend upon the co-operation of His Majeſty's Repreſentative. It only remained for the committee to ſupport the principle of the bill, and diſcharge the duty which they owed to their conſtituents.

From the National Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated 29th November, 1807, 9 o'clock, morning.

"At the moment I am writing, the Portugueſe ſquadron, conſiſting of 8 line of battle ſhips, 2 frigates and 4 ſmaller veſſels, are under weigh. The Prince Regent and the whole Royal family are on board; the Duke of Cardeval, firſt Prince of the blood, M. d'Aranjo & the miniſter of marine and foreign affairs, the marquis of Pombal, and ſeveral other nobility, with a number of officers, government ſervants, &c. &c. Few or no ſoldiers, except the marine corps have embarked—The preparation for embarkation began the 24th, ſince which they have worked night and day, or rather ſince the 25th, to get on board; and every thing which related to the embarkation has been in great confuſion. Appearances ſeem to indicate that the government was taken by ſurprize. Not even ſailed proviſions for the ſhips' uſe; but little ſhip bread was prepared ſo that they have been obliged to purchaſe flour & put on board inſtead of it. The ſhips have gone away very ſhort of ſalt proviſions, and the bulk of them not half manned. The Prince as well as the nobility have had only time to take their moſt valuable moveable effects, leaving all their fortunes behind. On the 22d notice was received by the Prince that the French army was about entering this kingdom. This cauſed him very conſiderable alarm, and a general ſtir at the palace. The 24th a Britiſh frigate entered as a flag of truce, and the ſame day a faint report reached the public of his intentions to embark.—That night a grand council of ſtate was held, and the next day an order was received at the arſenal to embark all the proviſions, and to prepare the ſhips immediately for ſea. They alſo that day began to embark the Prince's effects, but the miniſters and nobility did not begin to pack up till the 25th and 26th. The firſt of theſe days the flag of truce went out. Whether this ſudden reſolution was owing to the marching of the French army, or to the diſpatches brought by the frigate, is not known, but probably to both. There are now ſeveral Britiſh line of battle ſhips in the offing, who it is ſuppoſed will accompany the Prince to the Brazils. It is ſuppoſed that the value of the diamonds taken with the Prince is about an hundred millions of dollars, and that he took thirty millions of dollars in ſpecie, plate, &c.

HALIFAX, Dec. 18.

Yeſterday, a Committee from the Houſe of Aſſembly, conſiſting of S. B. Roble, Eſq. Chairman, S. G. W. Archibald, W. C. Tonge, J. Wells, W. Lawſon, G. Collins, and T. Pearſon, Eſquires, waited on the hon. Vice-Admiral Berkeley, with the following Addreſs:—

To the Hon. GEORGE CRANFIELD BERKELEY, Vice Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels on the Halifax Station, &c, &c.

The Addreſs of the Repreſentatives of the Province of Nova Scotia.

SIR,

It is with infinite regret we learn that your immediate departure from hence, is like to terminate the period of your command in this country.

We cannot ſuffer you to leave the Province, without teſtifying for ourſelves and our conſtituents, our acknowledgments for the benefits received from your protection of its Trade, your great attention to the promotion of its maritime intereſts, and the uncommon regard you have ever manifeſted for the liberties of the ſubject, and the individual welfare of the people of this country, who will long retain a grateful ſenſe of your conduct in theſe particulars.

Under theſe impreſſions, we have voted the ſum of one hundred Guineas, for the purchaſe of a piece of Plate: which we truſt you will conſider as a proof of our high reſpect and eſteem, and our gratitude for your ſervices to this country.

We beg leave to aſſure you of our cordial good wiſhes for the health, proſperity and happineſs of yourſelf, your Lady and family; that you may enjoy a ſafe and agreeable paſſage to your native land, & that you may receive the entire approbation of our moſt gracious Sovereign for your conduct, during the time of your continuance on this command; throughout which you have, with equal firmneſs and moderation, ſupported the honor of the Britiſh Flag, and the moſt important intereſts of your country.

Houſe of Aſſembly, Dec. 17.

To which the Vice Admiral was pleaſed to return the ſubſequent anſwer:—

To the Honorable the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Gentlemen,

The intereſts of this Province are ſo cloſely connected with the proſperity & maritime ſtrength of the Mother Country, that any officer would be highly culpable if he did not feel it his peculiar duty to promote them by every means in his power. To this object, I truſt, my anxious endeavors have been directed, and it is no trifling conſolation to find that in whatever light thoſe meaſures which I have adopted to uphold the dignity of my Country, and the glory of its Flag, may be viewed at home, this honorable teſtimony of the approbation of ſo reſpectable a Body as the Houſe of Repreſentatives, cannot fail to impreſs the public mind with their opinion of the rectitude of my intentions; & whatever may be my future deſtiny, they may be aſſured that in every ſituation, it will be my moſt anxious ſtudy to deſerve the high honor they have conferred upon me, by devoting my utmoſt endeavors to promote the intereſts, happineſs and welfare of Nova Scotia.

As yet, I have no official intelligence of my removal from this command, but if thoſe rumours be true, my regret will be leſſened in the knowledge of that excellent officer's character who is reported as likely to be my ſucceſſor, in the firm perſuaſion that he will adopt the ſame line of conduct which your partiality has approved of, and which I have ever endeavored to purſue, for the benefit of this colony, and the proſperity of its maritime and commercial intereſts.

Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, it is with honeſt pride and the moſt heartfelt gratitude, that I accept this valuable memorial of the good opinion of the Legiſlature of this Province, and can only aſſure them, that much as I am flattered and honored by the Gift, it cannot add to thoſe feelings under which I ſhall ever conſider myſelf bound, and with the higheſt eſteem and reſpect ſubſcribe myſelf,

Your very obliged and devoted
humble ſervant,

G. C. BERKELEY.

Dock Yard, Halifax. N. S. Dec. 17.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 23d January, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to all whom it may concern, that His Majesty has been pleased to iſſue his Royal Warrant, in the words following:—

George R.

WHEREAS a Contract has been entered into by the principal Officers of His Majeſty's Navy, with Messrs. Scott, Idles & Co. for ſupplying His Majeſty's Dock Yards in England and the Weſt Indies, with Canada Naſts and Oak Timber, and it being ſtipulated in the ſaid Contract, that no Maſts or Bowſprits which are cut in His Majeſty's Colonies, ſhall be delivered at the Dock Yards unleſs they are cut by Leave from His Majeſty's Surveyor of the Woods in North America, and alſo it ſhould be required, under the inſpection of this Officer. Upon the repreſentation of the matter to Us by the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have thought fit to give Leave, Licence and Permiſſion unto the ſaid Meſſrs. Scott, Idles & Co. their Agents and Workmen, to travel into and ſearch our Woods in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, where we have reſerved to us the property in any Woods or Trees, and the right of cutting them, and there to fell and cut ſo many good and found Trees as may anſwer the number and dimenſions mentioned in the ſaid Contract, (a copy whereof, ſubſcribed by one of our Principal Secretaries of State, is hereunto annexed) and to carry the ſaid Trees through our ſaid Woods to the water ſide, in order to the tranſporting and bringing them unto our Navy without incurring any penalty or forfeiture by reaſon thereof. And laſtly, We do hereby require as well our Governor or Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Colonies, as you, and all our Officers, Miniſters, and Loving Subjects, whom it may concern, to be aiding and aſſiſting to them, their Agents and Workmen, in whatſoever may relate to the due execution of this ſervice, purſuant to the Contract above-mentioned. And for ſo doing this ſhall be your Warrant. Given at our Court at Saint James's, the ſecond day of October, 1807, in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

By His Majeſty's Command,
(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

TO our Truſty and Well Beloved Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, Surveyor General of our Woods on the Continent of America, or to his Deputy or Deputies, or to the ſaid Surveyor General of our ſaid Woods, his Deputy or Deputies, for the time being, and all others whom it may concern.

WE the Undersigned Contractors, named in His Majeſty's Gracious Warrant, do hereby appoint Meſſrs. Mure and Jouſſe, our Agents at Quebec, for the purpoſes within mentioned.

LONDON, 9th October, 1807.
(Signed) SCOTT, IDLES & Co.

His Excellency further gives Notice, that a Contract has been made under the authority of the ſaid Warrant, with Meſſrs. Scott, Idles & Co. Merchants in London, who have appointed Meſſrs. Mure and Jouſſe, Merchants at Quebec, to be their Agents, for the purpoſes therein mentioned, and that no irregularity may take place on the part of the ſaid Contractors, their Agents or Workmen, His Excellency has thought proper to order the Deputy ſurveyor General of the Woods, to mark ſuch White Pine Trees as come within His Majeſty's Orders, expreſſed in the above Warrant.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons whatever indebted to the eſtate of Ezekiel James, late of the townſhip of Whitchurch, County of York, in the Home Diſtrict, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle the ſame on or before the twentieth of May next enſuing, and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent their accounts properly atteſted, for ſettlement, on or before the ſaid day, to the ſubſcribers No. 84, eaſt ſide of Yonge ſtreet, in ſaid townſhip.

JOHN JAMES,
ISAAC WEBB, Executors.

Whitchurch, 20th Feb. 1808.

THE Subſcriber requeſts all thoſe to whom he is indebted to preſent their accounts for ſettlement, and ſuch as are indebted to him, to come forward & make immediate payments, or he will be under the neceſſity of employing an Attorney for the purpoſe.

PAUL MARIAN.

20th Feby. 1808.

to the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The York Gazette.

TOTAL NUMBER 878. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1808. No. 46.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary of December 19.

DECLARATION.

The Declaration iſſued at St. Peterſburgh, by his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, has excited in his Majeſty's mind the ſtrongeſt ſenſations of aſtoniſhment and regret.

His Majeſty was not unaware of the nature of thoſe ſecret engagements which had been impoſed upon Ruſſia in the conferences at Tilſit. But his Majeſty had entertained the hope, that a review of the tranſactions of that unfortunate negociation, and a juſt eſtimate of its effects upon the glory of the Ruſſian name, and upon the intereſts of the Ruſſian Empire, would have induced his Imperial Majeſty to extricate himſelf from the embarraſſment of thoſe new counſels and connections which he had adopted in a moment of deſpondency and alarm, and to return to a policy more congenial to the principles which he has ſo invariably profeſſed, and more conducive to the honor of his crown, and to the proſperity of his dominions.

This hope has dictated to his Majeſty the utmoſt forbearance and moderation in all his diplomatic intercourſe with the Court of St. Peterſburgh ſince the Peace of Tilſit.

His Majeſty had much cauſe for ſuſpicion, and juſt cauſe of complaint. But he abſtained from the language of reproach. His Majeſty deemed it neceſſary to require ſpecific explanation with reſpect to thoſe arrangements with France, the concealment of which from his Majeſty could not but confirm the impreſſion already received of their character and tendency. But his Majeſty, nevertheleſs, directed the demand of that explanation to be made, not only without aſperity or the indication of any hoſtile diſpoſition, but with that conſiderate regard to the feelings and ſituation of the Emperor of Ruſſia, which reſulted from the recollection of former friendſhip, and from confidence interrupted but not deſtroyed.

The Declaration of the Emperor of Ruſſia proves, that the object of his Majeſty's forbearance and moderation has not been attained. It proves, unhappily, that the influence of that Power, which is equally and eſſentially the enemy both of Great Britain and of Ruſſia, has acquired a decided aſcendancy in the counſels of the Cabinet of St. Peterſburgh; and has been able to excite a cauſeleſs enmity between two nations, whoſe long eſtabliſhed connection, and whoſe mutual intereſts preſcribed the moſt intimate union and co-operation.

His Majeſty deeply laments the extenſion of the calamities of war. But called upon as he is to defend himſelf againſt an act of unprovoked hoſtility, his Majeſty is anxious to refute in the face of the world, the pretexts by which that act is attempted to be juſtified.

The Declaration aſſerts, that his Majeſty the Emperor of Ruſſia has twice taken up arms in a cauſe in which the intereſt of Great Britain was more direct than his own, and founds upon this aſſertion the charge againſt Great Britain of having neglected to ſecond and ſupport the military operations of Ruſſia.

His Majeſty willingly does juſtice to the motives which originally engaged Ruſſia in the great ſtruggle againſt France. His Majeſty avows with equal readineſs the intereſt which Great Britain has uniformly taken in the fates and fortunes of the Powers on the Continent. But it would ſurely be difficult to prove that Great Britain, who was herſelf in a ſtate of hoſtility with Pruſſia, when the war broke out between Pruſſia and France, had an intereſt and a duty more direct in eſpouſing the Pruſſian quarrel than the Emperor of Ruſſia, the Ally of his Pruſſian Majeſty, the Protector of the North of Europe, and the Guarantee of the Germanic Conſtitution.

It is not in a public Declaration that his Majeſty can diſcuſs the policy of having at any particular period of the war effected, or omitted to effect diſembarkations of troops on the coaſts of Naples. But the inſtance of the war with the Porte is ſtill more ſingularly choſen to illuſtrate the charge againſt G. Britain of indifference to the intereſts of her Ally: a war undertaken by Great Britain at the inſtigation of Ruſſia, and ſolely for the purpoſe of maintaining Ruſſia's intereſts againſt the influence of France.

If, however, the Peace of Tilſit is indeed to be conſidered as the conſequence and the punihment of the imputed inactivity of Great Britain, his Majeſty cannot but regret that the Emperor of Ruſſia ſhould have reſorted to ſo precipitate and fatal a meaſure, at the moment when he had received diſtinct aſſurances, that his Majeſty was making the moſt ſtrenuous exertions to fulfil the wiſhes and expectations of his Ally (aſſurances which his Imperial Majeſty received and acknowledged with apparent confidence and ſatisfaction;) and when his Majeſty was, in fact, prepared to employ for the advancement of the common objects of the war, thoſe forces, which after the Peace of Tilſit, he was under the neceſſity of employing to diſconcert a combination directed againſt his own immediate intereſts and ſecurity.

The vexation of Ruſſian commerce by G. Britain, is, in truth, little more than an imaginary grievance.—Upon a diligent enquiry, made by his Majeſty's command, of the records of the Britiſh Court of Admiralty, there has been diſcovered only a ſolitary inſtance in the courſe of the preſent war, of the condemnation of a veſſel really Ruſſian: a veſſel which had carried naval ſtores to a port of the common enemy. There are but few inſtances of Ruſſian veſſels detained, and none in which juſtice has been refuſed to a party regularly complaining of ſuch detention. It is therefore matter of ſurprize, as well as of concern to his Majeſty, that the Emperor of Ruſſia ſhould have condeſcended to bring forward a complaint which, as it cannot be ſeriouſly felt by thoſe in whoſe behalf it is urged, might appear to be intended to countenance thoſe exaggerated declamations, by which France perſeveringly en-

deavors to inflame the jealouſy of other countries, and to juſtify her own inveterate animoſity againſt G. Britain.

The Peace of Tilſit was followed by an offer of mediation on the part of the Emperor of Ruſſia for the concluſion of a Peace between Great Britain and France: which it is offered that his Majeſty refuſed.

His Majeſty did not refuſe the mediation of the Emperor of Ruſſia, although the offer of it was accompanied by circumſtances of concealment, which might well have juſtified his refuſal. The articles of the treaty of Tilſit were not communicated to his Majeſty; and ſuperficially that article of the Treaty in virtue of which the mediation was propoſed, and which prefcribed a limited time for the return of his Majeſty's anſwer to that propoſal. And his Majeſty was thus led into an apparent compliance with a limitation ſo offenſive to the dignity of an independent Sovereign.—But the anſwer ſo returned by his Majeſty was not a refuſal. It was a conditional acceptance. The conditions required by his Majeſty were:—a ſtatement of the baſis upon which the enemy were diſpoſed to treat; and a Communication of the Articles of the Peace of Tilſit. The firſt of thoſe conditions was preciſely the ſame which the Emperor of Ruſſia had himſelf annexed not four months before to his own acceptance of the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Auſtria. The ſecond was one which his Majeſty would have had a right to require, even as the Ally of his Imperial Majeſty; but which it would have been highly improvident to omit, when he was invited to confide to his Imperial Majeſty the care of his honour and his intereſts.

But even if theſe conditions (neither of which has been fulfilled, although the fulfilment of them has been required by his Majeſty's ambaſſador at St. Peterſburgh,) had been in themſelves perfectly natural and neceſſary; there were not wanting conſiderations which might have warranted his Majeſty in endeavoring, with more than ordinary anxiety, to alcertain the views of the Emperor of Ruſſia, and the preciſe nature and effect of the new relations which his Imperial had contracted.

The complete abandonment of the intereſts of the King of Pruſſia (who had twice rejected propoſals of ſeparate Peace, from a ſtrict adherence to his engagements with his Imperial Majeſty,) and the character of thoſe proviſions which the Emperor of Ruſſia was contented to make for his own intereſts in the negociations of Tilſit, preſented no encouraging proſpect of the reſult of any exertions which his Imperial Majeſty might be diſpoſed to employ in favor of Great Britain.

It is not, while a French army ſtill occupies and lays waſte the remaining dominions of the King of Pruſſia, in ſpite of the ſtipulations of the Pruſſian Treaty of Tilſit; while contributions are arbitrarily exacted by France from that remnant of the Pruſſian monarchy, ſuch as, in its entire and moſt flouriſhing ſtate, the Pruſſian monarchy would have been unable to diſcharge; while the ſurrender is demanded, in time of Peace, of Pruſſian fortreſſes, which had not been reduced during the war; and while the power of France is exerciſed over Pruſſia with ſuch ſhameleſs tyranny, as to deſignate and demand for inſtant death, individuals, ſubjects of his Pruſſian Majeſty and reſident in his dominions, upon a charge of diſreſpect towards the French government: it is not while all theſe things are done and ſuffered, under the eye of the Emperor of Ruſſia, and without his interference on the part of his Ally, that his Majeſty can feel himſelf called upon to account to Europe, for having heſitated to repoſe an unconditional confidence in the efficacy of his Imperial majeſty's mediation.

Nor, even if that mediation had taken full effect, if a peace had been concluded under it, and that peace guaranteed by his Imperial majeſty, could his majeſty have placed implicit reliance on the ſtability of any ſuch arrangement, after having ſeen the Emperor of Ruſſia openly tranſfer to France the ſovereignty of the Ionian Republic, the independence of which his Imperial Majeſty had recently and ſolemnly guaranteed.

But while the alledged rejection of the Emperor of Ruſſia's mediation, between Great Britain and France, is ſtated as a juſt ground of his Imperial Majeſty's reſentment; his Majeſty's rejection of the mediation for the re-eſtablishment of Peace between G. Britain and Denmark, is repreſented as an inſult which it is beyond the bounds of his Imperial majeſty's moderation to endure.

His Majeſty feels himſelf under no obligation to offer any atonement or apology to the Emperor of Ruſſia for the expedition againſt Copenhagen. It is not for thoſe who were parties to the ſecret arrangements of Tilſit, to demand ſatisfaction for a meaſure to which thoſe arrangements have given riſe, and by which one of the objects of them has been happily defeated.

His Majeſty's juſtification of the expedition againſt Copenhagen is before the world. The Declaration of the Emperor of Ruſſia would ſupply whatever was wanting in it, if any thing could be wanting to convince the moſt credulous of the urgency of that neceſſity under which his Majeſty acted.

But until the Ruſſian declaration was publiſhed, his majeſty had no reaſon to ſuſpect that any opinions which the emperor of Ruſſia might entertain of the tranſactions at Copenhagen could be ſuch as to preclude his imperial majeſty from undertaking, at the requeſt of Great Britain, that ſame office of mediator, which he had aſſumed with ſo much alacrity on the behalf of France. Nor can his majeſty forget that the firſt ſymptoms of reviving confidence, ſince the Peace of Tilſit, the only proſpect of ſucceſs in the endeavors of his majeſty's ambaſſador to reſtore the ancient good underſtanding between G. Britain and Ruſſia, appeared when the intelligence of Copenhagen had been recently received at St. Peterſburgh.

The inviolability of the Baltic Sea, and reciprocal guarantees of the powers that border upon it, guarantees ſaid to have been contracted with the knowledge of the Britiſh government, are ſtated as aggravations of his majeſty's proceedings in the Baltic. It cannot be intended to repreſent his Majeſty as having at any time acquieſced in the principles upon which the inviolability of the Baltic is maintained; however his majeſty may, at particular periods, have forborne, for ſpecial reaſons, influencing his conduct at the time, to act in contradiction to them. Such forbearance could never have applied but to a ſtate of peace and real neutrality in the North, and his majeſty muſt aſſuredly could not be expected to recur to it, after France has been ſuffered to eſtabliſh herſelf in indiſputed ſovereignty along the whole coaſt of the Baltic Sea, from Dantzig to Lubeck.

But the higher the value which the Emperor of Ruſſia places on the engagements reſpecting the tranquility of the Baltic, which he deſcribes himſelf as inheriting from his immediate predeceſſors, the empreſs Catharine and the emperor Paul, the leſs juſtly can his imperial majeſty reſent the appeal made to him by his Majeſty as the guarantee of the peace to be concluded between Great Britain and Denmark. In making that appeal, with the utmoſt confidence and ſincerity, his majeſty neither intended, nor can he imagine, that he offered any inſult to the Emperor of Ruſſia. Nor can his majeſty conceive that, in propoſing to the Prince Royal terms of peace, ſuch as the moſt ſucceſsful war on the part of Denmark could hardly have expected to extort from Great Britain, his Majeſty rendered himſelf liable to the imputation of exaſperating the reſentment, or of outraging the dignity of Denmark.

His Majeſty has thus replied to all the different accuſations by which the Ruſſian government labours to juſtify the rupture of a connection which has ſubſiſted for ages, with reciprocal advantage to Great Britain and Ruſſia; and attempts to diſguiſe the operation of that external influence by which Ruſſia is driven into unjuſt hoſtilities for intereſts not her own.

The Ruſſian Declaration proceeds to announce the ſeveral conditions on which alone theſe hoſtilities can be terminated, and the intercourſe of the two countries reſtored.

His Majeſty has already had occaſion to aſſert, that juſtice has in no inſtance been denied to the claim of his Imperial Majeſty's ſubjects.

The termination of the war with Denmark has been ſo anxiouſly ſought by his Majeſty, that it cannot be neceſſary for his Majeſty to renew any profeſſions upon that ſubject. But his Majeſty is at a loſs to reconcile the Emperor of Ruſſia's preſent anxiety for the completion of ſuch an arrangement with his Imperial Majeſty's refuſal to contribute his good offices for effecting it.

The requeſition of his Imperial Majeſty for the immediate concluſion, by his Majeſty, of a peace with France, is as extraordinary in the ſubſtance, as it is offenſive in the manner. His Majeſty has at no time declined to treat with France, when France has profeſſed a willingneſs to treat on an admiſſible baſis. And the Emperor of Ruſſia cannot fail to remember that the laſt negociation between Great Britain and France was broken off upon points immediately affecting, not his Majeſty's own intereſts, but thoſe of his Imperial Ally. But his Majeſty neither underſtands nor will he admit, the pretenſion of the Emperor of Ruſſia to dictate the time or the mode of his Majeſty's pacific negociation with other powers. It will never be endured by his Majeſty, that any government ſhall indemnify itſelf for the humiliation of ſubſerviency to France, by the adoption of an inſulting and peremptory tone towards Great Britain.

His Majeſty proclaims anew thoſe principles of Maritime Law, againſt which the armed neutrality, under the auſpices of the Empreſs Catharine was originally directed, and againſt which the preſent hoſtilities of Ruſſia are denounced. Thoſe principles have been recognized and acted upon in the beſt periods of the hiſtory of Europe; and acted upon by no power with more ſtrictneſs and ſeverity, than by Ruſſia herſelf, in the reign of the Empreſs Catharine.

Thoſe principles, it is the right and duty of his Majeſty to maintain; and, againſt every confederacy his Majeſty is determined, under the bleſſings of Divine Providence, to maintain them. They have at all times contributed eſſentially to the ſupport of the maritime power of Great Britain, but they are become incalculably more valuable and important at a period when the maritime power of Great Britain conſtitutes the ſole remaining bulwark againſt the overwhelming uſurpations of France; the only refuge to which other nations may yet reſort, in happier times, for aſſiſtance and protection.

When the opportunity for peace between Great Britain and Ruſſia ſhall arrive, his Majeſty will embrace it with eagerneſs. The arrangements of ſuch a negociation will neither be difficult or complicated. His Majeſty, as he has nothing to concede, ſo he has nothing to require. Satisfied if Ruſſia ſhall manifeſt a diſpoſition to return to her ancient feelings of friendſhip towards Great Britain, to a juſt conſideration of her own true intereſts, and to a ſenſe of her own dignity as an Independent nation.

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 18, 1807.

The Duke of Mancheſter is appointed Governor General of Jamaica; and is coming out in the Guerrier, of 40 guns, Capt. Skene.

From the Moniteur.

PARIS, Dec. 28.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Rejoinder to his Britannic Majeſty's Order in Council, of the 11th Nov. 1807.

"At our Royal Palace, at Milan, December 17th, 1807.

"Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Rheinith Confederation;—

"Obſerving the meaſures adopted by the Britiſh Government, on the 11th Nov. laſt, by which veſſels belonging to neutral, friendly, or even powers the allies of England, are made liable, not only to be ſearched by Engliſh cruiſers, but to be compulſorily detained in England, and to have a tax laid on them of 5 much per cent on the cargo, to be regulated by the Britiſh Legiſlature.

"Obſerving that by theſe acts the Britiſh government *denationaliſed* ſhips of every nation in Europe, that it is not competent for any government to detract from its own independence and rights, all the ſovereigns of Europe having in truth the ſovereignties and independence of the flag that it by an unpardonable weakneſs, and which in the eyes of poſterity, would be an indelible ſtain, if ſuch a tyranny was allowed to be eſtabliſhed into principles, and confecrated by uſage, the Engliſh would avail themſelves of it to aſſert it as a right, as they have availed themſelves of the tolerance of governments to eſtabliſh the infamous principle, that the flag of a nation does not cover goods, and to give to their right of blockade an arbitrary extenſion, and which infringes on the ſovereignty of every ſtate; we have decreed and do decree, as follows:—

"ART. I. Every ſhip of whatever nation it may belong, that ſhall have ſubmitted to be ſearched by an Engliſh ſhip, or to a voyage to England, or ſhall have paid any tax whatſoever to the Engliſh government, is thereby, and for that alone, declared to be *denationaliſed*, to have forfeited the protection of its King, and to have become Engliſh property.

"ART. II Whether the ſhips thus *denationaliſed* by the arbitrary meaſures of the Engliſh government, enter into our ports, or thoſe of our allies, or whether they fall into the hands of our ſhips of war, or of our privateers, they are declared to be good and lawful prize.

"ART. III. The Britiſh Iſlands are declared to be in a ſtate of blockade, both by land and ſea. Every ſhip, of whatever nation, or whatſoever the nature of its cargo ſo may be, that ſails from the ports of England, or thoſe of the Engliſh Colonies, and of the countries occupied by Engliſh troops, and proceeding to England or to the Engliſh Colonies, or to countries occupied by Engliſh troops, is good and lawful prize, as contrary to the preſent Decree, and may be captured by our ſhips of war, or our privateers, and adjudged to the captor.

"ART. IV Theſe meaſures, which are reforted to only in juſt reſaliation of the barbarous ſyſtem adopted by England, which aſſimilates its legiſlation to that of Algiers, ſhall ceaſe to have any effect with reſpect to all nations who ſhall have the firmneſs to compel the Engliſh government to reſpect their flag. They ſhall continue to be rigorouſly in force ſo long as that government does not return to the principle of the law of nations, which regulates the relations of civiliſed States in a ſtate of war. The proviſions of the preſent decree ſhall be abrogated and null, in fact, as ſoon as the Engliſh abide again by the principles of the law of nations, which are alſo the principles of juſtice and of honor.

All our Miniſters are charged with the execution of the preſent Decree, which ſhall be inſerted in the Bulletin of the Laws.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By order of the Emperor,
(Signed) H. B. MARET.

Boſton, Feb. 19.

A letter received in town laſt night from Waſhington ſays, that nothing decisive had transpired reſpecting the negotiation: that if any conjecture from the countenances of heads of departments might be indulged, there were ſome hopes that matters were in a deſirable train.

"INFURIATE MAN."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Leghorn, to merchants in Salem, dated Dec. 29. 1807.

"Since my laſt, we have received a Decree issued by Bonaparte, the ſubſtance of which is,—That if any neutral veſſel bound to a French port ſhould on her paſſage be boarded by an Engliſh veſſel, the ſhall be lawful prize to any veſſel which may capture her.—Or—on the arrival of any neutral veſſel at any French port it ſhall be diſcovered that ſhe has on her paſſage been boarded by any Engliſh veſſel, ſhe ſhall be conſidered as a lawful prize.

"This morning we had a report of Bonaparte's iſſuing another Decree, forbidding all perſons from writing to or corresponding with England, under pain of DEATH.

"Advices have been received, from Mr. Armſtrong at Paris, that he apprehended a general ſeizure of all American property in France."

The tone of Bonaparte's recent decrees admits of but one ſtep further; & that is to decree that every perſon on the Continent of Europe, known to ſpeak, or to have ſpoken a word of Engliſh, to whatever country he may belong, ſhall have his tongue torn out by the roots.

Lateſt from Madeira.

Capt. Goldſbury arrived here on Wedneſday, in the brig Apollo, 16 days from Madeira, informs, that on the 24th December, a Britiſh ſquadron of four ſail of the line, 6 frigates, and a number of tranſports, having on board 3000 troops arrived of Funchal, and immediately took poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Madeira.

Capt. G. remarks, that previous to the arrival of the Britiſh fleet, preparations were made to defend the Iſland, that batteries were erected on the ſhore, and troops placed therein; that the fleet appeared off the town about 8 o'clock in the morning; and with a freſh breeze ſoon went in, and laid themſelves in line of battle, with ſprings on their cables; the tranſports ſtanding off and on; that the Admiral ſent a note to the Governor giving him 15 minutes to anſwer his requeſt, which was to give up the place to the Britiſh, or ſtand in his defence, as he ſhould, in caſe of refuſal, immediately fire on the town; that the Governor not having time to collect all his troops, conſented to the terms of capitulation, and delivered up the Iſland.

Capt. G. alſo adds, that an embargo was laid by the Britiſh Admiral, on all veſſels in port; that he was driven out (intentionally) in the night, and eſcaped. He did not learn how long this embargo was to continue.

The balance of trade between Ruſſia and England is two millions ſterling in favor of Ruſſia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

Extract of a letter juſt received from Philadelphia, dated Feby. 19.

"Mr. Erſkine is now at Baltimore on his way to this place, and both he and Mr. Roſe are expected to be here on the 22d."

On this the only remark to be made at preſent, is, that the negociation between the two governments, American and Britiſh, is brought to a termination of *ſome ſort*; without ſaying what. The prevalant conjecture is, that the iſſue is favorable to peace and amity.

February 22.

The Declaration of Great Britain in anſwer to the Ruſſian Manifeſto muſt ſatisfy every impartial mind of the rectitude of the conduct of Great Britain. We have rarely ſeen a more able ſtate paper.

Baltimore, Feb. 18.—From our Correſpondent.

"WASHINGTON, 14th Feb. 1808.

"I cannot be ſo repeating the report which was mentioned in your paper of Friday, viz. that a Treaty has actually been framed between Mr. Roſe and our government. It is alſo ſaid, that Mr. Nourſe, brother of the regiſter of the treaſury, is to carry this treaty to England! This latter circumſtance, it is ſuppoſed, is in conſequence of ſome doubts as to Mr. Roſe's powers.

"Every thing relating to the negociation with Great Britain muſt be intereſting to the people of this country. And although the above is ſtated merely as a report, it is not with ſtanding the aſſurances of Duane to the contrary, entitled to credit. Query, how did Duane obtain the information, that the negociations with Great Britain were abſolutely broken off, and that war would be the reſult? If *true*, was it not a moſt treacherous communication? If *falſe*, is it not a moſt infamous aſſertion?

"There is ſome talk here that Congreſs will adjourn ſhortly, to meet again the 1ſt of May.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, YORK, 15th March, 1808.

Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE *is hereby given, that a Court*
To Wit. } *of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Aſſize and Niſi Prius, will be holden for this Diſtrict in the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Thurſday the Thirty firſt day of March, inſtant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day: of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe whom it may concern, are hereby required to take notice, and that they be reſpectively then and there preſent, with their rolls, records, indictments and all other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain to be done.*

MILES M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

York, 8th March, 1808.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a
To Wit. } Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this Diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tueſday the Twelfth day of April, now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, and Bailiffs, are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent, with their rolls, records, and other memorands, to do and perform thoſe things which by reaſon of their reſpective offices, ſhall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

HORSES to be Sold.

THE Property of a Gentleman, a Pair of handſome BAY GELDINGS, 7 and 8 years old; about fifteen hands high, ſteady in harneſs, full trotters, and good Horſes to ride.—Application to be made to the Printers.—8th March, 1808.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received the following GARDEN SEEDS, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms, viz.

Red onion, white onion, green marrow-fat peaſe, blood beet, early cabbage, winter cabbage, Savoy cabbage, red cabbage ſcarcity, lettuce, cucumber, early cucumber, long cucumber, turnips, ſage, carrot parſnet, radiſh, French turnips, ſummer ſquaſh, winter ſquaſh, watermelon, muſk melon, early beans, cranberry beans, early purple beans, aſparagus, ſummer ſavory, celery, parſley, pepper graſs, burnet, ſaffron, carraway, and pink.

He has alſo received Hyſon ſkin and Green Teas.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

12th February, 1808.

KINGSTON HOTEL.

THE ſubſcriber returns his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general for paſt favors, and begs leave to inform them, that he is removed to that large and commodious houſe oppoſite the Court-Houſe, where he ſolicits a continuance of their patronage.

The houſe is conveniently fitted up for ſtrangers, with good ſtabling, and ſtrict attention will be given.

ROBERT WALKER.

Kingſton, Nov. 1, 1807.

Printed by Cameron & Bennett, Printers to the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1808.

This day his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor went in State to the Legiſlative Council Chamber, with the uſual Solemnity, and the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly being ſent for, gave his Aſſent, in his Majeſty's Name, to the following Bills:—

An Act to extend the benefits of an Act paſſed in the 37th year of his Majeſty's reign, intitled, "an Act for the more eaſy Barring of Dower," and to repeal certain parts of the ſame.

An Act for the better Regulation of Pariſh and Town Officers throughout this Province.

An Act for the better Regulation of Special Juries.

An Act for Building a Court Houſe and Gaol in the Township of Elizabeth Town, in the Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

An Act to continue an Act paſſed in the 33d year of his Majeſty's reign intitled "an Act to provide for the appointment of Returning Officers of the ſeveral Counties within this Province."

An Act for the better regulation of Statute Labour in the Counties of Eſſex and Kent, in the Weſtern Diſtrict.

An Act to continue an Act paſſed in the 45th year of his Majeſty's reign, intitled, "an Act to afford Relief to thoſe Perſons who may be intitled to claim Lands in this Province as Heirs or Deviſees of the Nominees of the Crown, in caſes where no Patent hath iſſued for ſuch Land," and further to extend the benefits of the ſaid Act.

An Act for applying certain ſums of money therein mentioned, to make good certain monies iſſued and advanced by his Majeſty through the Lieutenant Governor, in purſuance of an Addreſs.

An Act to amend an Act paſſed in the 47th year of his Majeſty's reign, intitled, "an Act to eſtabliſh Public Schools in each and every Diſtrict of this Province."

An Act for granting to his Majeſty an annual Sum of Money for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

An Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money out of the Funds applicable to the uſes of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the Public Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new Roads and building Bridges, in the ſeveral Diſtricts thereof.

An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof.

An Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money out of the Provincial Fund, to encreaſe the Salary of the Clerk of the Legiſlative Council, and the Clerk of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the 46th year of his Majeſty's reign, intitled, "an Act to continue an Act paſſed in the 43d year of his Majeſty's reign, intitled, "an Act for the better ſecuring to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors the due collection and receipt of certain duties therein mentioned.

An Act to explain, amend, and reduce to one Act of Parliament, the ſeveral Laws now in being for the raiſing and training the Militia of this Province.

An Act for the better repreſentation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament, and to repeal part of an act paſſed in the 40th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intitled an act for the more equal repreſentation of the Commons of this Province, and for the better defining the qualifications of electors.

After which his Excellency made the following moſt Gracious Speech to both Houſes:

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

THE unuſual length, to which this ſeſſion of the Legiſlature has been prolonged, by an event that could not have been foreſeen, will not, I truſt, operate as a material inconvenience to your private affairs; it will, however, be your pride to reflect, that inſtead of repining at any expence of labor or of time, your zealous exertions for the public ſervice have terminated honorably to yourſelves, and advantageouſly to the public.

In times like the preſent, of uncertainty, and of danger, the firſt care of every good man, is the ſafety of his Country;—the ſalutary proviſions enacted by you, in the bill for regulating the Militia of

this Province, are the moſt ſubſtantial proofs, that this has been the governing principle of your conduct.

The Act for extending the Repreſentation of the Commons in the Houſe of Aſſembly, I conſider as a meaſure beneficially conducive to the deareſt intereſts of the Subjects of this Province at large; I therefore cheerfully concur in the adoption of it.

I am much gratified alſo, to have it in my power to obſerve, that the growth and culture of Hemp in this Colony, the ſoil of which is ſo well calculated for that deſirable branch of agriculture, has not eſcaped the ſerious attention of the Houſe of Aſſembly, and no endeavors ſhall be wanting on my part, to give activity to the meaſures which they have ſuggeſted, to produce an abundant ſupply of an article of the firſt neceſſity to the Mother Country.

Your wiſdom in providing againſt the difficulties of an Inland Communication, with a prudent management of the ſums you have appropriated for the laying out, and repairing the Public Roads and Bridges, will, I truſt, conſiderably improve them. They are, however, generally, in ſo imperfect a ſtate, that I have it in contemplation to call the next Seſſion of the Legiſlature, at a ſeaſon of the year better calculated for an eaſy acceſs to the Seat of Government.

The relations of amity which happily exiſted, between Great Britain and the United States of America, have been in ſome degree interrupted, and I regret, that during this Seſſion, I have not been enabled to lay before you any communication on this intereſting ſubject; but I cheriſh the hope, that the voice of wiſdom and of moderation will ultimately prevail, and that the people of the United States, will juſtly appreciate the good will of His Majeſty, and that two nations, may not be involved in the calamities of war, whoſe mutual intereſts, plainly point to peace, and commercial intercourſe, from whence naturally ariſe, opulence, proſperity, and happineſs, to nations. It is, however, our eſſential duty, to be prepared for every event; and ſhould occaſion call for it, to be ready with firmneſs, to defend the juſt rights of our King, and the intereſts of his People.

I now cloſe this Seſſion of the Legiſlature, which from its Conſtitution, muſt ſoon be diſſolved; fully confident that your utmoſt efforts will be exerted in promoting peace, harmony, and good morals, amongſt the great body of the people; and that the ſame zeal for the proſperity of this Province, which has diſtinguiſhed your public characters, will govern and animate your private conduct.

And afterwards the Honorable the Speaker of the Legiſlative Council, by the Lieutenant Governor's Command, ſaid:—

It is the Lieutenant Governor's Will and Pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Friday the Twenty-ſecond day of April next, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly Prorogued to Friday the Twenty-ſecond day of April next.

Near the cloſe of the Seſſion, juſt when the Queſtion was about to be put, "whether the School Bill, ſhould or ſhould not paſs," Meſſrs. Rogers, Howard and Dorland, left the Houſe of Aſſembly without a Quorum, to prevent any buſineſs being done; and of courſe a ſudden ſtop, was put to the Proceedings of the Legiſlature, until the arrival of Mr. Nellis, from the Forty-mile Creek; who on hearing of this extraordinary circumſtance, with an alacrity which does him credit, returned to his Duty.

In conſequence of this attempt to embarraſs the Executive Government of the Country, by an act, amounting to a virtual diſſolution of the Aſſembly, & before the usual Appropriation Bills had paſſed, and which would have left the Government reſponſible for Sums of Money, advanced the preceding year, in compliance with the Addreſſes of the Houſe of Aſſembly, and on their faith to make good the ſame; the Lieutenant-Governor has deprived Mr. Rogers of the Situations he held under the Crown, and iſſued new Commiſſions of the Peace for the Midland and Johnſtown Diſtricts in which the names of Meſſrs. Dorland and Howard are omitted.

It is with pleaſure we inform the Public, that the dangers to Veſſels navigating Lake Ontario will, in a great meaſure be avoided, by the erection of a Light Houſe on Gibraltar Point, which is to be immediately completed, in compliance with an Addreſs of the Houſe of Aſſembly to the Lieutenant Governor.

We hope ſoon to congratulate the Public on the Eſtabliſhment of a regular Poſt throughout this Province.

The great encouragement held out by the preſent Houſe of Aſſembly, for the Growth and Culture of Hemp, will no doubt, have a powerful influence, and produce a conſiderable emulation among the induſtrious Farmers of the Country. —The Price offered, being One Hundred Pounds York Currency per Ton, to be paid in hard Caſh.

The School Bill having been made permanent, will no doubt be a great encouragement for Men of Education from the United Kingdoms, to ſettle in this Country.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, after the Prorogation of the Legiſlature, entertained the Gentlemen of both Houſes, and a numerous aſſemblage of other genteel Company at Dinner, at the Government Houſe.

On Wedneſday laſt the 9th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, the Speaker, attended by the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, waited on the Lieutenant Governor with the following Addreſs:—

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE His Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of the Province of Upper Canada in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to renew our profeſſions of attachment, and loyalty, to His Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and as many of his Majeſty's Subjects in this Province, have heretofore evinced the zeal and ſincerity of thoſe Profeſſions at the expence and privation of every thing but life, we truſt they will be always actuated by the ſame ſpirit, ſhould occaſion require it.

Permit us, before we ſurrender the important truſt which has been delegated to us, to expreſs to your Excellency our acknowledgments for the many benefits this Province has derived under your Adminiſtration, and tho' we ſhall not preſume to enumerate them, we cannot avoid noticing the Relief your Excellency has ſo graciouſly extended to theſe meritorious People the Loyaliſts who adhered to the Unity of the Empire, and Military Claimants.

As we can with confidence aſſure our Conſtituents of your Excellency's unceaſing attention and ardent deſire to promote the Welfare and Happineſs of His Majeſty's Subjects in this Province, and as it is our duty, it ſhall alſo be our pride to inculcate a love of order, harmony and union among them, and to cheriſh and mature their attachment to the happieſt of Conſtitutions, and the beſt of Sovereigns.

With reverential thankfulneſs to the Great Diſpoſer of Events, for the uninterrupted bleſſings of Peace, which we have in ſo particular a manner enjoyed ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of the Province, we ſhall offer up our ſupplications to him for the continuation of his mercies, and that he may be graciouſly pleaſed to order and direct your Councils, that they may tend to his glory, your honor, and the happineſs of the People, and impreſs them with an awful ſenſe of their dependence on, and obligations to him.

(Signed) ALEX. M'DONELL, Speaker.
Commons Houſe of Aſſembly,
9th March. 1808.

To which His Excellency was pleaſed to make the following Reply:

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

YOUR Loyalty to the King, and the favorable ſentiments which you are pleaſed to expreſs, reſpecting my conduct; afford me the higheſt ſatisfaction.

While no ſtranger to the zeal, with which many of His Majeſty's Subjects in this Province, have ſerved the beſt of Kings, and their ſufferings in that ſervice, it is peculiarly gratifying to me, to become an inſtrument of diſpenſing the Bounty of the Crown to men who ſo well deſerve it.

I unite with you in imploring the Great Ruler of the Univerſe, that he may be pleaſed to continue to this Province, the bleſſings of Peace; but if it ſhould be ordained otherwiſe by infinite wiſdom, I truſt and hope that the Loyalty ſo conſpicuouſly diſplayed in times paſt, by many of its inhabitants, will engage them again to ſtand forth in the cauſe of their Country; and that their Children, the objects of His Majeſty's peculiar favor and bounty, following ſuch an example, will, with a generous and virtuous emulation, tread in the ſteps of their Fathers; and that all His Majeſty's Subjects in this Province, having experienced the bleſſings of the happy Conſtitution under which we live, will ſhew themſelves, on every occaſion, ready to defend it.

I have no doubt, but the ſame zeal, for the proſperity of the Province, which has governed your public conduct, will continue to animate you in private life; and that your endeavors will never be wanting, in every ſituation, to promote the public good.

Government Houſe,
York, 9th March, 1808.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold or Let and immediate poſſeſſion given,

THAT elegant and commodious Houſe and Lot in the Town of York, advantageouſly ſituated on the road leading to the Garriſon.—This valuable property belongs to the Eſtate of the late WILLIAM WEEKES, Eſquire, deceaſed; the terms will be made eaſy to purchaſers by paying part of the purchaſe money on taking poſſeſſion, and giving ſuch further ſecurity for the reſidue, as the ſubſcriber may approve of.—Any perſon or perſons inclined to purchaſe the ſaid premiſes, are requeſted to give their propoſals in writing to Wm. Allan, Eſq. on or before the 25th inſt.—and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are once more earneſtly called upon to make payment to D'Arcy Boulton, junr. Eſq. at York, or to

JOHN MACKAY.
Acting Executor.
Niagara, 8th Oct. 1807.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 23d January, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to all whom it may concern, that His Majesty has been pleased to issue his Royal Warrant, in the words following:—

George R.

WHEREAS a Contract has been entered into by the principal Officers of His Majesty's Navy, with Messrs. Scott, Idles & Co. for supplying His Majesty's Dock Yards in England and the West Indies, with Canada Masts and Oak Timber, and it being stipulated in the said Contract, that no Masts or Bowsprits which are cut in His Majesty's Colonies, shall be delivered at the Dock Yards unless they are cut by Licence from His Majesty's Surveyor of the Woods in North America, and also if it should be required, under the inspection of this Officer. Upon the representation of the matter to Us by the Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have thought fit to give Leave, Licence and Permission unto the said Messrs. Scott, Idles & Co. their Agents and Workmen, to travel into and search our Woods in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, where we have reserved to us the property in any Woods or Trees, and the right of cutting them, and there to fell and cut so many good and sound Trees as may answer the number and dimentions mentioned in the said Contract, (a copy whereof, subscribed by one of our Principal Secretaries of State, is hereunto annexed) and to carry the said Trees through our said Woods to the water sides, in order to the transporting and bringing them unto our Stores without incurring any penalty or forfeiture by reason thereof.—And lastly, We do hereby require as well our Governor or Lieutenant Governor of our said Colonies, as you, and all our Officers, Ministers, and Loving Subjects, whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting to them, their Agents and Workmen, in whatsoever may relate to the due execution of this service, pursuant to the Contract abovementioned. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at our Court at Saint James's, the second day of October, 1807, in the forty-seventh year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

TO our Trusty and Well Beloved Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, Surveyor General of our Woods on the Continent of America, or to his Deputy or Deputies, or to the said Surveyor General of our said Woods, his Deputy or Deputies, for the time being, and all others whom it may concern.

WE the undersigned Contractors, named in His Majesty's Gracious Warrant, do hereby appoint Messrs. Mure and Jolliffe, our Agents at Quebec, for the purposes within mentioned.

LONDON, 9th October, 1807.

(Signed) SCOTT, IDLES & Co.

His Excellency further gives Notice, that a Contract has been made under the authority of the said Warrant, with Messrs. Scott, Idles & Co. Merchants in London, who have appointed Messrs Mure and Jolliffe, Merchants at Quebec, to be their Agents, for the purposes therein mentioned, and that no irregularity may take place on the part of the said Contractors, their Agents or Workmen, His Excellency has thought proper to order the Deputy Surveyor General of the Woods, to mark such White Pine Trees as come within His Majesty's Orders, expressed in the above Warrant.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

THE Subscriber has the honor to inform the Gentlemen and Ladies, Parents of Children, that he intends commencing to teach a FRENCH SCHOOL as soon as there will be Scholars to begin, from Five in the afternoon to Nine o'Clock in the Evening; he hopes that he will meet with encouragement, and nothing shall be wanting on his part to instruct the Pupils committed to his care. After the 1st of March next, he will take in Boarders of those young Gentlemen or Ladies who live at too great a distance from Town.

AUG. BARON DE DIEMAR.

York, 16th June 1808.

THE Subscribers request all those indebted to them for the Gazette and Office Work, to settle their accounts immediately.

JOHN CAMERON.
JOHN BENNETT.

N. B. Such persons as wish to pay in Country Produce are referred to Mr. St. George's store.

York, 13th January, 1808.

Doctor E. Tolman having appointed the Subscriber his attorney to collect his debts in the town and county of York, now calls upon his debtors of every description for immediate payment.

JOHN CAMERON.

*** Grain of good quality will be taken in payment.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers persons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waste Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themselves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of such Lands, and have also neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waste Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner shall by himself or Agent (if not privileged) state in his Petition as heretofore, that in case the same should be favorably answered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of such Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majesty to be charged on the Patent and for the Survey of the said Lands. And that no Petition from any such person as aforesaid, shall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the said Statement being inserted therein.

And, That every Petitioner as aforesaid, shall within four days from the date of the said Order in Council in his favor, by himself or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the said Lands shall be obtained by virtue of such order.

3d. That after the said Receipts shall be delivered as aforesaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he shall give the party in whose favor the Order in Council is made, an attested copy of the same, together with an attested copy of the said Receipt.

4th. That the attested copies of the said order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat shall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the said Lands, addressed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon shall, at the desire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permission of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the said order in Council specified, & make out a description of the same.

5th. That the said description of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he shall engross the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the same to be perfected (unless where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the space of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the said description.

6th. That U. E. Loyalists, the sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists and Military claimants, shall be subject to the above mentioned regulations, except so far as such regulations respect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townsend, with a stream of Water running through the same; the Land is of good quality, will be sold on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given. Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 5th September, 1807.

The York Gazette.

TOTAL NUMBER 879. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1808. No. 47.

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From late London Papers received at the Office of the Commercial Advertiser.

ROYAL FAMILY OF PORTUGAL.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

FOREIGN OFFICE, DEC. 19.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been this day received from Lord Viscount Strangford, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Lisbon, by the Right Honorable George Canning, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

His Majesty's Ship Hibernia, off the Tagus, Nov. 29.

Sir,

I have the honor of announcing to you, that the Prince Regent of Portugal has effected the wise and magnanimous purpose of retiring from a kingdom which he could no longer retain, except as the vassal of France; and that his Royal highness and family, accompanied by most of the ships of war, and by a multitude of his faithful subjects and adherents, have this day departed from Lisbon, and are now on their way to the Brazils, under the escort of a British fleet.

"This grand and memorable event is not to be attributed only to the sudden alarm excited by the appearance of a French army within the frontiers of Portugal. It has been the genuine result of the system of persevering confidence and moderation adopted by His Majesty towards that Country; for the ultimate success of which I had in a manner rendered myself responsible; and which, in obedience to your instructions, I had uniformly continued to support, even under appearances of the most discouraging nature.

I had frequently and distinctly stated to the Cabinet of Lisbon, that in agreeing not to relent the exclusion of British commerce from the Ports of Portugal, his Majesty had exhausted the means of forbearance; that in making that concession to the peculiar circumstances of the Prince Regent's situation, his Majesty had done all that friendship and the remembrance of ancient alliance could justly require; but that a single step beyond the line of modified hostility, thus most reluctantly consented to, must necessarily lead to the extremity of actual war.

The Prince Regent, however, suffered himself for a moment to forget that, in the present state of Europe no country could be permitted to be an enemy to England with impunity, and that however much his Majesty might be disposed to make allowance for the deficiency of the means possessed by Portugal of resistance to the power of France, neither his own dignity, nor the interests of his people would permit his Majesty to accept that excuse for a complyance with the full extent of her unprincipled demands.—On the 8th inst. his Royal Highness was induced to sign an order for the detention of the few British subjects, and of the inconsiderable portion of British property which yet remained at Lisbon. On the publication of this order I caused the arms of England to be removed from the gates of my residence; demanded my passports, protested a final remonstrance against the recent conduct of the Court of Lisbon, and proceeded to the squadron commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, which arrived off the coast of Portugal some days after I had received my passports, and which I joined on the 17th inst.

I immediately suggested to Sir Sidney Smith the expediency of establishing the most rigorous blockade at the mouth of the Tagus; and I had the high satisfaction of afterwards finding, that I had thus anticipated the intentions of his Majesty: your dispatches (which I received by the messenger Sylvester on the 23d) directing me to authorize that measure, in case the Portuguese government should pass the bounds which his Majesty had thought fit to set to his forbearance, and attempt to take any further step injurious to the honor or interests of Great Britain.

Those dispatches were drawn up under the idea that I was still resident at Lisbon, and though I did not receive them until I had actually taken my departure from that Court, still upon a careful consideration of the tenor of your instructions, I thought that it would be right to act as if that case had not occurred. I resolved, therefore, to proceed forthwith to assent in the effect produced by the blockade of Lisbon, and to propose to the Portuguese government, as the only condition upon which the blockade should cease, the alternative (stated by you) either of surrendering the fleet to his Majesty, or of immediately employing it to remove the Prince Regent and his family to the Brazils. I took upon myself this responsibility in renewing negotiations after my public functions had actually ceased, convinced that although it was the fixed determination of his Majesty not to suffer the fleet of Portugal to fall into the possession of his enemies, still his Majesty's first object continued to be the application of that fleet to the original purpose, of saving the Royal family of Braganza from the tyranny of France.

I accordingly requested an audience of the Prince Regent, together with due assurances of protection and security: and upon receiving his Royal Highness's answer, I proceeded to Lisbon on the 27th, in his Majesty's ship Confiance, bearing a flag of truce. I had immediately most interesting communications with the Court of Lisbon, the particulars of which shall be fully detailed in a future dispatch. It suffices to mention in this place, that the Prince Regent was wisely directed in his apprehensions to a French army, and his hopes to an English fleet; that he received the most explicit assurances from me that his Majesty would generously overlook those acts of unwilling and momentary hostility to which his Royal highness's consent had been extorted; and that I promised to his Royal Highness, on the faith of my Sovereign, that the British squadron in the Tagus should be employed to protect his

retreat from Lisbon, and his voyage to the Brazils.

A decree was published yesterday, in which the Prince Regent announced his intention of retiring to the city of Rio de Janeiro until the conclusion of a general Peace, and of appointing a Regency to transact the administration of government at Lisbon during his Royal Highness's absence from Europe.

This morning the Portuguese fleet left the Tagus. I had the honor to accompany the Prince in his passage over the Bar. The fleet consisted of eight sail of the line, four large frigates, several armed brigs, sloops, and corvettes, and a number of Brazil ships, amounting, I believe, to about thirty sail in all.—They passed through the British squadron, and his Majesty's ships fired a salute of twenty one guns, which was returned with an equal number. A more interesting spectacle than that afforded by the junction of the two fleets has been rarely beheld.

On quitting the Prince Regent's ship, I repaired on board the Hibernia, but returned immediately, accompanied by Sir Sidney Smith, whom I presented to the Prince, and who was received by his Royal Highness with the most marked and gracious condescension.

I have the honor to enclose lists of the ships of war which were known to have left Lisbon this morning, and which were in sight a few hours ago. There remain at Lisbon four ships of the line, and the same number of frigates, but only one of each sort is serviceable.

I have thought it expedient to lose no time in communicating to his Majesty's government the important intelligence contained in this dispatch. I have therefore to apologise for the hasty and imperfect manner in which it is written.

I have the honor to be, &c.

STRANGFORD.

Admiralty Office, Decr. 21.

Dispatches, of which the following are Extracts and Copies, were received at this office on Saturday last, by Captain Yeo, of his Majesty's sloop the Confiance, from Rear Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith, addressed to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole.

His Majesty's ship Hibernia, 22 leagues west of the Tagus, December 1, 1807.

Sir—In a former dispatch, dated the 22d November, with a postscript of the 26th, I conveyed to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the proofs contained in various documents of the Portuguese government, being so much influenced by terror of the French arms, as to have acquiesced to certain demands of France operating against Great Britain. The distribution of the Portuguese force was made wholly on the coast, while the land side was left totally unguarded. British subjects of all descriptions were detained; and it therefore became necessary to inform the Portuguese government, that the case had arisen which required, in obedience to my instructions, that I should declare the Tagus in a state of blockade & Lord Strangford agreeing with me that hostility should be met by hostility, the blockade was instituted, & the instructions we had received were acted upon to their full extent; still however, bearing in recollection the first object adopted by his majesty's government of opening a refuge for the head of the Portuguese government, menaced as it was by the powerful arm & baneful influence of the enemy, I thought it my duty to adopt the means open to us of endeavoring to induce the Prince Regent of Portugal to re consider his decision so to unite himself with the Continent of Europe & to recollect he had possessions on that of America, affording an ample balance for any sacrifice he might make here, and from which he would be cut off by the nature of maritime warfare, the termination of which could not be dictated by the combination of the Continental powers of Europe.

In this view, Lord Strangford having received an acquiescence to the proposition which had been made by us, for his Lordship to land & confer with the Prince Regent under the guarantee of a flag of truce, I furnished his Lordship with that conveyance & security, in order that he might give to the Prince that confidence which his word of honor as the King's Minister Plenipotentiary, united with that of a British Admiral, could not fail to inspire towards inducing his royal highness to throw himself and his fleet into the arms of Great Britain in perfect reliance on the King's overlooking, a forced act of apparent hostility against his flag and subjects, and establishing his Royal highness's government in his ultra-marine possessions as originally promised. I have now the heartfelt satisfaction of announcing to you, that our hopes and expectations have been realised to the utmost extent. On the morning of the 29th, the Portuguese fleet (as per list annexed) came out of the Tagus with his Royal Highness the Prince of Brazil and the whole of the Royal family of Braganza on board, together with many of his faithful Counsellors and adherents, as well as other persons attached to his present fortunes.

This fleet of eight sail of the line, four frigates, two brigs, and one schooner, with a crowd of large armed merchant ships, arranged itself under the protection of that of his Majesty, while the firing of a reciprocal salute of 21 guns announced the friendly meeting of those who but the day before were on terms of hostility; the scene impressing every beholder (except the French army on the hills) with the most lively emotions of gratitude to Providence, that there yet existed a power in the world able, as well as willing, to protect the oppressed. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SIDNEY SMITH.

List of the Portuguese fleet that came out of the Tagus on the 29th Nov. 1807:

Principe Real	84 guns
Rainna de Portugal	74
Conde Henrique	74
Medusa	74
Affonso d'Albuquerque	64
D. Jofo de Caftro	64
Principe de Brazil	64
Martino de Freitas	64
Frigates.	
Minerva	44 guns
Golfinho	36
Urania	32
And one other, name not yet known.	
Brigs.	
Voador	22 guns
Vingania	20
Lebre	22
Schooner.	
Curiozi	12 guns

(Signed) JAOQ JOZE. MONT. TORRES, Maj Gel.
(Copy) W. SIDNEY SMITH.

His Majesty's ship Hibernia, 22 leagues West of the Tagus, Dec. 1, 1807.

Sir—In another dispatch of this day's date, I have transmitted a list of the Portuguese fleet that came out of the Tagus on the 29th ultimo, of which I received that day from the hands of the Admiral commanding it, when I went on board the Principe Reale to pay my visit of respect and congratulation to his Royal Highness the Prince of Brazil, who was embarked in that ship. I here enclose the list of those left behind. The absence of but one of the four ships is regretted by the Portuguese (the Vasco de Gama) she being under repair; her guns have been employed to arm the Freitas, 64, a new ship, and one of those which came out with the Prince. The other three are mere hulks; and there is one ship on the stocks, the Principe Regente, but she is only in frame.

The Prince, said every thing that the most cordial feelings of gratitude towards, & confidence in, his Majesty and the British nation might be supposed to dictate.

I have by signal (for we have no other mode of communicating in this weather) directed Captain Moore in the Marlborough, with the London, Monarch and Bedford to stay by the body of the Portuguese fleet, and render it every assistance.

I keep in the Hibernia close to the Prince's ship. I cannot as yet, send the Foudroyant, Plantagenet, and Conqueror on to Admiral Purvis, according to their Lordship's order on the 14th, which, I trust, will be the less felt as an inconvenience off Cadiz, as they appear to have been ordered thither with reference to the Russians being within the Straits, before it was known they were on my station. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SIDNEY SMITH.

List of the Portuguese ships that remain in Lisbon:

St. Sebastian, of 64 guns, unfervicesble without a thorough repair.

Maria Prima, of 74 guns, unfervicesble; ordered to be made into a floating battery, but not yet fitted.

Vasco de Gama, of 74 guns, under repair, and nearly ready.

Princefs de Beira, of 64 guns, condemned; ordered to be fitted as a floating battery

FRIGATES.

Venus, of 48 guns, in need of thorough repair.
Amazona, of 44 guns, in need of do.
Triato, of 40 guns, paft repair.
Veney, of 30 guns, paft repair.

(Copy) W. SIDNEY SMITH.

LONDON. Dec. 23.

It is faid, that there is at this moment cut down in the Brazils, timber fufficient for the conftruction of 20 fail of the line. Our Weft India iflands can be amply fupplied from the Brazils with provifions, lumber, and every article of neceffity.

December 26.

Miniflers, we underftand, have agreed upon a Declaration to be publifhed, ftating it to be his Majefty's intention to give to the captors his Majefty's right in all prizes that fhall be taken from the Emperor of Ruffia, or his fubjects. They have alfo agreed upon the feveral inftructions to be fent to the feveral courts of Admiralty, to enable them to take cognifance of, and proceed upon, the captured and forfeited veffels. Thefe courts include his Majefty's Courts of Admiralty in foreign fettlements; and the inftructions point out the mode of proceeding, in cafes of capture, of all fhips, goods and merchandize, by any of his Majefty's fhips of war, to which letters of marque and reprifals have been granted.

The Governor of Gibraltar, and the Commiffioners acting at Malta, are to be veffed with power to grant letters of marque and reprifals againft Ruffian fhips, goods and merchandize. And the commanders of merchant fhips fhall have letters of marque and reprifals granted them, with the ufual powers.

January 4.

The attention of government has been for fome time occupied with the important object of our trade to the Brazils, and the Board of Trade, in particular, has been unremitting in its inveftigations. A feries of inftructions to the Merchants is now preparing, and will be fhortly communicated to the public in an official fhape. Several conferences have been held with the Portuguese Miniſter, upon the intended regulations. Until the final adjuſtment of a regular Commercial Treaty, the modes to be purſued in the trade will be ſpecified, and they will have, for their baſis, the liberty given to ſhip and export ſuch articles as have been heretofore admitted into the markets of Portugal. The wants of the Brazils muſt, no doubt, at this peculiar moment, be conſiderable, and with the reſidence of the Court, they muſt materially increaſe.

NEW-YORK, February 29.

The Britiſh Packet Lord Hobart, arrived at this port yeſterday. She left Falmouth on the 15th of January, but has brought papers and Lloyds liſts only one day later than thoſe received by the Romp.

The papers are principally devoted to reports, ſome of which are deſtitute of probability. The leading rumor relates to approaching negociations for peace. It is ſaid that although the proffered mediation of Auſtria was rejected by the Britiſh Miniſters, yet they had offered to treat directly with France; and that Bonaparte had acceded to this propoſal, and had ſent a paſſport for the propoſed Envoy.

One report ſtates, that the Emperor of Ruſſia had died very ſuddenly;

Another, that Bonaparte had fallen a victim to aſſaſſination, on his return from Italy to Paris;

Another, that Bonaparte had been driven by the fury of the populace from Milan, and that he fell by the hands of an enraged multitude in Paris.

It is ſaid that the Emperor of Auſtria has given a decided refuſal to the demand of Bonaparte that Trieſte ſhould be ſhut againſt the commerce of England.

Accounts from Holland ſtate that a ſerious difference had occurred between the French and Ruſſian Emperors reſpecting the partition of Turkey, and the conduct of Bonaparte towards the King of Pruſſia.

CHARLESTON, February 16.

A very intelligent gentleman, who came paſſenger in the Portland, from Bordeaux, gives it as his opinion, that the deſperate and cruel meaſures which Bonaparte is now purſuing, muſt if perſevered in, inevitably lead to the deſtruction of his power. The uneaſineſs and diſſatisfaction which prevails among the people are not to be deſcribed. They dare not complain; but their acquieſcence is rather a fallen ſubmiſſion to the tyrant's will, than

an approval of the measures of their government. Bonaparte had already began to make arrangements for calling out the conscripts of 1810, and the people were driven almoft to madneſs by the many privations which they had already and were ſtill to ſuffer from the war, augmented by the rigorous blockade by the Britiſh, and the reſtrictions of their own government—the young men, without diſtinction of perſons, were torn from their homes, to fight for, they knew not what, except to ſerve the cauſe and promote the ambitious views of the inexorable tyrant, who aims at univerſal dominion, and who now wields the ſceptre of the European continent, with a giant graſp, and governs its nation with a whip of ſcorpions.

The York Gazette.

YORK, MARCH 23, 1808.

We regret that we are as yet unable to give our readers any ſatisfactory information upon the ſubject of the negociation with the American government, ſo little having tranſpired, the prevailing opinion is, that Mr. Roſe has diſpatched a veſſel to England for further inſtructions, and that on her return the ſubject will be brought to final iſſue. On adverting to our local concerns, we cannot review the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of the Provincial Legiſlature, without ſincerely congratulating the country upon the attention paid to the commercial intereſt In the great advance of price, for the purchaſe of Hemp, and the manner of payment, we witneſs a meaſure replete with the moſt liberal patronſim in the legiſlature, and happieſt conſequences to this and the mother country; and in the appropriation for the Public Roads, we have an earneſt, of what may be expected when the public means ſhall be more commenſurate to the public neceſſities. We look forward with pleaſure to the beneficial operation of the ſtatutes enacted by the preſent Parliament, and a lively hope that their ſucceſſors may be actuated by an equal zeal for the public welfare.

The Britiſh packet, which has been waiting ſeveral weeks for diſpatches from Mr. Roſe, failed yeſterday morning for Falmouth. *N. Y. Spectator, Feb.* 26.

The Cardinal of York has bequeathed to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales the order conſtantly worn by King Charles I. and a valuable ring, which was alſo worn by the ancient Kings of Scotland on the day of their coronation.

WANTED.

A few head of Cattle, either fat or in good working order, alſo two or three thouſand weight of freſh Pork,—the Pork will be required to be well fed, alſo a few hundred weight of Maple Sugar, and from one to two thouſand buſhels of Barley, for which a liberal price will be given in Cash, not in ſtore goods, nor eight months credit required.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

N. B. It is hoped no Barley will be offered that is not wholeſome and well dreſſed.

York, 23d March.

SHERIFF's OFFICE, YORK, 15th March, 1808.

Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE *is hereby given, that a Court*
To Wit. } *of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Aſſize and Niſi Prius, will be holden for this Diſtrict in the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Thurſday the Thirty-firſt day of March, inſtant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; at which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they be reſpectively then and there preſent, with their rolls, records, inditments and all other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices that behalf appertain to be done.*

MILES M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF's OFFICE.

York, 15th March, 1808.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a
To Wit. } Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this Diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tueſday the Twelfth day of April, now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; at which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, and Bailiffs, are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent, with their rolls, records, and other memorands, to do and perform thoſe things which by reaſon of their reſpective offices, ſhall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

HORSES to be Sold.

THE Property of a Gentleman, a Pair of handſome BAY GELDINGS, 7 and 8 years old; about fifteen hands high, ſteady in harneſs, laſt trotters, and good Horſes to ride.—Application to be made to the Printers.—8th March, 1808.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received the following GARDEN SEEDS, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms, :—viz.

Red onion, white onion, green marrow-fat peaſe, blood beet, early cabbage, winter cabbage, Savoy cabbage, red cabbage ſcarcity, lettuce, cucumber, early cucumber, long cucumber, turnips, lage, carrot parſnet, radiſh, French turnips, ſummer ſquaſh, winter ſquaſh, watermelon, muſk melon, early beans, cramberry beans, early purple beans, aſparagus, ſummer ſavory, celery, parſley, pepper graſs, burnet, ſaffron, carraway, and pink.

He has alſo received Hyſon ſkin and Green Teas.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

12th February, 1808.

KINGSTON HOTEL.

THE ſubſcriber returns his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general for paſt favors, and begs leave to inform them, that he is removed to that large and commodious houſe oppoſite the Court-Houſe, where he ſolicits a continuance of their patronage.

The houſe is conveniently fitted up for ſtrangers, with good ſtabling, and ſtrict attention will be given.

ROBERT WALKER.

Kingſton, Nov. 1, 1807.

THE ſubſcribers requeſt all thoſe indebted to them for the Gazette and Office Work, to ſettle their accounts immediately.

JOHN CAMERON.
JOHN BENNETT.

N. B. Such perſons as wiſh to pay in Country Produce are referred to Mr. St. George's ſtore.

York, 13th January, 1808.

Doctor E. Tolman having appointed the ſubſcriber his attorney to collect his debts in the town and county of York, now calls upon his debtors of every deſcription for immediate payment.

JOHN CAMERON.

*** Grain of good quality will be taken in payment.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Townſhip of Townſhend, with a ſtream of Water running through the ſame; the Land is of good quality, will be laid out reaſonable terms, and an indiſputable title given Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 5th September, 1807.

Printed by Cameron & Bennett, Printers to the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The York Gazette.

TOTAL NUMBER 880. FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1808. No. 48.

[By Authority.]

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency FRANCIS GORE, *Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c.*

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come—

GREETING:

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to us by a certain petition from diverſ of the Juſtices of the Peace in and for the Eaſtern Diſtrict, that it would be highly advantageous to the intereſt, welfare, convenience, and proſperous advancement of the County of Glengary, in the Diſtrict aforeſaid, to eſtabliſh a Public Fair, to be held therein, in ſome convenient place in the ſaid county;—NOW KNOW YE, that in furtherance of ſo deſirable an object, WE have thought fit, by our Letters Patent, bearing even date with theſe preſents, to Give and Grant unto Neil M'Lean, Eſquire, being our Sheriff in and for the Eaſtern Diſtrict, and his ſucceſſors reſpectively, Sheriffs of the ſame, for the time being, to and for the uſe and benefit, and for the reſort and intercourſe of the ſubjects of theſe Provinces in general, and that of the inhabitants of the ſaid County of Glengary in particular, All and ſingular, the right, privilege, advantage, and franchiſe, of keeping and holding a Public Fair, (as ſtewards of the ſame reſpectively) at and within the Townſhip of Williamſtown, in the County and Diſtrict aforeſaid, at two different times in each and every year, that is to ſay, on the firſt day of June and on the firſt day of October, to continue thence reſpectively at each time, for and during the ſpace of eight days, and no longer, and that free of toll; ſubject nevertheleſs, to the conditions, reſtrictions and limitations, in our ſaid Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had will more fully appear.

Given under my hand and ſeal at Arms, at York, this twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By command of his Excellency,
Wm. Jarvis, Secry.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, 8th February.

The Speaker informed the Houſe that the Common Plea bill was to be further conſidered by a committee. Mr. Rogers moved that the petition of William Firth, Eſquire, ſhould be read. The queſtion was put and loſt—the yeas and nays were called for—Meſſrs. Rogers and Dorland only ſtood up. Mr. Rogers expreſſed ſome diſſatisfaction at what had taken place; he was not much acquainted with the law, and was deſirous to hear the petitioner. He ſeldom found time to ſtudy law. It was only at ſuch times as happier mortals ſpent in indolence or pleaſure. He conſidered that every ſubject had a right to petition the Houſe, and that his petition ſhould be received. It would be laid in this caſe,—that the Houſe had rejected the petition, without knowing what it contained: for how could the Houſe be acquainted with the contents of it, without allowing it to be read.

Mr. Waſhburn roſe with ſome warmth, and ſaid that the honorable gentleman (Mr. Rogers) talked *nonſenſe*. By the rule of the Houſe, the petition had remained two days on the table. The members had all read it, which was well known to the gentleman, (Mr. Rogers) therefore what ſignified arguing that the Houſe was ignorant of what it contained? He (Mr. Waſhburn) knew the contents very well, and therefore he had thought proper to get rid of it by a ſilent vote. If the petition had been publicly read by the clerk, and the matter conſidered, the conſequences might have been diſagreeable.

The Solicitor General ſaid it might poſſibly be ſuppoſed that the petition had been brought in with the approbation of the Lieutenant Governor. He (Mr. Solicitor) therefore thought it his duty to inform the Houſe that this was not the caſe, and that his Excellency diſapproved of the meaſure. He was authoriſed to ſay ſo from the petitioner himſelf.

Mr. Sherwood ſaid that as far as an humble individual, he could preſume to judge of the conduct of his Majeſty's Repreſentative in this Province, it had ever appeared to him replete with wiſdom and integrity, and that he had a ſincere deſire to protect the rights of the people, and of their repreſentatives in parliament. He (Mr. Sherwood) therefore heard with the higheſt ſatisfaction, that the petition was not approved of by his Excellency. Mr. Sherwood conſidered that petition the 'ongeſt attack upon the privileges of the Houſe, that ever had been made ſince Upper Canada was a Colony.

The Houſe again went into committee upon the bill relative to Courts of Common Pleas. The firſt clauſe that came into debate was regarding the ſum for which an abſconding debtor ſhould be holden to bail. Mr. Sherwood ſubmitted to the committee how far ten pounds ſterling, which was the Engliſh law, was the moſt proper ſum; it ſeemed at firſt view, a price ſufficiently low for liberty, but great inconvenience had reſulted from it. He ſaid it was worthy of remark that the inhabitants in the lower part of this province, were in the habit of purſuing debtors into the ſtate of New-York, and arreſting them there for ſmall ſums, because the laws of our own country afforded no remedy: in that *land of liberty*, the body might be taken for a York ſhilling.

Mr. M'Lean conſidered the ſituation of this country ſo different from that of England, that ten pounds would not apply; a debtor might eſcape from Detroit, Niagara, Kingſton & every where below, in a very little time: when a man might walk out of the country at noon-day in defiance of his creditors, as was now the caſe, he thought there was a great fault in the law. In England, it

will not stay for a debtor to leave the country. He was inclined to fix the sum as low as five pounds.

The Solicitor General said that we had departed from the laws of England in principle, there any debtor might be arrested for ten pounds sterling; here an arrest could only be made of a fraudulent debtor, about to abscond; therefore as fraud was made the criterion, it was proper that an arrest should extend as low as the jurisdiction of the court. The sum of ten pounds sterling, to most people who were in the habit of giving credits in this country, was from the scarcity of money a greater loss than the like sum in England.

Washington, March 2.

The city was yesterday full of reports, announcing the fall of New Orleans before the potent arms of Col. Burr and General Moreau, between whom an alliance was patched up to give plausibility to the story. We have sought information at every source from which it was to be expected, and can confidently say there is not the least foundation for this rumor. Intelligence from New-Orleans is received down to the first week in February, when every thing in that quarter was tranquil.

The Senate have, without division, sanctioned the nomination of William Pinckney, Minister resident at the court of London.

A bill has been brought into the Senate, and one of a like tenor in the House of Representatives, authorising the President to raise, in addition to the present force, five regiments of infantry, one regiment of riflemen, one regiment of light artillery, and one regiment of cavalry. The bill has gone through committee of the whole in the House of Representatives without opposition.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette of the 3d March.

We are informed that a gentleman arrived in town this morning, who says, government received (by express) accounts at 6 o'clock last evening, that BURR and Co. had assembled a much greater force than before, and were re-entering on their enterprize; that the country was thereby in great uproar.

By a gentleman who arrived in the mail, we learn, that an express from New-Orleans reached Washington last evening, which was supposed to bring important news. *North American.*

The following is an extract of a letter to the Editor of the Political Register of Philadelphia.

Washington, February 25.

The negociation with Mr Role has been resumed—confusion prevails in the cabinet—Gallatin is denounced by the friends of the president and Mr. Madison. Mr. Munroe's open opposition, and threatened publication of his mission to England with a vindication of his conduct in signing the late treaty, have produced great alarm—and, in truth, the executive has not energy to face common difficulties or dangers.

In the additional army bill, the clause authorizing the appointment of two major generals was struck out, and that which respects the inspector general so modified, as to give him the rank of a brigadier only.

A bill has been reported in congress, authorizing a detachment from the militia of the United States.—This is understood to be a revival of the law authorizing a draft of 100,000 men, which expires in April next.

The bill in addition to the act supplementary to the Embargo law, has passed the House of Representatives.—This bill prohibits all commercial intercourse with foreign states or their colonies, both by land and water, under severe penalties.

Madame Moreau arrived at Bordeaux, in the ship Eliza, from New-York. She was immediately arrested by the police and confined to her hotel under a guard, without being permitted to write or speak with any of her friends.—*Phil. Gaz.*

It would seem by the last foreign intelligence, that the Kingdom of Portugal is to be the allotment of Louis Bonaparte, the King of Holland, who is to surrender that kingdom to the Prince of Benevento, and to receive Portugal in exchange.

It is said a violent earthquake, of more than half an hour's continuance, has been felt throughout the coast of Barbary, particularly at Algiers, which had done considerable damage.

QUEBEC, *2nd February*, 1808.

It is with the deepest regret we have to announce the death of the Honorable HENRY ALLCOCK, Chief Justice of the Province. He died this morning at 8 o'clock, of a malignant fever, partly occasioned by intense application, which baffled the ablest medical skill.

Mr. Allcock was at first one of the Puisne Judges of Upper Canada; afterwards Chief Justice of that Province, and about two years ago his Majesty was pleased to appoint him Chief Justice of the Lower Province.

In the exercise of his judicial duties, he evinced the advantages which attend the forming of a legal scholar at the English bar; and in all the various offices which he filled, he acquitted himself as an able judge, distinguished by the most eminent rectitude and unwearied assiduity. His memory was retentive; his judgment clear and penetrating, and so profound was his knowledge of English law, that the energies of his mind cast a luminous ray over the dark and abstruse code of provincial jurisprudence. His language was classical and perspicuous; nor can those who have heard his judgments, remember them without a mixture, at once, of pleasure and regret. In the habitudes of private life, his manners were those which are commonly said to be peculiar to a plain Englishman—affable, conciliating, unaffected. In a word, his public and private virtues will long live in the hearts both of the old and the new subjects of this Province; and his death will be felt with a general and unfeigned sorrow.

The York Gazette.

YORK, APRIL 11, 1808.

The inhabitants of this Province are well acquainted with Mr. Allcock's amiable and transcendant virtues, and are deeply impressed with a just sense of his exalted character. By his death, Canada has been deprived of one of her brightest ornaments; an honest, upright, and independent Judge; an active, liberal, and enlightened Gentleman, whose benevolent mind, was ever intent upon the welfare and improvement of these Provinces, and the happiness of his fellow creatures. His impartiality and patience, when presiding on the bench, endeared him to all ranks and classes of society; and as a private gentleman, Mr. Allcock was respected and beloved, by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. The public mind will evince its affection for the loss of such a character, and by its veneration and respect for departed worth, hold out a strong incitement to others, to emulate such a bright example.

The Editors having been called upon by a number of Gentlemen to request a Meeting of such persons as might wish to subscribe towards erecting a Bridge across that part of the River Don which separates the town and peninsula, give notice that it is desired such Meeting should take place To morrow, at Campbell and Deary's Tavern, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They should be wanting to themselves and in their duty to the public, were they not to give every encouragement and assistance in their power to so desirable an object. Humanity is interested in the laudable undertaking, and it may promote a more general subscription, to state that for the want of a bridge, several lives (within their knowledge) have been lost. When completed, the Peninsula will answer every purpose of an extensive common to the owners of cattle; to those who may use it for purposes of recreation, it furnishes a most delightful walk or ride; as a race ground or place for field exercises, we know not its equal; the sportsman will find a constant and easy access to the best shooting ground, and the convalescent might find health in an occasional excursion to the opposite beach—and travellers or persons coming to market from below, would at all seasons find the town accessible, which to them at present it frequently is not, but at the imminent hazard of life.

Quebec, 10th March, 1808.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Æneas Shaw, late Queen's Rangers, Lieut. Colonel Henry Proctor, and Lieut. Colonel Jasper Grant, of his Majesty's 41st regiment, to the temporary rank of Colonel, in the Province of Upper Canada, during his Majesty's pleasure.

(Signed) EDWD. BAYNES,
Adjutant General, N. A.

CHARADE.

Where Alpine heights majestic rise,
My first oft wound his winding way,
And in my records, sometimes lies,
Fair verity, (in Poets say);
My third distinguishes her name,
For whom I mix the purest flame.

Died on Tuesday morning last, Mr. Paul Marian, baker and inn-keeper of this Town, an honest, industrious and respectable man, whose death, will be felt by his family, and the inhabitants of this town, as an afflicting private loss, and a real public one.

Anecdote of SIR SIDNEY SMITH.

The statesman, the warrior, and the poet, are conducted by fame, to the temple of glory and placed by her, on the pedestal of immortality, are contemplated by the world with admiration and delight; but in the hero, we often forget the man. Glory bestows the laurel, but virtue the palm, one flourishes on earth, but the other is sacred to Heaven. Amongst the great number of Heroes who have thrown so lively a lustre on the present reign, no one has shone with greater eclat than Sir Sidney Smith; whose laurels have expanded their rays in every climate, where glory has conducted his steps; whether in the cold regions of the North, or under the burning sun of Naples; at the foot of Mount Ætna, or in those sacred places,* where British valor was the first to unfurl her banners, and combatting with zeal, made their cause her own.

But it was during Sir Sidneys imprisonment in the Temple, in the midst of insults and outrages from a tyrannical usurper; in fetters, and in solitude, that he atchieved conquests solely personal, which glory bestows upon her favored votaries.

It was at this period, deprived of all communication with society, abandoned to himself, oppressed by every privation, and languishing under the effects of a burning fever, without even a glass of water to cool his thirst, the sport of daily insults and menaces, that the lingering hours of solitude were sometimes softened by the visits of a fine boy of four years old, son of the under gaoler, (who was afterwards accused of favoring Sir Sidney's escape) placed upon his knees, or playing at his side, this infant by his innocent caresses, soothed the painful sensations of our illustrious countryman. The attachment of this child for Sir Sidney was far beyond his age; and in return, Sir Sidney formed for his companion a more than ordinary affection.

Sir Sidney at length escaped from a fate that was most probably prepared for him by a tyrant, who tramples upon the rights of nations, the laws of honor and the dictates of humanity; and arrived in England to gather fresh laurels in his country's cause.

During Sir Sidney's last cruize off Boulogne, his crew were surprised on a night, when it was blowing a tempestuous gale at seeing a miserable little skiff combatting a long time against the storm, and at last arrive along side. To the astonishment of every body it was perceived, that this leaky & wretched boat, contained only a half-naked little ragged boy, who implored for permission to see Sir Sidney Smith. After some hesitation, the officer of the watch consented to comply with his wishes, and to inform Sir Sidney of the strange visit that was made to him. Sir Sidney was at this moment in his cabin

* Acre.

with several of his officers, and ordered that the child might be brought in. He was accordingly introduced, and Sir Sidney wondering at the appearance of the poor little creature, asked him what he wanted—" Do you recollect Sir," faid the child, " during your confinement in the Temple, that the Under Gaoler, wonfe charge you were in, and who is fince dead from bad treatment, (from fufpicion of having favored your efcape) had a Son who ufed to fit on your knees, to play with you and execute your commiffions?" " I recollect him perfectly," faid Sir Sidney—" Well Sir," replied the child, " my father is dead, and has left four little children—I am one—I am that child who was accuftomed to play with you—I have never fince that time forgotten the love I then formed for you—as foon as I became old enough to feel my lofs, I determined to attach myfelf to your fortunes, and to feek you all over the world; and having heard that you were cruizing off this coaft, I refolved to make my efcape, and to try to get on board this fhip, which I was told was yours." During this intereffing recital, the moft lively fenfations of pity, of gratitude, and of fenfibility, appeared in the countenance of Sir Sidney—" Come to my arms, my dear boy," he then exclaimed, " from this moment will I ever confider you as my fon—henceforth you fhall fhare my cabin, and my fortunes, and all my endeavors fhall be exerted to make you forget the lofs you have ftuftained." While fpeaking thus, Sir Sidney preffed him to his bofom, and the officers who were prefent, experienced the moft lively fatisfaction at Sir Sidney's affectionate reception of this *intereffing child*, who from that moment has never been abfent from him.

The foregoing is by no means an imaginary picture, nor does the plain fubject want any addition to heighten the colouring:—Guido might have chofen a more exalted fubject for her pencil, but Virtue making her choice, could not have felected one more agreeable and more affecting than this, in which the fimple facts only, have been portrayed.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 23d *January*, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to all whom it may concern, that His Majefty has been pleafed to iffue his Royal Warrant, in the words following:—

George R.

WHEREAS a Contract has been entered into by the principal Officers of His Majefty's Navy, with Meffrs. Scott, Idles & Co. for fupplying His Majefty's Dock Yards in England and the Weft Indies, with Canada Maffs and Oak Timber, and it being ftipulated in the faid Contract, that no Maffs or Bowfprits which are cut in His Majefty's Colonies, fhall be delivered at the Dock Yards unlefs they are cut by Licence from His Majefty's Surveyor of the Woods in North America, and alfo if it fhould be required, under the infpection of this Officer. Upon the repreſentation of the matter to Us by the Commiffioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have thought fit to give Leave, Licence and Permiffion unto the faid Meffrs. Scott, Idles & Co. their Agents and Workmen, to travel into and fearch our Woods in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, where we have referred to us the pro erty in any Woods or Trees, and the right of cutting them, and there to fell and cut fo many good and found Trees as may anfwer the number and dimenfions mentioned in the faid Contract, (a copy whereof, fubfcribed by one of our Principal Secretaries of State, is hereunto annexed) and to carry the faid Trees through our faid Woods to the water fide, in order to the tranfporting and bringing them unto our Ports without incurring any penalty or forfeiture by reafon thereof.—And laftly, We do hereby require as well our Governor or Lieutenant Governor of our faid Colonies, as you, and all our Officers, Miniſters, and Loving Subjects, whom it may concern, to be aiding and aſſiſting to them, their Agents and Workmen, in whatſoever may relate to the due execution of this ſervice, purſuant to the Contract above-mentioned. And for ſo doing this ſhall be your Warrant. Given at our Court at Saint James's, the ſecond day of October, 1807, in the forty-ſeventh year of our reign.

By His Majeſty's Command,
(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

TO our Truſty and Well-beloved Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, Surveyor General of our Woods on the Continent of America, or to his Deputy or Deputies, or to the ſaid Surveyor General or our ſaid Woods, his Deputy or Deputies, for the time being, and all others whom it may concern.

WE the undernamed Contractors, named in His Majeſty's Gracious Warrant, do hereby appoint Meſſrs. Munro and Jeffes, our Agents at Quebec, for the purpoſes within mentioned.

LONDON, 9th October, 1807.
(Signed) SCOTT, IDLES & Co.

His Excellency further gives Notice, that a Contract has been made under the authority of the ſaid Warrant, with Meſſrs. Scott, Idles & Co. Merchants in London, who have appointed Meſſrs Munro and Jeffes, Merchants at Quebec, to be their Agents, for the purpoſes therein mentioned, and that any irregularity may take place on the part of the ſaid Contractors, their Agents or Workmen, His Excellency has thought proper to order the Deputy Surveyor General of the Woods, to mark ſuch White Pine Trees as come within His Majeſty's Orders, expreſſed in the above Warrant.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the firſt Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, raiſing 300 Acres, with a good Log houſe & upwards of 20 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Conceſſion and Nos. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1600 Acres; the River Nen runs through theſe lots, abounding with Mill ſeats; Lots No 23 in the third Conceſſion and No. 19 in the fifth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fifth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lots are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict.—Lot No. 14 and eaſt half of Lot No. 12 in the fifth Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Hamilton and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Conceſſion of Kingſey and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Bathurſt, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indiſputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

1 out No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—			
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and eaſt half of 24,	7th do.		
1, 2, 23, 24	-	-	8th do.
North half of 24 in the acres in the township of Bleaheim.			5th do.—1600
23 and Southern ½ of 24	-	-	21 conceſſion
22	-	-	7th do.
4	-	-	8th do.
4	-	-	10 do ...8,9
Acres in the township of Burford.			
22, 23 and 24 in Whitby.	-	-	5th—600 acres
10, 11 and 12	-	-	7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14	-	-	9th do.—600
acres in the township of Gianford.			
20, 21 and South half of 22 King.			22—500 in
17	-	-	34
14	-	-	5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.			

the above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperiour—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

WANTED.

A few head of Cattle, either fat or in good working order, alſo two or three thouſand weight of freſh Pork, the Pork will be required to be well ſalted, alſo a few hundred weight of Maple Sugar, and from one to two thouſand buſhels of Barley, for which a liberal price will be given in Cash, not in ſtore goods, nor eight months credit required.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

N. B. It is hoped no Barley will be offered that is not wholeſome and well dreſſed.

York, 23d March.

Printed by Cameron & Bennett, Printers to the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The York Gazette.

TOTAL NUMBER 881. THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1808. No. 9.

[By Authority.]

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency FRANCIS GORE, *Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come—

GREETING:

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to us by a certain petition from diverſ of the Juſtices of the Peace in and for the Eaſtern Diſtrict, that it would be highly advantageous to the intereſt, welfare, convenience, and proſperous advancement of the County of Glengary, in the Diſtrict aforeſaid, to eſtabliſh a Public Fair, to be held therein, in ſome convenient place in the ſaid county:—NOW KNOW YE, that in furtherance of ſo deſirable an object, WE have thought fit, by our Letters Patent, bearing even date with theſe preſents, to Give and Grant unto Neil M'Lean, Eſquire, being our Sheriff in and for the Eaſtern Diſtrict, and his ſucceſſors reſpectively, Sheriffs of the ſame, for the time being, to and for the uſe and benefit, and for the reſort and intercourſe of the ſubjects of theſe Provinces in general, and that of the inhabitants of the ſaid County of Glengary in particular, All and ſingular, the right, privilege, advantage, and franchiſe, of keeping and holding a Public Fair, (as ſtewards of the ſame reſpectively) at and within the Township of Williamſtown, in the County and Diſtrict aforeſaid, at two different times in each and every year, that is to ſay, on the firſt day of June and on the firſt day of October, to continue thence reſpectively at each time, for and during the ſpace of eight days, and no longer, and that free of toll; ſubject nevertheleſs, to the conditions, reſtrictions and limitations, in our ſaid Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had will more fully appear.

Given under my hand and ſeal at Arms, at York, this twenty ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of his Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By command of his Excellency,
Wm. Jarvis, Secty.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Tuesday, 9th February.

The Houſe again went into committee upon the Common Pleas bill. A debate aroſe upon a clauſe giving to the ſheriff or his deputy the excluſive right of ſerving the common proceſs of the court in caſes where no bail was required. Mr. Sherwood in ſupport of the clauſe, alledged that by the laws now in force any literate perſon may ſerve a common proceſs. He conſidered the law inſupportable, as it deprived the ſheriffs of conſiderable emoluments. Thoſe uſeful officers were not ſufficiently provided for. It would be impolitic and unjuſt to deprive them of any fees that might ariſe from ſervices. The preſent clauſe went into effect. Mr. Willcocks oppoſed the bill altogether, from beginning to end—it was unconſtitutional, and therefore his duty to his conſtituents, to his king and country, compelled him to oppoſe it. Mr. Sherwood called upon him to ſhow how or why this bill was unconſtitutional. Mr. Willcocks then produced a written paper, which he ſaid contained the opinion of his Majeſty's Attorney General of this Province, that the bill was unconſtitutional; he then read ſomething to that effect. Mr. Sherwood ſaid that the *able* conduct of the *member* who ſpoke laſt excited his admiration, he had no doubt but it would have the ſame effects upon the public mind; it merited particular notice. That *member* (Mr. Willcocks) had been abſent when this bill was introduced on Saturday, and debated on Monday, and the principle of it approved by the whole houſe. Mr. Sherwood ſaid that his abſence was not noticed. He now came in on the third day, when a particular clauſe was under conſideration, and oppoſed the whole bill, to uſe his own energetic phraſe, *" from beginning to end."* He advanced a dogmatical aſſertion that the bill was *unconſtitutional*. When called upon to ſupport this bold propoſition by argument or reaſon, he had recourſe to logick that from him was *ſo* underſtood. *" It was ſo, becauſe the Attorney General ſaid ſo."* Mr. Sherwood complimented the member (Mr. W.) upon taking good advice. He hoped it would be known to the public, that the ruſe of his (Mr. Willcock's) duty to his conſtituents, his king and his country, was the Attorney General's opinion. Mr. Sherwood ſaid that an information was filed in the court of King's Bench, in which the Attorney General alledged that Joſeph Willcocks was guilty of a libel. Mr. Sherwood deſired to know why the member (Mr. W.) if he pinned his legal faith upon ſuch a ſleeve, had not pleaded guilty—To uſe his own argument, he muſt be guilty, *" becauſe the Attorney General had ſaid ſo."* Mr. Sherwood ſeriouſly appealed to the good ſenſe of the committee whether the epithet " unconſtitutional," when applied to this bill, was any thing more than vapid declamation. Was it unconſtitutional for this Parliament to eſtabliſh a Court, which a former Parliament of this Province had abolished? Was it unconſtitutional to place civil juſtice within the reach of his Majeſty's ſubjects in Upper Canada? Was it unconſtitutional to give them the benefit of the Habeas Corpus act!

Mr. Willcocks ſaid that he had a high reſpect for the Attorney General; that the information filed in the King's Bench was not with that gentleman's approbation. He was promiſed to it from another quarter. Here Mr. Willcocks was called to order by Mr. Rogers. Mr. Rogers ſaid that the queſtion before the committee only related to allowing ſheriffs the right of ſerving all proceſs excluſively, and he conſidered it reaſonable and proper that they ſhould have it. The ſheriffs were bound to ſerve writs to arreſt the body and writs of execution againſt the goods, both of which were always unpleaſant,

and sometimes dangerous; it would be hard therefore not to allow them the exclusive right of serving such process as was profitable and not difficult. Mr. Speaker was strenuous in favor of the sheriffs and of the clause as it now stood; it was but distributive justice that the sheriffs should have the sweet with the sour. They were liable to be called upon at any hour of the night to perform difficult and dangerous duty, without a reward commensurate to their exertions. They were subject to losses by escapes. Their salaries were not large, and other emoluments inconsiderable; therefore to allow every literate person to serve the common process of the court, which was lucrative and not dangerous, appeared to him an act of cruel injustice. Mr. Speaker said a report had been circulated that the office of sheriff was kept for him. This report was false. He would not accept of such an office. He supported the sheriffs from a sense of propriety and a wish to do justice.

Mr. M'Lean opposed the clause in its present shape, and offered an amendment, that the writ should be served by any literate person who might be sworn to the service before any justice of the peace. Mr. M'Lean in support of the amendment said that if the sole right of serving a common process were given to the sheriff only, a great deal of unnecessary expence would in many instances be accumulated, by his exacting all the milage, whereas literate persons might be found in the neighborhood of the defendant willing to serve the process for a small consideration. The sheriff of the Midland District lived many miles above Kingston. A professional man by being obliged to send every common process to him for service, would be subject to great inconvenience, and the party to delay and expence. The sheriff would in some districts be unable to discharge such a duty.

The Solicitor General supported Mr. M'Lean's amendment.

Mr. Clench was also for the amendment. He said that writs of summons were frequently taken from his office in the District of Niagara, against people living at a great distance in remote parts of that district, and the plaintiffs were in the habit of employing their neighbors to serve such summons with very little expence; but if none except the sheriff could make such service, the accumulation of expence would be enormous. The law of the land had ever been that writs of summons might be served by any literate person; he saw no reason for altering the law in that respect. The amendment was put and carried in the affirmative.

We beg leave to apologize for the omission of part of a Speech of the Solicitor-General, when the Wolf-Bill was under debate.

Mr. Solicitor conceived it unfair to take the money from the County Treasuries to pay for wolves scalps, when the County Officers many of them remained unpaid for years, not merely for services rendered to the public, but for disbursements made on the public account; he conceived it would be a great degree of injustice to them, as the fees allowed them were comparatively far below the trouble and loss of time to which they were subjected. Mr. Solicitor said, if the gentlemen of that House were so determinedly patriotic, he wished them to evince it by more substantial proofs, than merely arguing in favor of the measure, let gentlemen, he said, appropriate their wages as members, to effect the purpose, if so desirable an one; these sums collectively, would form a fund to meet the demand in future; himself would be proud to throw the example by bestowing his mite, and he trusted the gentlemen of this House would cheerfully do the same.

Messrs. Howard and Rogers spoke against this handsome proposition of the Solicitor's, and we are sorry to state that it was lost.

From a Calcutta (East India) paper received at Philadelphia.

Moradabad, April 10, 1807.

"The northern division of this district, is at present so much infested by Tygers, that we daily hear of men, women, children and cattle, falling a prey to that ferocious inhabitant of the Jungle.

"Mr. Lloyd, the collector of this district, has lately made an excursion in that direction, on his annual circuit. This gentleman distinguished for his humanity, and domestic good qualities, is also famed in the field, for his address and dexterity as a sportsman. At the entreaties of the suffering villagers he has encountered and killed, single handed, 38 full grown Tygers within the short space of one month. 10 of that number he killed in 3 days one of which measured to feet 4 inches in length, and otherwise in proportion.

"It has been asserted and generally supposed, that a Tyger never gives chase to a man unless he be attacked. A very daring instance to the contrary of this assertion, lately occurred to Mr. Lloyd, who while taking an evening drive in his buggy, discovered a Tyger of immense size, prowling on the skirts of the jungle, about 2 miles from his camp. Being unarmed, he immediately turned his horse homeward, and upon looking back, discovered the monster making towards him with all his speed. Mr. Lloyd continued to retreat, as quickly as his horse could gallop, the Tyger persevering in the pursuit, and was rather gaining ground, when alarmed at the report of a musket fired in the camp, he gave up the chase and took into an adjoining thicket. Mr. Lloyd went next morning in quest of his foe, and found him not far distant from his hiding place of the former night. The Tyger immediately made towards the Elephant; allowing him to advance till within 30 yards, when Mr. Lloyd levelled his piece and brought him down with the first shot. This Tyger measured 12 feet 11 inches in length."

NEW YORK, March 5.

The Prince of Peace, the favorite of the Queen of Spain, is the richest subject in Europe, being worth one hundred millions of dollars.—*London Pap.*

The Emperor Napolean has decreed, that there should be no communication between the "Continent and Sweden, and that all letters destined for Sweden shall be seized."

Capt. Gardiner, who arrived this morning from Madeira and Terceira, 37 days from the latter place, informs that a few days previous to his leaving Terceira, a British ship arrived from off Madeira, with dispatches to the governor general, informing that a most distressing famine had commenced at Lisbon. No Portuguese of any description were allowed to leave the country, and great numbers were obliged to enter the French army for subsistence. British troops were daily expected at Terceira.

New Orleans.—We have had an opportunity of conversing with a respectable gentleman from the city of Washington, who informs us, that letters had been received by the express mail, from New Orleans, dated on the 6th ult. whence it appeared that Gen. Moreau had arrived, and had waited upon the French Consul: that a considerable number of Frenchmen, who were strangers had, within the ten preceding days, made their appearance within that city; several British ships of war were said to be off the Mississippi; and that a feeling of alarm and apprehension prevailed, which without reposing upon any distinct circumstance as the cause, gave much uneasiness with respect to the future.—*North American.*

From the Barbadoes Mercury, of Jan. 6.

His Majesty's ship Argo, who arrived here on the 23d, after leaving Goire, touched at St. Jago (one of the Cape de Verd-Islands) & obtained there a report which had only two days previous (about the 3d or 4th inst.) reached that island, and which carries along with it a plausible and probable appearance, and we hope may speedily be confirmed. The report at St. Jago stated, that Admiral de Courcy had fallen in with the Rochfort squadron after they had quitted their port, and had succeeded in bringing them to action, obtained a victory over them which put in his possession six of their large ships, and one of (smaller size, (most probably the former of the line, and the latter a frigate,) and that the remainder effected their return into port.

Previous to the Argo's arrival at St. Jago, some of the British men of war, and other vessels employed in the service of the expatriated family of Portugal, had touched there, and on the 7th inst. the African ship Swift, arrived here, fell in with the London, Monarch, and Marlborough, British, & Renard, Portuguese ship of the line, in lat. 2, 30, S. long, 26, fourteen days from Lisbon, on their voyage to the Brazils, with some of the Princes and nobles on board.

Mr. Rose.—We were informed the day before yesterday that the negociation had closed, the rumours to the contrary notwithstanding.

We have since seen a letter from a gentleman at Washington who is well informed, mentioning, that nothing farther can be done by Mr. Rose, on account, as he said, of his instructions being too limited.

This gentleman, the two Castlereagh's, Mr. Erskine, jun. and Mr. Foster, are to return home shortly in the Statira. Mr. Erskine (the minister) and Mr. Mansfield remain here. The writer, who generally concurs with the administration, supposes that the statements and representations lately sent to Great Britain by the Executive will meet with a favorable reception.—*North American.*

Captain Baker, arrived this morning informs us, that when he sailed from St. Bartholomews, it was reported there that a French fleet of 5 sail had lately been spoke with steering for the West Indies. Admiral Duckworth, apprised, of the circumstance, had detached five sail of the line after them.

Their Prussian majesties continue to lead the most private life. The house they occupy at Memel costs them only 1200 dollars per annum. The king resides in the left wing, the queen in the right, and the princes and princesses in the upper stories.—*Lond. Pap.*

March 11.

We learn by the brig Hope, arrived last evening, that 25,000 French and Spanish troops were quartered in Lisbon; and that another French army of 10,000 men had entered Portugal. It is further stated that there is no cordiality between the Portuguese and French—that when the French flag was hoisted the inhabitants revolted, and would have succeeded if they had had a brave commanders. They were got under by superior force.

It is further added (and it came from one of the French officers) that during the march of the French army into Portugal, about 8000 of them died of starvation and fatigue, and that they subsisted two days upon acorns.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

MR QUETTON ST. GEORGE has just arrived from Montreal, and although from existing circumstances, he declined going to New York for his customary Supplies from thence, he hopes to be able to supply his regular Customers as usual, having in addition to his former Stock on hand, brought with him to Kingston the following articles, which were to leave there in the Sloop Marianne on the 3d or 4th inst. and may be daily expected here, viz

An elegant assortment of fashionable printed cottons and cattoons, white, black and coloured cambrics, Irish linens, linenet, cravat muslin, book and jaced muslins, Caledonia's and ginghams, yellow, red, and chocolate bandana, and Barcelona handkerchiefs, Scots, Russia and imitation sheetings, brown holland and sheck, fine and coarse linen, cotton and cambric pocket handkfs. shawls of different kinds, velvet binding, cotton thread in balls, do. for darning, fine & coarse Thalia gauzes, fine white Marseilles, fancy waistcoating of different kinds, patent York strips for gentlemen's summer vests, fustians and jeans, striped, circuited, black, blue & yellow nankeens, patent cord, fine black velvet for Ladies Pelisses, dimities, striped cotton, fine Ladies stockings, cotton stockings silk for pelisses, ribbons, Ladies short gloves, sewing silk and assorted thread, bobbin, tape, catgut, cottonwicks, gentlemen's gloves, elegant pocket books, crooked combs, fashionable necklaces, English Ladies Morocco and leather dippers and shoes, boys shoes, English top boots, Suwarrow and military do. men's fine and coarse English shoes, shoebetts, razor cases, shaving do and soap boxes, playing cards, needles, pins, black tin teapots, japanned do. and canisticks, spectacles, candle snuffers, knives and forks assorted, ink-stands, locks, bricklayers trowels, expansible bunkers, brass wires, brass cocks and locks, fancy buttons assorted, assorted hats, tea covers and jockey caps; superfine and second cloths, black and double milled kerseys and white cottonrees, Welsh flannels, and fine white Swanskin, blue and green raiteens, horse cloths, brushes, &c.—And the following Groceries, &c. young hyson, and souchong teas, salted oil, Montaires spirits, sherry wine, cloves, mace cinnamon, baskets, Liverpool and Onondago salt, indigo, copperas soap, lamb, and tig-blue, loaf and muscovado sugar (very cheap.)

The following articles (being part of his assortment) will arrive at Kingston by the first boats from Montreal, viz.—mill saws, sythes, *Scale Beams*, shovels and tongs, hoes, iron squares, drawing and ballowing knives, tenon saws, assorted chissels, shoe rasps, handsaw files, tin tacks, door leathers, brass hinges, pocket, sportman's and penknives, sugar trays, cloak pins, sophs cushers, stirrup irons, shoe hammers, bell cranks, gun flints, white wash brushes, nails, spoons, brass candlesticks, glass and crockery ware, window glass, allum, curtains and prints, fine bed ticks, platillet, cotton umbrellas, bombazettes, thullions, black fustians, dimity, Ladies beaver bonnets, second scarlet cloth, serges, all sand black bafe, half bafe, night caps, horse rugs, patent & common fuspenders—his Store at Niagara and other places will be supplied with the same articles.

Having forwarded his order from Montreal to his correspondents in New York, Mr St. George is afford (that if those difficulty now existing between the two countries is adjusted), he will receive immediately his usual supply of Medicines, Stationary, Jewellery, Tea and India goods In the mean time he informs those of his Country customers, who have neglected to pay him for two years past, notwithstanding he has shewn them every possible lenity, that he will positively lodge their accounts or notes with an Attorney for collection if not settled before the first of June next. He will accept of country produce generally in payment, which he will allow reasonable, and give a generous price for in Cash or Store Goods.

He has also for sale a Plated Harness and pair of Horses.—And will, about the first of next month have to LET, a small, but well finished House and one acre of Land, on King Street, near Mr Vanzante's. If he meets with a suitable tenant, the rent will be very moderate.—Wishing to build a Store this summer, on or before 30, any one that will undertake the said work may apply to him.

York, 8th April, 1808.

NOTICE.

SUCH persons in this Town as are by Law obliged to perform Statute Labour, who with to compound for the same, are requested to pay the Composition Money to the Subscribers on or before the 15th of May first ensuing.

THOS. HAMILTON, } Overseers of
JOHN VANZANTE, } Highways.

York, 6th April, 1808.

THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have taken the House, lately occupied by Mr. Moore, and are re-established in their business—from the conveniences of the House and premises, and from the good quality of their Liquors, and their earnest desire to accommodate their customers and merit public patronage, they hope, as formerly to experience a liberal share of it.

J. DEARY.
York, 6th April, 1808. J. CAMPBELL.

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber having executed two Promissory Notes payable to James Mordoff for £86 10s. each, in the years 1808 & 1809, forwarns all persons from purchasing or receiving the said Notes in payment, as they have been paid to the said Mordoff by the Subscriber.

Fredericsburg, 18 April, 1808. JACOB FINKLE.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 23d January, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to all whom it may concern, that His Majesty has been pleased to issue his Royal Warrant, in the words following:—

George R.

WHEREAS a Contract has been entered into by the principal Officers of His Majesty's Navy, with Messrs. Scott, Idles & Co. for supplying His Majesty's Dock Yards in England and the West Indies, with Canada Masts and Oak Timber, and it being stipulated in the said Contract, that no Masts or Bowsprits which are cut in His Majesty's Colonies, shall be delivered at the Dock Yards unless they are cut by Licence from His Majesty's Surveyor of the Woods in North America, and also if it should be required, under the inspection of this Officer. Upon the representation of the matter to Us by the Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have thought fit to give Leave, Licence and Permission unto the said Messrs. Scott, Idles & Co. their Agents and Workmen, to travel into and search our Woods in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, where we have reserved to us the property in any Woods or Trees, and the right of cutting them, and there to fell and cut so many good and sound Trees as may answer the number and dimensions mentioned in the said Contract, (a copy whereof, subscribed by one of our Principal Secretaries of State, is hereunto annexed) and to carry the said Trees through our said Woods to the water side, in order to the transporting and bringing them into our Stores without incurring any penalty or forfeiture by reason thereof.—And lastly, We do hereby require as well our Governor or Lieutenant Governor of our said Colonies, as you, and all our Officers, Ministers, and Loving Subjects, whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting to them, their Agents and Workmen, in whatsoever may relate to the due execution of this Service, pursuant to the Contract above mentioned. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at our Court at Saint James's, the Second day of October, 1807, in the Forty-seventh year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

TO our Trusty and Well Beloved Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, Surveyor General of our Woods on the Continent of America, or to his Deputy or Deputies, or to the said Surveyor General of our said Woods, his Deputy or Deputies, for the time being, and all others whom it may concern.

WE the undersigned Contractors, named in His Majesty's Gracious Warrant, do hereby appoint Messrs. Moore and Jolliffe, our Agents at Quebec, for the purposes within mentioned.

LONDON, 9th October, 1807.
(Signed) SCOTT, IDLES & Co.

His Excellency further gives Notice, that a Contract has been made under the authority of the said Warrant, with Messrs Scott, Idles & Co. Merchants in London, who have appointed Messrs Moore and Jolliffe, Merchants at Quebec, to be their Agents, for the purpose therein mentioned, and that no irregularity may take place on the part of the said Contractors, their Agents or Workmen, His Excellency has thought proper to order the Deputy Surveyor General of the Woods, to mark such White Pine Trees as come within His Majesty's Order, expressed in the above Warrant.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

WANTED to Purchase at this Office,
Clean linen & cotton Rags.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

York, 1st March, 1808.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a
To Wit. } Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Friday the Twelfth day of April, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their rolls, records, and other remembrances, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

LANDS FOR SALE

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the first Concession of York, on the east side of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres, with a good Log house & upwards of 20 Acres well improved thereon.—Lot No 25 in the seventh Concession of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres.—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Concession and No. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Concession of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Neo runs through these lands, abounding with Mill seats; Lots No 23 in the third Concession and No. 19 in the fifth Concession of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fifth Concession of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 14 and east half of Lot No. 13 in the fifth Concession of Oxford and District of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No 15 in the seventh Concession of Hamilton and District of Newcastle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Concession of Emsley and District of Johnstown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No 9 in the fifth Concession of Ballard, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log house and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Esquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indisputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 5th concession—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—160 acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concession
22 - - 7th do.
25 - - 8th do.
6 - - 10 do.—300 Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.— 600 acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 22 and South half of 20 2d—500 in King.
17 - - - 3d
14 - - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townshend, with a stream of Water running through the same; the Land is of good quality, will be sold on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given. Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 5th September, 1807.

For Sale,

FOUR Hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Blenheim, and District of London, being Lots No. 4 in the Fourth, and No 5 in the Fifth Concessions. These Lands are of a superior quality and well watered, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given.—Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 30th Dec. 18[illegible]

Printed by Cameron & Bennett, Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty.

G. R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 50.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 882.] FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1808. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor*
GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Twenty second Day of April to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Prorogation bearing date the Sixteenth day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty second day of this present month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Thirty-first Day of May, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Eleventh Day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

New York, March 16.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival this morning of the Factor, Capt. Riddle, in 34 days, and the Francis, Capt. Tayler, in 31 days, from Greenock, we have been furnished with English papers to the 11th February, nearly a month later than before received. We have published in the Commercial Advertiser of this evening all that our time and limits would permit. Among the articles in this evening's paper will be found the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament, in which it is stated that the American Government has connected with the affair of the Chelapeake "*pretensions inconsistent with the maritime rights of Great Britain;*" and that "*that such pretensions his Majesty is determined never to admit.*"

The Embargo law was received in England towards the last of January. It was published without much comment in the London papers, together with the explanatory articles from the National Intelligencer. A gentleman who came passenger in one of the vessels, states, that the news of the Embargo made no impression on the political circles in London.

KING's SPEECH.

HOUSE of LORDS, Thursday, Jan. 21.

At three o'clock the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Dartmouth and Aylesford, took their seats immediately below the throne, as commissioners, and the Commons being soon after in attendance, the Lord Chancellor delivered the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have received his Majesty's commands to assure you, that in calling you together at this important conjuncture of affairs, he entertains the most perfect conviction, that he shall find in you the same determination with which his Majesty himself is animated, to uphold the honor of his Crown, and the just rights and interests of his people.

We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that no sooner had the result of the negociations at Tilsit, confirmed the influence and controul of France over the powers of the Continent, than his Majesty was apprized of the intentions of the enemy to combine those powers into one great confederacy, to be directed either to the entire subjugation of this kingdom, or to the imposing upon his Majesty an insecure and ignominious peace.

That for this purpose, it was determined to force into hostility against his Majesty states which had hitherto been allowed by France to maintain or to purchase their neutrality; and to bring to bear against different points of his Majesty's dominions, the whole of the naval force of Europe, and specifically the fleets of Portugal and Denmark.

To place those fleets out of the power of such a confederacy, became therefore the indispensible duty of his Majesty.

In the execution of this duty, so far as related to the Danish fleet, his Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that it was with the deepest reluctance that his Majesty found himself compelled, after his earnest endeavors to open a negociation with the Danish government had failed, to authorize his commanders to resort to the extremity of force but he has the greatest satisfaction in congratulating you upon the successful execution of this painful but necessary service.

We are further commanded to acquaint you, that the course which his Majesty had to pursue with respect to Portugal, was happily of a nature more congenial to his Majesty's feelings. The timely and unreserved communication by the court of Lisbon of the demands and designs of France, while it confirmed to his Majesty the authenticity of the advices which he had received from other quarters, entitled the court to his Majesty's confidence in the sincerity of the assurances by which that communication was accompanied.

The fleet of Portugal was destined by France to be employed as an instrument of vengeance against Great Britain. That fleet has been secured from the grasp of France, and is now employed in conveying to its American dominions the hopes and fortunes of the Portuguese monarchy. His Majesty implores the protection of Divine Providence upon that enterprize, rejoicing in the preservation of a power so long the friend and ally of Great Britain; and in the prospect of its establishment in the New World with augmented strength and splendor.

We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that the determination of the enemy to excite hostilities between his Majesty and his late allies, the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia, has been but too successful; and that the ministers from those powers have demanded and received their passports.

This measure on the part of Russia, has been attempted to be justified by a statement of wrongs and grievances which have no real foundation. The emperor of Russia had indeed proffered his mediation between his Majesty and France. His Majesty did not refuse that negociation, but he is confident, you will feel the propriety of its not having been accepted until his Majesty should have been enabled to ascertain that Russia was in a condition to mediate impartially, and until the principles of the basis on which France was ready to negociate were made known to his Majesty.

No pretence of justification has been alledged for the hostile conduct of the emperor of Austria, or for that of his Prussian majesty. His Majesty has not given the slightest ground of complaint to either of those sovereigns, nor even at the moment when they have respectively withdrawn their ministers, have they assigned to his Majesty any distinct cause for that proceeding.

His Majesty has directed that copies of the correspondence between his Majesty's ambassador and the minister for foreign affairs of his imperial majesty the emperor of Russia, during the negociations at Tilsit, and the official note of the Russian minister at this court, containing the offer of his imperial majesty's mediation between his Majesty and France; together with the answer returned to that note by his Majesty's command; and also copies of the official notes, presented by the Austrian minister at this court, and of the answers which his majesty commanded to be returned to them, should be laid before you.

It is with concern that his Majesty commands us to inform you, that notwithstanding his earnest wishes to terminate the war in which he is engaged with the Ottoman Porte his Majesty's endeavors, unhappily for the Turkish empire, have been defeated by the machinations of France not less the enemy of the Porte than that of Great Britain.

But while the influence of France has been thus unfortunately successful in preventing the termination of existing hostilities, and in exciting new war against this country, his Majesty commands us to inform you that the king of Sweden has refused every attempt to induce him to abandon his alliance with Great Britain; and that his Majesty entertains no doubt that you will feel with him the sacredness of the duty which the firmness and fidelity the king of Sweden impose upon his Majesty; and that you will concur in enabling his Majesty to discharge it in a manner worthy of this country.

It remains for us, according to his Majesty's command, to state to you that the treaty of commerce and amity between his Majesty and the United States of America, which was concluded and signed by commissioners duly authorized for that purpose, on the 31st December, 1806, has not taken effect, in consequence of the refusal of the President of the United States to ratify that instrument.

For an unauthorized act of force, committed against an American ship of war, his Majesty did not hesitate to offer immediate and spontaneous reparation.—But no attempt has

been made by the American Government to connect with the queſtion which has ariſen out of this act, pretenſions inconſiſtent with the maritime rights of Great Britain: ſuch pretenſions his Majeſty is determined never to admit. His Majeſty, nevertheleſs, hopes that the American government will be actuated by the ſame deſire to preſerve the relations of peace and friendſhip between the two countries, which has influenced his Majeſty's conduct, and that any diſſatisfactions in the diſcuſſions now pending may be effectually removed.

His Majeſty has commanded me to ſtate to you that in conſequence of the decree by which France declared the whole of his Majeſty's dominions to be in a ſtate of blockade, and ſubjected to ſeizure and confiſcation, the produce and manufactures of his kingdom, his Majeſty reſorted, in the firſt inſtance, to a meaſure of mitigated retaliation; and that this meaſure having proved ineffectual for its object, his majeſty has ſince found it neceſſary to adopt others of greater vigor, which he commands us to ſtate to you, will require the aid of Parliament to give them complete and effectual operation.

His Majeſty has directed copies of the orders which he iſſued with the advice of his Privy Council upon this ſubject, to be laid before you, and he commands us to recommend them to your early attention.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

His Majeſty has directed the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you, in the fulleſt confidence that your loyalty and public ſpirit will induce you to make ſuch proviſions for the public ſervices, as the urgency of affairs may require.

His Majeſty has great ſatisfaction in informing you, that notwithſtanding the difficulties which the enemy has endeavored to impoſe upon the commerce of his ſubjects, and upon his intercourſe with other nations, the reſources of the country have continued in the laſt year to be ſo abundant as to have produced, both from the permanent and temporary revenue, a receipt conſiderably larger than that of the preceding year.

The ſatisfaction which his Majeſty feels aſſured you will derive, in common with his Majeſty, from this proof of the ſolidity of theſe reſources, cannot but be greatly increaſed, if as his Majeſty confidently hopes, it ſhall be found poſſible to raiſe the neceſſary ſupplies for the preſent year without any material additions to the public burdens.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are eſpecially commanded to ſay to you, in the name of his Majeſty, that if ever there was a juſt and rational war, it is that which his Majeſty is now compelled to proſecute. This war, is in its principle, purely defenſive. His Majeſty looks but to the attainment of a ſecure and honorable peace; but ſuch a peace can only be negociated upon a footing of perfect equity.

The eyes of Europe and of the world, are fixed upon the Britiſh Parliament.

If as his Majeſty confidently truſts, you diſplay in this criſis of the fate of the country the characteriſtic ſpirit of the Britiſh nation, and face unappalled the unnatural combination which is gathering around us, his Majeſty bids us to aſſure you of his firm perſuaſion, that, under the bleſſing of Divine Providence, the ſtruggle will prove ſucceſsful and glorious to Great Britain.

We are laſtly commanded to aſſure you, that in this awful and momentous conteſt, you may rely on the firmneſs of his Majeſty, who has no cauſe but that of his people; & that his Majeſty reciprocally relies on the wiſdom, the conſtancy, and the affectionate ſupport of his Parliament.

A LETTER

From the Hon. TIMOTHY PICKERING, a Senator of the United States from the State of Maſſachuſetts, exhibiting to his conſtituents a View of the Imminent Danger of an Unneceſſary and Ruinous War. Addreſſed to his excellency James Sullivan, Governor of the ſaid State.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 16, 1808.

SIR,

IN the even current of ordinary times, an addreſs from a Senator in Congreſs to his conſtituents might be diſpenſed with. In ſuch times, the proceedings of the Executive and Legiſlature of the United States, exhibited in their *publick acts*, might be ſufficient. But the preſent ſingular condition of our country, when its moſt intereſting concerns, wrapt up in myſtery, excite univerſal alarm, requires me to be no longer ſilent. Perhaps I am liable to cenſure, at ſuch a criſis, for not ſooner preſenting, to you and them, ſuch a view of our national affairs as my official ſituation has placed in my power. I now addreſs it to you, Sir, as the proper organ of communication to the legiſlature.

The attainment of TRUTH is ever deſirable; and I cannot permit myſelf to doubt that the ſtatement I now make muſt be acceptable to all who have an agency in directing the affairs, and who are guardians of the intereſts of *our Commonwealth*, which ſo materially depend on the meaſures of the *Government of the Nation*. At the ſame time, I am aware of the jealouſy with which, in theſe unhappy days of party diſſentions my communications may, by ſome of my conſtituents, be received. Of this I will not complain: while I with the ſame jealouſy to be extended towards all publick men. Yet I claim ſome ſhare of attention and credit—that ſhare which is due to the man who deſires the world to point, in the whole courſe of a long and publick life, at one inſtance of deception, at a ſingle departure from TRUTH.

The EMBARGO demands the firſt notice. For perhaps no act of the Nationa Government has ever produced ſo much ſolicitude, or ſpread ſuch univerſal alarm. Becauſe all naturally conclude, that a meaſure pregnant with incalculable miſchief to all claſſes of our fellow-citizens, would not have been propoſed by the Preſident, and adopted by Congreſs, but for cauſes deeply affecting the intereſts and ſafety of the nation. It muſt have been under the influence of this opinion that the legiſlative bodies of ſome States have expreſſed their approbation of the Embargo, either expreſsly, or by implication.

The following were all the papers laid by the Preſident before Congreſs, as the grounds of the Embargo.

1. The proclamation of the King of Great Britain requiring the return of his ſubjects, in the ſtrongeſt eſpecially, from foreign countries, to aid, in this hour of peculiar danger, in the defence of their own. But it being an acknowledged principle, that every nation has a right to the ſervice of its ſubjects in time of war, that proclamation could not furniſh the ſlighteſt ground for an Embargo.

2. The extract of a letter from the Grand Judge Register to the French Attorney General for the Council of Prizes. This contained an partial interpretation of the imperial blockading decree of November 21, 1806. This decree, indeed, and its interpretation, preſent flagrant violations of our neutral rights, and of the exiſting treaty between the United States and France: but ſtill, the execution of that decree could not (from the ſmall number of French cruiſers) extenſively interrupt our trade. Theſe two papers were publick.

3 The letter from our Miniſter, Mr. Armſtrong, to Mr. Champagny, the French Miniſter of Foreign Affairs: and

4. Mr. Champagny's anſwer. Both theſe ought, in form of notoriance, alſo to have been made publick. The latter would have furniſhed to our nation ſome idea of the views and expectations of France. But both were withdrawn by the Preſident, to be depoſited among other Executive ſecrets: while neither preſented any new ground to juſtify an Embargo.

In the Senate, theſe papers were referred to a committee. The committee quickly reported a bill for laying an Embargo, agreeably to the Preſident's propoſal. This was read a firſt, a ſecond, and a third time, and paſſed: and all in the ſhort compaſs of about four hours! A little time was repeatedly aſked, to obtain further information, and to conſider a meaſure of ſuch moment, of ſuch univerſal concern: but theſe requeſts were denied. We were hurried into the paſſage of the bill, as if there was danger of its being rejected, if we were allowed time to obtain further information, and deliberately conſider the ſubject. For to that time our veſſels were freely ſailing on foreign voyages; and in a national point of view, the departure of half a dozen or a dozen more, while we were inquiring into the neceſſity or expediency of the Embargo, was of little moment. Or if the danger to our veſſels, ſeamen and merchandize had been ſo extreme as not to admit of one day's delay, ought not that extreme danger to have been exhibited to Congreſs? The Conſtitution which requires the Preſident "to give to Congreſs information of the ſtate of the union," certainly meant, not *partial*, but *complete* information on the ſubject of a communication, ſo far as he poſſeſſed it. And when it enjoins him "to recommend to their conſideration ſuch meaſures as he ſhould judge neceſſary and expedient," it as certainly intended that thoſe recommendations ſhould be bottomed on *information communicated*, not on *facts withheld*, and locked up in the Executive cabinet. Had the publick ſafety been at ſtake or any great publick good preſented to our view, but which would be loſt by a moment's delay; there would have been ſome apology for *diſpatch*, though none for acting *without due information*. In truth, the meaſure appeared to me then, as it ſtill does, and as it appears to the publick, without a ſufficient motive, without a legitimate object. Hence the general inquiry—"For what is the Embargo laid?" And I challenge any man not in the ſecrets of the Executive to tell. I know, Sir, that the Preſident ſaid the papers abovementioned "ſhowed that great and increaſing dangers threatened our veſſels, our ſeamen, and our merchandize:" but I alſo know that they exhibited no *new dangers*; *none* of which our merchants and ſeamen had not been well apprized. The Britiſh proclamation had many days before been publiſhed in the newſpapers [the copy laid before us by the Preſident had been cut out of a newſpaper;] and ſo had the ſubſtance, if not the words of Regnier's letter. Yet they had excited little concern among merchants and ſeamen, the preſervation of whoſe perſons and property was the *profeſſed* object of the Preſident's recommendation of an Embargo. The merchants and ſeamen could accurately eſtimate the dangers of continuing their commercial operations, of which dangers indeed, the actual premiums of inſurance were a ſatisfactory gauge. Thoſe premiums had very little increaſed: for the Britiſh proclamation not a cent: and by the French decree ſo little as not to ſtop commercial enterprizes. The great numbers of veſſels loading or loaded, and prepared for ſea; the exertions every where made, on the firſt rumour of the Embargo, to diſpatch them; demonſtrate the Preſident's dangers to be *imaginary*—to have been *aſſumed*. Or if great and real dangers, unknown to commercial men, were impending, or ſure to fall, how deſirable was it to have had them *officially* declared and publiſhed! This would have produced a voluntary embargo, and prevented every complaint. Beſides, the dangers clearly defined and underſtood, the publick mind would not have been diſquieted with magnary fears, the more tormenting, becauſe uncertain.

It is true that conſiderable numbers of veſſels were collected in our ports, and many held in ſuſpence: not, however, from any new dangers which appeared; but from the myſterious conduct of our affairs after the attack on the Chelpeake; and from the painful apprehenſion that the courſe the Preſident was purſuing would terminate in war. The National Intelligencer (uſually conſidered as the Executive newſpaper) gave the alarm; and it was echoed through the United States War, probable or inevitable war, was the conſtant theme of the newſpapers, and of the converſations, as was reported, of perſons ſuppoſed to be well informed of Executive deſigns. Yet amid this din of war, no adequate preparations were ſeen making to meet it. The order to detach a hundred thouſand militia to fight the Britiſh navy (for there was no appearance of an enemy in any other ſhape) was ſo completely abſurd, as to excite, with men of common ſenſe, no other emotion than ridicule. Not the ſhadow of a reaſon that could operate on the mind of a man of common underſtanding can be offered in its juſtification. The refuſal of the Britiſh officer to receive the frigate Chelſpeake as a *prize*, when tendered by her commander, is a demonſtration that the attack upon her was excluſively for the purpoſe of taking their deſerters; and not intended as the commencement of a war between the two nations. The Preſident knew that the Britiſh had no invading army to land on our ſhores; and the detached militia would be uſeleſs, except againſt land-forces. Why then was this order of the militia given?—The nature of the caſe, and the actual ſtate of things, authorize the inference, that its *immediate*, if not its *only* object, was to increaſe the publick alarm, to aggravate the publick reſentment againſt Great Britain, to excite a war puſſe; and in the height of this artificial fever of the publick mind, which was to be made known in Great Britain, to renew the demands on her government; in the poor expectation of extorting, in that ſtate of things, conceſſions of points which the had always conſidered as her *rights*, and which at times and under all circumſtances, ſhe had uniformly refuſed to relinquiſh. The refuſal of the ſubſequent negociation at London has ſhown how utterly unfounded was the Preſident's expectation, how perfectly uſeleſs all his bluſter of war. While no well informed man doubted that the Britiſh Government would make ſuitable reparation for the attack on the Cheſapeake. The Preſident himſelf, in his proclamation, had placed the affair on that footing. A rupture between the two nations, ſaid he, "is equally oppoſed to the intereſts of both, as it is to aſſurances of the moſt friendly diſpoſitions on the part of the Britiſh Government, in the midſt of which this outrage was committed. In this light the ſubject cannot but preſent itſelf to that Government, and ſtrengthen the motives to an honorable reparation for the wrong which has been done" And it is now well known that ſuch reparation might have been promptly obtained in London, had the Preſident's inſtructions to Mr. Monroe been compatible with ſuch an adjuſtment. He was required to renegociate on this ſingle, tranſient act (which when once adjuſted was for ever ſettled) but in connection with another claim of long ſtanding, and, to ſay the leaſt, of doubtful right; to wit, the exemption from impreſſment of *Britiſh* ſeamen found on board American *merchant* veſſels. To remedy the evil ariſing from his exerciſe, by which our own citizens were ſometimes impreſſed, the attention of our Government, under every adminiſtration, had been earneſtly engaged: but no practicable plan has yet been contrived: while no man who regards the truth, will queſtion the diſpoſition of the Britiſh Government to adopt any arrangement that will ſecure to Great Britain the ſervices of *her own ſubjects*. And now, when the unexampled ſituation of that nation (left alone to maintain the conflict with France and her numerous dependent States—left alone to withſtand the Power which menaces the liberties of the world) rendered the aid of all her ſubjects more than ever needful; there was no reaſonable ground to expect that ſhe would yield the right to take them when found on board the merchant veſſels of any nation. Thus to inſiſt on her yielding this point, and inſeparably to connect it with the affair of the Cheſapeake, was tantamount to a determination not to negociate at all.

I write, Sir, with freedom; for the times are too perilous to allow thoſe who are placed in high and reſponſible ſituations to be ſilent or reſerved. The peace and ſafety of our country are ſuſpended on a thread. The courſe we have been purſued leads on to war—to a war with Great Britain—a war abſolutely without neceſſity—a war which whether diſaſtrous or ſucceſsful, muſt bring miſery and ruin to the United States: *miſery* by the deſtruction of our navigation and commerce (perhaps alſo of our faireſt ſea-port towns and cities) the loſs of markets for our produce, the want of foreign goods and manufactures, and the other evils incident to a ſtate of war: and *ruin*, by the loſs of our liberty and independence. For if with the aid of our arms Great Britain were ſubdued,—from that moment (though flattered perhaps with the name of *allies*) we ſhould become the *Provinces of France*. This is a reſult ſo obvious, that I muſt crave your pardon for noticing it. Some advocates of Executive meaſures admit it. They acknowledge that the navy of Britain is our thield againſt the overwhelming power of France.—Why then do they perſiſt in a courſe of conduct tending to a rupture with Great Britain?—Will it be believed that it is principally, or ſolely, to procure inviolability to the *merchant flag* of the United States? In other words, to protect all ſeamen, *Britiſh ſubjects*, as well as our own citizens, on board our merchant veſſels? It is a faſt that this has been *made* the greateſt obſtacle to an amicable ſettlement with Great Britain. Yet (I repeat) it is perfectly well known that the deſires to obtain *only her own ſubjects*; and that American citizens, preſſed by miſtake, are delivered up on duly authenticated proof. The evil we complain of ariſes from the impoſſibility of always diſtinguiſhing the perſons of two nations who a few years ſince were one people, who exhibit the ſame manners, ſpeak the ſame language, and poſſeſs ſimilar features. But ſeeing that we ſeldom hear complaints in the great *naturalizing ſtates*, how happens there to be ſuch extreme ſympathy for American ſeamen at *Waſhington*? Eſpecially in gentlemen from the interiour States, which have no ſeamen, or from thoſe Atlantick States whoſe native ſeamen bear a very ſmall proportion to thoſe of New England? In faſt, the cauſes of complaint are much fewer than are pretended. They rarely occur in the States whoſe ſeamen are chiefly natives. The firſt merchant in the United States, in anſwering my late enquiry about Britiſh impreſſments, ſays "Since the Cheſapeake affair we have had no cauſe of complaint. I cannot find one ſingle inſtance where they have taken one man out of a merchant veſſel. I have had more than twenty veſſels arrived in that time, without one inſtance of a man being taken by *them*. Three *Swedes* were taken out by a *French frigate*. I have made enquiry of all the maſters that have arrived in this vicinity, and cannot find any complaints againſt the Britiſh cruiſers."

Can gentlemen of known *hoſtility* to foreign commerce *in our own veſſels*—who are even willing to *annihilate it* (and ſuch there are)—can theſe gentlemen plead the cauſe of our *ſeamen* becauſe they really with to *protect* them? Can thoſe deſire to *protect* our ſeamen, who, by laying an unneceſſary embargo, expoſe them by thouſands to *ſtarve* or *beg*?—One gentleman has ſaid (and I believe he does not ſtand alone) that ſooner than admit the principle that Great Britain had a right to take *her own ſubjects* from *our merchant veſſels*, he would abandon commerce altogether!—To what will every man in New England and of the other navigating States, ſacrifice ſuch a ſentiment? A ſentiment which, to prevent the temporary loſs of five men, by impreſs, would reduce fifty thouſand to beggary? But for the Embargo, thouſands depending on the ordinary operations of commerce, would now be employed. Even under the reſtraints of the orders of the Britiſh Government, retaliating the French imperial decree, very large portions of the world remain open to the commerce of the United States. We may yet purſue our trade with the Britiſh dominions, in every part of the globe; with Africa, with China, and with the colonies of France, Spain, and Holland. And let me aſk, whether in the midſt of a profound peace, when the powers of Europe poſſeſſing colonies, would, as formerly, confine the trade with them to their own bottoms, or admit us as foreigners, only under great limitations, we could enjoy a commerce much more extenſive than is practicable at this moment, if the Embargo were not in the way? Why then ſhould it be continued? Why rather was it ever laid? Can thoſe be legitimate reaſons for the Embargo which are concealed from Congreſs, at the moment when they are required to impoſe it? Are the reaſons to be found in the diſpatches from Paris? Theſe have been removed for; and the motion was quaſhed by the advocates for the embargo. Why are theſe diſpatches withheld by the Executive? Why, when all claſſes of citizens anxiouſly inquire "For what is the Embargo laid?" is a ſatisfactory anſwer denied? Why is not *Congreſs* made acquainted with the actual ſituation of the United States in relation to France? Why in this dangerous criſis, are Mr. Armſtrong's letters to the Secretary of State abſolutely withheld, ſo that a line of them cannot be ſeen? Did they contain no information of the demands and intentions of the French Emperor? Did the *Revenge* ſail from England to France, and there wait three or four weeks for diſpatches of no importance? And if ſo, why, regardleſs of the public ſolicitude are their contents ſo carefully concealed? If really unimportant, what harm can ariſe from telling Congreſs and the Nation, *officially*, that they contain nothing of moment to the ſafety, the liberty, the honour, or the intereſts of the United States? On the contrary, they are ſo cloſely locked up becauſe they will not bear the light? Would their diſcloſure rouſe the ſpirit of the people, ſtill ſlumbering in blind confidence in the Executive? Has the French Emperor declared that he will have no neutrals? Has he required that our *ports*, like thoſe of his veſſal ſtates in Europe, *be ſhut againſt Britiſh commerce?* Is the Embargo a *ſubſtitute*, a *milder form* of compliance with that harſh demand, which if exhibited in its naked and inſulting aſpect, the American ſpirit might yet relent? Are we ſtill to be kept profoundly ignorant of the declarations and deſigns of the French Emperor, although theſe may ſtrike at our liberty and independence? And, in the mean time, are we, by a thouſand irritations, by cheriſhing prejudices, and by exciting freſh reſentments, to be drawn gradually into a war with Great Britain? Why, amidſt the extreme anxiety of the public mind, is it kept on the rack of fearful expectation, by the Preſident's portentous ſilence reſpecting his French diſpatches?—In this concealment there is danger. In this concealment muſt be wrapt up the real cauſe of the Embargo. On any other ſuppoſition it is inexplicable.

I am alarmed, Sir, at this perilous ſtate of things, I cannot repreſs my ſuſpicions; or forbear thus to exhibit to you the grounds on which they reſt. The people are adviſed to repoſe implicit confidence in the National Government: in that unbounded confidence lies our danger. Armed with that confidence, the Executive may procure the adoption of meaſures which may overwhelm us with ruin, as ſurely as if he had an army at his heels. By falſe policy, or by inordinate fears, our country may be betrayed and ſubjugated to France, as ſurely as by corruption. I truſt, Sir, that no one who knows me will charge it to vanity when I ſay, that I have ſome knowledge of public men and of public affairs: and on that knowledge, and with ſolemnity, I declare to you that I have no confidence in the wiſdom or correctneſs of our publick meaſures: that our country is in imminent danger: that it is eſſential to the publick ſafety that the blind confidence in our Rulers ſhould ceaſe; that the State Legiſlatures ſhould know the facts and reaſons on which important general laws are founded; *and eſpecially that thoſe States whoſe farms are on the ocean and whoſe harveſts are gathered in every ſea, ſhould immediately and ſeriouſly conſider how to preſerve them.* In all the branches of Government, commercial information is wanting; and in "this deſert" called a city, that want cannot be ſupplied. Nothing but the ſenſe of the commercial States, clearly and emphatically expreſſed, will ſave them from ruin.

Are our thouſands of ſhips and veſſels to rot in our harbours? Are our ſixty thouſand ſeamen and fiſhermen to be deprived of employment; and, with their families reduced to want and beggary? Are our hundreds of thouſands or farmers to be compelled to ſuffer their millions of ſurplus produce to perith on their hands; that the Preſident may make an experiment on our patience and fortitude, & on the towering pride, the boundleſs ambition, and unyielding perſeverance of the Conqueror of Europe? Sir, I have reaſon to believe that the Preſident contemplates the continuance of the Embargo until the French Emperor repeals his decrees violating as well his treaty with the United States as every neutral right; and until Britain thereupon recals her retaliating orders! By that time we may have neither ſhips nor ſeamen: and that is preciſely the point to which ſome men will to reduce us.—To ſee the *improvidence* of this project (to call it by no harſher name, and without adverting to ulterior views) let us look back to former years.

Notwithſtanding the well founded complaints of ſome individuals, and the murmurs of others: notwithſtanding the frequent Executive declarations of maritime aggreſſions committed by Great Britain; notwithſtanding the outrageous decrees of France and Spain, and the wanton ſpoliations practiced and executed by their citizens and tribunals, of which we ſometimes hear a faint whiſper;—the commerce of the United States has hitherto proſpered beyond all example. Our citizens have accumulated wealth; & the publick revenue, annually increaſing, has been the Preſident's annual boaſt.

Theſe facts demonſtrate, that although Great Britain, with her thouſand ſhips of war, could have deſtroyed our commerce, ſhe has really done it no eſſential injury; and that the other belligerents heretofore reſtrained by ſome regard to National Law, and limited by the ſmaller number of their cruizers, have not inflicted upon it any deep wound. Yet in this full tide of ſucceſs, our commerce is ſuddenly arreſted: an alarm of *war* is raiſed: fearful apprehenſions are excited: the merchants, in particular, thrown into a ſtate of conſternation, are adviſed, by a voluntary embargo, to keep their veſſels at home. And what is the cauſe of this mighty but miſchievous alarm? We know it in its whole

extent. *It was the unauthorized attack of a British naval officer on the American frigate Chesapeake, to search for and take some deserters known to have been received on board, who had been often demanded and at often refused to be delivered up.* As was expected by all confiderate men, and by the Prefident himfelf (as I have before obferved) the Britifh Government, on the firft information of the unfortunate event (and without waiting for an application) difavowed the act of its officer—difclaimed the act of fearching National armed veffels—and declared its readinefs to make ample reparation, as foon as the ftate of the cafe fhould be fully known.

Under fuch circumftances, who can juftify this alarm of war? An alarm which greatly difquieted the publick mind, and occafioned an interruption of commerce extremely injurious to our merchants and fea faring citizens.

I will clofe this long letter by ftating all the exifting pretences—for there are no caufes—for a war with Great Britain.

1. The Britifh fhips of war, agreeably to a right claimed and exercifed for ages—a right claimed and exercifed during the whole of the adminiftrations of Washington, of Adams, and of Jefferfon,—continue to take fome of the Britifh feamen found on board our merchant veffels, and with them a fmall number of ours, from the impoffibility of always diftinguifhing Englifhmen from citizens of the United States. On this point our Government well know that Great Britain is perfectly willing to adopt any arrangement that can be advifed, which will fecure to her fervice *the feamen who are her own fubjects*; and at the fame time exempt ours from impreffment.

2. The merchant veffels of France, Spain and Holland, being driven from the ocean, or deftroyed, the commerce of thofe countries with one another, and with their colonies, could no longer be carried on by themfelves. Here the veffels of neutral nations came in to their aid, and carried on nearly the whole commerce of thofe nations. With their feamen thus liberated from the merchant fervice, thofe nations, in the prefent and preceding wars, were enabled to man their fhips of war; and the neutral veffels and feamen fupplying their places, became *in fact*, though not in *name, auxiliaries in war*. The commerce of thofe nations, without one armed fhip on the fea appropriated for its protection, was intended thus to be fecured under neutral flags; while the merchant veffels of Great Britain, with its numerous armed fhips to guard them, were expofed to occafional captures.—Such a courfe of things Great Britain has refifted, not in the prefent only, but in former wars; at leaft as far back as that of 1756. And fhe has claimed and maintained a right to impofe on this commerce fome limits and reftraints; becaufe it was a commerce which was denied by thofe nations to neutrals in time of peace; becaufe it was a commerce of immenfe value to the fubjects of her enemies; and becaufe it filled their treafuries with money to enable them to carry on their wars with Great Britain.

3. The third and only remaining pretence for war with Great Britain, is the unfortunate affair of the Chefapeake; which having been already ftated and explained, I will only remark here, that it is not to be believed that the Britifh Government, after being defeated, as before mentioned, in its endeavours to make reparation in London, for the wrong done by its fervant, would have fent hither a fpecial envoy to give honorable fatisfaction, but from its fincere defire to clofe this wound, *if our own Government would fuffer it to be healed.*

Permit me now to afk, what man, impartially viewing the fubject, will have the boldnefs to fay that there exifts any caufe for plunging the United States into a war with Great Britain? Who that refpects his reputation as a man of common difcernment will fay it? Who that regards the intereft and welfare of his country will fay it? Who then can juftify, who can find an excufe for a courfe of conduct which has brought our country into its prefent ftate of alarm, embarraffment and diftrefs? For myfelf, Sir, I muft declare the opinion, that no *free* country was ever before fo caufelefsly, and fo blindly, thrown from the height of profperity, and plunged into a ftate of dreadful anxiety and fuffering. But from this degraded and wretched fituation it is not yet too late to efcape. Let the difpatches from our Minifter in France be no longer concealed. Let the Prefident perform the duty required of him by the Conftitution; by giving to Congrefs *full information of the ftate of the union* in refpect to foreign nations. *Above all, let him unfold our actual fituation with France.* Let him tell us what are the demands and propofals of her Ruler. Had thefe been *honorable* to the United States, would not the Prefident have been eager to difclofe them? That they are of an entirely different nature, that they are *dishonorable*, that they are *ruinous to our commercial interefts*, and *dangerous to our liberty and independence*, we are left to infer.

I hope Sir, that the nature and magnitude of the fubject will furnifh a fufficient apology for the length and ftyle of this letter. Perhaps fome may deem it prefumptuous thus to queftion the correctnefs of the proceedings of our Government. A ftrong fenfe of duty, and diftreffing apprehenfions of National ruin, have forced the task upon me. To fome the fentiments which, in the fincerity of my heart, I have expreffed, may give offence: for often nothing offends fo much as TRUTH. Yet I do not defire to offend any man. But when I fee the dangerous extent of Executive influence: when I fee the Great Council of the Nation called on to enact laws deeply affecting the intereft of all claffes of citizens, without adequate information of the reafons of that call: when I obferve the deceptive glofes with which the mifchiefs of the Embargo are attempted to be palliated; and *poſteriori evenis* adduced as reafons to juftify the meafure; when I know that the rifks of continuing their commercial purfuits againft all *known dangers* can and will be more accurately calculated by our merchants than by our Government: when if any *new dangers* to commerce were impending, of which our merchants were uninformed, but of which the Government obtained the knowledge through its Minifter at Paris, or elfewhere, it was plainly the duty of the Executive to make thofe dangers known to Congrefs and the Nation: and fince it fo made known, the merchants and fea faring citizens would, for their own intereft and fafety, have taken due precautions to guard againft them: and as it hence appears certain that an Embargo was not neceffary to the fafety of "our feamen, our veffels, or our merchandize:"—when, Sir, I fee and conſider thefe things, and their evil tendency: in a word, when I obferve the courfe of a proceeding which to me appears calculated to miflead the publick mind to publick ruin; I cannot be filent. Regardleſs, therefore, of perſonal conſequences, I have undertaken to communicate theſe details; with the view to diſſipate dangerous illuſions; to give to my Conſtituents correct information; to excite inquiry; and to rouſe that vigilant jealouſy which is characteriſtick of REPUBLICANS, and eſſential to the preſervation of their rights, their liberties, and their independence.

I have the honor to be, very reſpectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

His Excellency JAMES SULLIVAN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

The York Gazette.

YORK, APRIL 15, 1808.

We have been favored with a liſt of the ſums ſubſcribed for the purpoſe of erecting a bridge acroſs the Don, and have the pleaſure of informing thoſe who wiſh to patronize the undertaking, that the ſubſcription already exceeds one hundred pounds. From the liberal ſum given by Mrs. Gore, an example is offered to other ladies, and we may infer, that his Excellency will highly permit that part of his demeſne (the Peninſula) to be rendered uſeful to the community, which unappropriated to the particular purpoſes for which it was reſerved.—When the requiſite ſum is made up we will publiſh the names of the donors with pleaſure.

MR QUETTON ST. GEORGE has juſt arrived from Montreal, and although from exiſting circumſtances, he deciines going to New York for his cuſtomary ſupplies from thence, he hopes to be able to ſupply his *regular* Cuſtomers as uſual, having in addition to his former Stock on hand, brought with him to Kingſton the following articles, which were to leave there in the Sloop Marianne on the 3d or 4th inſt. and may be daily expected here, viz

An elegant aſſortment of faſhionable printed cottons and calicoes, white, black and colored cambrick, Iriſh linens, ſheeting cotton thread in balls, do. for ſewing, fine & coarſe India gurrahs, fine white Marſeilles, fancy waiſtcoating of different kinds, patent York ſtripe for gentlemen's ſummer dreſs, ruffians and ſpots, ſtripes, checkers, birds, hare & pin ſaw manketts, patent cord, fine black velvet for Ladies trimmings, ſtriped cotton, fine Lauſes ſtock ings, coarſe ſocks; ſilk ſpencers, ribbons, Ladies ſhort gloves, long ſilk and aſſorted thread, bobbin, tape, cotton and worſted hats, hat covers and jockey caps; ſuperfine and coarſe cloths, black and double m rſeilles and white cattoneets, Welch flannels, and fine w ſtcoating, buck and gantlets, horſe cloths, brut , &c —And the following Goods, &c young hyſon, and houſhong teas, ſalted ox, Scotch leſs ſpirits, sherry wine, cloves, mace cinnamon, bibles, testaments and Oxbridge ſalts, indigo, copperas ſoaps, lead, and ſhot, loaf and muſc vado ſugar (very cheap)

The following articles (being part of his aſſortment) will arrive at Kingſton by the firſt boats from Montreal, viz— mill ſaws, fythes, *Scale Beams*, ſhovels and tongs, hoes, ſquares, drawing and hollowing knives, tennon ſaws, allorted chiſſels, ſhoe rafps, handle ſaws, do locks, door ſcrews, brass hinges, pocket, ſportſman's and penknives, teapot trays, cloak pins, ſophs callors, ſtirrup irons, ſhoe hammers, bell cranks, gun flints, white walh boilers, ſad irons, brass candleſticks, glaſs and crockery ware, window glaſs, ſaloon, curtain and pruners, nine bed tyck, plaiſtain, cotton umbrellas, ſnuff boxes, fine ſtarches, buttons, &c. Ladies beaver bonnets, ſcarlet cloth, ſerges, aſſorted black hole, half hole, night caps, horſe rugs, patent & common ſufpenders—his Store at Niagara and other places will be ſupplied with the ſame articles.

Having forwarded his orders from Montreal to his correſpondents in New York, Mr St. George is aſſured (ſhould no difficulty now exiſting between the two countries ariſe) that he will receive immediately his uſual ſupply of Mexico Stationary, Jewellery, Tea and India goods In the interim he informs thoſe of his Country Cuſtomers, who have neglected to pay him for ſix years paſt, notwithſtanding he has ſhewn them every poſſible lenity, that he will poſitively lodge their accounts or notes with an Attorney for collection if not ſettled before the firſt of June next. He will accept of country produce generally in payment, which he will ſtore in his chaie, and give a generous price for it. Cash or Store Goods.

He has alſo for ſale a Plated Harneſs and pair of Horſes.—And will, about the firſt of next month have to LET, a ſmall, but well finiſhed Houſe and one acre of Land, on King ſtreet, near Mr Vanzante's. If he meets with a ſuitable tenant, the rent will be very moderate.—Wiſhing to build a Store this ſummer, 40 feet by 30, any one that will undertake the ſaid work may apply to him.

York, 6th April, 1808

For Sale,

FOUR Hundred Acres of LAND in the Townſhip of Blenheim, and Diſtrict of London, being Lots No. 4 in the Fourth, and No 5 in the Fifth Conceſſions. Theſe Lands are of a ſuperior quality and well watered, will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms, and an indiſputable title given.—Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 29th Dec 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

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THE YORK GAZETTE.

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Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor*.
GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province to the Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, on the Twenty ſecond Day of April to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you ——— GREETING!

WHEREAS by our Prorogation bearing date the Sixteenth day of March laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty ſecond day of this preſent month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Thirty-firſt Day of May, next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Eleventh Day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Jan. 28.

American Intercourſe Bill—Mr. Eden thought it extremely precipitate to renew this Bill at preſent, before we knew the real ſentiments of America.—Were Miniſters prepared to ſay that America was inclined to join with us in our preſent conteſt? If not, he thought the meaſure an anticipation not at all warranted from the late conduct of America. It was, at leaſt, an anticipation of what ought to be the reſult of our negociations.

Mr. Roſe, in anſwer ſaid he admitted America had acted very raſhly, in adopting ſome of her late meaſures; he was anxious, however, not to cloſe the door of conciliation; and he was deſirous to meet her precipitancy with moderation on our part. *He could not pledge himſelf as to the pacific diſpoſitions* of America, yet he thought it advaſable this bill ſhould be renewed *for a few months:* it would be recollected, that if not renewed, no American ſhip could enter our harbours after one month expires. He was anxious, therefore, to hold out moderation and conciliation to the laſt extremity, and if we erred at all, he wiſhed it ſhould be on the ſide of moderation.

The bill went through the committee.

HOUSE of LORDS, Feb. 4.

America.—Lord Grenville obſerved, that he had read and heard with regret, that the Preſident of the United States of America had refuſed to ratify the Treaty concluded by the commiſſioners appointed by both countries, for the purpoſe of carrying that beneficial object into execution. He ſhould regret a rupture with America the more, becauſe it muſt neceſſarily give an incentive to the French intereſt, which he had no doubt would ſoon lead to the overthrow of the conſtitution and independence of America. Before, however, we arrived at the extremity of an open rupture with America, he hoped every exertion would be made to adjuſt our differences in a manner conſiſtent with the honour, the dignity, and independence of both nations.

Lord Hawkeſbury would content himſelf with ſtating, for the ſatisfaction of their lordſhips, that whenever diſcuſſion ſhould take place, it would appear that every thing had been done by his majeſty's government to produce a reconciliation, conſiſtent with the feelings and honor of both countries.

Lord Erſkine wiſhed to know whether the United States were made acquainted with our Orders in Council, at the time they had ordered their embargo? Lord Hawkeſbury replied that they were not. Lord Holland moved, that there be laid before the Houſe a copy of the French Decree of the 21ſt November, 1806; and a copy of ſuch information as miniſters had received from neutrals and friendly powers, of the mode in which that decree had been executed.

Earl Grey gave notice that he ſhould move on ſome future day, for all ſuch documents as related to the attack on Conſtantinople, in order to exhibit to this country, and to the world, the groſs miſrepreſentations which had gone abroad.—Adjourned.

LONDON, January 23.

The court martial on General Whitelocke will certainly ſit for the trial of that officer, at the Royal Hoſpital at Cheſſea, on Thurſday next, the 28th inſt.

The two regiments which it was ſaid had ſailed from Madeira for the Weſt Indies, are ſaid to be gone to take poſſeſſion of Port Praya, in the iſland of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd iſlands.

There are four charges againſt Gen. Whitelocke.

"1. The firſt for having ſummoned the civil, as well as the military authorities of Buenos Ayres to ſurrender, by which the minds of the people were unneceſſarily alienated from our cauſe.

"II. For want of military judgment, and of delay in the manner of advancing to the place.

"III. For want of military judgment in the diviſion of his army into columns, and ordering them to march into the place without loaded guns—without communication—and without receiving inſtructions, &c. And

"IV. For having, in a ſhameful manner, given up Monte Video, when it was capable of being defended. *January 28.*

This morning the trial of general Whitelocke before a court martial conſiſting of 21 members, commenced at Cheſſea College. General Sir W. Meadows is preſident, and general Moore the junior officer at the lower end of the table, who will of courſe be firſt called upon for his opinion.

The following are the names of the officers compoſing the court martial.

Sir W. Meadows, Preſident.
Generals Garth, Nugent, Hunt, Lake, Monſon, Moore, Nugent, Hune, Dundas, Pigott, Churchill, de Cuyler, Oglivy, Fox, Sir E. Duffe, Harris, Manners, Welford, Garth, Stavely, Sir C. Rofs.

NEW YORK, March 30.

Extract of a letter from an American Captain at Algeſiras.

After a tedious paſſage, I arrived here on the 17 th of January, as a prize to the Spaniards, under a late decree iſſued at Madrid ſubjecting all property to confiſcation, when the veſſel containing it had been examined by the Britiſh. If they ſhould act on this decree, it will amount to a declaration of war on their part. I am in hopes a few days will determine the buſineſs. There are a number of veſſels here in the ſame predicament with myſelf.

The Editors of the Waſhington Expreſs write to us under date of Saturday, that the poſt-maſter, had juſt received a way bill from Fort Stevens, ſtating that 30 ſail of veſſels, ſuppoſed to be Engliſh, had appeared off Penſacola.

April 1.

A gentleman, who arrived this morning, from the Northern part of this State, informs that the people in that quarter, and in the Northern part of Vermont, have determined not to ſubmit to the laſt ſupplement to the embargo. He ſtates that they take their produce to market, in companies of from twenty to thirty, and have reſolved not to yield to any officers who may attempt to check their progreſs.

A letter has been received from Albany, announcing, that a bill, for the ſuſpenſion of all payments during the continuance of the embargo, is now before the Aſſembly of this State. For the honor of the ſtate, and and the welfare of the community, it is hoped to paſs a meaſure will not be adopted. Let the Legiſlature petition Congreſs, in language which cannot fail to be heard, to repeal the embargo, and relieve us from our preſent diſtreſſing ſituation. But, let them not add tenfold miſery to the accumulated evils under which the people are already doomed to ſtruggle.

A terrible maſſacree of the Indian tribes in the Miſſouri, took place in January laſt. Six Sacs and Foxes were the victims; the Otton, Mahas, and Sieux, the perpetrators of the murders. Men, women and children were nearly all deſtroyed; a few of the chiefs escaped, and have taken refuge at St. Louis.

April 2.

A britiſh 50 gun ſhip and a frigate went into Hapton roads with diſpatches, laſt Sunday morning—*Bal. pap.*

We underſtand upon reſpectable authority that ſuch is the diſtreſs produced in the Floridas, by our embargo, that a perſon high in office there, has proceeded to New-Orleans and has had a conference with Gen. Claiborne. He has demanded in a tone of menace permiſſion to obtain a ſupply of proviſions from the Miſſiſippi. The Governor not being authoriſed to grant it, it is apprehended ſome violent meaſures will be reſorted to. Diſpatches to this effect have been received at Waſhington. Porto Rico and Cuba are in a ſtate of great diſtreſs.—*Phil. Gaz.*

A report prevailed yeſterday, (ſays the Waſhington Federaliſt of Wednesday laſt) that the Rocheſter Squadron had ...

East Florida, where they have debarked five thousand troops.

April 4.

By yesterday's Mail, we received a letter, dated 30th of March from a diſtinguiſhed but extremely cautious member of our national legiſlature, from which we extract the following highly intereſting paragraph:—

"The confidential meſſage, which was yeſterday received from the Preſident, was accompanied by diſpatches from both France and England. They are of a nature to excite the *deepeſt intereſt* as regards the *future deſtinies* of this country; but I am not, at preſent, at liberty to communicate them."

The Britiſh frigate Statira, with Mr. Rose on board, left Hampton Roads for England on Monday laſt.

Communication from Waſhington to the Editor of the United States Gazette.

Thurſday, March 31.

The particulars of the Preſident's confidential meſſage delivered yeſterday have not tranſpired; but it is well aſcertained that they involve the liberties and independence of the United States. Buonaparte has, it is ſaid, inſiſted that we ſhould take ſides and declare for either England or France; or he has required an interdiction of trade between us and England: or made ſome other inſulting and humiliating demand. It is rumoured that certain democratic members are reſolved on giving publicity to the meſſage let the conſequences be to them perſonally, whatever they may. They declare that there is no poſſible reaſon for concealment, and the beſt and ſtrongeſt reaſon for publiſhing the whole.

Died lately at Bermuda, the Honorable HENRY TUCKER, Preſident and Treaſurer of that Colony.

The York Gazette.

YORK, APRIL 30, 1808.

Through the medium of the American newſpapers, we are furniſhed with copies of the correſpondence between Mr. Roſe, and Mr. Madiſon, the American ſecretary of ſtate, their great length prevents our publiſhing them. It muſt be painful to the well wiſhers of both countries, that the negociation has terminated abortively. The Preſident's interdictory proclamation, was as a preliminary on our part, required to be annulled, which being refuſed on theirs, and the diplomatic powers of our envoy being ſpecifically bound ed by the continuation or retraction of that offenſive meaſure, he has returned to England without effecting the full purpoſes of his miſſion. The Embargo (that political hydra ſo pregnant with national evil and individual diſtreſs) is continued with unrelaxed and extended operation, and its baneful effects, deform in practice, all the promiſed beauties of its theory. We ſhould not be ſurpriſed if to remonſtrances upon its impolicy, and petitions for its repeal, open reſiſtance to its longer exiſtence ſhould ſucceed.

His Majeſty's Speech (publiſhed in our laſt) breathes equal energy and juſtice, and whilſt each diſtinct part of his extenſive and happy dominions, flouriſhes under his mild and beneficent government, every part participates his paternal care and ſolicitude. Our infant Province, although remote, avowedly burthenſome, and heretofore conſidered of minor import, is not unnoticed, and a reſpectable military force is aſſigned for our protection; advice of their arrival is daily expected. We moſt feelingly deprecate a rupture with the American government; but let that government ſeriouſly reflect whether a doubtful conteſt on their northern frontier would compenſate the inevitable annihilation of their commerce, the deſtruction of their faireſt ſea-ports, and ultimately, the exiſtence of their independence, (in which opinion we are juſtified by the apprehenſions of their moſt enlightened and patriotic citizens). We cannot think them ſo infatuated!!!

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber being duly appointed adminiſtrator to the eſtate of the late Benjamin Gilbert, of York, innkeeper, requeſts all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate forthwith to pay their accounts, and all perſons having claims thereupon are required to preſent them properly authenticated within three months.

THOS. HAMILTON.

York, 15th April.

An Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of Money out of the Funds applicable to the uſes of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the Public Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new Roads, and building Bridges in the ſeveral Diſtricts thereof.

Paſſed 16th March, 1808.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it would very much advance the general proſperity of this Province if the public highways and roads already laid out in the ſeveral diſtricts thereof, were amended and repaired, and new additional roads were laid out and opened in certain parts of this Province, to which at preſent there is very difficult acceſs, and certain bridges are alſo become indiſpenſably neceſſary, the want of which at preſent much endangers the lives of the King's ſubjects; and whereas the rates heretofore impoſed, and the duty by law required to be performed on the ſaid public highways and roads, are altogether inadequate to the ſeveral purpoſes aforeſaid, and the impoſing additional burthens by levying diſtrict rates ſufficient for the purpoſes aforeſaid, would in the preſent circumſtances of this Province, be inconvenient, and the neceſſary proviſion can only be made out of the ſurplus of certain duties as yet unappropriated; in order therefore to defray the expences of repairing, amending, laying out and opening ſuch highways and roads, and making ſuch bridges as aforeſaid, May it pleaſe your Majeſty that it may be enacted, and be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an Act for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the Government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and out of the rates and duties already raiſed, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raiſed, levied and collected, to and for the uſes of this Province, there be granted to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, the ſum of Sixteen Hundred Pounds, to be iſſued out of the fund now remaining or hereafter to come into the Receiver General's hands, unappropriated, and ariſing from ſuch rates and duties as laſt aforeſaid, which ſaid ſum of ſixteen hundred pounds ſhall be diſpoſed of, appropriated and applied, in repairing the roads already laid out, and in laying out and opening new roads, and making bridges in the ſeveral diſtricts of this Province.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the ſaid ſum of ſixteen hundred pounds ſhall be apportioned in the following manner, to the Eaſtern Diſtrict the ſum of two hundred pounds, to the Diſtrict of Johnstown the ſum of two hundred pounds, to the Midland Diſtrict the ſum of two hundred pounds, to the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle the ſum of two hundred pounds, to the Home Diſtrict the ſum of two hundred pounds, to the Diſtrict of Niagara the ſum of two hundred pounds, to the Diſtrict of London the ſum of two hundred pounds, and to the Weſtern Diſtrict the ſum of two hundred pounds.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That at any time from and after the paſſing of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perſon adminiſtering the Government, to appoint one or more commiſſioner or commiſſioners for each and every diſtrict of this Province, for carrying the proviſions of this Act into execution, which ſaid commiſſioner or commiſſioners ſhall have full power and authority forthwith to proceed to repair and amend, lay out and open, ſuch roads, and repair and build ſuch bridges, in each and every diſtrict of this Province, to which he or they are reſpectively appointed.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province, to direct the money ſo apportioned as aforeſaid, for each and every diſtrict thereof, to be paid to any one of the commiſſioners for ſuch diſtrict or diſtricts, whom it may pleaſe the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perſon adminiſtering the Government, to appoint to receive the ſame. Provided nevertheleſs, and it is hereby declared, that nothing herein contained ſhall repeal or annul, or be held or conſtrued to repeal or annul any of the proviſions in any exiſting act or acts of this Province contained, for raiſing or levying the rates thereby impoſed, or compelling the labour by ſuch acts in any of them required, to be done and performed, on any of the public highways and roads comprized in ſuch act contained, but all and every ſuch act and acts is and are hereby declared to be and continue in full force. Provided alſo, that nothing in any former law or ſtatute of this Province contained, ſhall from and after the paſſing of this act, be held or conſtrued to empower or authorize any magiſtrate or overſeer in any ſuch law or ſtatute mentioned, in any manner to interfere or give any directions touching or concerning any road or highway to be laid out, opened or repaired, under and by virtue of this act; nevertheleſs, the ſaid magiſtrates and overſeers, and every of them, is and are hereby authorized to carry into execution all and every ſuch power and authorities as by ſuch law or ſtatutes they are inveſted with, in all caſes in which the executing ſuch powers will not impede or interfere with the powers or authorities given in and by this act.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any action or ſuit ſhall be commenced againſt any perſon or perſons for any thing done or acted in purſuance of this act, then and in every ſuch caſe, ſuch action or ſuit ſhall be commenced or proſecuted within three calendar months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and the defendant or defendants in any ſuch action or ſuit, ſhall and may plead the general iſſue, and give this act and the ſpecial matter in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in purſuance and by the authority of the preſent act, and if the ſame ſhall appear to have been done, or if any ſuch action or ſuit ſhall be brought after the time limited for bringing the ſame, then the jury ſhall find for the defendant or defendants, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs ſhall become nonſuit or diſcontinue his, her or their action after the defendant or defendants ſhall have appeared, or if judgment on demurrer ſhall be pronounced for the defendant or defendants, the defendant or defendants in all and every the ſeveral caſes aforeſaid, ſhall and may recover treble coſts, and have the like remedy for the recovery thereof, as defendants are in any other caſes by law entitled to.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the monies hereby granted to his Majeſty, ſhall be paid by the Receiver General, in diſcharge of ſuch warrant or warrants as ſhall for the purpoſes herein before ſet forth, be from time to time iſſued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province, and not otherwiſe, and the ſaid Receiver General ſhall account to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for the ſame, through the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury for the time being, in ſuch manner and form as his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall be graciouſly pleaſed to direct.

An Act to explain, amend, and reduce to one Act of Parliament, the ſeveral Laws now in being for the Raiſing and Training the Militia of this Province.

[Paſſed 16th March, 1808.

WHEREAS a well regulated Militia is of the utmoſt importance to the defence of this Province; and whereas the laws now in force for the training and regulating thereof, are in ſome reſpects defective; Be it therefore enacted by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame; That from and after the paſſing of this Act, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this Province, ſhall and may from time to time, conſtitute and appoint, under his hand and ſeal, a ſufficient number of colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, and other officers, to train, diſcipline, and command the militia of this Province, according to the rules, orders, and directions hereinafter mentioned, and the officers ſo appointed for the militia, ſhall rank with the officers of ſuch of his Majeſty's forces, as may for the time being, ſerve within this Province, as youngeſt of their reſpective rank, which ſaid officers reſpectively, ſhall within ſix months after their ſeveral appointments, take the oath of allegiance to his preſent Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, before the magiſtrates aſſembled in quarter ſeſſions, within the diſtrict to which ſuch officers reſpectively belong.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the colonel or officer commanding any regiment or battalion of militia, and he is hereby required, to ſpecify to each captain of a company of his regiment or battalion, the limits from within which the militia men of ſuch captains company ſhall be enrolled.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That every male inhabitant from ſixteen years of age to ſixty, ſhall be deemed capable of bearing arms, and ſhall enroll his name as a militia man on the firſt training day on which the ſaid companies ſhall be drawn out, in the diviſion or limit in which his place of abode may be, and ſhall at ſuch meeting give in his name, his age, and place of reſidence, and if he has thereto but lately removed, he ſhall make the ſame known, together with the place from whence he removed, and each and every ſuch inhabitant, who ſhall not attend and give in his name to the captain or officer commanding the company for ſuch diviſion or limit, ſo that his name may be enrolled as a militia man, ſhall for ſuch neglect forfeit and pay the ſum of ten ſhillings, to be recovered and applied in manner hereinafter mentioned. Provided nevertheleſs, that no inhabitant ſhall be convicted of the offence herein deſcribed, unleſs it is proved at the time of trial, that the ſaid inhabitant had been notified, either perſonally, or by leaving a verbal notice at his uſual place of abode, of the time of meeting, at leaſt ſix days previous thereto. Provided always, that no perſon above the age of fifty years, ſhall be called upon to bear arms, except on the day of annual meeting, or in time of war or emergency.

IV. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the neglect of any perſon ſo to preſent himſelf for enrollment and exerciſe, ſhall not be conſtrued to prevent the captain or officer commanding the company of militia of the limits wherein the place of reſidence of any ſuch perſon may be, from entering the name of ſuch perſon, and ſuch captain or officer commanding ſuch company as aforeſaid, is hereby required to enter the name of every ſuch perſon, as ſhall come to his knowledge, upon the enrollment of his company, and when ſo entered, every ſuch perſon ſhall be ſubject to perform all and every the like militia duties, and under the ſame penalties, as if he had perſonally preſented himſelf for enrollment. Provided alſo, that if any difference ſhall ariſe between any captain or officer and any militia man, touching the age of ſuch militia man, it ſhall be incumbent on the ſaid militia man to prove his age.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the colonel or officer commanding each regiment or battalion, ſhall on the fourth day of June, in each and every year reſpectively, or in caſe it ſhall happen on a Sunday, then on the next day, and oftener, if he thinks it neceſſary, call out the militia of ſuch regiment or battalion, to be reviewed and exerciſed, and in his abſence from the county, or in caſe of his removal or death, the ſaid militia ſhall be called out by the next ſenior officer of ſuch regiment or battalion, and every perſon liable to ſerve in ſuch militia, whether officer or private, neglecting or refuſing to attend, (except in caſe of ſickneſs or having obtained leave of abſence) ſhall forfeit and pay, if an officer, forty ſhillings, and if a non-commiſſioned officer or private, ten ſhillings; but if it ſhall appear to the colonel,

SIR,

WE the underſigned Freeholders of the County of Simcoe and the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, having taken into conſideration the nomination of a proper perſon to repreſent us at the enſuing General Election; from our knowledge of your principles and abilities, we have looked up to you, and have to requeſt your permiſſion to hold you up, confident from your profeſſions on a former occaſion, you will uſe your beſt exertions for the intereſt of your conſtituents and the general benefit of the Province, and when we know your determination, we ſhall uſe every fair and honorable means to promote your Election.

We are Sir,

With reſpect,

Your obedient ſervants,

WM. GRAHAM, J. P.
JOHN WILSON, C. M.
PARSHAL TERRY,
JOHN LYON, &c. &c.

N. B. The Signatures being too numerous for publication, the Original is left with the Printers.

THOMAS B. GOUGH, Eſq. York.

To Lieut. Colonel William Graham, Captain John Wilſon, Parſhal Terry, Eſquire, Mr. John Lyon, and the numerous and reſpectable Freeholders of the Eaſt Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe, who ſigned the foregoing requiſition.

GENTLEMEN,

TO be thus called upon by ſo reſpectable a portion of the Electors of this Diſtrict, to fill a ſituation which the moſt eminent characters in the Province have been ambitious to attain, muſt be truly grateful to any man not devoid of ſenſibility, and would be ungenerous in *me* and a dereliction of my former profeſſions, to heſitate; I therefore cheerfully accept *your* offer of holding me up as a Candidate at the enſuing Election, and of ſupporting me by every fair and honorable means—by no other means would I wiſh to obtain the diſtinguiſhed honor; and ſhall conſider the perſon, who through too ardent zeal, may exerciſe any artifice or undue influence of any kind, to promote my election, as no friend of mine, or *yours*, or of the *Freedom of Election*, to maintain which you have ſo nobly volunteered. I neither have ſolicited nor ſhall I ſolicit a ſingle vote, therefore hope no freeholder will be offended at my not perſonally calling upon him. You have begun the work, and the completion of it will be more honorable to you, and flattering to me.

I will not attempt to amuſe you with the hypocritical profeſſions of which electioneering addreſſes are moſtly compoſed, or to deceive you with promiſes impoſſible to be performed; but with that truth and ſimplicity which no ſophiſtry can miſconſtrue. I aſſure you, if I have the honor of being your Repreſentative, of exerting my beſt and unceaſing endeavours to promote the general intereſts of the Province, and to protect the civil and religious rights of my conſtituents of every denomination.

I am Gentlemen,

With gratitude and reſpect,

Your obliged

Humble Servant,

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

York, 25th April, 1808.

THE ſubſcriber, late executrix of the laſt will and teſtament of the late Paul Marian, baker and innkeeper of York, requeſts all perſons indebted to the eſtate to make immediate payments, and all who have claims thereupon to exhibit them without loſs of time. She returns her ſincere thanks to the public for paſt favors, and requeſts a continuance, as ſhe will continue to carry on the baking buſineſs and keep a houſe of entertainment.

JANE MARIAN.

York, 22d April.

or officer commanding such regiment or battalion, to be more conducive to the interest and convenience of such regiment or battalion, that the militia of the same be reviewed at different times, and in separate bodies, it shall and may be lawful for the colonel or officer commanding such regiment or battalion, to call out a part of the militia at some convenient time and place, and the remaining part at some other convenient time and place, as to him shall seem meet, and at every such review, the captain or officer commanding each company, shall give to the colonel, or in his absence, to the next senior officer, fair written rolls of their respective companies, and the colonels or other commanding officers, shall transmit returns to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perfon adminiftering the government, within fourteen days after the fourth day of June, in each and every year, under the penalty of five pounds for each captain or other officer commanding a company, and for each colonel or officer commanding a regiment or battalion, ten pounds, for each neglect or refufal.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid*, That it fhall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perfon adminiftering the government, to appoint a proper perfon to be adjutant general of the faid militia, who fhall do all matters and things appertaining to the faid office of adjutant general.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid*, That the captains of the militia fhall draw out their refpective companies not lefs than twice or more than four times in every year, (giving fix days notice thereof) at the moft convenient time and place in the county or riding, and fhall infpect their arms, and inftruct them in their duties, and every perfon, after fuch notice as aforefaid, who fhall neglect to attend, or fhall difobey, (whether fubaltern officer or private,) (except in cafe of ficknefs or leave of abfence) fhall forfeit and pay, every officer the fum of forty fhillings, and every non commiffioned officer or private, the fum of ten fhillings, for every fuch neglect or difobedience.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid*, That in time of war, rebellion, or any other preffing exigency, it fhall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perfon adminiftering the government, to call forth any of the different companies of the militia, and to march them from their refpective counties or ridings, towns, townfhips, or parifhes, to any part of this Province, there to ferve in conjunction with the other militia, or with his Majefty's forces, and any perfon refufing to obey fuch order or command, or abfconding from or neglecting to repair to the place he is ordered to, being a commiffioned officer, fhall forfeit and pay the fum of fifty pounds, and be held to be unfit to ferve his Majefty as an officer in any military capacity, and being a non commiffioned officer or private, fhall forfeit and pay the fum of twenty pounds, and in default of payment for fuch refufal or neglect, fuch officer, non-commiffioned officer, or private, fhall be committed to the common gaol of the diftrict, for any time not lefs than fix nor more than twelve calendar months, except fuch perfon fhall fatisfy the colonel or officer commanding fuch regiment or battalion to which he belongs, that fuch refufal or neglect arofe from ficknefs, or that he was abfent upon leave. Provided always, that no part of the militia called forth in the manner aforefaid, fhall be obliged to continue in actual fervice for more than fix months at one time, and no militia man fhall be fo called out who fhall be above the age of fifty years, unlefs that the whole of the militia of any diftrict or battalion to which he may belong, fhall be called out and embodied. Provided alfo, that it fhall not be lawful to order the militia, or any part thereof, to march out of this Province, except for the affiftance of the Province of Lower Canada, (when the fame fhall be actually invaded or in a ftate of infurrection) or except in purfuit of an enemy who may have invaded this Province, and except alfo for the deftruction of any veffel or veffels built or building, or any depot or magazine, formed or forming, or for the attack of any enemy who may be embodying or marching for the purpofe of invading this Province, or for the attack of any fortification now erected, or which may be hereafter erected, to cover the invafion thereof.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid*, That it fhall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perfon adminiftering the government, to call out detachments of the militia, and to limit and fix the number of men to be called out on fuch detachments, and in cafes of emergency, by actual invafion or otherwife, when it may not be practicable to confult the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perfon adminiftering the government of this Province, it fhall and may be lawful for the fenior colonel, or in his abfence the lieutenant colonel of the feveral regiments or battalions, to limit and appoint the number of men that he fhall judge neceffary to be called out, and for that purpofe to iffue his orders to the feveral commanding officers, and alfo to direct and authorize any officer, having firft obtained a warrant for fuch purpofe from one of his Majefty's juftices of the peace, to impreis fuch carriages and horfes as the fervice may require, for the ufe of which the owner or owners thereof fhall be intitled to receive the fum of feven fhillings and fix pence per day, for every cart or carriage with two horfes or oxen, during fuch time as the fame fhall be employed or detained on public fervice. Provided always, that whenever it fhall happen that only part of the militia of this Province fhall be called out for actual fervice, it fhall and may be lawful for any perfon, being of the militia of the county or riding that may be fo called out, to provide and fend an able bodied man to ferve in the faid militia in his ftead, and fuch able bodied man fhall be taken and received as a proper fubftitute for fuch perfon living in the county or riding, that would otherwife be obliged to ferve in the faid part of the militia called out as aforefaid.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid*, That in the feveral counties and ridings, where the number of men is fufficient, the militia fhall be formed into regiments, confifting of not more than ten, nor lefs than eight companies, which companies fhall confift of not more than fifty, nor lefs than twenty private men, and the field officers of fuch regiments fhall be as follows, that is to fay, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major, and where the number of companies fhall be greater than eight, and not lefs than five, fuch militia fhall be formed into a battalion, and the field officers of fuch battalion fhall be one lieutenant colonel and one major, only, and in each regiment or battalion of militia, there fhall be one captain, one lieutenant, and one enfign, to each company.

(Militia Act to be continued.)

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Eaft Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

Gentlemen,

As the period will fhortly arrive when the diffolution of the prefent Parliament will of courfe take place, agreeable to the Conftitution, I take the liberty to offer myfelf as a Candidate, not in the common ftile of electioneering.

I think it is incumbent for every one who intends to have himfelf put in nomination to reprefent fo refpectable a body, that they fhould know *fomething* of his creed.

I am a Britifh born fubject, I have lived under the Government, I have *read* that great and wonderful *production*, the Conftitution, and admire it. Its origin is from *Scripture* in *Gothic* ages, and after the conqueft by William the Norman, it was *improved*, and has been by great and able ftatefmen, preferved and fupported by wholefome laws. The *three eftates*, or *regal power*, when *united*, are like *three pillars* let apart at the *bottom*, and all joined at the *top*, the one fupports the other.

I come now, Gentlemen, to the *arduous* part of my Addreis. For a Man to fay a y thing in *favor* of his own character, *afuredly* it muft *touch his feelings!* I muft obferve, I have not, like your late honorable Member, been *foliciied* to *accept* of the honorable office to repreient you.

You will naturally fay, why did you not vote and fupport his Election? My anfwer is the fame I gave on that occafion, "that I did not think it proper *that* a judge fhould be one of the members to make laws which he himfelf might one day fit to decide upon."

It was from *principle*, not party fpirit; I will fay it, that no man or fet of men, upon *Earth* fhould ever *bias* my *mind* contrary to my *conficience*.

Perhaps it may be faid I am put in nomination by fome party, to anfwer fome purpofe? I declare that I never conftulted with a fingle individual on the fubject, nor do I know at this moment I fhall have *one to propofe* me at the day of Election; however, if I fhould *chance* to be the *object* of your *choice*, I will endeavor to act as conftinent with the fentiments of my Conftituents, as fhall *appear* to be for the good of the Province at large, and particularly *matters* that concern the *Home* Diftrict.

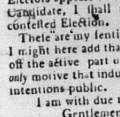
Gentlemen Electors, I have no *ambitious* views at my time of life; I am untried as a *politician*; but be aflured it is nothing but *public good* which has prompted me to offer my fervice; if I fee the majority of the Electors appears to be in favor of any other Candidate, I fhall not attempt to ftand a conteited Election.

Thefe are my fentiments without any mafk. I might here add that having a defire to leave off the active part of my bufinefs, was the *only* motive that induced me thus to make my intentions public.

I am with due refpect,
Gentlemen,
Your devoted
Humble Servant,
R. HENDERSON.

York, 6th April, 1808.

PROFILE LIKENESSES.



MR. BOUKER returns his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York for the great encouragement he has received from them, in the profeffion in which he has practiced in New England, through New Brunfwick, Quebec, Montreal, &c. having in the tour taken fome thoufands of likeneffes.—Two likeneffes will be taken of one perfon, and one framed, for one dollar.

His ftay at his room in Mr. Barret's Tavern will be very fhort, as he now intends going by the way of Niagara to Detroit.

York, 29th April, 1808.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

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THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 884.] SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1808. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Counfellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Twenty fecond Day of April to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Prorogation bearing date the Sixteenth day of March laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty fecond day of this prefent month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Thirty-firft Day of May, next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may feem neceffary. Herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witnefs our truftly and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eiquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, this Eleventh Day of April, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and feven, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

London, February 3.

Laft night we received the Paris papers to the 26th ult. and this morning fome more papers to the fame date. They are extremely intereiting, particularly thofe which we receive this morning They contain the reports of the minifter for Foreign Affairs upon the motives that induced France to make war againft Portugal—of the minifters of war relative to the meafures neceffary to be adopted at the prefent crifis—and of the government to the fenate upon the neceffity of calling out the conicription of 1809. The motives for the laft meafure are ftated to be to carry war into the heart of England, Ireland or our Indian poffeffions. "So far from diminifhing the military force of France, it ought," fays the miniiters of war," to be increafed till England fhall have recognized the independence of all powers, and reftored to the feas the repofe which France has given to the Continent No reft till the fea fhall be rendered free." In the Reports upon Portugal, the minifter of Foreign Affairs fuppofe we meditate an attack upon Cadiz and Ceuta. Spain entertains fuch apprehenfions.

The kingdom of Naples is reprefented to be in a dreadful ftate of anarchy.—Aflaffinations multiply;—the public tribunals are crouded daily with the trailes of political offenders;—accufation is fure to be followed by conviction; and decapitation and death go hand in hand.

Another expedition is rumored to be in a ftate of great forwardneis.

The Britifh parliament has voted 100,000 feamen, and 30,000 marines for the feivice of the year 1808, and twelve millions fterling, for the navy eftablifhment.

Ruffia has declared war againft Sweden, in confequence of her refufal to join the confederacy againft England; the declaration was iffued 28th Jan.—Some accounts ftate, that a Ruffian army of 35,000 men, had entered Swedifh Finland.—The Ruffian and Dutch Miniiters had left Stockholm. A treaty of alliance offenfive and defenfive is ftid to be concluded by Great Britain with Sweden. The latter to place Malthand in the hands of the Englifh. The Britifh to furnifh fhips of the line, troops, and a fubfidy. Every man in Sweden capable of bearing arms between the age of 16, and 60, is to be called into fervice.

In the Houfe of Commons, 2nd February on the fecond reading of the bill brought in for carrying into effect the orders in council the difcuffion as to the propriety of the meafures of adminiftration was renewed.—The Miniftry, on diviiion, had a majority of 220.

Another fecret expedition of 15,000 men was on the eve of failing from England, under the command of Gen. Stuart.

A London paper of the 22nd Feb. announces the death of Gen. Lord Lake.

General Spencer's expedition.—This expedition, which was put back by contrary winds, failed again from Falmouth on Sunday. The number of troops embarked, amounts to about 12,000, amongft which are the 19th, 32d, 50th, 52d, 61ft, and 82d, Regiments of Foot, and two battalions of the German Legion. At Falmouth it is generally believed they are deftined for the Mediterranean.

Capt. Hammond arrived at Boiton from Liverpool on the 7th. April, saw a veffel on fire, March 5, in lat. 47, 7. long. 28, 11.

This muft be one more American victim to French conflagrating friendihip and amity. [This is a feature of Bonaparte's new fyftem of reftoring the *liberty* of the Sea's, and muft be peculiarly pleafing to American underwriters, and gratifying to the worthy admirers of French ethics, and their virtuous emperor.]

BOSTON, March 14.

Capt Kitts, of the fchooner julien, arrived at Philadelphia from Lifbon which he left on the 25 of january informs, that if was very currently reported, at his departure, that a French army, confiiting of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, had entered Spain, on their way to befieg Gibraltar; which, it was added, was to be conducted by Bonaparte in perfon.

Capt. K. further informs, that the French ftill continued in Lisbon, which was held by them as a conquered city: that Sir Sidney Smith was off the harbour, keeping a ftarp look-out for the Ruffian fquadron then in port, befides ftrictly blockading the place; that an embargo was laid, and continued in force when capt. K. departed—however paffports could be occafionally obtained, from Gen. junot.

BOSTON, April 5.

French Democratizing Decree.

We learn, that the fhip Grace, Capt. Lincee, from this port for Leghorn, was captured in fight of that French port and carried into Porto Ferrajo. She had neither been to a Britifh place, nor had been vifited by a Britifh cruizer. But two of her crew, with a view to obtain the great reward promifed in a recent decree to feamen, who would give information againft their veffels, have told that the had been boarded from an Englifh fhip; and the veffel is thus fubjected to condemnation, and the Captain and mate to imprifonment and fine. *vive la republique.*

NEW YORK, April 12.

Congrefs. We underftand Congrefs intend to clofe the prefent Seffion on the 25th of this month. But previous to their rifing we perceive by a refolution introduced into the Houfe, that they mean to clothe the prefident with authority to raife the Embargo, and fufpend the Non-intercourfe law, if he fhould judge it expedient, at any time during the recefs. If they thus leave it optional with Mr. Jefferson to continue or difcontinue the embargo, it would require no Philofopher to predict, that it will not be removed the enfuing fummer. His own papers have told us that it will not be removed till it has effectually aided Bonaparte to reftore *the liberty of the feas*: an operation which, we can fcarcely expect to fee accomplifhed in the prefent year of our Lord.

From Spain. French troops of the confeription of 1809, were to occupy all the Seacoaft of Spain; and to be fupported at the expence of that power. The whole number of thefe troops already entered Spain, and Portugal, amounts to 80,000; the greater part of which were at Salamanca, and found Madrid. A great part of the Spanifh troops had been fent into Portugal.

The Prince of peace was ftill in power, it is not true, as reported, that the Prince of Aftarias had been appointed Generaliffimo of the French and Spanifh armies. Neither is it true that they were going to befiege Gibraltar.

"Bonaparte had laid Portugal under a contribution of 20,000,000 dollars, which enormous fum he ingeniously propofed they fhould raife by robbing the churches of the whole of the plate and two thirds of their revenues.

Parting, to death we may compare,
For fure to thofe who love fincere,
So dreadful is the wan:
Such doubts, fuch fears round the mind,
BUT THEN when adverie fate proves kind,
How fweet is meet again.

To thofe tried hearts, and thofe alone
That have the pangs of abfence known,
This blifsful charge is giv'n;
For who, oh! who would not endure
The pangs of death, if they were fure
To take the joys of Heav'n.

NOTICE.

THE fubfcriber being duly appointed adminiftrator to the eftate of the late Benjamin Gilbert, of York, innkeeper, requefts all perfons indebted to the *faid eftate* forthwith to pay their accounts, and all perfons having claims thereupon are required to prefent them properly authenticated within three months.

THOS. HAMILTON.

York, 15th April.

(Militia Act continued.)

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That to every regiment or battalion of militia, there shall be in addition to the officers already mentioned, one adjutant and one quarter-master, and that every field officer commanding a regiment or battalion shall fix the number of sergeants who shall serve in each company in his regiment or battalion, and the captains of the said companies shall respectively nominate the sergeants thus fixed, and make a return of their names to the field officer commanding such regiment or battalion, who is hereby authorized to approve or disapprove of such nomination.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in the several counties and ridings, where the militia men are not in number sufficient to form a regiment or battalion, according to the intent and meaning of this act, the militia of such counties or ridings shall be formed into independent companies, each company to consist of not more than fifty, nor less than twenty private men with one captain, one lieutenant and one ensign to each company, and that the Governor Lieutenant Governor or person administering the government may, when he shall think proper, join together any number of such independent companies, and form a battalion or battalions, or may incorporate them with any other regiment or battalion of militia, provided the number of companies in any such regiment or battalion be not thereby made to exceed the number of companies of which a regiment, or battalion of militia is herein before directed to consist.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every non commissioned officer or private, who shall refuse to obey the lawful orders of his superior officer or officers when employed on militia duty, or who shall quarrel with, or insult by abusive words or otherwise, any officer or non commissioned officer, being in the execution of his duty, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding five pounds, nor less than ten shillings current money of this Province, at the discretion of the justice or justices imposing such fine, and according to the nature of the offence.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every person who now is enrolled in any regiment, battalion or independent company of militia, shall, within six months after the passing of this act, and every person who shall hereafter be enrolled of any regiment, battalion or independent company of militia, shall within six months after such enrolment, provide himself with a good and sufficient musket, fusil, rifle or gun, with at least six rounds of powder and ball, and shall come provided with the same at each & every time when he shall be called out either for the purpose of review, exercise or actual service, and if any person so enrolled, shall neglect or refuse to provide himself, or to come so provided, as in the case of review or exercise, he shall for each offence, be liable to a penalty of five shillings, and in the case of actual service, to a penalty of forty shillings, to be levied in manner hereinafter mentioned: Provided always, that when and so often as any militia man shall make it appear to his captain or officer commanding the company, that he has not been able to procure such musket, fusil, rifle or gun, it shall and may be lawful for such captain or officer commanding such company, to admit of such excuse, and to certify the same in writing accordingly, in which case such militia man shall not be liable to pay the said fine of five shillings in case of review or exercise, and forty shillings in case of actual service.

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every person who shall sell or barter any part of the arms or equipments which may be delivered to him out of his Majesty's stores, or who shall destroy the same, and every person who shall buy, or by barter obtain such arms or equipments, shall severally and respectively forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds for every offence on conviction thereof by the oath of any one credible witness, before two justices of the peace, residing within the county where the same has been committed, and in case the person or persons so selling any part of his or their arms or equipments as aforesaid, or the person or persons obtaining the same in manner aforesaid, being thereof convicted as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to pay the said sum of five pounds, it shall and may be lawful for the said justices, by a warrant under their hands and seals, to commit such person or persons to the gaol of the county or district where the offence shall be committed, for any space of time not exceeding two months: Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for the said justices to discharge the person or persons so offending, any time before the expiration of the said two months, when the person or persons so convicted as aforesaid, shall tender to the said justices the penalty inflicted by this act.

XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That at all times when the militia may be called out and embodied for actual service, the officers, non-commissioned officers and private men of the several regiments, battalions and independent companies of militia shall, from the time of their being drawn out and embodied as aforesaid, and until they shall return to their respective towns, townships, parishes or places of abode, remain under the command of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government, or other officer having the command of them, and shall be liable to punishment for mutiny and desertion as herein after mentioned, that is to say, that every officer, non-commissioned officer, or militia man who shall presume to use traitorous or disrespectful words against his Majesty's Royal Person, or disrespectful words against the Royal family, if a commissioned officer, shall upon conviction thereof before a general court martial, as herein after is directed to be established, be cashiered, if a non-commissioned officer or private, he shall suffer such punishment as by the sentence of the said court martial shall be awarded.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That any officer, non-commissioned officer or militia man who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or the person administering the government for the time being, or shall speak words tending to their hurt or dishonor, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence by the judgment of a general court martial

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That any officer, non-commissioned officer or militia man who shall begin, excite, cause or join in any mutiny or sedition in the regiment, detachment, troop or company to which he belongs, or in any other regiment, detachment, troop or company, whether of embodied militia or of his Majesty's regular or provincial forces, in any camp or post, or upon any party, detachment or guard on any pretence whatsoever, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a general court martial shall be awarded.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That any officer, non-commissioned officer or militia man, who being present at any mutiny or sedition shall not use his utmost endeavors to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any mutiny or intended mutiny, shall not without delay give information thereof to his commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as by a general court martial shall be awarded.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all officers, non commissioned officers and militia men who shall be convicted of having deserted to the enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be awarded by a general court martial.

XXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That any non commissioned officer or militia man who shall quit, or otherwise absent himself from his regiment, detachment, troop or company, without a furlough from his commanding officer, or who shall withdraw himself from the regiment, detachment, troop or company into which he has been embodied, in order to attach himself to any other regiment, detachment, troop or company then in service, whether of the militia, or of his Majesty's regular or provincial forces, shall upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a general court martial, and in case any officer of the militia shall knowingly receive and entertain such non commissioned officer or militia man, or shall not after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him and give notice to the regiment, detachment, troop or company in which he last served, he the said officer, so offending, shall, on being convicted thereof before a general court martial, be cashiered.

XXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any officer, non commissioned officer or militia man shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or militia man to desert his Majesty's service, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be awarded by a general court martial.

XXIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when the militia of this Province shall be called out on actual service, in all cases when a general court martial shall be required, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government, upon complaint and application to him made, through the colonel or officer commanding the body of militia to which the party accused may belong, shall issue his order to the said commanding officer to assemble a general court martial, which said court martial shall consist of a president who shall be a field officer, and twelve other commissioned officers of the militia; Provided always, that in all trials by general courts martial to be held by virtue of this act, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the government shall nominate and appoint the person who shall act as a judge advocate, and that every member of the said court martial, before any proceedings be had before that court, shall take the following oath before the said judge advocate, who is hereby authorized to administer the same, viz. You A. B do swear that you will administer justice to the best of your understanding in the matter now before you, according to the evidence and the militia laws now in force in this Province, without partiality favour or affection; and you further swear, that you will not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be approved by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the government, neither will you upon any account, at any time whatever disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness, by a court of justice in a due course of law—So help you God. And to soon as the said oath shall have been administered to the respective members, the president of the Court is hereby authorized and required to administer to the judge advocate, or the person officiating as such, an oath in the following words: You A. B. do swear, that you will not, upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness, by a court of justice, in a due course of law—So help you God. And the said judge advocate shall, and he is hereby authorized to administer to every person giving evidence before the said court, the following oath: The evidence you shall give to this court martial, on the trial of A. B. shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—So help you God. Provided always, that the judgment of every such court martial shall pass with the concurrence of two thirds of the members, and shall not be put in execution, until the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the government has approved thereof. Provided always, that no officer, serving in any of his Majesty's other forces shall sit in any court martial upon the trial of any officer or private man serving in the militia.

XXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That during the time in which the said militia shall be embodied for actual service, they and every of them, as well officers as privates, shall be liable and subject to all and every the provisions, regulations, matters and things in this act contained, respecting the said militia, and also in cases to which the provisions of this act do not extend to all the rules, regulations, pains and penalties of any act or acts of the British Parliament that are or may be in force for the punishment of mutiny and desertion not contrary to this act; Provided nevertheless, that no sentence of any court martial so to be constituted and established under and by virtue of this act, shall extend to the loss of life or limb, unless for desertion, mutiny and sedition, traitorous correspondence, or for traitorously delivering up to the enemy any garrison, fortress, post or guard, any thing herein contained, or any statute, law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided always, that in no case whatsoever, shall any non commissioned officer, or private man, for any offence by him committed, be subjected to the punishment of being whipped by the sentence of any court martial whatsoever.

XXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in all cases where a militia officer not on actual service, shall be guilty of improper conduct, or do any thing unbecoming his character as such officer not otherwise provided for in this act, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the government, upon complaint and application made to him through the colonel or other field officer of militia commanding the respective regiment or battalion to which the said officer against whom the complaint is made may belong, or in case the said colonel or other field officer is the party accused, to the next in command, to issue his order to assemble a court of enquiry, which court shall consist of one field officer in rank superior to the officer accused, who shall be president thereof, together with not less than four other commissioned officers, and such court of enquiry shall examine witnesses, and take every necessary step to investigate the matter alledged in the complaint against the said militia officer, and report the evidence in that behalf brought before them, to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the government, for his decision thereon.

XXVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That except in time of actual service, the judges of the court of king's bench and clergy, the members of the legislative and executive councils, and their respective officers, the members of the house of assembly for the time being, and the officers thereto belonging, his Majesty's attorney general, solicitor general, the secretary of the Province, and all other civil officers who shall have been or hereafter may be appointed to any civil office in this Province, under the great seal of the same, as well as all magistrates, sheriffs, coroners, half-pay officers, militia officers having served by virtue of any militia commission in any part of his Majesty's dominions, (who may not have obtained leave to resign his commission) the surveyor general and his deputies duly appointed, seafaring men actually employed in the line of their calling, physicians, surgeons, the masters of public schools, ferrymen, and one miller to every grist mill, shall be, and are hereby excused from serving in the said militia Provided always, that this act and the exceptions herein contained, shall not prevent, and it is hereby declared that the same shall not be construed to prevent any or every of the above-mentioned person or persons from holding commissions as officers in the militia in this Province; Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the government of this Province, by warrant under his hand and seal, to exempt any of the persons herein before enumerated, from being called out on the service aforesaid.

XXVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the persons called quakers, menonists and tunkers, who from certain scruples of conscience decline bearing arms, shall not be compelled to serve in the said militia, but every person professing that he is one of the people called quakers, menonists or tunkers, and producing a certificate of his being a quaker, menonist or tunker, signed by the clerk of the meeting of such society or by any three or more of the people called quakers, menonists or tunkers, shall be excused and exempted from serving in the said militia; Provided nevertheless, that every such person or persons that shall or may be of the people called quakers, menonists or tunkers, from the age of sixteen to sixty shall, on or before the first day of December in each and every year, give in his name and place of residence to the treasurer of the district where he or they shall reside, and pay to such treasurer, to and for the public uses of such district, in time of peace, the sum of twenty shillings, and in time of actual invasion or insurrection, or when any part of the militia of that district shall be called out on actual service, the sum of five pounds, and in default of such payment, it shall and may be lawful, on information or complaint on oath made by the said treasurer, before any justice of the peace of such district, for the said justice to issue his warrant, under his hand and seal to levy the same by distress and sale of the offenders goods and chattels, returning so much of the said distress as shall exceed the sum of twenty shillings per annum in time of peace, and five pounds per annum in time of actual invasion or insurrection, or when any part of the militia of that district shall be called out on actual service, deducting therefrom the charges and all other incidental expences of such distress and sale, as well as the expences of summoning such offender before such justice to answer the said information and complaint, and the said sums so levied by the said justice as aforesaid, shall be by him, within the space of two calendar months, paid into the hands of the colonel, or in his absence, the next senior officer of the regiment, battalion or independent company of the division where the offence has been committed, to be applied for the like purposes as the fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed by this act, and for want of such distress, the justice before whom such person shall have been convicted, shall commit him to the common gaol of the district, until he shall pay and satisfy such sum, together with the reasonable charges incident to such conviction: Provided nevertheless, that no person or persons so convicted, shall in any case be detained in custody longer than the space of one calendar month; Provided also, and it is hereby further enacted, that each and every of the persons usually called quakers, menonists and tunkers, that have attained the age of fifty years, shall not be liable to the payment of such sum of twenty shillings for being exempted from serving in the said militia in time of peace, but that in time of war or other emergency, they shall be liable to serve, or to the payment of five pounds for being exempted for every year, until they shall have attained the age of six years

XXVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in time of war, when and so often as occasion may require, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this Province to employ the militia of this Province, either upon land or upon the lakes, rivers and communications thereof, in such parties or detachments as by him shall be deemed expedient.

XXIX. And whereas by a certain clause in this Act, it is provided that it shall and may be lawful for the persons therein mentioned, on certain occasions, to call out detachments of the militia; Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the persons to serve on such detachments shall be regularly taken, from time to time, as they shall be required, from a roster or list to regulate the turn of duty, to be first formed by ballot of each and every person in each respective battalion, regiment, or independent company, and that after the same has been formed, when any person shall be enrolled as a militia man in any battalion, regiment, or independent company, the name of such man shall be inserted, and follow the last person in the said roster the initial of whose surname corresponds with the initial of the surname of the man to be inserted, and when any detachment shall be called out for service, the adjutant or officer commanding each regiment, battalion, or independent company, shall give notice to the persons of their turn of duty.

XXX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when any detachments are formed and called out for public service, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this Province, to divide the same into smaller detachments or parties, and appoint them to serve on board vessels, boats or bateaux,

upon any of the lakes, rivers or communications by water of this Province, with great guns or artillery, as well as with small arms, as occasion may require, and shall and may appoint them to be stationary in any of the creeks or harbours of the said lakes, or in any of the rivers of the Province, and also to train and exercise the same to the use of great guns and artillery, as well by land as by water.

XXXI. *And* whereas it may be convenient to form one or more troop or troops of cavalry; Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this Province, to form and embody such troop or troops, and to employ the same on such duties as the necessity of the service may require.

XXXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all detachments to be called out and employed as aforesaid, shall and may, if need require, be detained on such service for and during the space of six months at one time, and no longer; provided that every such detachment be relieved by the arrival of a fresh detachment sufficient for the indispensible occasions of the service at such period, for which purpose it shall and may be lawful for the proper officer, one week at least before the expiration of the said period of service, to call together the remaining parts of the regiment, battalion, or independent company, or so many as may be necessary, according to their several turns, to be regulated by the roster as aforesaid, to relieve such detachment.

XXXIII. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if such detachments cannot be replaced by an equal number of men of the remaining part of such regiment, battalion, or independent company, respectively, then, and in such case, every such detachment to be relieved as aforesaid, shall ballot or draw lots for such a number of men as may be wanting to make the succeeding detachment equal to the detachment to be relieved, and the parties whose names shall be drawn, shall be liable to serve with the said detachment, but in case of a partial relief, they shall be the first to be relieved, either wholly or by ballot, according to the number to be relieved.

XXXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when any person shall have been convicted of any offence against this act, and shall refuse to pay the fine, forfeiture, or penalty imposed on such offender, it shall and may be lawful to and for the justice or justices before whom such person shall have been convicted, to commit such offender to the common gaol of the district, until he shall pay and satisfy such fine, forfeiture, or penalty, together with the reasonable charges attending such conviction; Provided nevertheless, that no person or persons so committed shall in any case be detained in custody longer than the space of one calendar month, except in such cases as are otherwise provided for by this act.

XXXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no persons who have been discharged from his Majesty's service as non commissioned officers shall be obliged to serve in any station in the militia of this Province, inferior to that which they held in his Majesty's service, unless having been non commissioned officers in the said militia, they may have been reduced according to law.

XXXVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person enrolled in the militia shall absent or withdraw himself from any place of review or exercise, without having first obtained leave of his commanding officer so to do, under the penalty of forty shillings if a commissioned officer and ten shillings if a non commissioned officer or private.

XXXVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any serjeant of the militia, when thereunto required by his superior and proper officer, shall neglect or refuse to warn the militia men of the company to which he belongs, to appear at the place of enrollment or exercise, he shall for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings.

XXXVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every serjeant of the militia, duly appointed, shall be exempt from serving as constable, for and during such time as he shall hold such appointment as serjeant.

XXXIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person be wounded, or shall be disabled, when employed on actual service, upon an invasion, insurrection or rebellion, he shall be taken care of and attended during the time of such disability, agreeably to his rank.

XL. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when any person shall be summoned before two of his Majesty's justices of the peace as aforesaid, for having neglected or refused to do such things as by this act are required of him to be performed, and shall upon the oath of any one credible witness before such justices be duly convicted of such offence, such person shall pay the charges and expences of and incident to such conviction, and that all fines, penalties and forfeitures, by this act imposed, on default of payment, shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, by warrant under the hands and seals of the justices before whom the said offender shall be convicted, rendering the overplus (if any) to the said person whose goods and chattels shall have been so distrained and sold, after deducting therefrom the charges of such distress and sale, and within two months after such conviction and recovery, the sums so recovered shall be transmitted by the justices before whom such information shall have been laid, to the colonel, or in his absence, to the next senior officer of the regiment, battalion, or independent company, and the said colonels and other officers respectively, shall and they are hereby required, out of the several sums of money which they shall receive for fines, forfeitures or penalties, or otherwise, by virtue of this act, to provide for the regiments in their respective counties or ridings, drums, fifes, colours, banners, regimental books, and for the discharge of other incidental expences, and in case any overplus of such monies shall remain in the hands of any such colonel or other officer, after providing such articles as aforesaid, such surplus shall be disposed of in premiums to the persons who shall make the best shot at a target or mark, upon days of training, and in such proportions as at a meeting the colonels or officers commanding regiments, battalions or independent companies shall order and direct, and each colonel, or in his absence the next senior officer of the regiment, battalion or independent company shall render a certified account thereof in detail, to be transmitted to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government, as soon after the thirty-first day of December annually, as practicable.

XLI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no order of conviction made by any justice or justices of the peace by virtue of this act shall be removed by certiorari out of the county, riding, division or place wherein such order or conviction shall have been made, into any court whatsoever, and that no writ of certiorari shall supersede execution or other proceedings upon any such order or conviction so made in pursuance of this act, but that execution and other proceedings shall be had and made thereupon any such writ or writs, or allowance thereof, notwithstanding; Provided always that the fines, forfeitures or penalties, to be levied by virtue of such order or conviction shall not exceed the sum of twenty pounds.

XLII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any action shall be brought against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of this act, such action or suit shall be commenced within six months next after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and shall be laid in the county, riding or place where the cause of complaint did arise, and not elsewhere, and the defendant or defendants in every such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon and if the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants in any such action or suit, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall be nonsuited or discontinue his, her or their action or suit after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if upon demurrer, judgement shall be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall have treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant hath in other cases to recover costs by law.

XLIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all former acts relating to the raising of the militia within this Province, shall from and after the passing of this act, be and are hereby repealed; Provided nevertheless, that nothing in this act contained shall in any wise extend or be construed to extend to annul or make void any militia appointment which may have taken place in pursuance of the former acts relating to the militia forces, or to prevent the completing any proceedings commenced in pursuance thereof until new commissions are issued under and by virtue of this act.

THE subscriber, sole executrix of the last will and testament of the late Paul Marian, baker and innkeeper of York, requests all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payments, and all who have claims thereupon to exhibit them without loss of time. She returns her sincere thanks to the public for past favors, and requests a continuance, as she will continue to carry on the baking business and keep a house of entertainment. JANE MARIAN.

WHEREAS articles of separation have been duly executed between the subscriber and Mary his wife, whereby he is exonerated from supporting or maintaining her, this is therefore to caution the public from harboring or trusting her on his account, as he will not pay any debt or debts of her contracting. JOHN KENDRICK.

York, 24th April.



MR BOUKER returns his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York for the great encouragement he has received from them, in the profession in which he has practiced in New England, through New Brunswick, Quebec, Montreal, &c. having in the tour taken some thousands of likenesses.—Two likenesses will be taken of one person, and one framed, for one dollar.

His stay at his room in Mr. Barret's Tavern will be very short, as he now intends going by the way of Niagara to Detroit.

York 29th April, 1808.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

ONE ISSUE
MISSING

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 2.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 885.] SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1808. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Upper Canada.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our well beloved and faithful the Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, and to all our loving Subjects to whom these presents may come——GREETING :

WHEREAS we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to dissolve this present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands prorogued to Monday the Twenty seventh day of June next ensuing, We do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly, and the Legislative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on Monday the said Twenty seventh day of June.—And we being desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet our People of our said Province, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a New Provincial Parliament, and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our said Executive Council, we have this day given Orders for the issuing our Writs in due form, for calling a New Provincial Parliament in our said Province, which Writs are to bear teste on Monday the Twenty-third day of this present month of May, and to be returnable on Saturday the second day of July next ensuing.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Baltimore, May 9.

Latest from Holland.—On Saturday evening arrived at this port the fast sailing Brig Susanna, Samuel Franklin, master, in 45 days from Amsterdam, which port he left on the 25th March, by permission of the Dutch government. In her came passenger Mr. Rittenhouse, the bearer of dispatches from Gen. Armstrong, our minister at Paris ; he set off yesterday for the seat of government. The ship Lexington was to sail in 14 days by permission, to bring home distressed American seamen. No American vessels had arrived there since the sailing of the Eliza. In lat. 43 34. was boarded by a British frigate and treated politely.

By this arrival we learn, that the embargo continued on American vessels. It was said 40 000 troops were to be collected at the Helder for the invasion of England ; but no obvious indications of arrangements for its collection appeared.

The Vienna gazette of the 24 of March mentions, that Russia has considerably reinforced her army with men and munitions in Moldavia and Wallachia. It appeared to be the determination of both Turks and Russians, to begin the campaign in April, at the termination of the armistice at Slobosia. Gen. Kutusow is appointed to the chief command of the Russians. The Turkish troops are not numerous upon the Danube. Great difficulty and disappointment has been experienced in bringing troops over from Asia. A few only of the Pachas crossed into Europe to join the Grand Vizier at Adrianople. The other Pachas have refused obedience to the orders of the Porte.

From Leyden gazettes of the 18th and 22d of March, it appears, that the french have formally taken possession of Flushing, with a radius of the surrounding territory of the extent of 1900 metres, ceded by the treaty of Fontainbleau. On the other hand, the King of Holland has taken possession of East Friesland, and the Lordships of Jever, Kniphausen and Varel, as the equivalent.

An article under the head of Peterfburgh 20th February, mentions that feveral regiments of the army of Moldavia have received orders to proceed to the Caspian Sea, where the Ruffian army is to embark, in order to go through Perfia for Hindoftan ; and that they have begun their march for this deftination.

General Gardainne, the French minifter, arrived with his fuit, at Teheren, in Perfia, on the 4th December, & was pompoufly received by its fovereign, who lavifhed upon them the infignia of the fun.

At Paris Bonaparte has iffued two ftatutes, carrying into effect the inftitutions decreed the 14th of Auguft 1806, whereby the titles of princes, dukes, counts and knights of the French Empire are created, and conferred upon various defcriptions of perfons.

The marriage of the prince of Neufchatel, (Gen. Berthier) vice Conftable of France, with the princefs Elizabeth of Bavaria, was celebrated on the 9th of March.

A diet has been held with the king's approbation for Eaft Pruffia, to deliberate upon the means proper to remedy certain evils.

London, March 25.

GEN. WHITELOCKE's SENTENCE.

General Orders.

Horfe Guards, March 24.

At a General Court Martial of which gen. the right honorable Sir Wm. Meadows, K. B. was president, held by virtue of his Majefty's fpecial warrant, bearing date the 25th of January, 1808, at the royal hofpital at Chelfea, on the 28th of the fame month, & continued by adjournment until the 18th of March following, lieut. Gen. John Whitelocke was tried upon the charges (preferred againft him relative to the defeat at Buenos Ayres.)

SENTENCE.

The Court martial having duly conftdered the evidence given in fupport of the charges againft the prifoner (lieut. General Whitelocke) his defence, and the evidence he has adduced, are of opinion that he is guilty of the whole of the faid charges, with the exception of that part of the fecond charge which relates to the order that "the columns fhould be unloaded, and that no firing fhould be permitted on any account."

The court are anxious that it fhould be diftinctly underftood that they attach no cenfure whatever to the precaution taken to prevent unneceffary firing during the advance of the troops to the propofed points of attack, and do therefore acquit lieut. gen Whitelocke of that part of the faid charge.

The court adjudge, that the faid lieut. gen. Whitelocke be cafhiered, and declared totally unfit and unworthy to ferve his majefty in any military capacity whatever.

The king has been pleafed to confirm the above fentence, and his royal highnefs the Commander in chief has received his Majefty's command to direct that it fhall be read at the head of every regiment in his fervice, and inferted in all regimental orderly books, with a view of its becoming a lafting memorial of the fatal confequences to which officers expofe themfelves, who in the difcharge of the important duties confided to them, are deficient in that zeal, judgment and perfonal exertion which their fovereign and their country have a right to expect from officers intrufted with high commands

To his Majefty, who has ever taken a moft lively intereft in the welfare the honor, and reputation of his troops, the recent failure of South America, has proved a fubject of the moft heartfelt regret ; but it has been a confolation to him, and his Majefty has commanded it to be intimated to the army, that after the moft minute inveftigation, his Majefty finds ample caufe for gratification in the intrepidity and good conduct difplayed by his troops lately employed in that fervice and particularly thofe divifions of the army, which were perfonally engaged with the enemy in the town of Buenos Ayres on the 5th of July, 1807 ; and his Majefty entertains no doubt that had the exertions of his troops in South America been directed by the fame ftill and energy, which has eminently diftinguifhed his commanders in other quarters of the world, the refult of the campaign would have proved equally glorious to themfelves and beneficial to their country.

By command of his royal highnefs, the commander in chief,

HARRY CALVERT,
Major-general and adjutant-general of the Forces.

Admiral Berkeley arrived on Wednefday at Plymouth from Halifax in the Triumph, with the Leopard.

SICILY.

Extract of a letter from Meffina, dated Jan. 28, 1808.

The French have penetrated in confiderable numbers into Calabria, and their advanced poft are at present immediately oppofite Meffina ; fortunately there are the Straights between us, otherwife I doubt not their

G. R.

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GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our trufl beloved and faithful the Legiflative Counfellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of the Houfe of Aflembly of our faid Province, called and chofen to our preient Provincial Parliament of our faid Province, and to all our loving Subjects to whom theie preients may come——GREETING :

WHEREAS we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our faid Province of Upper Canada, to diffolve this preient Provincial Parliament of our faid Province, which now ftands prorogued to Monday the Twenty feventh day of June next enfuing, We do for that end publifh this our Royal Proclamation and do hereby diffolve the faid Provincial Parliament accordingly, and the Legiflative Counfellors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of the Houfe of Aflembly, are difcharged from their meeting and attendance on Monday the faid Twenty feventh day of June ;—And we being defirous and refolved as ioon as may be, to meet our People of our faid Province, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known our Royal Will and Pleafure to call a New Provincial Parliament, and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our faid Executive Council, we have this day given Orders for the iffuing our Writs in due form, for calling a New Provincial Parliament in our faid Province, which Writs are to bear tefte on Monday the Twenty third day of this preient month of May, and to be returnable on Saturday the fecond day of July next enfuing.

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The Court martial having duly conſidered the evidence given in ſupport of the charges againſt the priſoner (lieut. General Whitelocke) his defence, and the evidence he has adduced, are of opinion that he is guilty of the whole of the ſaid charges, with the exception of that part of the ſecond charge which relates to the order that "the columns ſhould be unloaded, and that no firing ſhould be permitted on any account,"

The court are anxious that it ſhould be diſtinctly underſtood that they attach no cenſure whatever to the precaution taken to prevent unneceſſary firing during the advance of the troops to the propoſed points of attack, and do therefore acquit lieut. gen Whitelocke of that part of the ſaid charge.

The court adjudge, that the ſaid lieut. gen. Whitelocke be caſhiered, and declared totally unfit and unworthy to ſerve his majeſty in any military capacity whatever.

The king has been pleaſed to confirm the above ſentence, and his royal highneſs the commander in chief has received his Majeſty's command to direct that it ſhall be read at the head of every regiment in his ſervice, and inſerted in all regimental orderly books, with a view of its becoming a laſting memorial of the fatal conſequences to which officers expoſe themſelves, who in the diſcharge of the important duties confided to them, are deficient in that zeal, judgment and perſonal exertion which their ſovereign and their country have a right to expect from officers intruſted with high commands

To his Majeſty, who has ever taken a moſt lively intereſt in the welfare the honor, and reputation of his troops, the recent failure of South America, has proved a ſubject of the moſt heartfelt regret ; but it has been a conſolation to him, and his Majeſty has commanded it to be intimated to the army, that after the moſt minute inveſtigation, his Majeſty finds ample cauſe for gratification in the intrepidity and good conduct diſplayed by his troops lately employed in that ſervice and particularly thoſe divibons of the army, which were perſonally engaged with the enemy in the town of Buenos Ayres on the 5th of July, 1807 ; and his Majeſty entertains no doubt that had the exertions of his troops in South America been directed by the ſame ſkill and energy, which has eminently diſtinguiſhed his commanders in other quarters of the world, the reſult of the campaign would have proved equally glorious to themſelves and beneficial to their country.

By command of his royal highneſs, the commander in chief,

HARRY CALVERT,

Major-general and adjutant-general of the Forces,

Admiral Berkeley arrived on Wedneſday at Plymouth from Halifax in the Triumph, with the Leopard.

SICILY.

Extract of a letter from Melazzo, dated Jan. 28, 1808.

The French have penetrated in conſiderable numbers into Calabria, and their advanced poſts are at preſent immediatly oppoſite Meſſina ; fortunately there are the Streights between us, otherwiſe I doubt not their

REPEATED

threat of paying us a visit would be executed; indeed, from the preparations making in every quarter, the idea does not appear merely chimerical.

Our force at present on the island amounts to about 8,000 men, including three foreign regiments, they are thus divided—at Messina, the head quarters are stationed the 21st 27th, 58th, 62d, and 81st chasseurs Britaniques and Maltese regiment, the 81st forms a cordon from the Light House at the Faro to Messina; at Augusta, under the command of Colonel Oswald, the 20th regiment, and part of De Rolle's are stationed at Syracuse; under brigadier gen. Stewart, the 31st and remainder of De Rolle's; and at Melazzo, under brigadier gen. Cole, the 35th and flank companies of all the numbered regiments on the island except the 62d; a detachment of 300 of 20th dragoons and some companies of artillery compose the remainder of the force in Sicily.

A detachment of about 200 men, from the garrison of Messina, maintains Scylla, under captain Robertson.

We know very little of the politics of the court of Palermo. As long as the ——— possesses the dominion she exerts at present, they cannot be favorable to us. I believe, and am confidently assured, that the population of the country is highly favorable to us, and would with alacrity and joy throw themselves under our protection, should circumstances require us to assume the government of this island. We are at present actually employed in taking a nautifical survey of that part of Sicily immediately in the vicinity of our ports, and I doubt not but that the result will prove the resources of the country to be very abundant under proper cultivation and encouragement. We are, of course, all activity at present, and with the characteristic eagerness of British soldiers, notwithstanding our inferior force, look forward with confidence and joy to the moment of the threatened attack.

March 25.

The King of Sweden, justly estimating the danger with which he is threatened, has sent his adjutant Von Darmfeldt, to France, with propositions of accommodation. This officer arrived at Stralsund on the 23th ult. and received leave from general Castello to prosecute his mission, and it is understood that he had an interview with general Bernadotte at Vienna, on his route to Paris.

The fortresses in Finland are provisioned for four months, and are prepared to make the most vigorous resistance.

Letters from Paris to the 9th instant, state that Napoleon had determined on the seizure of all the public treasures and church plate in Spain; the greater part of the produce of which was intended for a loan to the Emperor of Russia, for the purpose, as supposed by some, of enabling him to lend an army to the Caspian sea; but according to one of the letters, for the purpose of "securing fidelity to the compact lately entered into between Russia and France, and of enabling Alexander to carry on the war without calling upon his discontented subjects for a new supply."

The Dutch government are stated in letters from Amsterdam, to have ordered the levying of a fresh contribution of one hundred million of francs.

March 26.

The Gottenburgh mail of the 21st arrived this morning. It has brought intelligence of importance. The Russians continue to advance, and a battle has taken place near Travastchus. The Russians are said to have lost 5000 men; the Swedes 1700; but the latter afterwards deemed it necessary to retreat.

The King of Denmark departed this life suddenly on the 13th. His demise is an event of no importance: he had been politically dead for many years. The Crown Prince was proclaimed King on the 16th.

Quebec, April 21.

The brig Triton, Wm. Wright, master, arrived here from Hull, on Monday last. The captain reports, that he understood a fleet of fifteen sail of the line, and 20,000 troops had failed for the Baltic, as was supposed for the assistance of the Swedes. We trust however it is destined for Cronstadt, where the Russian fleet lies; and to bring off the Swedish fleet in case of the Swedes being overpowered, or submitting to become the instrument of our enemies.

Captain Wright also mentions that it seemed to be the general opinion in England that there would be no rupture with America.

An Act for granting to his Majesty an annual sum of Money for the purposes therein mentioned.

[Passed 16th March, 1808.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WHEREAS it is expedient that some provision be made for an adjutant general in this Province; Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, annually, the sum of Two Hundred Pounds, for the payment of a salary to the adjutant general of the militia of this Province, for the time being.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this Province, from time to time to issue his warrant to the Receiver General of this Province for the payment of such salary as aforesaid, yearly or half yearly, and the said Receiver General shall account to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for the same, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, in such manner and form as his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct.

An Act for applying certain Sums of Money therein mentioned, to make good certain Monies issued and advanced by his Majesty, through the Lieutenant Governor, in pursuance of an Address.

Passed 16th March, 1808.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WHEREAS in pursuance of an Address of your Commons House of Assembly to Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of Your Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, bearing date the ninth day of March, and the Speaker's letter dated the tenth day of said March last past, in the forty-seventh year of your Majesty's reign, several sums of money, amounting in the whole to the sum of five hundred and eighty-eight pounds and eight pence half penny have been issued and advanced by your Majesty through your Lieutenant Governor, to the Clerks and other officers of the two Houses of Parliament for certain contingent expences attending the last Session of Parliament, and to Church or Town Wardens in several districts in this Province, may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "an Act to make more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That out of the surplus of any fund or funds subject to the disposition of the Parliament of this Province, now remaining in the hands of the Receiver General unappropriated, there shall be issued and applied the sum of five hundred and eighty-eight pounds and eight pence halfpenny, to make good the said sum of Money which has been issued and advanced in pursuance of the aforesaid address and letter.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the due application of the said sum of Money pursuant to the direction of this Act, shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty, his heirs and successors shall direct.

An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof.

Passed 16th March, 1808.

WHEREAS by an act of the parliament of this Province, made and passed in the forty fifth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money for the encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp in this Province, and the exportation thereof," it was amongst other things enacted, that the sum of fifty pounds should be the rate or price to be paid per ton for hemp which may be purchased under or by virtue of the said act; and whereas it is found by experience that the said sum of fifty pounds per ton is insufficient to compensate for the labour of the cultivators of hemp in this Province; for the further encouragement thereof, Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province," and by the authority of the same, That the sum of sixty-two pounds and ten shillings per ton shall be the rate or price for good and merchantable hemp which may be hereafter purchased under and by virtue of this act or any former act of the parliament of this Province, any law or usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

New York, May 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rotterdam to his correspondent in this City, dated March 22, 1808.

"The embargo is not yet raised, and it appears the Emperor's determination to keep all ships until America has declared which side she chooses. Six of the first merchants of Antwerp have been seized and sent to the Temple for holding a communication with the other side. Similar measures have been adopted in Ghent. We hear this day that an insurrection in Prussia against the French soldiers quartered there had taken place, by the farmers, headed by the Prussian Generals, particulars not yet arrived."

Effects of the Embargo.—The collectors of Vermont, adjoining Canada, has informed the President, that the people constantly break through the *Embargo*, and the President has ordered out the militia. This is only the beginning of troubles.

N. Y. Paper.

The ship Agustus, Capt. Chever, arrived at Salem, in 40 days from Leghorn a gentleman who came passenger in her, informs, that they had no accounts of the French and spanish fleets having arrived at Forto Ferrajo—nor was there any positive accounts of them. It had been reported that a large fleet had passed Sicily, where bound, unknown. Off Cape de Gatt, fell in with Capt. Flet, who sailed in co. with him, and informed, that he fell in with a British squadron off Majorca, who were watching a small French fleet at Port Mahon, and had captured four store ships bound to supply them.

The fire in the Island of Trinidad, as mentioned in a late paper, consumed nearly four-fifths of the whole town of Port Spain. Every merchant's store, every baking house, every doctor's and apothecary's shop are entirely destroyed; the public hospitals, old and new government house, and portestant church, shared the same fate. The loss of property is thought to be upwards of one million sterling.

A subscription has been opened at Trinidad for the relief of the sufferers by this fire, at the head of which are the names of his Excellency Brig. General Hislop, Governor of the Islands, and Charles Grant Esq. Collector of the Customs, for one thousand pounds sterling each, an example of beneficence which does infinite honor to the hearts of the donors.

Gibraltar, Feb. 13.

As the most minute circumstances relative to the operations of the Rochefort squadron cannot fail to cause a lively interest among our readers, we have been induced to make some further inquiries relative to it from the American captain alluded to in our last number; and from his log-book, we learn, that it was on the 23d inst. he fell in with it, when he was taken in tow by the frigate two seventy-fours keeping constantly on either side, and the brig astern, as he supposes, in case the tow rope should break, to prevent his escape in the night. On the 26th, about 6 P. M. they cast him off, and made all possible sail in for the land being then in lat. 35. 58. Soon after they parted company, a signal was made from the flag ship and answered by the frigate, which immediately shortened sail, hove to, and spoke the American, ordering him to fleet S. W. till they should be out of sight. He accordingly hauled his wind to the westward about 2 hours, and then bore away for the Gut. He learned from the frigate that the squadron had been 6 days at sea when he fell in with it. The ships are described as being most wretchedly manned with respect to seamen, with the exception of two seventy-fours which appeared to be very well handled.—They were completely filled with troops, which material circumstance he omitted mentioning in his former declaration.

An Act to continue an Act passed in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act to afford relief to those persons who may be entitled to claim Lands in this Province, as Heirs or Devisees of the Nominees of the Crown, in cases where no Patent hath issued for such Lands, and further to extend the benefits of the said Act.

Passed 16th March, 1808.

WHEREAS an act passed in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act to afford relief to those persons who may be entitled to claim lands in this Province, as heirs or devisees of the nominees of the crown, in cases where no patent hath issued for such lands," will shortly expire, and it is expedient to continue the said act, and further to extend the benefits thereof; Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province," and by the authority of the same, That the said act of the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign, and every part thereof, and every clause, matter and thing therein contained, shall be and the same is hereby continued.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the assignee or assignees of the nominee or nominees of the crown to lands in this Province, who is or are dead, or who have left this Province before the passing of this act, without having obtained his Majesty's letters patent for such lands in his, her or their lifetimes, or before he, she or they did leave this Province, may respectively bring their claim or claims for the said lands before the commissioners hereinafter to be appointed, who shall and may and they are hereby authorized to hear and determine the claim or claims of such assignee or assignees, and to report thereupon to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government, in council, in like manner and under the like regulations and restrictions as are in and by the said act passed in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign, and hereby continued, directed to be observed respecting the claim or claims of the heir or heirs, devisee or devisees of the nominee or nominees of the crown to lands, brought before the commissioners under that act, and that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government, in council, to issue his Majesty's letters patent for the lot or lots, parcel or parcels of land specified in the said report to or in trust for such person or persons, his, her or their heirs and assigns, as is or are therein declared, by the said commissioners to be appointed under and by virtue of this act, to be the assignee or assignees of the nominee or nominees of the crown, as aforesaid, to such lot or lots, parcel or parcels of land; and that all and every the provisions, regulations, restrictions, matters and things, which in and by the said act of the forty fifth year of his Majesty's reign, are enacted and contained, of and concerning, or in any wise touching or relating to the claim or claims of the heir or heirs, devisee or devisees of the nominee or nominees of the crown, mentioned in that act, shall be and are hereby extended to the assignee or assignees of such nominee or nominees.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That for the better procuring of evidence to be laid before the commissioners to be appointed under this act, respecting any claim or claims that may be brought before them by virtue thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this Province, for the time being, to appoint some person in each and every district of this Province to be a commissioner for taking upon oath (which oath the said commissioners are hereby authorized to administer) the testimony of any person or persons relative to such claim or claims to be brought before the said commissioners.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall forswear him, her or themselves before any such commissioner, he, she or they shall on conviction thereof, be subject to all the pains and penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this Province, at any time during the continuance of this act, to issue such and so many commissions under the great seal of this Province to the members of the Executive Council thereof, his Majesty's Chief Justice of the said Province, the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, and such and so many other persons as the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government shall think fit, which said commissioners, or any three of them, of whom the said Chief Justice or one of the said Justices shall be one, shall have full power and authority to carry into force and effect all and every the powers and provisions, matters and things, specified and contained in the said act of the forty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, and in this act; and that the said commissioners shall hold their sittings at the same place, and at the like times and in like manner as are specified and declared by the said first mentioned act, respecting the sittings of the said commissioners therein mentioned, under and by virtue of the same.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the clerk of the peace in each and every district of this Province shall once in every three months make a list of the claims sett up in his office, specifying the name or names of the claimant or claimants, together with the number of the lot or lots, and the concession or concessions, with the name or names of the township or townships in which the lands so claimed do lie, and affix the said list on some conspicuous part of the court house or place where the courts are usually held at each general quarter sessions.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this act shall be and it is hereby declared to be in force for and during the term of four years, and no longer.

An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the forty-fixth year of his Majefty's reign, entitled "an Act to continue an Act paſſed in the forty third year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an Act for the better ſecuring to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, the due collection and receipt of certain Duties therein mentioned.

Paſſed 16th March, 1808.

WHEREAS by an act paſſed in the forty-ſixth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an act to continue an act paſſed in the forty third year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an act for the better ſecuring to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, the due collection and receipt of certain duties therein mentioned," it was thereby enacted that the ſaid act of the parliament of this Province, paſſed in the forty-third year of his Majeſty's reign, ſhould be and the ſame was thereby continued, and it was thereby further enacted that the ſaid act paſſed in the forty-ſixth year of his Majeſty's reign, ſhould be and continue in force for and during the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament, and no longer; And whereas it is thought fit that the ſaid recited act, paſſed in the forty-third year of his Majeſty's reign, ſhould not be ſubject to any limitation in point of time, but that the ſame ſhould be made perpetual; Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act paſſed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an act to repeal certain parts of an act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That ſo much of the act paſſed in the forty-ſixth year of his Majeſty's reign as limits the continuance of the aforeſaid act to the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament, ſhall be and the ſame is hereby repealed.

An Act to continue an Act paſſed in the Thirty-third year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an Act to provide for the appointment of Returning Officers of the ſeveral Counties within this Province.

Paſſed 16th March, 1808.

WHEREAS an act paſſed in the thirty-third year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an act to provide for the appointment of returning officers of the ſeveral counties within this Province," and which act has ſince been revived and continued by a certain act entitled "an act to revive and continue an act entitled "an act to provide for the appointment of returning officers for the ſeveral counties within this Province," will ſhortly expire, and it being neceſſary that the ſaid act paſſed in the thirty-third year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an act to provide for the appointment of returning officers of the ſeveral counties within this Province," be continued; Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act paſſed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an act to repeal certain parts of an act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That the ſaid act of the thirty third year of his Majeſty's reign, and every part thereof, and every clauſe, matter and thing therein contained, are by the preſent act continued for and during the ſpace of four years, and no longer.

An Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of Money out of the Provincial Fund, to increaſe the ſalary of the Clerk of the Legiſlative Council and the Clerk of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

Paſſed 16th March, 1808.

WHEREAS it is thought expedient to increaſe the ſalaries of the Clerks of the Legiſlative Council and Houſe of Aſſembly in this Province; Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an act to repeal certain parts of an act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid province," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and out of the rates and duties already raiſed, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raiſed, levied and collected, to and for the uſes of this Province, there be granted annually, to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, the ſum of one hundred and fifty pounds, to and for the uſes hereinafter expreſſed, that is to ſay, the ſum of ſeventy-five pounds to the Clerk of the Legiſlative Council, and the ſum of ſeventy-five pounds to the Clerk of the Houſe of Aſſembly, for the time being, in addition to the ſums heretofore granted to and for the uſes of the ſaid Clerks.

II *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the monies hereby granted to his Majeſty for the payment of ſalaries to the Clerk of the Legiſlative Council and the Clerk of the Houſe of Aſſembly, ſhall be paid by the Receiver General, in diſcharge of ſuch warrant or warrants as ſhall for the purpoſes herein ſet forth be from time to time iſſued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this Province, for the time being, and not otherwiſe, and the ſaid Receiver General ſhall account to his Majeſty for the ſame through the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury for the time being, in ſuch manner and form as his Majeſty ſhall direct.

Died, on the evening of the twenty firſt December laſt, in the 82d year of his age, the Revd. John Newton, Rector of St. Mary Woolnorth, Lombard Street, London. He was 29 years Rector of that Parish, and had formerly been a long time Curate of Olney, Bucks.

To the Freeholders of the Eaſt Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe.

WHEREAS his Majeſty's Royal Proclamation hath been iſſued for the purpoſe of calling together a Legiſlative Council and Houſe of Aſſembly for the Province of Upper Canada, and whereas by a certain Act of this Province, paſſed in the forty eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an Act for the better repreſentation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament, and to repeal part of an Act paſſed in the fortieth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, entitled "an Act for the more equal repreſentation of the Commons of this Province, and for the better defining the qualification of Electors," it is declared and appointed, that the Eaſt Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe ſhall be repreſented in the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly by one Member; and whereas by a certain Inſtrument under the Sign Manual, and ſealed with the Seal of his Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor, I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer of the Eaſt Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe, and whereas by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of Upper Canada, by me received, I am thereby directed to cauſe one Knight, the moſt fit and diſcreet, to be freely and indifferently choſen to repreſent the ſaid Eaſt Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe in Aſſembly, by thoſe who ſhall be preſent at the day of Election.

Now know ye, that by virtue of the ſaid nomination and appointment, and in obedience to His Majeſty's ſaid Writ, I ſhall attend on Wedneſday the fifteenth day of June next at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, and proceed to the Election of one Knight to repreſent the ſaid Eaſt Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe in the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly, and hereof all Freeholders of the ſaid Eaſt Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe are to take notice and attend accordingly.

WM. ALLAN,
Returning Officer for the Eaſt Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe.

York, 26th May, 1808.

Notice.

SIX Hundred Cords of Fire Wood are wanted for the uſe of this Poſt, to be delivered into the Wood Yard by the 1ſt November next. Such perſon or perſons inclined to contract for the ſame or part thereof, will give in their propoſals in writing, on or before the 1ſt June, to GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Commiſſary.

Commiſſary's Office, York, 10th May, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, ſole executrix of the laſt will and teſtament of the late Paul Marian, baker and innkeeper of York, requeſts all perſons indebted to the eſtate to make immediate payments, and all who have claims thereupon to exhibit them without loſs of time. She returns her ſincere thanks to the public for paſt favors, and requeſts a continuance, as ſhe will continue to carry on the baking buſineſs and keep a houſe of entertainment. JANE MARIAN.

York, 22d April.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber being duly appointed adminiſtrator to the eſtate of the late Benjamin Gilbert, of York, innkeeper, requeſts all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate forthwith to pay their accounts, and all perſons having claims thereupon are required to preſent them properly authenticated within three months.

THOS. HAMILTON.

York, 15th April.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 3.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 886.] SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1808. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Upper Canada.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our well beloved and faithful the Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, and to all our loving Subjects to whom these presents may come——GREETING!

WHEREAS we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to dissolve this present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands prorogued to Monday the Twenty seventh day of June next ensuing, We do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly, and the Legislative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on Monday the said Twenty seventh day of June;—And we being desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet our People of our said Province, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a New Provincial Parliament, and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our said Executive Council, we have this day given Orders for the issuing our Writs in due form, for calling a New Provincial Parliament in our said Province, which Writs are to bear teste on Monday the Twenty third day of this present month of May, and to be returnable on Saturday the second day of July next ensuing.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

To the Freeholders of the East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe.

WHEREAS his Majesty's Royal Proclamation hath been issued for the purpose of calling together a Legislative Council and House of Assembly for the Province of Upper Canada, and whereas by a certain Act of this Province, passed in the forty eighth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act for the better representation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament, and to repeal part of an Act passed in the fortieth year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act for the more equal representation of the Commons of this Province, and for the better defining the qualification of Electors," it is declared and appointed, that the East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe shall be represented in the said House of Assembly by one Member; and whereas by a certain Instrument under the Sign Manual, and sealed with the Seal of his Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer of the East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe, and whereas by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of Upper Canada, by me received, I am thereby directed to cause one Knight, the most fit and discreet, to be freely and indifferently chosen to represent the said East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe in Assembly, by those who shall be present at the day of Election.

Now know ye, that by virtue of the said nomination and appointment, and in obedience to His Majesty's said Writ, I shall attend on Wednesday the fifteenth day of June next at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; and proceed to the Election of one Knight to represent the said East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe in the said House of Assembly, and hereof all Freeholders of the said East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe are to take notice and attend accordingly.

WM. ALLAN,
Returning Officer for the East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe.

York, 26th May, 1808.

London, April 4.

Captain Duncan, who for some time had a command in the Portuguese naval service, had the good fortune about the end of February, to escape on board the Russian squadron in the Tagus; from whence he further succeeded on getting on board a vessel of our blockading fleet and is now arrived in England. This officer remained on board the Russian squadron till the 13th ult; he of course had ample means of ascertaining the state of opinion, and disposition of the Russian officers there. Captain Duncan states, that they are anxious to leave that uncomfortable station, could they do it with safety.

The Russians has suffered greatly from the want of necessaries of all kinds. Junot had forbidden any supplies being sent them; nor had they been enabled for some time to procure from the stores of Portugal an ounce of fresh Provisions of any kind. In the mean while, the inhabitants of Lisbon were reduced to the necessity of making bread of pease, beans, and all the inferior sorts of grain, which, when mixed together were scarcely eatable; and even of this kind the supply was scanty.

Several councils had been held on board the Russian squadron, to consider the measures to be pursued at such an emergency. At one time it was proposed that the Russian fleet should put to sea, consisting of nine sail of the line and a frigate, and risk an engagement with the British; but on reflecting that every one of their ships were damaged in their masts the plan was abandoned as impracticable. Besides this, the crews, for want of proper nourishment, were in a very sickly state.

Glasgow, April 4.

We have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter received in Glasgow this morning.

"*London, April 1, 1808.*

"A letter is said to have been received by a merchant in this place, from his brother, an officer under Sir R. Strachan and, if genuine, confirms the following facts.

"That Sir Richard Strachan with 8 sail, attacked the Rochefort and Carthagona squadrons, consisting of 12 sail of the line, in Palmas bay, Majorca; that he took or destroyed nine sail at the expence of his own life, two captains, and 1800 killed and wounded.—One of our ships blew up, and one was sunk by the batteries."

April 8.

In the House of Lords, on the 6th of April, Lord Grenville gave notice, that he should upon an early day after the recess, perhaps between the 5th and 10th of May, move to address his Majesty to revoke the late orders in council.

The English have established themselves in the island of Lesina, on the coast of Dalmatia, which the Russians occupied several months during their last war with France; it is thought to have been taken possession of for some temporary purposes, & with an inconsiderable force.

Notwithstanding the pressure of war, and the daily encreasing difficulties to which the commerce of England is exposed, the financial prosperity of the country is represented as keeping pace with the exertions which she is compelled to make; the surplus of the consolidated fund, for the year ending the 5th of April, amounted to 4 millions and a half sterling, exceeding by one million that of the year preceding.

The English squadrons continue here the exclusive dominion of the Archipelago seizing not only Turkish vessels, but such as may have entered a Turkish port. On the 8th of January the Dardanelles and the ports of Egypt were officially proclaimed in a state of close blockade, in the name of admiral Collingwood, with an offer to grant passports to all vessels sailing to and from Malta. This proceeding has reduced the commerce of the Levant to a state of absolute stagnation.

New-York, May, 14.

Capt. Lovett, of the ship Connecticut, who arrived here last evening in 36 days from St. Lucar, informs "that the Prince of Peace was beheaded on the 5th of April, and had been exposed in public loaded with chains—the houses of all his officers were destroyed—Prince Ferdinand was crowned king—and the arrival of Bonaparte was hourly expected at Madrid with 50,000 troops—& that the siege of Gibraltar was no more spoken of."

This is just what we expected the moment we heard that Bonaparte was about to march an army into Spain. And it is just what that poor unfortuntae Prince and every other deserves, that will lend his influence in assisting Bonaparte to overturn the whole world, and destroy every vestige of liberty.—*Ev. Post.*

An Act to extend the benefits of an Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act for the more easy barring of Dower," and to repeal certain parts of the same.

Passed 16th March, 1808.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the thirty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act for the more easy barring of Dower," no provision is made to entitle any person, not residing in this Province, and who may be entitled to dower of any lands or tenements situate therein, to release her right and title to the same. Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful to and for any person within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any of his Majesty's Colonies or Plantations, or within the United States of America, entitled to dower of any lands or tenements within this Province, by any deed, executed either alone or jointly with other persons, to release all her right and title to the same, and such release shall be as valid and effectual to bar the person so executing the same, of her dower of such lands and tenements, as if a fine had been levied thereof.

II. *Provided nevertheless*, That no such release so executed shall have any force or effect to bar the person so entitled to dower, unless such person shall come before the mayor or chief magistrate of some city, borough or town corporate in the said United Kingdom, or before the chief judge or any other judge of the supreme court of the said colony, plantation, or state, or before the mayor or chief magistrate of any city, borough or town corporate, within the same, and shall have been examined by the said mayor or chief magistrate, chief judge or judge, touching her consent to be barred of dower in the premises in the said deed of release mentioned, and unless she shall give her consent thereto, and it shall appear to the said mayor, chief magistrate, chief judge or judge, that such consent is free and voluntary, and not the effect of any coercion on the part of the husband or any other person, and unless the said mayor, chief magistrate, chief judge or judge, shall certify the same by endorsement on the said deed.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That for the purpose of verifying the said certificate, when the same shall be granted as aforesaid, by the mayor or chief magistrate of any city, borough or town corporate, within the said United Kingdom, or within any of the said colonies, plantations or states, the common seal of such city, borough or town corporate, or the seal of office of such mayor or other chief magistrate, shall be affixed thereto; and that when such certificate shall be granted by the chief judge or judge of the supreme court of any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations, or of any of the United States of America, the same shall be verified by the seal of the person administering the government of such colony, plantation or state.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of the abovementioned act, entitled "an act for the more easy barring of dower," as relates to the registering of the certificate, required by the said act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

An Act for the better Representation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament, and to repeal part of an act passed in the fortieth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act for the more equal representation of the Commons of this Province, and for the better defining the qualification of Electors."

Passed 16th March, 1808.

WHEREAS it is necessary to encrease the representation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament; Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That so much of an act passed in the fortieth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act for the more equal representation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament, and for the better defining the qualification of Electors," as relates to the number of members to represent the Commons of this Province in the House of Assembly, shall be repealed, and the same is hereby repealed accordingly.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the end of the present parliament, the representation of the Commons of this Province in the House of Assembly, shall be in manner following, that is to say, That the county of Prescot shall be represented by one member; that the county of Glengary shall be represented by two members; that the counties of Stormont and Russell shall be represented by one member; that the counties of Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac and Prince Edward, except the township of Ameliasburgh, be each represented by one member; that the incorporated counties of Lenox and Addington, be together represented by two members; that the county of Hastings, and the township of Ameliasburgh, in the county of Prince Edward, be represented by one member; that the counties of Northumberland and Durham shall together be represented by one member; the east riding of the county of York and the county of Simcoe by one member; that the west riding of the county of York shall be represented by one member; that the first riding of the county of Lincoln and the county of Haldimand shall be represented by two members, in manner following, viz. the townships of Saltfleet, Ancaster, Barton, Glanford and Binbrook, with so much of the county of Haldimand as lies between Dundas Street and the Onondaga Village, (commonly called Bearsfoot) on the River Ouse, by one member, and the townships of Grimsby, Clinton, Gainsborough and Caistor, with so much of the county of Haldimand as lies between the Onondaga Village aforesaid and the mouth of the River Ouse, by one member; that the second riding of the county of Lincoln shall be represented by one member; that the third riding of the county of Lincoln shall be represented by one member; that the fourth riding of the county of Lincoln shall be represented by one member; that the counties of Oxford and Middlesex be together represented by one member; that the county of Norfolk shall be represented by one member; that the county of Kent shall be represented by one member; that the county of Essex shall be represented by 2 members.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no returning officer or officers who may be hereafter appointed, shall continue any election more than six days, but shall at the expiration of that time, close the poll, notwithstanding any law, usage or custom to the contrary.

YORK, JUNE 4, 1808.

Married lately at Niagara, Thos. B Gough, Esq. of this place, to Miss Margaret M'Bride of Niagara.

On the 29th ult. a young man by the name of David Lyndsmer was found dead on the new road leading to the Thames.—The Coroner's Inquest summoned for the purpose, brought in their verdict, "Died by the visitation of God"—It appeared he died in a fit, to which he was subject.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, dated March 31st, to a respectable Mercantile house in this city.

"I enclose you the late decrees, by which you will see that the late king has abdicated his throne, and his eldest son the prince of Asturias, has been proclaimed king of Spain, under the title of Ferdinand the Seventh. The prince of Peace the High Admiral and Chief of the Court has been arrested and imprisoned, and his goods confiscated. Twenty-seven thousand French troops entered Madrid on the 25th, and Bonaparte was expected in person on the 27th. He has announced his determation to take possession of Cadiz and preserve it from the English."

JOHN MURCHISON

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced the TAYLORING BUSINESS at the House of Mr. Hont;—he flatters himself that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profession at one of the first Shops in Montreal, will enable him to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to favor him with their commands.—York, 31st May, 1808.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Subscriber has employed an experienced workman, and will in the course of about three weeks undertake the BAKING BUSINESS in its various branches, at the House formerly belonging to Mr. John Mc. Dougall, where they may be regularly supplied with Bread, Cakes, &c. &c.—He has likewise now on hand Beer for sale, and hopes by attention to his business to merit a share of the public patronage.

York, 31 June, 1808. JORDAN POST, Junr.

NOTICE.

SIX Hundred Cords of Fire Wood are wanted for the use of this Post, to be delivered into the Wood Yard by the 1st November next. Such person or persons inclined to contract for the same or part thereof, will give in their proposals in writing, on or before the 1st June, to GEO. CROOKSHANK,

Commissary's Office, York, 10th May, 1808. } Commissary.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed administrator to the estate of the late Benjamin Gilbert, of York, innkeeper, requests all persons indebted to the said estate forthwith to pay their accounts, and all persons having claims thereupon are required to present them properly authenticated within three months.

York, 15th April. THOS. HAMILTON.

YORK: PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 4.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 887.] SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1808. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Upper Canada.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our well beloved and faithful the Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of the Houfe of Aſſembly of our ſaid Province, called and chofen to our preſent Provincial Parliament of our ſaid Province, and to all our loving Subjects to whoſe theſe preſents may come——GREETING:

WHEREAS we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, to diſſolve this preſent Provincial Parliament of our ſaid Province, which now ſtands prorogued to Monday the Twenty ſeventh day of June next enſuing, We do for that and publiſh this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby diſſolve the ſaid Provincial Parliament accordingly, and the Legiſlative Councellors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Aſſembly, are diſcharged from their meeting and attendance on Monday the ſaid Twenty-ſeventh day of June;—And we being deſirous and reſolved as ſoon as may be, to meet our People of our ſaid Province, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known our Royal Will and Pleaſure to call a new Provincial Parliament, and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our ſaid Executive Council, we have this day given Orders for the iſſuing our Writs in due form, for calling a New Provincial Parliament in our ſaid Province, which Writs are to bear Teſte on Monday the Twenty third day of this preſent month of May, and to be returnable on Saturday the ſecond day of July next enſuing.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed.— Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-firſt day of May, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

To the Freeholders of the Eaſt Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe.

WHEREAS his Majeſty's Royal Proclamation hath been iſſued for the purpoſe of calling together a Legiſlative Council and Houſe of Aſſembly for the Province of Upper Canada, and whereas by a certain Act of the Province, paſſed in the forty eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an Act for the better repreſentation of the Commons of the Province in Parliament, and to repeal part of an Act paſſed in the fortieth year of the preſent Majeſty's reign, entitled "an Act for the more equal repreſentation of the Commons of this Province, and for the better defining the qualification of Electors," it is declared and appointed, that the Eaſt Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe ſhall be repreſented in the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly by one Member; and whereas by a certain Inſtrument under the Sign Manual, and ſealed with the Seal of his Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor, I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer of the Eaſt Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe, and whereas by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of Upper Canada, by me received, I am thereby directed to cauſe one Knight, the moſt fit and diſcreet, to be freely and indifferently choſen to repreſent the ſaid Eaſt Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe in Aſſembly, by thoſe who ſhall be preſent at the day of Election.

Now know ye, that by virtue of the ſaid nomination and appointment, and in obedience to His Majeſty's ſaid Writ, I ſhall attend on Wedneſday the fifteenth day of June next at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, and proceed to the Election of one Knight to repreſent the ſaid Eaſt Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe in the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly, and hereof all Freeholders of the ſaid Eaſt Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe are to take notice and attend accordingly.

WM. ALLAN,
Returning Officer for the Eaſt Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe.

York, 26th May, 1808.

London, April 8.

The report of a naval engagement in the Mediterranean appears to have been an idle rumour.

From Copenhagen we learn that the Sound was compietely covered with ice at the beginning of March; and that at Elſineur, where the paſſage is narrow & the current more rapid, the maſſes of ice were ſeen collecting from day to day; ſo that if the froſt continued a week longer, it would be poſſible for foot ſoldiers to march over it into Sweden, where the public mind was ſaid to be in great fermentation.—At Elſineur active preparations were making to embark and tranſport the French army into Scania; and a flotilla was building to protect the movements of the navy and ſecure the tranſports from one iſland to another. In the mean while the king of Sweden (who is concentrating his army) has prohibited all communication between his kingdom and Denmark upon pain of death; and has ordered the flotilla of Abo to be burnt, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Ruſſians, whoſe operations are effectually ſeconded by the rigour of the ſeaſon.

The Porte is making the greateſt efforts to re-eſtabliſh the army of the grand Vizier, which during the winter had been conſiderably weakened. One hundred and fifty thouſand men from the Aſiatic provinces are to repair to it. Very ſevere firmans have been addreſſed to the Governors and envoys ſent to preſs the execution of the orders of the Grand Signior.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

The following intereſting particulars of the affairs of Spain, were received here in a letter from Alicant, arrived yeſterday by the Sally, dated 27th March. They are corroborated by ſimilar accounts from other quarters in Europe.—*Boſt. Gazette.*

"On the 17th inſt. the rumour being ſpread at Aranjuaz, that the king and royal family were making preparations to ſet out for Cadiz, there to embark on board the Engliſh ſquadron, it cauſed a great fermentation among the people. At 11 o'clock at night, about 40,000 peaſants from the neighborhood, made their appearance, ſurrounded the palace, and inſiſted on ſeeing their majeſties, who were of courſe under the neceſſity of ſhewing themſelves at the balcony. The Prince of Peace, who had already placed a great number of coaches and poſt horſes along the road, took this opportunity of telling their majeſties that their lives were in danger, and that no time muſt be loſt in making their eſcape. The Prince of Aſturias (who has always been an enemy to the Prince of Peace) found means of informing one of his guards of what was going forward, deſiring him to tell the reſt, that if they would protect him, he was reſolved not to quit the country, and even to jump out of the carriage, if taken away by force. Every thing being ready, orders were given to the *Gardes du Corps* to diſperſe the populace, and even to fire upon them; inſtead of which, theſe troops went to the palace of the Prince of Peace, forced his guard, and ſearched for him without ſucceſs. His wife was found, and treated with the greateſt reſpect, as being a couſin to the King. She was placed in a carriage, and drawn to the royal palace by the populace. In the meanwhile, Marquis Caballero, Miniſter of Gracia and Juſticia, took this opportunity of informing the King, that attempting to leave the country would be in vain; that his majeſty had nothing to fear from the French troops, (then at 11 leagues diſtance) and that the Prince of Peace was a traitor to his country and king. The Council of Caſtile was aſſembled, and their advice was unanimouſly to the ſame purpoſe. The king then iſſued a proclamation, withdrawing from the Prince of Peace the titles of generaliſſimo and high admiral; but this did not appeaſe the people, who continued to inſiſt on the Prince of Aſturias being declared king. At laſt, the king finding there was no other remedy, iſſued a ſecond proclamation on the 20th, by which he reſigns his crown to his ſon, who was accordingly proclaimed, to the great ſatisfaction of the whole nation. One of his firſt ſteps has been to confiſcate all the property which the Prince of Peace had uſurped from the nation, amounting to ſome hundred millions of dollars. *Theſe*

of the lands of the clergy, which have been selling for some years past) 22,500 vales reales of 600 dollars each have been found, and an immense quantity of gold. He is now arrested, and going to be tried: he had been hidden for near two days in a garret of his palace, but pressed by hunger and thirst, he declared himself to one of the guards, who immediately secured him. It is now discovered, that he had sent orders to the governor of Ceuta, to surrender to the English. It also appears certain that M. Valdes, commander of the squadron that sailed last month from Carthagena, had orders to go to Gibraltar and surrender himself, but he put into Mahon under pretext of an accident, and one Salcedo was immediately sent to supercede him, but it is expected he will not have arrived in time.

La Senora Josefa Tudo, mistress of the Prince of Peace, sat out for Cadiz the 15th, with all the money that was left in the Treasury; detachments of Hussars have been sent after her, but it is feared she is already on board of the English fleet. It seems the plan of this man was to take the Royal family over to Spanish America, make a peace with England, destroy the Prince of Asturias, (which was already attempted in October last) and get himself appointed Regent of that country, if not King. The French government had secret advice of this plot and sent in troops by all quarters, with the pretext of an attack against Algiers and Gibraltar, and it was too late when he discovered the real object of this visit. Whatever be his fate, it is not probable that the immense property he has in the Bank of London, will ever be recovered by the nation. All the people in exile by his orders, are recalled to Court. Florida Blanca is expected to be Prime Minister; the Duke of Infantado lately exiled by him, is appointed President of the Council and Colonel of the Spanish Guards: the Duke of Medinaceli and Count Fernan Nuez, are sent to compliment the French Emperor at Burgos and conduct him to Madrid; no blood has been spilt, but several houses of his partizans have been plundered and destroyed by the mob—amongst them, are those of Soler the Minister; Noriega, the Treasurer General; Sixto Espinosa, Cashier of the Consolidation; Truxillo, late Governor of Malaga, and brother in law to the Prince of Peace.——The King and Queen have asked to retire to Granada or St Lucar, but the Council has opposed it as being too near the coast; they are allowed to chuse between Guadalaxara and Arenas a small place in the center of Castile."

Extract of another letter.

Alicant March 27.

"On the 18th instant, at nine in the evening, an order arrived from the generalissimo the Prince of Peace, to the Spanish and Walloon guards and other troops stationed round and doing garrison service at Madrid, to march without delay to Aranjues, where they arrived the next morning to the number of ten thousand. A novelty of such a nature, and at such a time, induced a multitude of people to follow them, amongst which a report was diligently circulated, that their majesties and the prince of peace, intended to retire to Gibraltar, and from thence to America, as had been done by the Portuguese royal family. Impressed with this idea, the mob collected in the grand square before the palace, about 8 o'clock in the evening, crying *long live the king and kill the Traitor!* Cabellero, the first Secretary of State, immediately proceeded to the Royal apartment, where he found the King and Queen together much alarmed, while he was endeavoring to calm their apprehensions, the prince of Peace entered in apparent consternation, and entreated their majesties to disguise themselves immediately and escape, as the people meditated mischief against them. The secretary assured them that it was false;—that they expressed the greatest love and loyalty for his majesty's person, and only sought revenge on a traitor. And who is he? cried the Prince of Peace. You, said Cabellero.—The fool drew his sword and attempted to stab him; but the king interfering, the latter had time to retire, & to take with him the prince of Asturias, to beg protection of the guard de corps.—The 20th CHARLES IVth ABDICATED THE THRONE to his son, the Prince of Asturias WHO IS NOW PROCLAIMED AS FERDINAND the VIIth."

Extract of a letter from Alicant dated March 25.

"The post from Madrid brings advice of the ascention to the throne of Spain of Ferdinando VII. The King of Spain and his Queen, have retired to their palace at Pardo, a few miles to the northward of Madrid.—Charles has resigned in favor of his son, but it is not thought to be altogether voluntary: the Prince of Peace and his brother are in close confinement; their titles, honors, and incalculable property, return to the crown; they will have a public trial, & what need not be doubted, a public punishment. The joy of Spain is universal, and the people are perfectly tranquil."

Appointments by the new King.

The duke of Infantado to be governor of the Council, and colonel of the Spanish guards; Duke of St. Carlos, steward of the Palace; Cabellero, the former minister of Grace and Justice, is made grandee of Spain and president of the council of Orders; Jovillanus, minister of Justice and Grace; Aranza, the minister at Paris, is appointed Governor of the Council of Horunda; Count Florina Blanca, Deacon of the Council of State; the Archbishop of Toledo, Petriaria; General O'Farrell Director general of the artillery.

The noblemen accused of combining against the life of the king, a few months since, with the Prince of Asturias, have all been pardoned.

In some papers we find the new monarch of Spain denominated Emperor.

At Madrid the following houses were destroyed, the occupants of which were attached to the Prince of Peace.

The house of Don Diego Godoy, brother to the Prince; of Lieutenant general Branchiforti, cousin to do. of Duros the Prince's confessor; of Marquina, lord Mayor; of Norwega, Treasurer general; of Espinova and Condava, loan officers; and of Soler, minister of the Council of Horunda.

ROYAL DECREE.—*EDICT.*

By an order of his majesty communicated this evening by the most excellent senior Marquis Cabellero, to the most illustrious Senior president pro tempore of the Council, it is intimated to the latter, our lord the King has been pleased to authorize the Prince of Asturias to institute a prosecution according to law, against Don Manuel Gody, now a prisoner.—And the Council being informed of this circumstance has decreed that the order of his majesty be announced to the public together with another, in which it appears that the property and effects in the houses which the said Don manuel Gody inhabited, belong to his majesty; in order that the inhabitants of this city rely on his justice, and that of the Cou may be tranquil, as is expected their loyalty;—and that all person retire to their houses immediately; under no pretence may the well kn fidelity and submission of the inhabi of this place be rendered doubtful this supreme Tribunal obliged to different measures.

(A true Copy)
D. BARTHOLME MUNO
Madrid, 19th March, 1808.

House of Stuart.—It is announced a late London publication, that the pu will shortly be gratified by the publica of all that was finished, of the late Fox's work, the manuscript of wh has been purchased at the unprecede ed price of 4,500l. sterling. It appe to have been Mr. Fox's design to unfo the causes which led to the Revolu and the final overthrow of the House Stuart, by a detailed history of there of James the Second; and to give, introduction, such view of the per immediately preceding, as might be ceffary to illustrate and to account many of the events he would have record. The manuscript that he has comprises the introduction here spo of, (which contains much interest matter relative to the plots, and the neral state of parties, in the reign Charles the Second) and two chap of the History of James the Second tending from his accession to the exc tion of the Duke of Monmouth.

These are all in a finished state. T work will form one volume in quar it will be accompanied by a preface in the pen of Mr. Fox's noble relati Lord Holland, and an appendix, co sisting of a considerable number of v curious and important state papers, co nected with the period of the history. *N. Y. Spe*

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 22, in front of Lake H coe, the property of James Cr Roch.—It is unnecessary to say a thing in its praise, as it will speak for itself.—Proposals to be received by t Printers hereof, & by the proprietor Chippawa.—May 4, 1808.

JOHN MURCHISON

RESPECTFULLY informs the Pu lic and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that has commenced the TAYLORING BUSINESS a House of Mr Hunt;—he flatters himself that the pu may be has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profes one of the first Shops in Montreal, will enable him to rit the approbation of those who may be pleased to favo with their commands.—York, 31st May, 1808.

THE Public are hereby informed th the Subscriber has employed an experienced wor and will in the course of about three weeks unde BAKING BUSINESS in its various branches, at the formerly belonging to Mr. John Mc. Dougall, where may be regularly supplied with Bread, Cakes, &c. &c. has likewise now on hand Beer for sale, and hopes by tion to his business to merit a share of the public patro York, 31st June, 1808. JORDAN POST.

THE subscriber being duly appointed minsitrator to the estate of the late Jo min Gilbert, of York, innkeeper, requests persons indebted to the said estate for p to pay their accounts, and all persons hav claims thereupon are required to present properly authenticated within three m York, 15th April. THOS. HAMILTO

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, sole executrix of the l will and testament of the late Paul Mo an, baker and innkeeper of York, requests persons indebted to the estate to make imm diate payments, and all who have clai thereupon to exhibit them without fail time. She returns her sincere thanks to t public for past favors, and requests a continu ance, as she will continue to carry on the baking business and keep a house of enter tainment. JANE MARIAN.

York, 2nd April.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The York Gazette.

VOL. XVIII. SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1808. No. 5.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our faithful Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York on the second day of July next, to be commenced and held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:

WHEREAS for certain arduous and urgent affairs, Us the state and defence of our said Province, convening our said Assembly at the day and place aforesaid to be held: We have ordained you by our separate Writs at the Town and on the day aforesaid, to be present for the purpose therein mentioned. *Nevertheless*, for certain causes and considerations Us thereunto especially moving our said Assembly at and upon the said second day of July next, We have thought proper to prorogue, so that you nor any of you, on the said second day of July next at our said Town to appear are to be, held or constrained, for We do will, that you and each of you, be as to us in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding and by the tenor of these presents, firmly enjoining you and every of you and all others in this behalf interested, that on the ninth day of August next at our said Town of York, personally, you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in our said Assembly by the common counsel of our said Province, by the favor of God may be ordained.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 14th June, 1808.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen, in the several Districts of this Province, to be Commissioners for carrying into execution the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "an Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province to defray the expence of amending and repairing the public highways and roads, laying out and opening new roads, and building bridges in the several districts thereof," according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act:

Eastern District.

The Revd. John Strachan, Clerk, Samuel Sherwood and —— M'Donell, Esquires.

District of Johnstown.

Thomas Fraser, Solomon Jones, and Peter Drummond, Esquires.

Midland District.

The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Alexander Fisher and John Cummings, Esquires.

District of Newcastle.

Robert Baldwin, Alexander Fletcher and Elias Jones, Esquires.

Home District.

Samuel Smith, William Graham and Richard Beasley, Esquires.

District of Niagara.

Joseph Edwards, Richard Hatt and Samuel Street, Junr. Esquires.

District of London.

Daniel Springer, John Teigh and Thomas Welsh, Esquires.

Western District.

John M'Gregor, Robert Richardson and Alexander Duff, Esquires.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor.
WM. HALTON, Secy.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 14th June, 1808.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen, in the respective Districts of this Province, to be Commissioners for carrying into execution the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act to continue an Act passed in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act to afford relief to those persons "who may be entitled to claim lands in "this Province as Heirs or Devisees of "the Nominees of the Crown, in cases "where no Patent hath issued for such "Land," for the better procuring of evidence to be laid before the other Commissioners, at their sittings at York, appointed under and by virtue of that Act:

Eastern District—John L. Farrand, Esq.
District of Johnstown—Hamilton Walker, Esq.
Midland District—Allan M'Lean, Esq.
District of Newcastle—Thomas Ward, Esq.
Home District—Thomas Ridout, Esq.
District of Niagara—Ralfe Clench, Esq.
District of London—Richard Wm. Deake, Esq.
Western District—James Allen, Esq.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor,
WM. HALTON, Secy.

BOSTON, May 30.

Latest from Spain.—We have been obligingly favored, by our correspondent in Salem, with the interesting intelligence that follows:

"This day, (May 28th) arrived the schooner Jenny, capt. Hussam, 30 days from Bilboa.—The Prince of Peace had not been beheaded, as has been reported Every thing appeared to be quietly settled under the new King of Spain.—The Johanna was orginally bound to Bilboa but had her regitter endorsed by the Englishman. She however proceeded for her port, and was taken by a Spanish boat within sight of it. No condemnation of American vessels had taken place in Spain under the blockading decrees. The Court of Admiralty at Madrid cleared vessels and cargo. The brig Betsey, Hooper, of Boston, was waiting trial

NORFOLK, May 20.

Dispatches.—A letter from Washington says, that dispatches from Mr. Armstrong have been received, which state that Napoleon has given the United States a limited time to declare for or against him, after which, if they do not do one or the other, he will decide for them. That dispatches have been received we know, but how their contents have transpired we know not. The letter we allude to is from a respectable source. Bonaparte is a most unconscionable fellow, or he would be satisfied with our non-intercourse and embargo laws.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

French Fleet.—Captain Winn, from Marseilles and Gibraltar informs, that two days before he failed from Gibraltar, a British sloop of war arrived there express, and informed, that she had left a frigate watching the motions of a fleet of 17 French and Spanish ships of the line off Minoraca, where it was supposed they were bound to join 4 or 5 Spanish ships of the line, laying at that island, from whence it was conjectured, they would pass out of the Straits. An express was dispatched from Gibraltar to inform the British fleet off Cadiz, as it was expected the combined fleet meant to relieve the French and Spanish ships at Cadiz, where there were 13 sail of the line all ready for sea. Captain W. further informs, that a part of Bonaparte's army were arrived at a town about 5 or 6 miles of Gibraltar, and it was expected that he would shortly commence the siege of that place, when the inhabitants must soon submit to him—the British have mined the Isthmus, leading into Spain, for the purpose of givin' the French a hoist into the air.

FROM THE N. Y. E. POST.

"*HORRIBLE! MOST HORRIBLE!*"

My blood boils as I pen this article, and my hand trembles beneath the contending emotions of shame and indignation.

Take first the following narration as it is copied from the Coffee-House Books at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 27.

"Arrived last evening, Spanish schr. Salvadore, 12 days from Havana, passengers, Capt. Chalmers, who went out supercargo of the schr. Lovely Lucy, Knowles, bound from this port to Savannah. Capt. C. informs, that the 22d of April, off Cape Romain, they were captured by the French privateer schr. Superior, who put a prize master and 8 men on board, and ordered her to Sumana. They immediately ordered all the crew below—threatening to put us all in irons if we did not remain there. On the evening of the same day experienced a very severe gale from the westward; the Frenchmen lowered all sail and attempted to scud her under bare poles, but through the ignorance or mismanagement of the one at the helm, she broached to, capsized and filled; they then cut away the masts, and she lighted, but neglecting to free them from the shrouds before cutting, she thumped several holes through her sides. The gale continuing with increased violence, in that situation she remained 3 days, when the decks burst asunder.

"Capt. Chalmers, Mr. Wm. Campbell (a passenger) and 8 negro sailors, were fortunate enough to get on that part of the deck that floated; *the others were all drowned.* They remained on that part of the deck four days, at the mercy of the waves, without provisions or water. On the 28th, one of the negroes died, part of whose body they eat. On the 29th, they were providentially picked up by the brig Nancies from Norfolk bound to Havana. Mr. Campbell died on board the brig the evening of the day they were picked up."

After this atrocious act of piracy and murder, after this outrage upon the sovereignty as a nation, the Frenchman fearlessly pursued his original destination, sailed up the Delaware, and entered the port of Philadelphia, where he refitted his privateer, and then applied to the collector of the port, being one in whom the President has confidence, and obtained not merely a clearance, but the following permit.

"*Port of Philadelphia, May 18, 1808.*—*Permit* Captain Brevard to laden on board the armed French schooner, 15 bbls. biscuit—2 casks red wine—50 bbls. flour—4 quintals rice—10 bbls. beef—6 do. codfish—15 do. pork—4 do. cheese—4 do. peas—40 gallons vinegar—2 hhds. French brandy—4 kegs hogs lard—2 do. butter—4 quintals onions—3 jars beef a la-mode—1 do. pickled pork—2 do. fresh butter—2 baskets sweet oil—2 boxes gin—65 lb. codfish—50 lb. sugar—10 gallons brandy—12 dozen porter—6 hams—24 lb. sausages—18 lb. pepper—24 dozen eggs.—BEING FREE ACCORDING TO LAW."

It is added in the Philadelphia papers that she also took away a large sum of money—report says 60,000 dollars.

EXTRAORDINARY.

Very like a WHALE.—We find the following *queer* article in the New-Brunswick Royal Gazette of the 22d of Feb. last:—

ST. JOHNS, (N. B.) *Feb.* 22.

Arrived here on Friday morning from St. Andrews, the Packet Speedy, Capt. Johnston, with five passengers, viz. Mr. and Mrs. Price, and Mr. M'Kenzie, of this city, Mr. M'Master, of St. Andrews, and Mr. Hostuck, an English Gentleman. Captain J. informs that on Wednesday evening the 7th inst. the wind being ahead and appearance of a snow storm, he came to an anchor in Blis' harbor; that at three o'clock on Thursday morning they were surprised by a violent agitation of the vessel.—Captain J. can convey but a faint idea of his astonishment on observing the vessel going through the water at the rate of 16 knots per hour, there being only a light wind from the S. E. and when a few minutes previously, she was safely riding at anchor. The mystery was unravelled on his observing a huge Whale that seemed to have entangled himself in the cable, and it was probable the vessel would be dragged ashore, being already removed from her anchorage three miles, and in a dangerous situation, the water running in at the hawser-holes, Captain J. deemed it prudent to cut the cable, from which the Whale immediately disengaged himself.—Captain J. can only account for this most astonishing circumstance by the supposition that the Whale was near the vessel in pursuit of Herrings, and as the tide was setting in, and the wind from S. E. the cable being slack under foot he must have coiled it round his body and drawn it tight by endeavoring to extricate himself.

We state this remarkable circumstance on the authority of the respectable evidences which accompanied the detail.

We certify that the circumstances cited above are facts.

James Price, Daniel M'Master, John M'Kenzie, Richard Hostuck.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica.

April, 24.

Rum, contrary to your expectation in consequence of the Embargo falling below its last year's value, has advanced to 3/9 and 4/. per gallon, large shipments being made to Europe. Flour is 24 a 30 dlls. per bbl. Lumber nominally high—but of these we look for large supplies from Canada and Nova Scotia.

YORK, JUNE 25, 1808.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, left this place on the 13th inst. on a visit to Sandwich, &c. We are very sorry that he did not as he originally destined, proceed by Lake Huron, according to his amiable intention and view of promoting the first interests of this Province.

NOTICE.

THE person who took last summer from this Office, a Gazetteer, the property of Mr. John Bennett, it hereby required to return it.

PERSONS indebted to this Office for the News-Paper, under last year's regulation, are requested to make payment.

JOHN CAMERON.
JOHN BENNETT.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife Margaret has eloped from my bed and board, without any just cause or reason; this is therefore to caution any person or persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, and any one harboring her shall be prosecuted according to Law.

PETER ZEITZ.

York, 18th June, 1808.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 15th June, 1808.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
To Wit. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this Diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tueſday the Twelfth day of July now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, and Bailiffs, are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform thoſe things which by reaſon of their reſpective offices, ſhall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff

THE Subſcriber having obtained a letter of Adminiſtration relative to the Eſtate of the late Bernard Cary, formerly of Yonge Street, hereby forwarns all perſons from purchaſing three notes of hand given by him to D'Arcy Boulton, Eſq. Junr. in favor of ſaid Bernard Cary's Eſtate, or either of them, amounting to £16: 10s, Halifax Currency each, with intereſt thereon, as he will not pay them, having to render an account to the Eſtate.

All perſons indebted to the abovementioned Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate may be indebted are requeſted to preſent their accounts for examination to

JONATHAN HALE.

14th June, 1808.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 22, in front of Lake Simcoe, the property of James Odell Roch.—It is unneceſſary to ſay any thing in its praiſe, as it will ſpeak for itſelf.—Propoſals to be received by the Printers hereof, & by the proprietor at Queenſton.—May 4, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, ſole executrix of the laſt will and teſtament of the late Paul Marian, baker and innkeeper of York, requeſts all perſons indebted to the eſtate to make immediate payments, and all who have claims thereupon to exhibit them without loſs of time. She returns her ſincere thanks to the public for paſt favors, and requeſts a continuance, as ſhe will continue to carry on the baking buſineſs and keep a houſe of entertainment.

JANE MARIAN.

York, 22d April.

THE ſubſcriber being duly appointed adminiſtrator to the eſtate of the late Benjamin Gilbert, of York, innkeeper, requeſts all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate forthwith to pay their accounts, and all perſons having claims thereupon are required to preſent them properly authenticated within three months.

York, 15th April. THOS. HAMILTON.

JOHN MURCHISON

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced the TAYLORING BUSINESS at the Houſe of Mr Hautz—he flatters himſelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeſſion at one of the firſt Shops in Montreal, will enable him to merit the approbation of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.—York, 31ſt May, 1808.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Subſcriber has employed an experienced workman, and will in the courſe of about three weeks undertake the BAKING BUSINESS in its various branches, at the Houſe formerly belonging to Mr. John Mc. Dougall, where they may be regularly ſupplied with Bread, Cakes, &c. &c.—He has likewiſe now on hand Beer for ſale, and hopes by attention to his buſineſs to merit a ſhare of the public patronage.

York, 3d June, 1808. JORDAN POST, Senr.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
1, 3 & 12, 13, 23 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - - 5th do.—360 acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 2d concer
22 - - - 7th do.
4 - - - 8th do.
4 - - - 10 do.—650 Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do. "
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 20—500 in King.
17 - - - 3d
14 - - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 13th June, 1809.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townſhend, with a ſtream of Water running through the ſame; the Land is of good quality, will be ſold on reaſonable terms, and an indiſputable title given. Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 5th September, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the firſt Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, taining 300 Acres, with a good Log houſe & upwards of 40 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Conceſſion and Nos. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Don runs through theſe lands, abounding with Mill ſeats; Lots No. 23 in the third Conceſſion and No. 19 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fifth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict.—Lot No. 32 and eaſt half of Lot No. 12 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Hamilton and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Conceſſion of Elmſley and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Ballard, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indiſputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

WANTED to Purchaſe at this Office,

Clean Linen & cotton Rags.

Printed by Cameron and Bennett Printers to the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The York Gazette.

VOL. XVIII. SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1808. No. 7.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our faithful Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Aſſembly at our Town of York on the ſecond day of July next, to be commenced and held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:

WHEREAS for certain arduous and urgent affairs, Us the ſtate and defence of our ſaid Province, convening our ſaid Aſſembly at the day and place aforeſaid to be held; WE have ordained you by our ſeparate Writs at the Town and on the day aforeſaid, to be preſent for the purpoſe therein mentioned. *Nevertheleſs*, for certain cauſes and conſiderations Us thereunto eſpecially moving our ſaid Aſſembly at and upon the ſaid ſecond day of July next, We have thought proper to prorogue, ſo that you nor any of you, on the ſaid ſecond day of July next at our ſaid Town to appear are to be held or conſtrained, for We do will, that you and each of you, be as to us in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding and by the tenor of theſe preſents, firmly enjoining you and every of you and all others in this behalf intereſted, that on the ninth day of Auguſt next at our ſaid Town of York, perſonally, you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act and conclude upon thoſe things which in our ſaid Aſſembly by the common council of our ſaid Province, by the favor of God may be ordained.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 14th June, 1808.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the following Gentlemen, in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, to be Commiſſioners for carrying into execution the proviſions of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the forty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the "funds applicable to the uſes of this Province to defray the expence of amending and repairing the public highways and roads, laying out and opening new roads, and building bridges in the ſeveral diſtricts thereof," according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Act:

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

The Revd. John Strachan, Clerk, Samuel Sherwood and —M'Donell, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

Thomas Fraſer, Solomon Jones, and Peter Drummond, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.

The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Alexander Fiſher and John Cummings, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.

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Joſeph Edwards, Richard Hatt and Samuel Street, Senr. Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.

Daniel Springer, John Yeigh and Thomas Weiſh, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.

John M'Gregor, Robert Richardſon and Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor.

WM. HALTON, Secy.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 14th June, 1808.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the following Gentlemen, in the reſpective Diſtricts of this Province, to be Commiſſioners for carrying into execution the proviſions of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the forty eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an Act to continue an Act paſſed in the forty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an Act to afford relief to thoſe perſons "who may be entitled to claim lands in "this Province as Heirs or Deviſees of "the Nominees of the Crown, in caſes "where no Patent hath iſſued for ſuch "Land," for the better procuring of evidence to be laid before the other Commiſſioners, at their ſittings at York, appointed under and by virtue of that Act:

Eaſtern Diſtrict—John L. Farrand, Eſq.
Diſtrict of Johnſtown—Hamilton Walker, Eſq.
Midland Diſtrict—Allan M'Lean, Eſq.
Diſtrict of Newcaſtle—Thomas Ward, Eſq.
Home Diſtrict—Thomas Ridout, Eſq.
Diſtrict of Niagara—Ralfe Clench, Eſq.
Diſtrict of London—Richard Wm. Deaſe, Eſq.
Weſtern Diſtrict—James Allen, Eſq.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor,
WM. HALTON, Secy.

LONDON, April 1.

A letter is ſaid to have been received by a merchant in this place, from his brother, an officer under Sir Richard Strachan, and, if genuine, confirms the following fact:

That Sir R. Strachan, with 8 ſail, attacked the Rochefort and Carthagena ſquadrons, conſiſting of 12 ſail of the line, in Palms Bay, Majorca: that he took and deſtroyed 9 ſail, at the expence of his own life, 2 captains and 1800 killed and wounded. One of our ſhips blew up, and one was ſunk by the batteries.

April 10

The convoy for Canada ſailed from Portſmouth on the 26th April, and when joined by the ſhips from Torbay, Plymouth, and Cork, was expected to conſiſt of nearly 100 ſail which is ſaid to be treble the number that has ſailed for that quarter at one time for many years.

Admiral Duckworth arrived at Plymouth on the 19th April, after having touched in the Weſt-Indies, Cheſapeake, Halifax, and the Weſtern Iſlands in queſt of the Rochefort ſquadron, *which he could not find,*

April 15. From the captain of a veſſel which arrived yeſterday from Holland, we hear that 25,000 troops have found their way into the iſland of Zealand, French and Daniſh.

Ireland is ſtill diſturbed by ſome local inſurrections, unconnected however, with any queſtions of general politics, and ariſing ſolely out of local oppreſſion.

From London Papers to April 25th, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiſer, by the ſhip Liverpool Packet.

London, April 20.

By the Gottenburgh mail ſome letters have been received from Dantzic, which ſtate, that an American veſſel had arrived there, whoſe papers certified her to have come from New York. She was in conſequence permitted to land her cargo, which ſold at a very high price. From the examination of the crew, however, it was found that the veſſel came laſt from Liverpool. On this diſcovery, the conſul who ſanctioned the clearance was ſent to the gallies, and the whole amount of the cargo was obliged to be delivered up to the French commander and general Rapp.

The military part of the expedition now preparing, conſiſts principally of the troops which lately returned from the Mediterranean under Sir John Moore. It is ſuppoſed to be deſtined for Sweden. Sir James Saumarez after receiving his laſt inſtructions, left town yeſterday morning, to proceed with his ſquadron to the Baltic.

We have reaſon to believe, that a part of the military force in the Mediterranean, under the command of general Spencer, is deſtined for the protection of Sardinia, upon which iſland the enemy have for ſome time meditated an attack.

Letters in town from Madrid, mention that the Prince of Peace had diſappeared, and no one knew whither he had gone.—The private letters from Spain contain in general very little intelligence. Such is the terror excited by the preſence of a French army in that country, that the writers ſeem afraid to deſcribe the events that are paſſing around them, or to expreſs any political opinion.

A letter from Sweden ſays, "the important fortreſs of Sweaberg, in Finland, was attacked by a force of 10,000 Ruſſians, who after an obſtinate conteſt of two days, were completely repulſed, leaving 1500 men killed and wounded on the field.

April 21.

Advices from Holland to the 17th inſtant, were received yeſterday. They mention a report of the failure of an attack made by the Britiſh on Coriu, but ſtate no particulars. We do not underſtand that any attempt was likely to be made to get poſſeſſion of the Seven Iſlands, but in concert with the people, who are reprelented as impatient to relieve themſelves from the domination of France! and we therefore attach but little credit to the above rumour.

A gentleman arrived yeſterday from Amſterdam, (on his way to America,) which place he left a few days ago, ſtates that, that place now ſuffers the greateſt commercial diſtreſs; many warehouſes and ſhops are entirely ſhut up; and a general outcry prevails againſt the war. He further ſtates, that the report of our intending to make Spaniſh America independent, had cauſed the greateſt apprehenſion in the French Government; that its fears for the ſucceſs of ſuch a meaſure, though ſtudiouſly concealed, were yet obvious; and that Bonaparte was determined to uſe every effort to hurry North-America into a war with England, that he may be able to embody the numerous French now in the United States, into an army for invading Mexico, in conjunction with the Americans, whence he could afterwards ſend troops into the different parts of South-America. Juſt as the laſt courier came away from Stockholm, which was the day after the mail ſet out, a communication was received by the telegraph acroſs the Gulph, that the fortreſs of Sweaberg had been attacked by the Ruſſians, but that they were driven back with great ſlaughter. This was known at Gottenburgh at the ſailing of the laſt packet. A private letter mentions the facts, though not more circumſtantially.

As long as this fortreſs remains in the hands of the Swedes, Finland is not loſt. It is here the King means to land his army as ſoon as the ice is gone. The garriſon of Sweaberg conſiſts of 7000 men, under the command of the old and experienced general Cronſtedt. The fortreſs is proviſioned for four months, owing to the foreſight of Baron Stedingk, the Swediſh Ambaſſador at St. Peterſburgh, who found means to acquaint the commandant of the approaching danger. This brave general has aſſured the King, that he ſhall defend it if attacked by the whole Ruſſian army.

To ſhew the zeal of the Swedes in the honorable conflict in which they are engaged, we need but mention two facts:—The ſailors having been ordered to attend at the offices in the reſpective diſtricts, where they are regiſtered, the wiſh of the King was communicated to them by old naval officers, when without aſking what their pay would be, they all volunteered to a man. The navy was thus completed in a fortnight.

The levy of all young men from 13 to 25 years, conſtituted no leſs than 280,000 men, ſince many who were above 25 under rated their age, and others inliſted on their right to ſerve their country. This number being far more than is wanted, or the country could well ſupport, the King has been obliged to publiſh a proclamation, ſtating how many, and no more, each diſtrict ſhall furniſh; and alſo thoſe who are of account to be enrolled, ſuch as ſtudents at the univerſities, burghers and mechanics.

Theſe volunteers, are now training in all parts of the country, and ſuch is the public ſpirit, that many attend the drill who are not ſuffered to enliſt.

April 22.

It is ſaid that there are nine ſail of the line ready for ſea in Flufhing harbor.

By ſome of our cruizers from off the coaſt of France, we learn that within the laſt fortnight, two more ſail of the line have been added to a ſtrong force aſſembled in the outer harbor of Breſt, which ſeems in a complete condition for ſea, and ready for a ſtart the firſt fair wind, or any ſuch as may oblige our blockading fleet to quit its ſtation.

It is ſaid that the French, ſince they have been prevented, from importing colonial produce, have diſcovered a ſubſtitute for *ceffee*, in the roots of *endive*, or what is more generally called *dandelion*.

April 23.

The moſt active preparations are making to fit out the expedition deſtined for the aſſiſtance of Sweden. The whole force will probably exceed 20,000 men. Orders have been given for the horſe tranſportation to proceed from the river to Ramſgate, there to take the horſe and men on board, the number of tranſports thus ordered will be ſufficient for four thouſand cavalry.—Part of the troops will, we underſtand, embark at Harwich. They comprize 4000 of the German Legion. The 4th, 28th, 52d, 79th, 32d, and 95th, Britiſh regiments, have already received orders for this ſervice. Two brigades of artillery, with a proportionate number of drivers, will accompany the expedition.

The naval ſtrength of the expedition conſiſts of ſeveral ſail of the line, ſeveral frigates, gun-brigs, and ſome boats of a particular conſtruction built for the enterprize. The whole will be under the command of Admiral Keats and Sir James Saumarez.

Government, it is now aſſerted, believe that the ſquadron ſeen on the 7th of March, by the Mullet ſchooner, was Sir John Duckworths, and not an enemy's ſquadron; otherwiſe it is preſumed, it muſt have fallen into the hands of Sir John.

Bonaparte has publiſhed an Imperial decree, organizing a ſyſtem of education for the whole Empire. By this decree, which comprifes 144 articles, and extends to a great length, all the ſchools, academies, and colleges of France, are connected together under the title of "The Univerſity," and from this inſtitution public education of every deſcription is to emanate.

Bonaparte has preſented to Prince Kurakin a ſnuff box with his portrait ſet in diamonds, valued at 40,000l. for the ſhare the Prince took in the Treaty of Tilſit.

BOSTON, May 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Galen capt. Hinckley, which arrived here ſince our laſt, brought London accounts down to the 19th April; but no very intereſting events had occurred.

The attention of Europe appeared attracted towards Sweden. Guſtavus Adolphus, with a ſpirit bordering upon temerity, was putting his enemies at defiance; expoſing their conduct, and making ſerious preparations to reſiſt not only the threatened invader from Zealand, but to meet the coloſſus of the north, on the frontier of his Sweediſh dominions. Nothing had occurred in that quarter. The Swediſh bulletins repreſent the Sweediſh army as having preſerved its reputation for valor and diſcipline, in all the rencontres which have taken place. The regular army had been increaſed and a levy *en maſſe*, of the young men of the Kingdom, had been ordered. This, it was calculated, would produce 150,000 men. No troops had been furniſhed by England to aid the Swedes; but large ſupplies of money, arms, and ſtores, had been received. The Engliſh ſquadron under Hood, with five ſail of Swediſh men of war, had ſailed for the Sound and the Belts. No French or other troops had paſſed the Belt into Zealand; but a conſiderable body of Daniſh ſeamen had paſſed into Holſtein, to be marched into France. Pruſſia and Auſtria had alſo declared war againſt Sweden.

From France we gather nothing of moment. The Emperor Napoleon appeared to be amuſing himſelf in manufacturing Princes Dukes, Barons, Counts, Chevaliers, and other articles of the kind—leaving it to his Chiefs, with their "Dogs of War," to execute his pleaſure in Spain, Portugal, Rome, and the Ottoman Empire.

On American affairs many ſpeculations were daily launched in the Britiſh papers. But in the debates in Parliament the miniſtry continued to hold the moſt pacific language towards the United States; at the ſame time, very few if any indications were apparent of an intention to revoke the late orders in council; yet it was expected that relations of amity between the two nations would be preſerved.

The paſſion in Great Britain for continental conqueſt ons appeared wholly to have ſubſided. The commerce of the country ſtill retains its aſcendency ; convoys to & from various quarters of the Globe, being continually arriving or ſailing ; the credit of the government never ſtood higher ; and the King enjoyed the unbounded confidence of his ſubjects. No extraordinary preſſure of want had been experienced ; and the nation and government, confident in their reſources and ability to maintain their naval ſuperiority on the ocean, appeared reſolved to let France and her vaſſals at defiance : to encounter them in all elements ; and if they like the reſt of Europe, are doomed to fall, to fall in the laſt ditch.

At the laſt dates, great diſtreſs was experienced in Portugal from ſcarcity of proviſions. General Junot had made application to the Britiſh Admiral off Liſbon, to permit ſupplies to enter, and the admiral had diſpatched a cutter to England for inſtructions on the ſubject.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

Rumor.—We have ſeen a gentleman from Waſhington, who left that place on Thurſday laſt. He informs that the rumor of the day, was that Bonaparte had given us ſixty days to decide either for or againſt him—that an extra meeting of Congreſs would be called—that every exertion was making to place our naval force in the beſt repair—that war was expected to take place between America and France—and that the Embargo was to be continued until England revoked her Decrees.

June 14.

War in Miniature.—On the 2d inſt. a detachment of militia of about 150 men, from Rutland County, under the command of Major Charles K. Williams, paſſed through Middlebury on their way to the frontiers of Vermont. The governor has alſo ordered out a detachment of militia from Middlebury county on the ſame expedition, to march on the 13th inſt.

Madrid, Feb. 8.

An article in our Gazette ſtates, that though there are 11 Engliſh ſhips of war lying in the roads before Cadiz, a fleet of 50 tranſports, under the eſcort of ſome armed ſhips, had lately ſailed for St. Lucar. The Spaniſh fleet at Cadiz had received orders to join the French ſquadron lying here, and both had taken in proviſions for three months, and were ready to ſail at the firſt notice.

Banks of the Danube, March 8.

In Servia, arrangements are made which ſeem to indicate that foreign troops are expected in the country. According to a letter from Bucharеſt, the Ruſſian troops in Bender and Choczim, make all neceſſary preparations for a new campaign.

Banks of the Maine, March 18.

In purſuance of an order iſſued by the Aulic council of war, eleven regiments of Croats and Prandours, are now aſſembling to form a cordon on the Turkiſh frontiers;—this cordon is to conſiſt of 70,000 men, and to be commanded by the Arch-Duke Ferdinand, brother to the Empreſs.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby reſpectfully informed, that on account of the advanced price of Flour, the price of Bread in future will be raiſed to 1/3 N. Y. Cy. per Loaf.

JANE MARIAN.

York, 26th June, 1808.

ELOPED from the ſubſcriber, Patty Ranſom, on the 19th January laſt ; this is therefore, to caution the Public againſt harboring or crediting her as my wife or on my account.

DAVID STILES.

York, July 1ſt. 1808.

THE Subſcriber being duly appointed a BROKER & AUCTIONEER in this the Public that whoever may be pleaſed to favor him with their Cuſtom in that line may depend on punctual attention and early returns being made by

THOS. HAMILTON.

2d July, 1808

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife Margaret has eloped from my bed and board, without any juſt cauſe or reaſon; this is therefore to caution any perſon or perſons againſt harboring or truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, and any one harboring her ſhall be proſecuted according to Law.

PETER ZEITZ.

York, 18th June, 1808.

Sheriff's Office,

York, 15th June, 1808.

Home Diſtrict, To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this Diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tueſday the Twelfth day of July now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, and Bailiffs, are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform thoſe things which by reaſon of their reſpective offices, ſhall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

WANTED to Purchaſe at this Office,

Clean linen & cotton Rags.

Printed by Cameron and Bennett Printers to the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The York Gazette.

VOL. XVIII. SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1808. No. 8.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faith ul Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our faithful Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Aſſembly at our Town of York on the ſecond day of July next, to be commenced and held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING :

WHEREAS for certain arduous and urgent affairs, Us the ſtate and defence of our ſaid Province, convening our ſaid Aſſembly at the day and place aforeſaid to be held : We have ordained you by our ſeparate Writs at the Town and on the day aforeſaid, to be preſent for the purpoſe therein mentioned. *Nevertheleſs*, for certain cauſes and conſiderations Us thereunto eſpecially moving our ſaid Aſſembly at and upon the ſaid ſecond day of July next, We have thought proper to prorogue, ſo that you nor any of you, on the ſaid ſecond day of July next at our ſaid Town to appear are to be held or conſtrained, for We do will, that you and each of you, be as to us in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding and by the tenor of theſe preſents, firmly enjoining you and every of you and all others in this behalf intereſted, that on the ninth day of Auguſt next at our ſaid Town of York, perſonally, you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act and conclude upon thoſe things which in our ſaid Aſſembly by the common council of our ſaid Province, by the favor of God may be ordained.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,

York, 14th June, 1808.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the following Gentlemen, in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, to be Commiſſioners for carrying into execution the proviſions of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the forty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled, "an Act for granting to his Majeſ-"ty a certain ſum of money out of the "funds applicable to the uſes of this Pro-"vince to defray the expence of amend-"ing and repairing the public highways "and roads, laying out and opening new "roads, and building bridges in the ſeve-"ral diſtricts thereof," according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Act :

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

The Revd. John Strachan, Clerk, Samuel Sherwood and —M'Donell, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

Thomas Fraſer, Solomon Jones, and Peter Drummond, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.

The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Alexander Fiſher and John Cummings, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.

Robert Baldwin, Alexander Fletcher and Elias Jones, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.

Samuel Smith, William Graham and Richard Beaſley, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.

Joſeph Edwards, Richard Hatt and Samuel Street, Senr. Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.

Daniel Springer, John Yeigh and Thomas Welſh, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.

John M'Gregor, Robert Richardſon and Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor.

WM. HALTON, Secy.

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Eaſtern Diſtrict—John L. Farrand, Eſq.
Diſtrict of Johnſtown—Hamilton Walker, Eſq.
Midland Diſtrict—Allan M'Lean, Eſq.
Diſtrict of Newcaſtle—Thomas Ward, Eſq.
Home Diſtrict—Thomas Ridout, Eſq.
Diſtrict of Niagara—Ralfe Clench, Eſq.
Diſtrict of London—Richard Wm. Deaſe, Eſq.
Weſtern Diſtrict—James Allen, Eſq.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor,

WM. HALTON, Secy.

To the Officers on the Half Pay of the Britiſh American Forces, and the Gentlemen entitled to receive Military Allowances, reſiding in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

GENTLEMEN,

The advertiſement which appeared in the Quebec Gazette of Thurſday the 9th inſt. ſigned by the Deputy Paymaſter General in Canada, would announce to you the recent regulations that the Right Honorable, the Paymaſters General of his Majeſty's Forces, have been pleaſed to make reſpecting the mode of paying the Gentlemen placed on the Eſtabliſhment of Half Pay and Military Allowances in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, whereby you will perceive that from the 25th, of December laſt, the Half-Pay and Allowances will be paid at the Office of JOHN HALE, Eſq. Deputy Paymaſter General in Quebec, and that it will be neceſſary for you to appoint an agent here to receive it at that office.

Having the pleaſure, Gentlemen, of a perſonal acquaintance with many of you, and impreſſed with the idea of your entertaining a favorable opinion of me; I am purſuaded you will diſpenſe with the formality of a ſeparate addreſs to you on this occaſion in offering my ſervices as agent to tranſact your concerns here; it therefore only remains with me to ſay, that your intereſts will receive attention and punctuality from me: and to thoſe Gentlemen who may be ſtrangers to my perſon and character I have only to add, that whatever ſecurity may be required for the fulfillment of any truſt they may be pleaſed to repoſe in me, ſhall be given to the extent of their wiſhes, ſignified to me by themſelves, or through the channel of any of their friends.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
your very obt. & moſt
humble Servant.
P. LANGAN.

Quebec, 13th June, 1808.

LONDON, April 4.

The following were ſome of the reports current on Saturday:

"A letter from the commander of one of our ſhips of war, cruizing off the Tagus, dated the 13th of March, ſtates that a boat had come out from Lisbon, with intelligence that an action had taken place in the Mediterranean, in which the Britiſh obtained a decided victory. The particulars were not known at Liſbon, but the reſult had occaſioned extraordinary ſenſation there."

Another account in the following terms, was prevalent in moſt of the public offices:

The Confiance, capt. Yeo, on the 13th ult. picked up a boat at the mouth of the Tagus, in which an Engliſh gentleman, who had found shelter on board the Ruſſian ſquadron, and two other refugees, were making their eſcape to our fleet—they ſtated that accounts had reached Liſbon from Valentia and Alicant, with advice of a ſevere action in the Mediterranean, in which the Engliſh were victorious.

"The ſubſtance of the various accounts received by government through Holland, Portugal, &c. is, that Sir R. Strachan having about the 27th of Feb. been joined by the Windſor Caſtle, of 96 guns, the Leonidas and Nymph frigates, Redwing and Minorca ſloops, proceeded to Palmas Bay, in the iſland of Majorca, where the Spaniſh fleet was at anchor, under cover of a ſmall fort and a chain of batteries, which the enemy, apprized of the approach of our ſquadron, had haſtily conſtructed, and manned with a few ſoldiers from Majorca, and the peaſants of the country, Sir R. immediately led the attack in the Caeſar, followed by the Renown, and was ſo gallantly ſeconded by the other ſhips of his ſquadron, that the whole of the enemy were either taken or deſtoryed.

"As to the force of the enemy, and the number of our prizes, the accounts are contradictory, and ſome of them are irreconcilable to the advices previouſly received. The nature of our loſs is ſimilarly circumſtanced, but it appears to have been extenſive, and it is feared embraces ſome juſtly valued officers."

April 22.

Admiral Duckworth's Squadron.—Upon the ſubject of Sir John Duckworth's late cruiſe, the following is an intereſting extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the ſquadron, dated,

Cawſand Bay (Plymouth) April 18.

"Having run down the Bay of Biſcay and called off the Capes Ortegal and Finiſterre we arrived off Madeira, & found Sir Samuel Hoodſlying in Funchall roads where we remained for two days. On the morning of the 3d. of February, his Majeſty's ſhip Comus gave us intelligence of her having been chaſed two days before to the N. W. off Madeira, and it then become obvious that the deſtination of the French ſquadron was the Weſt Indies, for which we proceeded with all expedition, and made the Iſlands of St. Lucre and Martinique in 21 days.—Off the eaſt end of Martinique we ſaw ſix ſail of the line—we cleared for action & formed the line of battle, but on exchanging ſignals, we found friends inſtead of enemies—it was Sir Alexander Cochrane with his ſquadron, who was waiting to give that enemy a reception of which we were in chace, conceiving that he would take refuge in that port.—Finding his fleet was ſufficient to cope with them in thoſe ſeas, we paſſed all the windward Iſlands, and anchored on the 16th February in Baſterre roads, St. Kitts, where we remained only eighteen hours, juſt long enough to take in water, but no proviſions nor even linen waſhed.—We then proceeded to St. Domingo, where it was ſuppoſed the enemy had proceeded for the purpoſe of landing troops—but on our arrival we found no ſhips.

"After cruiſing in the Mona paſſage for 7 or 8 days, we made all diſpatch for the coaſt of America, and arrived off the Cheſapeake on the 11th of March. We communicated with the Statira frigate, and found that our ambaſſador, Mr. Roſe was at Waſhington for the laſt time, to determine whether it ſhould be peace or war with England. We ſhould have gone in, but the Yankees would not let us have a pilot, nor ſupply us with water or proviſions, which forced us to be content to live upon half our uſual allowance;—they would not give us a ſingle pint of water or a cabbage ſtock. We left the Eurydice, to bring us intelligence that might occur as to peace or war with America, and quitted the *hoſpitable* ſhores of America for the Weſtern iſlands, where we procured all we wanted, after a very long and very anxious cruiſe.—The governor of Flores (a Portugueſe) came off to us, but being unable to give us any information, the admiral thought it moſt expedient to proceed for England where we arrived this morning, after having been upwards of 3 months at ſea, and made a complete circuit of the Weſtern and Atlantic ocean, a journey of upwards of thirteen thouſand miles."

LIVERPOOL, April 27.

POLITICAL REVIEW.

Mr. Roſe has arrived in London from America; he came in the Statira frigate. A Cabinet council was held at the Foreign Office on Saturday laſt, to deliberate on the ſubject of his communication; we are ſorry the accounts from America are not very favorable to England. Although nothing has hitherto tranſpired which renders an amicable adjuſtment hopeleſs, yet certainly there exiſts good reaſons to fear that the negociations are attended with much difficulty. The American government ſeemed determined to abide by the demands which they have made of bringing all their complaints forward together, and are not diſpoſed to be ſatisfied with a mere apology and reparation for the affair of the Cheſapeake. The diſputed points between the countries involve queſtions of vital national importance; and, however inclined we may be to wiſh for a friendly termination of the differences, we ſee more reaſon to fear than to hope. But the refuſal of the American government to permit admiral Duckworth to water his ſquadron in the Cheſapeake, does not of itſelf render war more probable. It was underſtood when the laſt accounts came away that the embargo remained in full force, and that no relaxations of the meaſures which the American government had adopted was to take place till an anſwer had been received to the diſpatches tranſmitted to Europe. Mr. Erſkine remains in America.—We underſtand that the report of an inſurrection in the Weſtern Country, and of a revolution in the Floridas, under the direction of the French General Moreau, are without foundation.

At this period

army consists of brave, strong and healthy men, inhabitants of the country, who are full of courage; and the nation at large are ready to venture every thing for the defence of their country.

The English ships of war which were at Gottenburgh, are now in the Belt and Sound, and an army of 10,000 men is assembled betwixt Helsingburgh and Melmo, so that there now appears little reason to apprehend invasion on that side.

All intercourse with the continent of Europe is considered as at an end. No doubt is entertained that Koningsberg and Memel will be garrisoned by French troops, for the better carrying into execution the plans of the Continental Despot.

The account of the capture of the vessels by the Hortense and Harmoine French frigates, was brought to Liverpool by the captain of the Jean, who was on board one of the frigates for about nine weeks, and escaped from Brest, with four others in an open boat, on the first inst. and landed at Mevagisay. Ten sail of the line, four frigates, and two were in the harbor of Brest; seven

Ate Kisthwa, Crow Moon.—3d, Tripple Kisthwa, Sugar making Moon.—4th, Kularhquetoma Kisthwa, Frog Moon.—5th, Matehipelatha Kisthwa, First Summer Moon.—6th, Watepakantha Kisthwa, Trees in full Leaf Moon.—7th, Onichemlini Kisthwa, Strawberry Moon.—8th, Metequahemini Kisthwa, Mulberry Moon.—9th, Minie Kisthwa, Blackberry Moon.—10th, Pouch Ramawie Kisthwa, Plumb Moon.—11th, Asimne Kisthwa, Papaw Moon.—12th, Riawie Kisthwa, Long Moon.—13th Wassitha Kisthwa, Variable Moon.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 15th June, 1808.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
to Wit. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Seffions of the Peace for this Diftrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuefday the Twelfth day of July now next enfuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conftables, Conftables, and Bailiffs, are defired to take notice, and that they be then and there prefent, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform thofe things which by reafon of their refpective offices, fhall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby refpectfully informed, that on account of the advanced price of Flour, the price of Bread in future will be raifed to 1/3 N. Cy. per Loaf.

JANE MARIAN.

York, 26th June, 1808.

ELOPED from the fubfcriber, Patry Ranfom, on the 19th January laft; this is therefore, to caution the Public againft harboring or crediting her as my wife or on my account.

DAVID STILES.

York, July 1ft, 1808.

THE Subfcriber being duly appointed as a BROKER & AUCTIONEER, informs the Public that whoever may be pleafed to favor him with their Cuftom in that line may depend on punctual attention and early returns being made by

THOs. HAMILTON.

2d July, 1808.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife Margaret has eloped from my bed and board, without any juft caufe or reafon; this is therefore to caution any perfon or perfons againft harboring or trufting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, and any one harboring her fhall be profecuted according to Law.

PETER ZEITZ.

York, 18th June, 1808.

To the King's Moft Excellent Majefty.

The York Gazette.

VOL. XVIII. SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1808. No. 9.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Counfellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our faithful Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Aflembly at our Town of York on the fecond day of July next, to be commenced and held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:

WHEREAS for certain arduous and urgent affairs, Us the ftate and defence of our faid Province, convening our faid Aflembly at the day and place aforefaid to be held: We have ordained you by our feparate Writs at the Town and on the day aforefaid, to be prefent for the purpofe therein mentioned. *Nevertheleft,* for certain caufes and confiderations Us thereunto efpecially moving our faid Aflembly at and upon the faid fecond day of July next, We have thought proper to prorogue, fo that you nor any of you, on the faid fecond day of July next at our faid Town to appear are to be held or conftrained, for We do will, that you and each of you, be as to us in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding and by the tenor of thefe prefents, firmly enjoining you and every of you and all others in this behalf intereffed, that on the ninth day of Auguft next at our faid Town of York, perfonally, you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act and conclude upon thofe things which in our faid Aflembly by the common council of our faid Province, by the favor of God may be ordained.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witnefs our truftly and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eiquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 14th June, 1808.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleafed to appoint the following Gentlemen, in the feveral Diftricts of this Province, to be Commiffioners for carrying into execution the provifions of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, paffed in the forty-eighth year of his Majefty's reign, entitled, "an Act for granting to his Majefty a certain fum of money out of the "funds applicable to the ufes of this Province to defray the expence of amending and repairing the public highways "and roads, laying out and opening new "roads, and building bridges in the feveral diftricts thereof," according to the true intent and meaning of the faid Act:

Eaftern Diftrict.

The Revd. John Strachan, Clerk, Samuel Sherwood and —M'Donell, Efquires.

Diftrict of Johnftown.

Thomas Fraler, Solomon Jones, and Peter Drummond, Efquires.

Midland Diftrict.

The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Alexander Filher and John Cummings, Efquires.

Diftrict of Newcaftle.

Robert Baldwin, Alexander Fletcher and Elias Jones, Efquires.

Home Diftrict.

Samuel Smith, William Graham and Richard Beafley, Efquires.

Diftrict of Niagara.

Joseph Edwards, Richard Hatt and Samuel Street, Senr. Efquires.

Diftrict of London.

Daniel Springer, John Yeigh and Thomas Welfh, Efquires.

Weftern Diftrict.

John M'Gregor, Robert Richardfon and Alexander Duff, Efquires.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor.
WM. HALTON, Secy.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 14th June, 1808.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleafed to appoint the following Gentlemen, in the refpective Diftricts of this Province, to be Commiffioners for carrying into execution the provifions of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, paffed in the forty-eighth year of his Majefty's reign, entitled "an Act "to continue an Act paffed in the forty-"fifth year of his Majefty's reign, entitled "an Act to afford relief to thofe perfons "who may be entitled to claim lands in "this Province as Heirs or Deviſees of "the Nominees of the Crown, in cafes "where no Patent hath iſſued for ſuch "Land," for the better procuring of evidence to be laid before the other Commiſſioners, at their ſittings at York, appointed under and by virtue of that Act;

Eastern District—John L. Farrand, Esq.
District of Johnstown—Hamilton Walker, Esq.
Midland District—Allan M'Lean, Esq.
District of Newcastle—Thomas Ward, Esq.
Home District—Thomas Ridout, Esq.
District of Niagara—Ralfe Clench, Esq.
District of London—Richard Wm. Deafe, Esq.
Western District—James Allen, Esq.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor,

WM. HALTON, Secy.

To the Officers on the Half-Pay of the British American Forces, and the Gentlemen entitled to receive Military Allowances, refiding in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

GENTLEMEN,

The advertisement which appeared in the Quebec Gazette of Thursday the 9th inst. signed by the Deputy Paymaster General in Canada, would announce to you the recent regulations that the Right Honorable, the Paymasters General of his Majesty's Forces, have been pleased to make respecting the mode of paying the Gentlemen placed on the Establishment of Half Pay and Military Allowances in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, whereby you will perceive that from the 25th of December last, the Half-Pay and Allowances will be paid at the Office of JOHN HALE, Esq. Deputy Paymaster General in Quebec, and that it will be neceffary for you to appoint an agent here to receive it at that office.

Having the pleafure, Gentlemen, of a perfonal acquaintance with many of you, and impreffed with the idea of your entertaining a favorable opinion of me; I am purfuaded you will difpenfe with the formality of a feparate addrefs to you on this occafion in offering my fervices as agent to tranfact your concerns here; it therefore only remains with me to fay, that your intereffs will receive attention and punctuality from me: and to thofe Gentlemen who may be ftrangers to my perfon and character I have only to add, that whatever fecurity may be required for the fulfillment of any truft they may be pleafed to repofe in me, fhall be given to the extent of their wifhes, fignified to me by themfelves, or through the channel of any of their friends.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
your very obt. & moft
humble Servant,
P. LANGAN.

Quebec, 13th June, 1808.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Officers on Half-Pay in Upper and Lower Canada.

Gentlemen,

ALTHOUGH I have not the honor of being perfonally known to many of you, I am notwithftanding emboldened to take this method of addreffing you, and tendering you my fervices, as your Agent here, for receiving your Half Pay, or other Allowance from Government, agreeably to Mr. Hale's advertifement in the Quebec Gazette. I flatter myfelf that after 18 years experience which I have had in bufinefs, and not unfrequently of this kind, I fhall be found qualified to difcharge the truft with promptitude, fidelity, and the ftricteft attention to your accommodation and intereffs.—At fame time any fecurity (in Quebec) that may be required for the faithful performance of my Engagements, is ready to be granted, and thofe defirous of more particular information with regard to my Character and Punctuality, are requefted to enquire of the EDITOR, who is authorized to refer them to refpectable teftimonies in York.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moft obedient,
devoted humble Servant
JOHN MUNRO.

Quebec, 17th June, 1808.

From the London Gazette of April 19.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, April 19.

Copy of a letter from captain Parker, of his Majefty's fhip Stately, to Vice-Admiral Ruffell, dated off Zealand Oddé, March, 25, 1808.

His Majefty's fhip Stately,
Off Zealand Oddé,
25th March, 1808.

Sir,—It is with much fatisfaction I have the honor to acquaint you with the capture and deftruction of the Danifh fhip of the line Prince Chriftian Frederick, of feventy four guns.—Proceeding towards the Great Belt, in company with his Majefty's fhip Naffau, at 2 P. M. on the 22d inft. we obferved a ftrange fail, and the fignal being made to chace at 5 P. M. Greenall, on the coaft of Jutland, bearing N. W. by N. diftant 10 miles, we difcovered that it was an enemy; and at 6 P. M. Capt. Campbell in the Naffau, got up with the enemy, and commenced the action, and in a few minutes after the Stately clofed; a running fight was now maintained for a confiderable time, the enemy fighting with great obftinacy, until we fucceeded in getting very near and gave fome clofe broadfides, on which he ftruck about half paft nine P. M. At this moment the fhips were within two cables length of the fhore of Zealand; and before my firft Lieutenant, who took poffeffion of the Danifh fhip, could cut away her anchor, fhe grounded. Fortunately this fhip and the Naffau, brought up near to her. During the remaining part of the night we were employed in taking out the prifoners; and at daylight of the 23d it was found impoffible to get the captured fhip afloat, the wind blowing ftrong on the fhore, and that, therefore the only courfe I could follow was to deftroy her.—The neceffity for doing this, and for placing our own fhips out of danger, foon became apparent, as the Danes were preparing their artillery on the coaft, and as our fhips were at anchor only two cables length from the beach, they would have done us great injury. After removing the prifoners and wounded, in doing which we experienced much difficulty from the wind blowing ftrong, a good deal of fea running, the enemy's fhip was fet on fire in the evening of the 23d, & in a fhort time blew up.—I am happy to fay our lofs has been fmall. It is trifling indeed when compared with the enemy, where the flaughter was great, he having fifty-five killed and eighty-eight wounded. We have, however, received confiderable damage in our maffs and rigging. The Prince Frederick was a very fine fhip, copper bolted, commanded by captain Jayfon, with a complement of fix hundred and twenty men, and had five hundred and feventy fix on board.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) GEO. PARKER.
To Vice-Admiral Ruffell, &c. &c.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Fleetwood Pellew, of his Majefty's fhip Psyche, ftating the capture of the Dutch corvette fhip Scipio, of 24 guns, in Samarang Bay, in the Iland of Java, on the 31ft Auguft laft, together with the Dutch armed brig Ceres, of 12 guns, and a large merchant fhip under their convoy from Batavia, as inferted in the Courier of Monday laft.

London, May 3.

A number of Ships of war by Portugal we underftand had been ordered to be built immediately; war was declared againft South America; and fixteen millions of Spanifh dollars were sequeftered belonging to Spain.

When Bonaparte was at Bordeaux, the merchants prefented a petition to him, praying him to relax the feverity of Decrees againft this country, for unlefs he did, they muft be involved in the greateft diftrefs. Bonaparte peremptorily refufed, adding, "that what he had hitherto done, was nothing to what he meant to do."

WHITEHALL, May 7.

The King has appointed the Right Honorable Henry Baron Mulgrave, Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart, Vice Admiral of the White Squadron of His Majefty's Fleet; William Johnftone Hope, and Robert Ward, Efqrs. the Right Honorable Henry John Vifcount Palmerfton, James Buller, Efq. and William Dornett, Efq. Rear Admiral of the Red fquadron of his Majefty's fleet, to be his Majefty's Commiffioners.

Gottenburgh, April 22.

An Engliſh man of war has brought in here fix brigs, three galliots and one floop, laden with corn and proviſions—which were taken at Flatstraud, where they lay under protection of the fortreſs.—Four more veſſels which refuſed to go were ſet on fire—all Daniſh ſhips.

A ſhort detail of the engagement near Stromſtadt, on the 27th of April laſt, between 28 Norway coaſting veſſels, four Swediſh gun-boats and one mortar-boat. At half paſt 5 o'clock in the morning the ſaid Norway flotilla appeared, mounting guns from 6 to 24 pounders.—Four of our gun boats and one mortar boat rowed to meet them about half the way, half a gun ſhot from the town.

The engagement was began by our gun-boats, and continued under an inceſſant ſhower of balls, for the ſpace of one hour and forty minutes; it terminated ſo that our boats gave the laſt fire.

In the preſence of the ſpectators, two of the enemy's veſſels ſunk, with men and every thing on board. Three of them they towed away, and one was miſſing which doubtleſs has been ſunk.

This engagement is beyond credibility to thoſe who were not ſpectators of it, and poſterity will conſider the account romantic.

On our ſide there were four killed and 2 men ſo much wounded that they died ſhortly after—ſeven were ſlightly wounded.

May 1.

Several letters from Carlſcrona and Calmar received here to day, ſtate, that the French and Ruſſians to the number of 10,000 men, have invaded the iſland of Gothland.—They came over, it is ſaid, in a line of battle ſhip and ſeveral frigates, ſuppoſed to be the Ruſſians from Memel and Liebau; 4000 men were landed on the 22d ult. and 6000 on the 24th.—Such are the contents of theſe letters but we do not give them full credit.

May 2.—Yeſterday arrived under Convoy of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Kite, ten ſail of tranſports, laden with military ſtores, ammunition, &c. for the uſe of the Swediſh government. By accounts from Stromſtadt we learn that a ſharp action took place within ſight of that town, between 28 Daniſh gun boats and a ſmall flotilla conſiſting of only 4 Swediſh ones and a mortar, which continued for four hours, in which time two of the Danes were ſunk and one blown up; the reſt made their eſcape; during the action four 24 pound ſhots entered the town of Stromſtadt without doing much damage. Our accounts from Finland are not very pleaſing; it is ſaid the Swediſh army have ſuffered very ſeverely in an action near Brackenſtadt, and have loſt a great number of men and officers;—amongſt the latter, Gen. Hoovenhjelm, who was wounded and made priſoner.

In Norway, General Armfeldt had driven the enemy across the Glommen, and ſtormed and taken one or two forts near Lier, which is not far from Chriſtiana, and was purſuing his advantages.

NEW YORK, June 24.

Lateſt from Europe.—Since copying from the morning papers the articles in the preceding columns, the Editor of the Commercial Advertiſer has been favored with the "Cork Mercantile Chronicle" to the fourteenth of May, containing London dates to the 10th.

The official reports from the Swediſh army are of conſiderable importance; but to Americans, the moſt intereſting information, furniſhed by this arrival, is that which relates to the manner in which our national ſhip & our national meſſengers were received in France, and to the conference between Gen. Armſtrong and the French Miniſter.

It appears that the Otage, on her arrival at l'Orient, was ſeized, by the French Government, on the ground that ſhe had been ſpoken by a Britiſh cruizer off that Port—that Mr. Lewis the meſſenger to France, was detained four days at l'Orient before he was permitted to proceed with his diſpatches for our Miniſter at Paris—that Mr. Nourſe, the

Meſſenger to England, was, although ſick, compelled to remain a week on board the Ofage, and then confined—(and ſome of the papers ſtate, *under a ſtrong guard*) to the town of l'Orient—that General Armſtroog, having demanded of France the abandonment of the French decrees ſo far as they related to the American Commerce, received a prompt and deciſive refuſal, accompanied with the inſolent declarations, "that the American Government was already in full poſſeſſion of the unalterable determination of France, who would not permit a neutral ſtate, and that, "unleſs the American ports ſhould be cloſed againſt Great Britain, until a maritime peace could be obtained, France and America muſt be conſidered as at War with each other" and that the Americans in France alarmed with the apprehenſion of an immediate rupture between the two nations, had petitioned, through our miniſter, for paſſports to return to the United States, which petition was peremptorily and obſtinately refuſed.

Theſe are all the facts which have yet tranſpired; and they are ſufficient to ſuggeſt to our readers a volume of comments.——We have room at preſent only for a ſingle remark—If the United States are to chooſe between war with France, and cloſing our ports againſt the commerce of any nation on earth *at the will* or *by the orders of Bonaparte*—whatever may be the language or the ſpirit of our rulers—WAR will be echoed by the people throughout every portion of our inſulted country.

Spaniſh News.—Mr. Peter Lander, of Salem, who came paſſenger in the ſchooner Hannah, which ſailed from Gibraltar the 10th of May, and arrived at Marblehead on Sunday laſt, furniſhes the following minute, which he received from capt. Joſeph Young, of the ſhip Native, which had arrived at Gibraltar from Malaga:—

"The Grand Duke of Berg was to be appointed Regent of Spain, in the abſence of the Royal Family at Bayonne, when a grand council was to be held on the ſubject of the Confederation of the Rhine. Six or ſeven hundred Frenchmen had been killed in the ſuburbs of Madrid. About 100,000 Spaniards were under arms in Valencia—the ſame in Catalonia—armed at their own expence; and there was a ſpirit of univerſal revolt from the French domination. Every ſubject of Spain appears reſolutely determined to oppoſe the French with their lives and fortunes."

Hoſtilities with Algiers.—Captain Thurlo, who arrived at Marblehead, on Sunday laſt, 39 days from Gibraltar, informs, that he ſaw a letter from Mr. Tear, American Conſul at Algiers to Mr. Gavino, at Gibraltar, dated about the 10th April, adviſing that the Algerine ſquadron of three frigates and ſeveral gun brigs were cruizing for Americans, and expreſs the opinion that hoſtilities were declared. Their pretence, when they ſailed, was that they were bound againſt the Tuniſians; but that their object was to capture American property ſufficient to amount to 200,000 dollars for each of the Algerines deſtroyed by the Americans, at the time of their late hoſtilities. Mr. Lear recommended that American veſſels in the Mediterranean, ſhould remain in port. Capt. Thurlo learnt by an Engliſh cruizing veſſel, that they had ſeen the Algerine ſquadron, and thinks they were cruizing between cape Spartel and Madeira. For Captain T's. ſhip news, ſee marine head.

South America.—A London paper of May 9, ſays,—"an expedition, we underſtand, deſtined for South America, is in a ſtate of forwardneſs. General Beresford, now at Madeira, has been ordered home in conſequence of his nomination to the ſecond in command. The Commander in Chief has not as yet been determined on, but it is thought Sir A. Wellesley is to receive this appointment.—In the preſent ſtate of Spain, the moſt favorable event may be expected from this expedition; and the removal of the government of Portugal to the Brazils, alſo affords additional invitations to government for the undertaking it. Our troops, we underſtand, are to act in conjunction with thoſe of the Prince Regent; and whether the ſubjugation of South America to the Engliſh, or Portugueſe government, or whether a political change merely is to be effected there, is a matter, we conceive, of perfect indifference; any alteration in the government of that extenſive country would open its trade to us & would be of the very firſt importance, particularly at the preſent period, when we are ſhut out from almoſt the entire of Europe."

From the Oracle of New York, June 25.

We have at length, received deciſive intelligence of our ſituation with France. Bonaparte's cuſtomary arrogance has been exerciſed to its utmoſt extent towards our reſident miniſter and meſſenger extraordinary. "*You muſt go to war with England—You muſt exclude them from your ports, or elſe I ſhall declare war againſt you.*" England is already in a great meaſure debarred from her cuſtomary priviledges on account of her own aggreſſions; but an Emperor, inflated with victory, and to gratify his ambitious views, *wills*, that we ſhould become an inſtrument, contrary to our inclination, in furthering his plans, or abide by the conſequences of his reſentment. His ultimatum is given, and we muſt chooſe an alternative; which we hope will not be derogatory to the dignity and character of a nation, to eſtabliſh whoſe independence, ſo great ſacrifices were made. We are on the eve of important events.—We have, however, another difficulty to encounter: The ſettlement of our difficulties with England. One year has elapſed ſince the inſult to our national flag and character was offered, and concurrent circumſtances would not admit a regular adjuſtment until the preſent period. A query naturally ariſes—what effect our preſent ſituation with France will have upon the pending negociation? Should a rupture take place with France, an alliance with England would conſequently take place; but whether Great Britain will make juſt compenſation for her aggreſſions upon our flag and commerce is yet left to conjecture.

YORK, JULY 16, 1808

Departed this life on Monday laſt, after a very ſhort illneſs, Mrs. HARRAWAY, late Houſe Keeper in the family of his Excellency Lieut. Govr. Gore.—Her remains were interred at the Garriſon.

Printed by Cameron and Bennett Printers to the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Alex McDonell Esq

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The York Gazette.

VOL. XVIII. SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1808. No 10.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our faithful Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Aſſembly at our Town of York on the ſecond day of July next, to be commenced and held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:

WHEREAS for certain arduous and urgent affairs, Us the ſtate and defence of our ſaid Province, convening our ſaid Aſſembly at the day and place aforeſaid to be held: WE have ordained you by our ſeperate Writs at the Town and on the day aforeſaid, to be preſent for the purpoſe therein mentioned. *Nevertheleſs*, for certain cauſes and conſiderations Us thereunto eſpecially moving our ſaid Aſſembly at and upon the ſaid ſecond day of July next, We have thought proper to prorogue, ſo that you nor any of you, on the ſaid ſecond day of July next at our ſaid Town to appear are to be held or conſtrained, for We do will, that you and each of you, be as to us in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding and by the tenor of theſe preſents, firmly enjoining you and every of you and all others in this behalf intereſted, that on the ninth day of Auguſt next at our ſaid Town of York, perſonally, you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act and conclude upon thoſe things which in our ſaid Aſſembly by the common council of our ſaid Province, by the favor of God may be ordained.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 14th June, 1808.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the following Gentlemen, in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, to be Commiſſioners for carrying into execution the proviſions of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the forty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled, "an Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the "funds applicable to the uſes of this Province to defray the expence of amending and repairing the public highways "and roads, laying out and opening new "roads, and building bridges in the ſeveral diſtricts thereof," according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Act:

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

The Revd. John Strachan, Clerk, Samuel Sherwood and —M'Donell, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

Thomas Frater, Solomon Jones, and Peter Drummond, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.

The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Alexander Fiſher and John Cummings, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.

Robert Baldwin, Alexander Fletcher and Elias Jones, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.

Samuel Smith, William Graham and Richard Beaſley, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.

Joſeph Edwards, Richard Hatt and Samuel Street, Senr. Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.

Daniel Springer, John Yeigh and Thomas Weliſh, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.

John M'Gregor, Robert Richardſon and Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor.

WM. HALTON, Secy.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 14th June, 1808.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the following Gentlemen, in the reſpective Diſtricts of this Province, to be Commiſſioners for carrying into execution the proviſions of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the forty eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an Act "to continue an Act paſſed in the forty-"fifth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an Act to afford relief to thoſe perſons "who may be entitled to claim lands in "this Province as Heirs or Deviſees of "the Nominees of the Crown, in caſes "where no Patent hath iſſued for ſuch "Land," for the better procuring of evidence to be laid before the other Commiſſioners, at their ſittings at York, appointed under and by virtue of that Act:

Eaſtern Diſtrict—John L. Farrand, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown—Hamilton Walker, Eſq.

Midland Diſtrict—Allan M'Lean, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle—Thomas Ward, Eſq.

Home Diſtrict—Thomas Ridout, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Niagara—Ralfe Clench, Eſq.

Diſtrict of London—Richard Wm. Deaſe, Eſq.

Weſtern Diſtrict—James Allen, Eſq.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor,

WM. HALTON, Secy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Officers on Half-Pay in Upper and Lower Canada.

Gentlemen,

ALTHOUGH I have not the honor of being perſonally known to many of you, I am notwithſtanding emboldened to take this method of addreſſing you, and tendering you my ſervices, as your Agent here, for receiving your Half Pay, or other Allowance from Government, agreeably to Mr. Hale's adverti ſement in the Quebec Gazette. I flatter myſelf that after 18 years experience which I have had in buſineſs, and not unfrequently of this kind, I ſhall be found qualified to diſcharge the truſt with promptitude, fidelity, and the ſtricteſt attention to your accommodation and intereſts.—At ſame time any ſecurity (in Quebec) that may be required for the faithful performance of my Engagements, is ready to be granted, and thoſe deſirous of more particular information with regard to my Character and Punctuality, are requeſted to enquire of the Editor, who is authorized to refer them to reſpectable teſtimonies in York.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient,
devoted humble Servant
JOHN MUNRO.

Quebec, 17th June, 1808.

LONDON, May 10.

The Ruſſian frigate is arrived with diſpatches from Admiral Purvis, whom ſhe left about a fortnight ſince. It is ſaid the news ſhe brings confirms the report of the combined Toulon and Rochefort ſquadrons having got ſafely back to Toulon. The Spartan frigate, Capt. Brenton, ſaw ten ſail of the enemy's ſhips on the 8th ult. off Sardinia, ſteering down the Mediterranean.

The expedition ſailed from Yarmouth yeſterday morning with a fair wind to the northward. It was a grand ſpectacle. The naval force conſiſts of 9 ſhips of the line 5 frigates, 9 ſloops and 15 gun brigs, with upwards of 200 ſail of tranſports with troops, 80 of which have horſes on board. Several gun boats accompany the expedition; they are made upon a new conſtruction—they draw only two feet water, and carry a long 18 pounder, and a carronade. It is conjectured they are to cover the landing of the troops.

The conferrences between Mr. Secretary Canning and Mr. Pinckney have for the preſent terminated; and this day Mr. Nourſe ſets out on his return to America with the reſult. Much diſcuſſion is underſtood to have ariſen upon the ſubject of the right to ſearching merchant ſhips; and it is ſcarcely neceſſary to obſerve, that the intereſt of Great Britain have not been compromiſed by any conceſſion of ours on this important point.

On the 7th inſt. an American veſſel arrived in Gueruſey, which left Rochefort on the night of the 30th ult. in conſequence of a private but poſitive communication, that an order had been received at the cuſtom houſe to embargo all American veſſels at Charante and the other French ports, and which would be carried into effect the following morning.

Late laſt night, a Portugueſe officer arrived at South Audley ſtreet with the long expected and joyful intelligence of the ſafe arrival of the Prince Regent of Portugal at Bahaia, on the 25th of January; and after remaining a month had ſailed for the Rio de Janeiro. His Royal Highneſs made ſeveral excurſions in the ſurrounding country, and was preſent at a great hunting party at Cachœira, about 45 leagues from Bahaia. The concourſe of people from the interior was incredible, and his royal highneſs, with his uſual affability, gave audience to every one.

It appears that the Principe-Real was ſeparated in a gale of wind from the reſt of the ſquadron, and it was not until the night of the 15th inſt. that ſhe was joined by the Bedford man-of war.

The remaining perſons of the Royal family had arrived at the Rio de Janeiro, with the reſt of the Portugueſe and Britiſh men of war, a few of which had entered Parnambuco in diſtreſs.

May 11. Some details have been received from Spain, which are highly intereſting, and ſtrongly mark the national feelings.

At Madrid in the Plaza Maya, 4,000 French troops were collected, with artillery mounted, and every other manifeſtation of hoſtile deſigns againſt the inhabitants. It is ſtated that this force was ſucceſsfully reſiſted by the populace, and that all ranks of perſons united, publicly proclaiming their indignation at the conduct of theſe intruders. When Murat expoſtulated with the people, he obſerved, that his countrymen appeared not to injure, but to protect the Spaniſh people as friends: he was told that weapons of war were not neceſſary for the intercourſe of friendſhip, and that the valor of the people was equal to their own protection.

In another place a large body of french troops are ſaid to have been diſarmed & deprived of their cannon; the people declaring that, if they came as friends they did not want cannon, and if as foes, it was proper for the Spaniards not to ſuffer them to have any.

A volunteer of Arragon is reported to have been affronted by three of the Mamalukes, two of whom he killed, & wounded the other, but was at length killed himſelf.

A man had been tried according to the ſhort ceremonies of martial law for a robbery, and had been found guilty.—He was to undergo military execution; the regiment was drawn up which was to inflict the puniſhment, and before he reached the ranks he was reſcued by the populace, who conducted him to the commander in chief, and loudly demanded his liberation and pardon. Murat thought fit to condeſcend to the wiſhes of the citizens, and the man was conveyed away amidſt loud acclamations.

The journey of the new king to Bayonne had produced an almoſt general diſſatisfaction, which was loudly expreſſed in the different places through which he paſſed—It is ſaid, that in one of his proclamations iſſued on his journey, he declared that but for the beſt aſſurances his roval perſon would beſafe, he would not have acquieſced in the invitation to go to Bayonne; and that in the courſe of four or five days he ſhall, with the aſſiſtance of his good brother and ally ſettle the affairs of Spain to the content and joy of his ſubjects.

NEW YORK June 30.

Late Intelligence.—Arrived this forenoon, a veſſel in ſeven days from Savannah with paſſengers from different places. They inform that it was the report at Gibraltar a few days previous to their ſailing, that there had been an engagement between the united Toulon and Rochefort Squadons, and the Engliſh Fleet, under the command of Lord Collingwood, in which the latter had gained a deciſive victory. No official intelligence had yet arrived, but the known ſituation of the French fleet, cloſely blockaded in the Iſland of Minorca, and all ſupplies cut off, rendered it probable, that being nearly or quite equal in force, they were induced to give the Engliſh battle. And the report's having come by the way of Spain gives it additional credit.

One of theſe Gentlemen further reports that ſhortly before ſailing, he had ſeen a letter from the American Conſul at Algiers to the Conſul at Gibraltar, which ſtates, that, notwithſtanding the late ſettlement of affairs between America and Algiers, the latter power were fitting out their cruizers with the utmoſt expedition. Their preciſe deſtination was not known, but from circumſtances, he apprehended they would act againſt American commerce, and ſtrongly recommended any American veſſels lying in the latter ports, who ſhould be then ready for ſea, to wait events. The Conſul at Tangiers likewiſe gave information that there was then an Algerine poliere lying in Tangier Bay bound on a cruize to the weſtward and that at his writing there were then more to the weſtward of the Straits. At the time, there were two Moorish frigates in the Mole of Gibraltar getting ready with great and the utmoſt diſpatch. He further ſtates there were ſupplies of ammunition and many warlike ſtores ſent to Morocco and the Barbary Powers by ſome foreign nation.

The emiſſaries of France having entered Morocco to endeavor to influence the Emperor, to join Napoleon againſt the Engliſh, exuled great exertions to be made by the latter power, to counteract theſe endeavors. The very exiſtence of their fleets in that quarter, depended ſolely on the friendſhip of thoſe ſtates, as every ſupply of freſh proviſions came entirely from them.

July 6.

Late from London—The ſhip Oſage, Duplex, arrived this morning in 43 days from Falmouth.—To the politeneſs of Mr. Howland, paſſenger, we are indebted for a file of London papers, to the 15th of May, from which we have made the moſt intereſting ſelections for the Commercial Advertiſer of this evening.

We perceive nothing in theſe papers relative to exiſting differences; but the general opinion in London was that America would preſerve peace with England and go to war with France.

It is ſaid that one of the Spaniſh provinces in South America has been ceded to Bonaparte.

Mr. Lewis, returned in the Oſage, and has brought diſpatches from Mr. Pinckney to our government.—Mr. Nourſe, having ſome Mercantile buſineſs to tranſact remains in England.

LONDON, May 12.

The Ship La Renomme is arrived from the Mediterranean with diſpatches, and at length all doubt about the Rochfort ſquadis removed. She brings an account, that on the 18th ult. 10 French ſhips of the line and ſome frigates were ſeen off the Iſland of Sardinia by the Spartan ſteering down the Mediterranean; and the Spaniſh ſquadron were at port Mahon, watched by the Imperieuſe.

This news is confirmed by the accounts brought by two veſſels which arrived yeſterday from a French port, and which bring letters and papers to the 30th ult. Theſe papers ſtate that Admiral Gantheume with 10 ſail of the line, 5 frigates and ſeveral brigs, arrived at Toulon on the 18th of April from the Adriatic. It is a very remarkable proof of the ſeamanſhip of the French, that they have been able to perform this circuit with ſuch ſucceſs. We do not find that the French papers contain any other information of importance.

May 13.

By a veſſel which arrived yeſterday from a French port, ſome intelligence has been received from France, particularly relating to the political tranſactions of Bonaparte. We have ſeen a copy of the Bayonne Decree—it ſtates in ſubſtance, as we before mentioned, that America having embargoed her ſhipping in order, as Bonaparte ſtates, to ſave her property from the Engliſh, he conceives it

necessary, with the same view, to order an embargo upon all American shipping in the ports of France. It prescribes further, that as any American vessels which may be found upon the seas after the 28th ult. must be supposed to have violated the American Embargo, or to be engaged in some illicit commerce, such vessels shall be captured and detained.—On the whole, though this decree may be, in truth, hostile to America, it does not manifest that sort of hostility which the American government can legitimately notice.

Nothing like confiscation is mentioned in this Decree. It is dated the 17th ult. Bonaparte was expected to arrive at Rochefort on the 15th instant, in order to review the port and fleet.—The writer of the letter which contains this intelligence, states his opinion which he rather insinuates to be pretty general in France, that Bonaparte has failed in the object of his journey to Bayonne. Certainly his return so soon to Rochefort would seem to warrant such an opinion. An account from Bordeaux, which states, that 40,000 men where expected there, on their route to reinforce the French army in Spain, appears still more to justify this opinion. For if the Spanish government were entirely subservient to the views of Bonaparte, what occasion for such a formidable French force in Spain? It is evident that he does not rely upon the subserviency of that government, or that he meditates something very like to provoke a great popular insurrection.

Another letter contains the extract of a letter from a French officer in Prussia. This officer states, that the great body of the force in that quarter are preparing to march towards Turkey, and he adds, that he has no doubt he, with his companions, will form a part of the army destined for the expedition to India.

PARIS, April 28.

From Algiers the following official report has been received:—

"The measures pursued by the Dey of Algiers towards the Europeans become every day more violent. The Dey having scarcely the government in his hands, not being assured of the fidelity of his troops, and even the confirmation of his office from the Grand Siegniot, his Sovereign not being arrived, and being involved in a bloody war with the Dey of Tunis, though he might, in spite of the difficulties of his situation, levy tribute upon all nations.

"On the 22d inst. he made a demand of the Swedish, Danish, and Dutch Consuls, that they should bring their presents; and he required of the Consul of America 18,000 double piasters, in order to indemnify him for the loss of nine Algerines taken in an American vessel. The Consul pretended that the crew of the vessel had thrown the men overboard, as they were on the point of being boarded by one of her cruizers.

"The Consul of Sweden immediately agreed to the present.

"On the 23d, the three Consuls of Sweden, Holland and America, were summoned to the Palace.

"The Consul of Holland said, he expected instructions from his government, and that he could not, till he received those instructions, make any present. On this the Dey caused it to be intimated to him, that unless he instantly, on the arrival of his messenger, receive his present, he should put his children into irons and send them to labour.

"The Consul of America had not yet received official tidings of the fact of which the Dey had complained, and thought he could not, without the order of his Government, pay the 18,000 piasters.

"The Dey answered him, that unless he should pay the sum in four days he should cast him in irons, or he must deliver to him nine Americans, whom he would hang up at the gate of Bab Azoon.

"Mr. Ulrich, Consul of Denmark, making representation of the state of his country, said, that the vessel which contained presents had been seized by the English and confiscated, and that the English Agent at Algiers himself would testify this: the Consul solicited time of the government; but the Dey paying no respect to the character of an Agent, speaking in the name of his master, caused him to be seized by the officers of justice in the midst of the Palace, and taken to prison, amidst the shouts of a barbarous populace.

"Those who could enter into this horrid prison saw this worthy man among the slaves in his official dress, and loaded with a chain of sixty pounds weight, which Mr. Ulrich bore with fortitude and courage; he merely recommended to his friends the care of his wife and five children.

"At length the Dey resolved, on the earnest entreaties of all the Europeans Consuls, to set the Danish Consul at liberty, and while he was occupied working with all the slaves, they came and took of his chain.

"What security is there against the renewal of these acts of violence.

"All the slaves here are treated with the most horrid cruelty: 450 Portuguese are shut up in prison.—The Court of Lisbon delayed sending the tribute. The government has not sent them any relief, and they are in extreme wretchedness. The officers as well as sailors, are condemned to labor, and are loaded with ignominy.

"A great number of Neapolitans, also slaves, not in a less pitiable situation; and the Dey, who expects to conquer Tunis in the first campaign, hopes to make a booty of 3000 more European slaves, whose ransom he will fix very high. Since he has been forced to give up all the slaves, who were subjects of the Emperor Napoleon, it seems that he is resolved to make his system of robbery press harder upon the other foreigners."

YORK, JULY 23, 1808.

DEPARTED this life on the 20th inst. Mr. PARSHALL TERRY. His death was occasioned by his getting into the River Don on horseback. By this misfortune, an exemplary Wife and large helpless family are left to the care of the ALL disposing Providence, and a refistless appeal is made to the benevolence and sympathetic generosity of a virtuous public. The particular situation of the Road near the Don Bridge, calls imperiously upon the Commissioners appointed by his Excellency, for the particular care of the Roads, and employing the stored money, for immediate repair, as many lives are seriously threatened with danger by its present state, in consequence of the Causeway being removed by an excessive flood. The public when seen, forgets the nature of the required improvement, and as a part of duty we earnestly recommend to public attention.

The York Gazette.

VOL. XVIII. SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1808. No. 11.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the ninth day of August, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of June last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the ninth day of August next ensuing, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twelfth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twenty third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,

York, 14th June, 1808.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen, to be Commissioners for carrying into execution the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "an Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the "funds applicable to the uses of this Province to defray the expence of amending and repairing the public highways "and roads, laying out and opening new "roads, and building bridges in the several districts thereof," according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act:

Eastern District.

The Revd. John Strachan, Clerk, Samuel Sherwood and — M'Donell, Esquires.

District of Johnstown.

Thomas Fraser, Solomon Jo... , and Peter Drummond, Esquires.

Midland District.

The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Alexander Fisher and John Cummings, Esquires.

District of Newcastle.

Robert Baldwin, Alexander Fletcher and Elias Jones, Esquires.

Home District.

Samuel Smith, William Graham and Richard Beasley, Esquires.

District of Niagara.

Joseph Edwards, Richard Hatt and Samuel Street, Senr. Esquires.

District of London.

Daniel Springer, John Yeigh and Thomas Welch, Esquires.

Western District.

John M'Gregor, Robert Richardson and Alexander Duff, Esquires.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor.

WM. HALTON, Secy.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,

York, 14th June, 1808.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen, in the respective Districts of this Province, to be Commissioners for carrying into execution the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act "to continue an Act passed in the forty-"fifth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act to afford relief to those persons "who may be entitled to claim lands in "this Province as Heirs or Devisees of "the Nominees of the Crown, in cases "where no Patent hath issued for such "Land," for the better procuring of evidence to be laid before the other Commissioners, at their sittings at York, appointed under and by virtue of that Act:

Eastern District—John L. Farrand, Esq.

District of Johnstown—Hamilton Walker, Esq.

Midland Diſtrict—Allan M'Lean, Eſq.
Diſtrict of Newcaſtle—Thomas Ward, Eſq.
Home Diſtrict—Thomas Ridout, Eſq.
Diſtrict of Niagara—Ralfe Clench, Eſq.
Diſtrict of London—Richard Wm. Deaſe, Eſq.
Weſtern Diſtrict—James Allen, Eſq.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor,

WM. HALTON, Secy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Officers on Half-Pay in Upper and Lower Canada.

Gentlemen,

ALTHOUGH I have not the honor of being perſonally known to many of you, I am notwithſtanding emboldened to take this method of addreſſing you, and tendering you my ſervices, as your Agent here, for receiving your Half Pay, or other Allowance from Government, agreeably to Mr. Hale's advertiſement in the Quebec Gazette. I flatter myſelf that after 18 years experience which I have had in buſineſs, and not unfrequently of this kind, I ſhall be found qualified to diſcharge the truſt with promptitude, fidelity, and the ſtricteſt attention to your accommodation and intereſts.—At ſame time any ſecurity (in Quebec) that may be required for the faithful performance of my Engagements, is ready to be granted, and thoſe deſirous of more particular information with regard to my Character and Punctuality, are requeſted to enquire of the EDITOR, who is authorized to refer them to reſpectable teſtimonies in York.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient,
devoted humble Servant
JOHN MUNRO.

Quebec, 17th June, 1808.

To the Officers on the Half Pay of the British American Forces, and the Gentlemen entitled to receive Military Allowances, reſiding in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

GENTLEMEN,

The advertiſement which appeared in the Quebec Gazette of Thurſday the 9th inſt. ſigned by the Deputy Paymaſter General in Canada, would announce to you the recent regulations that the Right Honorable, the Paymaſters General of his Majeſty's Forces, have been pleaſed to make reſpecting the mode of paying the Gentlemen placed on the Eſtabliſhment of Half Pay and Military Allowances in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, whereby you will perceive that from the 25th, of December laſt, the Half-Pay and Allowances will be paid at the Office of JOHN HALE, Eſq. Deputy Paymaſter General in Quebec, and that it will be neceſſary for you to appoint an agent here to receive it at that office.

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P. LANGAN.

Quebec, 13th June, 1808.

LONDON, May 9.

Since our laſt, information of a later date had been received from Sweden.—Our brave ally is proceeding in the invaſion of Norway, not without meeting reſiſtance. For details, we refer to our foreign intelligence. We cannot with truth attach great importance to the conqueſt of Norway as a military operation, though we are aware of its reſources—it would furniſh us with a ſupply of timber, &c. It is only in one reſpect that it is of moment. The acquiſition of that country cannot fail to have the moſt beneficial effect upon the public mind in Sweden. The Swedes are a people ſenſible of national honor; they are the inveterate foes of Denmark; and the exerciſe of dominion over one of the provinces of their adverſary will certainly counteract the impreſſion ariſing from the probable conqueſt of Finland. The date of our laſt intelligence from the Grand Duchy, is of the 7th of April. There is no further account of the aſſerted account of the Ruſſians. It is probable they may be content to retain a military poſition within the frontier of the prince. Maſterly and admirable as has been the retreat of Gen. Kingſpot, it is not to be expected that he can with all his collected forces act on the offenſive.

Poſitive information is derived from Holland, that the Rochefort ſquadron, is in Toulon, and that no battle has taken place.

May 10.

On the 25th ult. the anniverſary of the eſtabliſhment of the orders of Unity was celebrated with great ſolemnity at Amſterdam. The King made a ſpeech in Dutch, which was replied to in a long oration by the Chevalier Van der Palm, the ſpeaker of the order. His ſpeech is very long, full of "wiſe laws," and moral ſayings, and eternally referring to the very prudent motto of the Dutch Knights:

"Doe wel, en zie met on."

"Act well and do not look about you."

A very wiſe admonition we muſt confeſs.

May 13.

We have received a further confirmation of the rigorous or hoſtile treatment now experienced by the Americans in the ports of the enemy. Two veſſels arrived yeſterday from different ports in France, one of which ſailed on the 20th ult. and the other effected her eſcape on the 4th inſt. The accounts they bring are amply corroborative of thoſe given in our ſecond page, relative to the decree iſſued by Bonaparte at Bayonne, which is now acted upon to the full extent of its rigor, and a ſtrict embargo has been laid on all American veſſels and property, as well in all the ports of France as in thoſe of Holland.

The late Admiral Rainier has left property to the amount of 250,000l. and after providing amply for his near relations has made the following bequeſt:—

"I bequeath one tenth part of my perſonal property to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the time being, towards the reduction of the national debt, in acknowlegement of the generous bounty of the national eſtabliſhment of the royal navy, in which I acquired the principal part of the fortune I now have, which has exceeded my merit and pretenſions."

It is thought that France mediates the deſperate attempt of ſending the whole of the Breſt fleet to ſea, in order, by joining ſome other of her ſquadrons with it, to raiſe the blockade of Cadiz, and take the Spaniſh ſhips into better keeping than that harbor is at preſent ſuppoſed to afford. It is the object of the Britiſh government to anticipate theſe views.

Among the officers who aſſembled laſt week at the Navy office, to paſs their examination for Lieutenants, a young gentleman appeared for that purpoſe, by whoſe certificates from his late commanding officers, it appeared that he had more than twenty times riſked his life to ſave thoſe of his fellow creatures, by leaping overboard, after thoſe who had fallen into the ſea, in gales of wind, and when the ſhip was going at a great rate; and that he had the ſingular good fortune, by theſe means of ſaving the lives of a dozen ſeamen. Lord Mulgrave was ſo pleaſed with the extraordinary intrepidity & zeal of the young man, that he immediately preſented him with a lieutenant's commiſſion.—He is a native of Cornwall, & not yet 22 years of age. The crew of his Majeſty's ſhip Foudroyant had generouſly preſented him with a handſome ſword, on which his fortunate exertions in preſerving the lives of three of their ſhipmates, are expreſsly engraven.

May 14.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning. It confirms the report of the Ruſſians having landed on the iſland of Gothland; but their force was not more than 2000 men; and it is ſaid they retired after plundering the inhabitants. Oland has alſo been taken poſſeſſion of by the Ruſſians—they landed the beginning of April but were ſoon afterwards recalled.—They have ſince landed a ſecond time and taken poſſeſſion of it.

The progreſs of the Swedes in Norway is leſs rapid than it was.—General Armfeldt has paſſed the mountains of Mangeil Fjeil; but the Norwegians, he candidly admits, begin now to attack his troops. A ſmall Swediſh detachment has been ſurrounded and taken priſoners.

Report is afloat in military circles, that a grand expedition will ſoon ſtart, to conſiſt of 20,000 men. Sir Arthur Wellefley or Genl. Beresford to comman it; with a Brevet rank.

May 15.

Accounts have been received, ſtating that a Treaty has been ſigned at Bayonne, between Bonaparte and the new king of Spain. The following is the ſubſtance:

By the firſt article, Bonaparte recognizes the new king of Spain, Ferdinand the VII.

By the ſecond he confers upon him the adminiſtration of Portugal till a general peace.

Another article relates to the Prince of Peace, who, we hear had not been releaſed from priſon at the date of the Treaty, but who is to be ſent into France.—The article contains an accuſation againſt him.

Another article declares that Spain joins in the confederation of the Rhine, and that her contingent is to be 50,000 men.

Another article cedes to France a port in Spaniſh America.

There are ſecret articles which have not tranſpired.

New York, July 23.

STARVATION!—By the laſt arrivals from the different Weſt-India Iſlands, we find that proviſions of every deſcription, had fallen upwards of 20 per cent, and from the plentiful ſupplies pouring in from Nova-Scotia and England, there was not the leaſt proſpect of ſtarvation, which has been ſo anxiouſly looked for by by our humane Preſident. Thus there is no hope of relief for us—the Embargo muſt continue.

By the Brig Junius, arrived at Philadelphia, in 11 days from St. Croix, we learn that 11 or 12,000 barrels of flour had arrived at that Iſland and St. Thomas; and that at St. Croix flour was ſelling at 16 dollars per barrel.

Richard M'Neal Eſq. appointed Counſel of his Britannic Majeſty for the Orleans Territory, has been recognized in that character, by the Preſident of the United States, and an exequator has been granted to him accordingly.

From the Waſhington Federaliſt.

We are told that Mr. Pinckney has forwarded to our Government a number of pro-

positions as the basis of a commercial treaty between this country and England, submitted to him by the British government. They propose placing the United States on the footing of the most favored nation in all commercial points, so soon as we chuse to renew her trade. Mr. Erskine, it is rumored is authorised to proceed in the arrangement of this subject. We cannot however state any thing respecting it with certainty.

Mr. Erskine the English Minister, arrived in the city last evening, from Philadelphia. We believe he received dispatches from his government by the packet which arrived at New-York on the 19th. It is rumored that he is authorised to enter into a friendly discussion of the differences existing between the two governments.

Madeira restored. Captain Hudson arrived from Madeira, informs us, that a few days previous to his sailing ; the Island of Madeira had been restored by the British to the Portuguese government. He states that an English cutter had arrived in 6 days from England, bringing new orders and regulations for that Island ; in consequence of which General Beresford resigned his authority and the Palace he had occupied to the new Governor. The English colours were taken down and the Portuguese raised at the forts. Gen. Beresford was about to embark on board a frigate, and it was supposed, would immediately proceed to the Brazils.

The French General at Lisbon had levied a new contribution upon the inhabitants, seized all the provisions in the city, and indeed dealt them out to the people with a very sparing hand, that many were in reality perishing with hunger.

The Seal fishery upon the Ice at Newfoundland, has been very fortunate, four vessels engaged in that business, caught no less than 8344, and others have been equally successful.

An attempt was made by the Governor of Vermont, to induce a competent number of the militia to volunteer their services to enforce the Embargo law, but it did not take. The Green Mountain Boys revolt at the idea of taking up arms to support so odious and oppressive a measure.

Flour at St Croix is selling at 6½ dollars a barrel, and Indian-corn meal at 100 dollars a hogshead.

CONTINENTAL PASS.

To all Ploughmen, Cotsmen and Yeomen, and all sorts of men not excepting Hangmen, I send—Greeting.

WHEREAS the bearer hereof has a mind to travel through this our respective District, about his lawful business, and has requested this our pass, a letter of safe conduct ; and after due examination of his character, finding nothing to impede his said travel, I therefore enjoin you to suffer him to pass, repass, and trespass, through Highgate, Lowgate, Newgate and Hellgate, and all other gates except Heavensgate ; for being notoriously known that he has lived in fame and shame among his neighbors this seven years, and there is not one of them all will give him a good word, I therefore enjoin you to suffer him to have egress, regress, disgrace and goodgrace, and all other grease and grace except God's grace.

Given from our house of office, this thirty-third day of the Month called Maggot, in the year of Horn Fair.

SIR GRIMSON MONDONEGA.

By his Honor's Command,
GILES LICHSPEAKERT, Secretary.

WHEREAS Charles Anderson and Abraham Elliott, have been duly appointed, and obtained Letters of Administration out of the Surrogate Court for the Midland Distr ct of the Province of Upper Canada ; they hereby give notice to all those who may have any claims on the Estate of the late Stephen Elliott, to bring in their accounts duly authenticated, immediately to the said Administrators ; and request all those who are in any wise indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay to the said Administrators, who are authorized to give discharges, or they will avail themselves of this notice to make a dividend of said Estate among the Heirs, on the first Monday of January next.

Kingston, 21st July, 1808.

THE subscriber takes this method of tendering his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has experienced during the short time he has been in business ; and begs leave to inform them, that he now has a person capable of carrying on the BAKING BUSINESS in its different branches—gentlemen's families and the public generally may be supplied with Bread, Cakes, &c. of a good quality.—No credit will be given

JORDAN POST, Senr.

York, July 30th, 1808.

YORK, JULY 30, 1808.

ON Saturday last, we had the high satisfaction and pleasure to witness the return of our Lieut. Governor, after a long and fatiguing tour of more than 5 weeks to Amherstburg, Sandwich, &c.

Still resolved on seeing and regulating every thing without depending on the reports of others, he neither spares his person nor considers the expence, whenever the King's service, (which we are assured is his ruling passion) requires his exertions for the good of the Province under his Government.

The journey to Amherstburg by land, is little short of 400 miles.

His Excellency however, returned by Lake Erie, on board the Camden, having had rather a tedious passage of 7 days, and blowing adverse weather.

We are greatly interested in the report of Mr. Erskine's powers to negociate with the American government, and do not hesitate to say, that the groundless cause of difference must speedily be settled to the entire satisfaction of all parties. War against the inexorable Tyrant of France we should not be mortified to hear of, should his unfeeling mandates provoke it from American indignation.—The affairs of Spain are much confused and troublesome through the unrighteous agency of this depraved Gothican, whose intrigues are subservient to the overturning that monarchy, and becoming its sovereign himself.

Printed by Cameron and Bennett Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Alex. McDonell Esqr 577

The York Gazette.

VOL. XVIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1808. No. 12.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the ninth day of August, to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of June last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the ninth day of August next enfuing, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conffideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking and by thefe prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twelfth day of September next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may feem neceffary; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witnefs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, this twenty third day of July in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 14th June, 1808.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleafed to appoint the following Gentlemen, in the feveral Diſtricts of this Province, to be Commiſſioners for carrying into execution the proviſions of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the forty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled, "an Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the "funds applicable to the uſes of this Province to defray the expence of amending and repairing the public highways "and roads, laying out and opening new "roads, and building bridges in the ſeveral diſtricts thereof," according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Act:

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

The Revd. John Strachan, Clerk, Samuel Sherwood and ——M'Donell, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

Thomas Fraſer, Solomon Jones, and Peter Drummond, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.

The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Alexander Fiſher and John Cummings, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.

Robert Baldwin, Alexander Fletcher and Elias Jones, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.

Samuel Smith, William Graham and Richard Beaſley, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.

Joſeph Edwards, Richard Hatt and Samuel Street, Senr. Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.

Daniel Springer, John Yeigh and Thomas Weith, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.

John McGregor, Robert Richardſon and Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor.

WM. HALTON, Secy.

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Eaſtern Diſtrict—John L. Farrand, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown—Hamilton Walker, Eſq.

Midland Diſtrict—Allan M'Lean, Eſq.
Diſtrict of Newcaſtle—Thomas Ward, Eſq.
Home Diſtrict—Thomas Ridout, Eſq.
Diſtrict of Niagara—Ralfe Clench, Eſq.
Diſtrict of London—Richard Wm. Deaſe, Eſq.
Weſtern Diſtrict—James Allen, Eſq.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor,
WM. HALTON, Secy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Officers on Half-Pay in Upper and Lower Canada.

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P. LANGAN.

Quebec, 23th June, 1808.

YORK, AUGUST 6, 1808.

We regret that on our publiſhing day, we are not in poſſeſſion of any foreign papers, and conſequently unable to give ſubſcribers any intereſting news.

It is ſtated upon the authority of information received from a private and credible New-York letter, that the Britiſh government are in poſſeſſion of the Town of Cadiz and from other authority, of a great part of the Spaniſh naval force; from this information we do not withhold our belief. The preſent ſelf created ſovereign of France, is hated, deſpiſed, feared and unvenerated in Spain, except by ſuch as are anxious to improve their circumſtances under his protection and patronage. Our great naval pre-eminence and national power, deeply intereſts every public ſpirited and virtuous Spaniard, and the ancient ſovereignty of their country, will be indelibly ſuppoſed at this Criſis, to depend upon Britiſh protection and energy.

Were an additional incentive wanting to that gratitude and admiration, which the beneficient conduct of the firſt and beſt of men of this Province have inſpired, it might now be unneceſſary to diſburthen my overflowing mind, of the grateful load which oppreſſes it; but the providential oppreſſion is ſo tinctured with conſolatory feelings of grateful affection, and undeſcribable emotions and obligation, that a total ſilence might be miſinterpreted. A manly and unerring ſenſe of the debt, is not unaccompanied with a fixed and unalterable farewell to the unguided and deſtroying imprudence, which has ſo often led to proſpects of apparently unſought and diſhonourable death, and almoſt unpitied deſtruction. In human lives extended to ordinary duration, memorable Aera's arrive. In one, which I ſhall ever conſider as one in mine, if thankful ideas and truly agreeable ſenſations are not begotten, they are renovated with a treble force, and to whatever future ſituation, a providential diſpenſation may devote me, I ſhall feel a juſt pride, an upright gratification, and the diſcharge of a high, a true and double moral duty (however the moſt juſtly elevated ſituation of the beſt of benefactors may diſcountenance it) of teſtifying the firſt and moſt grateful feelings of the human mind. In Area's ſo providentially ordered, new ideas of ſuch perfect origin and permiſſion exiſt, that it is not the overwhelming of cares, or a mind borne down by the improper exerciſe of ill directed judgements which bar their experiencing irreſiſtable motives and an unconquerable inducement to juſt and happy exerciſe. In this recent eſcape, his ſympathy and divine benevolence have awoke anew, thoſe mental energies, which have lain dormant, and whoſe operation heretofore unknown, unexerted, and nearly uſeleſs, have unteemed with perſonal happineſs, and the public proofs of juſt and genial gratitude.

This generous order for the beſt medical aſſiſtance, was obeyed with fervid and ſympathetic ardor and the duties ſo feelingly and generouſly diſcharged by the medical gentlemen, have left upon me impreſſions deeply infixed and immoveably juſt. To thoſe friends whoſe unalloyed and generous ſympathy partook, relieved and lightened the load of my general ſufferings, and whoſe feelings received a not unwelcome increaſe by my healthful amendment; time and future conduct, will beſt beſpeak and convey my feelings and acknowledgements.

We have great ſatisfaction in witneſſing ſo much of the preſent ſeaſon, ſo uncommonly favorable to cultivation and the general good of the Province. So far as obſervation will enable us to judge, the Lakes contain at preſent larger quantities of water than ordinary, during the ſummer ſeaſon. This reminds us of the Indian tradition, which leads to believe, that there is a ſeptennial increaſe and decreaſe of the Provincial Lakes; from general good authority, this obſervation has been regularly noticed.

By the generous benevolence exerciſed towards the family of the late Mr. Terry and his widow, we are enabled to intimate publicly, that the exceeding favors ſhewn to his twin daughters, and the preſent ſituation of the family, are gratefully remembered. The general, though unſought and unmerited kindneſs from the amiable and beſt of ladies is feelingly acknowledged.

The particular ſituation and ſtate of the Don Bridge, making part of the public road eaſtward of the Town, requires a more general and benevolent interference. A recollection of what was done laſt year, for the generous and public purpoſe of bettering & improving Yonge Street, muſt act as a powerful *ſtimulus*, and an example well worthy of general intimation; to whatever may be offered or appropriated to improve it, a mite ſhall not on our parts be wanting. We cannot for a moment ſuppoſe, that a part of the Diſtrict inveſtment, formed by a Provincial Law, would be miſapplied, when a neceſſary and public purpoſe requires; that a more diſtant one ſhould not be fulfilled in preference to it. We are much gratified and flattered that, the Bridge near the mouth of the Don is completed, and wait impatiently for a liſt of the ſubſcribers to publiſh their names.

It is reported by the friends of Mr. Thorpe, that he is appointed *Juſtice* of Sierra Leone, for the gratification and contentment of his well wiſhers, we give the following Geographical and Hiſtorical account of the ſettlement upon that Iſland. We are ſtill uninformed whether he poſſeſſed ſufficient intereſt to get any friend of his appointed Surveyor General, or to any other intereſting Office in that Sable Government.

"A ſettlement, from the pureſt motives of humanity, was formed at Sierra Leone, upon the coaſt of Africa, under the patronage of a very reſpectable ſociety of gentlemen in London, in the year 1791. The benevolent purpoſes for which it was intended, are to introduce the right of knowledge, and the comforts of civilization into Africa; and to cement and perpetuate the moſt confidential union between the European Colony and the natives of that country.

The company has ordered experiments to be made, concerning the growth of ſugars in their ſettlements, which have met with ſuch ſucceſs, as to encourage a hope that the preſent high price for that commodity may be ſoon reduced, by a rivalry with the Weſt-India merchants. This benevolent colony proceeds with diligence in clearing of land, and building of houſes. Some delay was occaſioned in obtaining the united conſent of the ſurrounding chiefs, which was at length procured, and the diſpoſitions of king Naimbanna appeared to be very friendly. The climate is found to be more ſalubrious than was expected. We wiſh ſucceſs to the ſettlement, eſtabliſhed upon principles that do honor to humanity."

A settlement of a similar nature was formed upon the island of Bulam, on the same coast, to the eastward of the island of Bulgos, under the direction of Mr. Dalrymple; but this is now entirely relinquished. A great part of the colonists has been massacred by the natives of the shore at the mouth of the river Gambia, who were accustomed to make annual plantations of rice in Bulam; and it was certainly a gross error that this circumstance was not before discovered, and a formal bargain of the isle made with the Africans. The surviving colonists have taken refuge among their countrymen at Sierra Leone; and Mr. Dalrymple, the governor, has returned to England.

At Sierra Leone, on the contrary, where justice and prudence were observed in the acquisition, the colonists are on the happiest terms of friendship with the natives; and make every progress in completing their buildings, and laying out their lots of land for cultivation. Only one death has happened amongst the white people since the date of the last dispatches: those who were then ill, were either recovered, or in a convalescent state, and the physician reports that the mode adopted by him for treating the fever of the climate, had been attended with so much success, that he saw little reason to be more apprehensive of its future effects than of those of an ague in England.

The original proprietors had begged leave we understand to resign to the management and direction of government, all their right and interest, finding from melancholy experience, it unprofitable and deep losing game; and government we hear have accepted their resignation. It has been also said, Mr. Thorpe bears in his pocket, a new constitution, adapted to the interests of its valuable subjects.

On Wednesday the 3d instant, the examination of the scholars in the District Grammar school, was held in presence of the Committee and several gentlemen of this Town.

The progress and improvement the pupils manifested in their exercises, received the acknowledgement of the audience. And it is presumed, that institutions in which an English and classic education is systematically acquired, are of the greatest utility to the public; since they essentially and more largely contribute to the removal of ignorance, the improvement of morals and the formation of the characters of youth into *praiseworthy* excellence.

For the satisfaction and to ease the anxiety of any persons, respecting the *Continental Pass*, published in our last; we beg leave to inform such, that our valuable friend Capt. George Playter, obliged us with it six months ago, and that during the late war in America, he has as often used it, as benevolence and good nature made it necessary.

Just as our Paper was going to Press, we received States Gazettes of the 21 ultimo, from which we extract the following interesting intelligence:

From the Philadelphia Political Register.

We yesterday mentioned the arrival of the British June packet at Halifax.—Capt. Carman, arrived at this port from Passamaquoddy says, that he saw there a London paper, brought by the Packet, which stated that Mr. Rose has to return to America, with Plenipotentiary powers, in the Latona frigate, and that Copenhagen had again been taken possession of by the British. Captain Carman is well known in this city as a man of veracity.

Boston, July 15.

THE FLEETS.

On the 29 h of April, the British fleet commanded by Lord Gallingwood, consisting of 12 sail of the line, was spoken not far from Toulon, steering from that place, in order to commence the blockade of the Toulon and Rochefort squadrons, which were lying there.

Sag Harbor, July 9.

Capt. J. H. Horton, arrived here yesterday from Machias, informs that he saw there a hand bill, issued from St. John's, which gave an account of a great naval engagement in the Mediterranean, in which the French were defeated. The English acknowledged to have lost 5000 men, and three ships, which blew up during the engagement.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to the Estate of the late Francois Bricour, to come forward and settle their accounts immediately, otherwise they will be put to trouble and expence.—And all those to whom said Estate may be indebted, are desired to present their accounts for examination and adjustment.

MAGDELEINE BELCOUR.

York, 4th Aug. 1808

WHEREAS Charles Anderson and Abraham Elliott, have been duly appointed, and obtained Letters of Administration out of the Surrogate Court for the Midland District of the Province of Upper Canada; they hereby give notice to all those who may have any claims on the Estate of the late S[illegible]on Elliott, to bring in their accounts duly authenticated, immediately to the said Administrators; and request all those who are in any wise indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay to the said Administrators, who are authorized to give discharges, or they will avail themselves of this notice to make a dividend of said Estate among the Heirs, on the first Monday of January next

Kingston, 18 July, 1808.

THE subscriber takes this method of tendering his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has experienced during the short time he has been in business; and begs leave to inform them, that he now has a person capable of carrying on the BAKING BUSINESS in its different branches—gentlemen's families and the public generally may be supplied with Bread, Cakes, &c. of a good quality.—No credit will be given

JORDAN POST, Senr.

York, July 30th, 1808.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townshend, with a stream of Water running through the same; the Land is of good quality, will be sold on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given. Application to be made to the Printers.

Printed by Cameron and Bennett Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Alex McDonell Esq

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The York Gazette.

VOL. XVIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1808. No 13.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the ninth day of August, to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of June last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the ninth day of August next ensuing, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twelfth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twenty third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

NOTICE, TO OFFICERS ON HALF PAY.

THE Right Honorable the Paymasters General of his Majesty's Land Forces, having given Instructions to John Hale Esq. their Deputy in Canada, to issue the Half Pay and Military Allowances, of reduced Officers, borne on the establishment of the British American Forces, who reside in the Province of Canada; commencing with the half year from 25th December 1807, to the 24th June 1808; and to make known that all Officers of the above description are to be paid by him; The same will be issued at his Office in Quebec, after the 24th of June 1808, according to the following forms:

No. 1.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th

any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half-Pay, as a reduced in and that he is the person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the year

Sworn before me the Day

The Officer to sign his name here } L.S.
together with his place of residence }
of in the year of our Lord

The commissioner to sign his name here } L.S.
and the County or Place for which he acts }

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his name here } L.S.

N. B. To be Sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December of every year—No Alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 2.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24 h and 25th

any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under his Majesty, besides his Military Allowance as a Provincial Officer, and that he is the person who was Actually placed on the said Allowance in the year

Sworn before me the Day

The Officer to sign his name here } L.S.
together with his place of residence }
of in the year of our Lord

The commissioner to sign his name here } L.S.
& the County or place for which he acts }

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his name here } L.S.

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December of every year—No Alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 3.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th

any other Place or Employment of Profit Civil or Military, under his Majesty, or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced Chaplain in and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the year

Sworn before me the Day

The Officer to sign his name here } L.S.
together with his place of residence }
of in the year of our Lord

The commissioner to sign his name here } L.S.
& the County or Place for which he acts }

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his name here } L.S.

N B. To be sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December of every year—No Alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

Exceptions allowed to be made in Affidavit.

1st All Officers on Half Pay are allowed by Act of Parliament to continue in the receipt of that allowance, and to hold any subaltern Commission, in Regiments of Militia, Fencibles, or Volunteers; viz. Captain-Lieutenant, Lieutenant, Enfign, Quarter Maſter, Surgeon, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, Adjutant, and Battalion Clerk; and to receive the full pay and allowances of ſuch Commiſſion during war; and in time of peace, when the Militia is only embodied for 28 days in the year, there is no reſtriction—but an officer on half pay may receive full pay of any rank in the Militia for thoſe 28 days without its preventing him receiving his half pay.

2nd The King has the power of allowing any Officer on half Pay, to receive that allowance, together with his pay and allowances on the Staff, or in the Garriſons, in which alſo the Barrack Department is included; and in every inſtance of this being granted, the Secretary at War is to ſignify it as his Majeſty's pleaſure, to the Paymaſter General.

Officers who do not attend in perſon, will find it neceſſary to appoint an Agent at Quebec, furniſhed with a regular power of Attorney, in Duplicate.

The Commiſſioners appointed to carry into execution the Property Act, having likewiſe iſſued inſtructions on this head, notice is further given—1ſt that when the income of a perſon derived from any ſource payable out of the Revenues of Great Britain amounts to £.150 per annum, a deduction of ten per cent. will be made from the net half pay; 2d that when the whole Britiſh income of the party amounts to £.50 per annum and is under £.150, the tax will be reduced after the rate of one ſhilling for every pound Sterling that the income is proved to be under £150—and 3d that when the whole Britiſh income in the aggregate does not amount to £.50, the officer may claim an exemption from the payment of any tax whatever, in which caſes an Affidavit will be required.

AFFIDAVIT to be made by a perſon reſiding out of Great Britain entitled to any Annuity or Penſion, payable by his Majeſty, or out of the public Revenue of Great Britain where the whole of the income "*in Great Britain*" ariſes therefrom, claiming an Exemption or Abatement under an Act paſſed in the 46th year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, intitled "*An Act for granting to his Majeſty, during the preſent War and until the 6th day of April next after the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace a Contribution on the Profits ariſing from property, Profeſſions, Trades, and Offices*" as having an income under £.150 per annum for the year ending 5th April, 180 .

I residing at do ſwear that from the 6th day of April 180 to this date, the whole of my income in Great Britain was derived from my Allowance of Half Pay as a reduced in Regiment of and did not exceed the ſum of £ per annum.

Officer ſigns } name and reſidence. }

Sworn before me this day of

Magiſtrate ſigns }

JOHN HALE,
Dy. Pay-Maſter Genl. in Canada.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Officers on Half-Pay in Upper and Lower Canada.

Gentlemen,

ALTHOUGH I have not the honor of being perſonally known to many of you, I am notwithſtanding emboldened to take this method of addreſſing you, and tendering you my ſervices, as your Agent here, for receiving your Half Pay, or other Allowance from Government, agreeably to Mr. Hale's advertiſement in the Quebec Gazette. I flatter myſelf that after 18 years experience which I have had in buſineſs, and not unfrequently of this kind, I ſhall be found qualified to diſcharge the truſt with promptitude, fidelity, and the ſtricteſt attention to your accommodation and intereſts.—At ſome time any ſecurity (in Quebec) that may be required for the faithful performance of my Engagements, is ready to be granted, and thoſe deſirous of more particular information with regard to my Character and Punctuality, are requeſted to enquire of the Engliſh, who is authorized to refer them to reſpectable teſtimonies in York.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient,
devoted humble Servant
JOHN MUNRO.

Quebec, 17th June, 1808.

To the Officers on the Half-Pay of the Britiſh American Forces, and the Gentlemen entitled to receive Military Allowances, reſiding in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

GENTLEMEN,

The advertiſement which appeared in the Quebec Gazette of Thurſday the 9th inſt. ſigned by the Deputy Paymaſter General in Canada, would announce to you the recent regulations that the Right Honorable, the Paymaſters General of his Majeſty's Forces, have been pleaſed to make reſpecting the mode of paying the Gentlemen placed on the Eſtabliſhment of Half-Pay and Military Allowances in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, whereby you will perceive that from the 25th, of December laſt, the Half-Pay and Allowances will be paid at the Office of JOHN HALE, Eſq. Deputy Paymaſter General in Quebec, and that it will be neceſſary for you to appoint an agent here to receive it at that office.

Having the pleaſure, Gentlemen, of a perſonal acquaintance with many of you, and impreſſed with the idea of your entertaining a favorable opinion of me; I am purſuaded you will diſpenſe with the formality of a ſeparate addreſs to you on this occaſion in offering my ſervices as agent to tranſact your concerns here; it therefore only remains with me to ſay, that your intereſts will receive attention and punctuality from me; and to thoſe Gentlemen who may be ſtrangers to my perſon and character I have only to add, that whatever ſecurity may be required for the fulfillment of any truſt they may be pleaſed to repoſe in me, ſhall be given to the extent of their wiſhes, ſignified to me by themſelves, or through the channel of any of their friends.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
your very obt. & moſt
humble Servant.
P. LANGAN.

Quebec, 13th June, 1808.

YORK, AUGUST 13, 1808.

From private and authentic intelligence received by us, the poſſeſſion of the Town of Cadiz and the principal part of the Spaniſh Navy by our Government, gain our ſtrongeſt belief. Although our national political ſyſtem, obliges us to act towards the Spaniſh nation whilſt allied to the preſent French, with general hoſtility, their torn and unhappy ſituation conſtrains no ordinary pity in the Britiſh breaſt. That a convention with their honeſt and virtuous governors has placed their Naval force under our guidance and protection, is our impreſſion of the ſubject, and that there is both national vigor and energy ſufficient amongſt them, to reſcue their country and government from French tyranny and cabaliſm, is our diſintereſted and perfect hope. Should the event be partially averted, and the worſt party gain an aſcendency, it is not unlikely that through our ſuccour and aſſiſtance, the former King and his ſtedfaſt ſubjects may remove to South America, a country at once rich, extenſive, inviting and worthy the preſence of a ſecond ſovereign. The pride and exceſſive indulgence enjoyed by European Spaniards for a century paſt, have been too much pampered and nurtured by the exceſſive wealth amaſſed in, and drawn from it. That it is alſo inſufficient for being formed into a new and powerful monarchical government is an undoubted fact, and that the ancient Spaniſh government may find preſent ſafety and no diſconſolate ſhelter in its Provinces, is equally true. That ſuch an arrangement is contemplated and ſeriouſly intended by the much troubled party we believe, and that their removal would eventually and ultimately benefit our mother country and government, is plain to a common capacity. We at this moment, have a lively intereſt in their movement, and wait impatiently for the intereſting criſis. If the reſigned monarch removes in uniſon with our wiſhes, the laſt reigning King, cannot figure but as the Jupe and ſilly tool of Bonaparte. Rather than become one of, or move in ſuch a nugatory capacity the Portugueſe Prince generouſly left his European government, and ſpurned at the diſgraceful terms, on which it could be held, and is now a reſpectable and dignified Monarch in America.

When in future more intereſting matter ſhould fail us; we ſhall pleaſingly ſuggeſt ſuch rules and directions of general uſe, as the public may benefit by, viz.

Before any particular work is begun this year either in the ſtreets, or in the public highways leading to this Town; We feel it a relative duty to point to commiſſioners and overſeers of roads and others duly authoriſed to regulate proceedings of that nature. That we ſee an evident and expenſive impropriety in erecting wooden bridges over the various Ravines and the number of Gullies and ſmall ſtreams falling into the Lake. In a nine years reſidence in the place, we have ſeen a number of Bridges of that nature built, with little taſte and leſs profit. Placed in ſuch places as they are, the conſequence ariſing is, they are almoſt immediately expoſed to rotting, againſt which it is not poſſible to guard, and a ſeven years duration is what very few of them can boaſt of, or exceed. Such of them as are not in a tottering and almoſt uſeleſs ſtate attended with danger & great inconvenience, are permitted, & the decayed works are replaced by others of ſhort ſervice, little laſting and leſs ornament. In this country where flag ſtones can be had in great plenty and much facility, their obvious uſe in the formation of ever during Conductors in Ravines and ſmall Streams, muſt occur to every perſon in the leaſt converſant with the ſubject. A quarter of, or the third part of the ordinary Toiſe of ſtone, will generally be ſufficient for a water courſe in any one place, which in or about the town may require. A maſon's labor or extra labor is not neceſſary in placing them, which may be done perfectly with as much eaſe as imperfectly, by any perſon, and when made ſomething longer than our common Bridges are wide, nothing elſe is required but to cover them with earth, until a perfect level is formed with the road. We are earneſt in our recommendation of this to public notice and practice, as our wiſh is, that works of common utility may be made the leaſt coſtly, long during, and beſt method to advance the public and general advantage.

To the united intereſts of the Agricultural and Commercial men of theſe Provinces, (by habit and nature to intimately blended,) we learn correctly, that Colonial produce generally is in much demand at home, and commands a fair and honorable price. Hemp and Pot and Pearl Aſhes, naturally the genuine and favorable produce of our country, are in great eſtimation, and their ſelling price, ſuch as to originate a powerful inducement to every perſon animated by a certainty and ready proſpect of gain, to enter into the cultivation of one, and the manufacture of the others. Beſides the ordinary idea of private emolument ſo inherent in men, a public ſpirit and a general wiſh to adminiſter to national wants, are ſo characteriſtic of Britiſh ſubjects, that we look forward cheerfully to the beneficial culture and well direc-

ted industry of our friends and neighbors, and we can venture to predict, that the government vessels on this Lake, will eventually be ordered to convey those articles gratis to Kingston. The Embargo imposed by the government of the United States, as well on their produce as on their shipping, has not in a material degree, injured our West India possessions or clogged their usual commerce. Its great advantage to our North American interest is immense, and we shall not so far as relates to our individual benefit or public welfare, be sorry for its long and unbroken continuance, or that their Custom House Officers may through inattention or a hope of being profited, discharge either the duties of improfitable servants, or careless inactive subjects.

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we were somewhat distantly alarmed to hear casually that a small fracas, which happened last winter, between an Hibernian legislator and a mercantile Gentleman, at the head of Lake Ontario, still waits a legal decision upon its merits. We formerly heard that an enlightened Jury, had affessed the value of the indignity and damages literally and substantially sustained at one shilling Pro. Cy. After this upright and creditable acquittal, our opinion rests upon the reasonable supposition, that the gentlemen would have dropped further pursuit and parted satisfied with each others dexterity and proficiency; but this new reward for national hospitality, leaves us really in astonishment.

In a former conversation with an honorable friend, he doubted the existence of a custom in the fifteenth century, of summoning members to Parliament, of great bodily strength, with other reasons and to satisfy him of the fact, we publish the following extract from *Prynne*.

"It appears that strength of body and constitution was demanded, for the parliamentary writs about this period directed the electors to choose not only the wisest but the stoutest men (potentiores ad laborandum) that they might be able to endure the fatigue of the journey and of close attendance."

As the month is fast approaching, which in this part of the country, is understood to be the Ague and Lake Fever season, We publish the following selected medical advice, wishing that if followed, it may prove an useful preventive, viz. Use great regularity and moderate abstemiousness in diet avoiding fat substances, matters which encourage superfluous bile. Two gentle Emetics and a mild proportion of cathartic medicine, previously taken, are sufficient.

In our last weeks paper, we mentioned the School vacation and the examination of the pupils. We are greatly flattered to find, that the parents and friends of the scholars are much gratified that so much improvement is made, through the attention and care of the Revd. Mr. Stuart. It must be doubly pleasing to parents of Canadian youth, that such excellent care is devoted to their instruction, by such an exemplary character, and a public gratification must be manifest, that they are not sent to a remote Seminary for literature. From a retrospective view of the circumstances, we approve fully of the nomination of the school trustees and Mr. Stuart's kindness in discharging the duties annexed to it. We also enjoy the pleasing confidence, that every person judging with us, will feel a public gratitude for the construction and liberal management of the school.

Married, by the Revd. G. O. Stuart, on Monday the 8th inst. JOHN POWELL, Esq. to Miss SHAW, daughter of the Hon. ÆNEAS SHAW of this place. This matrimonial connexion of the amiable parties, we think replete, and with it productive of the most perfect human happiness.

A subtile mastich to mend all sorts of broken vessels.

Take of any quantity of white of eggs, and beat them well to a froth. Add to this, soft curd cheese and quick lime, and begin beating anew altogether. This may be used in mending whatever you will, even glasses, and will stand both fire and water.

Receipt for making Spruce Beer.

To thirty gallons of water, add 12 ounces of Spruce and 2 gallons molasses, mix the Spruce and molasses in five gallons of the water until it bears a lively froth, then fill up with the remainder of the water. Thus prepared, it may be brought slowly to boil, scum it well and by the time it has coolen down to the common temperature of new milk, add a pint of good yeast.

Directions for clearing Cheese of Vermine.

Take Sallad oil, pepper and salt, mix them together, clean the Cheese well and rub it with the above mixture.

UPPER CANADA.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 11th August, 1808.

Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint Samuel Anderson Esq. a Commissioner for administering the Oath to Half-Pay Officers residing in the Eastern District of this Province.

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

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The York Gazette.

VOL. XVIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1808. No 14.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the ninth day of August, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of June last, WE thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the ninth day of August next ensuing, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twelfth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twenty third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

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No. 1.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th

any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a reduced in and that he is the person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the year

Sworn before me the *Day*
The Officer to sign his name here together with his place of reßidence } L.S.
of *in the year of our Lord*
The commissioner to sign his name here and the County or Place for which he acts } L.S.

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his name here } L.S.

N. B. To be Sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December of every year—No Alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 2.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th

any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under his Majesty, besides his Military Allowance as a Provincial Officer, and that he is the person who was Actually placed on the said Allowance in the year

Sworn before me the *Day*
The Officer to sign his name here together with his place of reßidance } L.S.
of *in the year of our Lord*
The commissioner to sign his name here & the County or place for which he acts } L.S.

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his name here } L.S.

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December of every year—No Alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 3.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th

any other Place or Employment of Profit Civil or Military, under his Majesty, or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced Chaplain in and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the year

Sworn before me the *Day*
The Officer to sign his name here together with his place of reßidence } L.S.
of *in the year of our Lord*
The commissioner to sign his name here & the County or Place for which he acts } L.S.

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his name here } L.S.

N B. To be sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December of every year—No Alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

Exceptions allowed to be made in Affidavits.

1st All Officers on Half Pay are allowed by Act of Parliament to continue in the receipt of that allowance, and to hold any fubaltern Commiſſion, in Regiments of Militia, Fencibles, or Volunteers; viz. Captain-Lieutenant, Lieutenant, Enſign, Quarter-Maſter, Surgeon, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, Adjutant, and Battalion Clerk; and to receive the full pay and allowances of ſuch Commiſſion during war; and in time of peace, when the Militia is only embodied for 28 days in the year, there is no reſtriction—but an officer on half pay may receive full pay of any rank in the Militia for thoſe 28 days without its preventing him receiving his half pay.

2nd The King has the power of allowing any Officer on half Pay, to receive that allowance, together with his pay and allowances on the Staff, or in the Garriſons, in which alſo the Barrack Department is included; and in every inſtance of this being granted, the Secretary at War is to ſignify it as his Majeſty's pleaſure, to the Paymaſter General.

Officers who do not attend in perſon, will find it neceſſary to appoint an Agent at Quebec, furniſhed with a regular power of Attorney, in Duplicate.

The Commiſſioners appointed to carry into execution the Property Act, having likewiſe iſſued inſtructions on this head, notice is further given—1ſt that when the income of a perſon derived from any ſource payable out of the Revenues of Great Britain amounts to £150 per annum, a deduction of ten per cent. will be made from the net half pay: 2d that when the whole Britiſh income of the party amounts to £.50 per annum and is under £.150, the tax will be reduced after the rate of one ſhilling for every pound Sterling that the income is proved to be under £150—and 3d that when the whole Britiſh income in the aggregate does not amount to £.50, the officer may claim an exemption from the payment of any tax whatever, in which caſes an Affidavit will be required.

AFFIDAVIT to be made by a perſon reſiding out of Great Britain entitled to any Annuity or Penſion, payable by his Majeſty, or out of the public Revenue of Great Britain where the whole of the income "in *Great Britain*" ariſes therefrom, claiming an Exemption or Abatement under an Act paſſed in the 46th year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, intitled "*An Act for granting to his Majeſty, during the preſent War and until the 6th day of April next after the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace a Contribution on the Profits ariſing from property, Profeſſions, Trades, and Offices*" as having an income under £.150 per annum for the year ending 5th April, 180 .

I reſiding at do ſwear that from the 6th day of April 180 to this date, the whole of my income in Great Britain was derived from my Allowance of Half Pay as a reduced in Regiment of and did not exceed the ſum of £ per annum.

Officer ſigns name and reſidence.

Sworn before me this day of

Magiſtrate ſigns

JOHN HALE,
Dy. Pay-Maſter Genl. in Canada.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Officers on Half-Pay in Upper and Lower Canada.

Gentlemen,

ALTHOUGH I have not the honor of being perſonally known to many of you, I am notwithſtanding emboldened to take this method of addreſſing you, and tendering you my ſervices, as your Agent here, for receiving your Half Pay, or other Allowance from Government, agreeably to Mr. Hale's advertiſement in the Quebec Gazette. I flatter myſelf that after 18 years experience which I have had in buſineſs, and not unfrequently of this kind, I ſhall be found qualified to diſcharge the truſt with promptitude, fidelity, and the ſtricteſt attention to your accommodation and intereſts.—At ſame time any ſecurity (in Quebec) that may be required for the faithful performance of my Engagements, is ready to be granted, and thoſe deſirous of more particular information with regard to my Character and Punctuality, are requeſted to enquire of the EDITOR, who is authorized to refer them to reſpectable teſtimonies in York.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient,
devoted humble Servant
JOHN MUNRO.

Quebec, 17th June, 1808.

Agent for Purchaſes Office.

York 16th Auguſt, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to ſupply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments ſtationed at York, Kingſton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, from the 25th September to the 31ſt December, 1808; to deliver in their Propoſals, with the name of their ſecurity, immediately, to the Agent for Purchaſes, at York.

Propoſals will in like manner be received, for ſupplying the abovementioned Poſts with Freſh Beef of good quality, from the firſt January to the 24th day of March, 1809.

The loweſt price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ſtated, in each of theſe Propoſals, for the perioſ mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commiſſary at each Poſt, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the ſame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiſſary will alſo, once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diſtribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

UPPER CANADA.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,

York, 11th Auguſt, 1808.

Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleaſed to appoint Samuel Anderſon Eſq. a Commiſſioner for adminiſtering the Oath to Half-Pay Officers reſiding in the Eaſtern Diſtrict of this Province.

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

LONDON.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, April 28, 1808.

This day in purſuance of the King's pleaſure, the following Flag Officers of his Majeſty's Fleet were promoted, viz.

Admirals of the White, Charles Buckner, Eſq. Right Honorable Alan Lord Gardner, to be Admirals of the Red.

Admirals of the Blue, including Alexander Graeme, Eſq. to be Admirals of the White.

Vice-Admirals of the Red, including Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. to be Admirals of the Blue.

Vice-Admirals of the White, including Peter Aplin, Eſq. to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.

Vice-Admirals of the Blue, including Edward Thornborough, Eſq. to be Vice-Admirals of the White.

Rear-Admirals of the Red, including Richard Boger, Eſq. to be Vice Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admirals of the White, including William Eſſington, Eſq. to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

Rear-Admirals of the Blue, including Sir Edmund Nagle, Knt. to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

Rear Admirals of the Blue, including Herbert Sawyer, Eſq. to be Rear-Admirals of the White.

Captains were alſo appointed Flag Officers of his Majeſty's Fleet, including Thomas Bertie, Eſq. to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

WAR-OFFICE, May 6.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant-General his Royal Highneſs Erneſt Auguſtus Duke of Cumberland, K. G. to be General in the Army, by Commiſſion dated 25th April, 1808.

His Majeſty has alſo been pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant-General his Royal Highneſs Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge, K. G. to be General in the Army, by Commiſſion dated 25th April, 1808.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Lieut. General his Royal Highneſs William Frederick Duke of Glouceſter, K. G. to be General in the Army, by Commiſſion dated 25th April, 1808.

WAR OFFICE, May 7. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the following promotions:—Lieutenant General Edmund Fanning, and the intermediate officers including Sir James Pulteney, Bart.—to be Generals in the Army.

Major-Generals, Hon. Robert Taylor, and the intermediate Officers, including Ferdinand Baron Hompeſch, to be Lieutenant Generals in the Army.

Colonels Wm. Carr Breſford, of the 88th Foot, and the intermediate Officers, including the Hon. Wm. Stewart, of the 95th Foot, to be Major Generals in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonels, Thomas Barrow, of the 5th Weſt India Regiment, and the intermediate officers, including Francis John Wilder, of the 35th Foot, to be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant Colonels the Hon. George De Grey, of the 1ſt Dragoons; Samuel Hawker, of the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Aides de-Camp to the King.

Majors Herbert Adams, of the 66th Foot, and the intermediate officers, including Richard Collins, of the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonels in the Army.

Captains Edmund Coghlan, of the 8th Garriſon Battalion, and the intermediate officers, including William Collins, of the 27th Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

New-York, July 12.

Our readers will recollect, that in Saturday's Gazette, we ſtated that the Spaniards had riſen, attacked and beat the French army that had entered Spain; that the Britiſh ſquadron off Cadiz was hourly expected to join the Spaniſh fleet there, to protect and convoy the King of Spain and Royal Family to South America.

This news was communicated to us by captain Van Beuren, of the brig Thomas Jefferſon, from Madeira, which place he left the 26th of May, and he received it from a reſpectable mercantile houſe in that place. At firſt we were inclined to believe that this was a mere report, and not entitled to much credit. But, from the following intelligence, which we yeſterday received from Captain Sheffield, of the ſchooner Mary Ann, we are induced to believe there is ſome foundation for the news per Captain Van Beuren. Hear what Captain Sheffield ſays.

Captain Sheffield on his arrival at Gibraltar the 14th of May, found 23 ſail of Britiſh tranſports full of troops, getting under way, and was informed by an officer in the boat, which boarded him, that they were bound to Cadiz to take poſſeſſion of that place, which he ſaid, the Spaniards had given up to the Britiſh.—Captain S. came through the Gut with the above fleet, and left them ſteering for Cadiz.

The accounts of the arrival of the Prince of Portugal at the Rio de Janeiro, and the capture of four Spaniſh frigates, with 40 millions of dollars is alſo mentioned by the above veſſel, as being current in the fleet.

Several perſons in Hanover, who were in arrears for the forced loan, have received military execution.

Naval Anecdote. The following is an additional proof of the bravery of our naval commanders:—In the action between lord Anſon and M. de Jonquiere, in 1747, when the Briſtol began to engage the Invincible, captain Fincher, in the Pembroke, endeavoured to get in between her and the enemy; but not finding room enough ſo to do, capt. Fincher hailed the Briſtol and requeſted capt. Montagu to put his helm a ſtarboard, or the Pembroke would run foul of his ſhip; to this capt. Montagu replied, "run foul of me and be d—d; neither you, nor any man in the world, ſhall come between me and my enemy." When the Briſtol had ſilenced the Invincible, capt. Montagu ordered his ſails to be ſet, and went on to a freſh attack, cheering his gallant crew by ſaying, in the ſportſman ſtyle, "come my brave boys, we muſt have one other bird of them."

CADIZ, June 16.

Extract of information from Spain.—Every day circumſtances take place to confirm the friendly diſpoſition of the Spaniſh people as well as the proviſional governments towards Great Britain. At Algeſiras, about the 15th June, a valuable Britiſh merchant ſhip, taken by a French privateer, was ſent with a prize crew into Algeſiras, but no ſooner did ſhe arrive in that port, than the Frenchmen were drove out of her, the Britiſh ſailors were releaſed, the ſhip returned to them and ſent to Gibraltar—indeed, every hoſtility between Great Britain and the Spaniſh nation had ceaſed, and was ſucceeded by the moſt friendly intercourſe.

The Spaniſh fleet of ſix ſail of the line in Minorca, had made arrangement with Lord Collingwood, to remain there until they ſhould receive orders from the Junot of Seville.

On the advancement of General Dupont with a detachment of the French army near Madrid towards Cadiz, to ſupport the cauſe of Bonaparte there, ſuſpicions roſe among the people of Cadiz, that the Captain General of Andaluſia, the Marquis de Solaco, and alſo Governor of Cadiz, was in the intereſt of Bonaparte, the correſpondence between him and the Duke of Berg was finally intercepted :—The people of Cadiz ſurrounded his houſe, and having got the Marquis into their hands, tore him to pieces, his houſe was levelled to the ground, and completely deſtroyed.—In Cadiz a provifional Junto was immediately formed, dependent on the Junot of Seville, and Don Thomas Morla was entruſted with the government of Cadiz, in the room of Solaco.

At Barcelona, Don Pedro Tauxillio was at the ſame time time deſtroyed by the people of Barcelona, for aiding the French general in that place and the people diſcovering that he was in correſpondence with the duke of Berg.

When the Royal family went to Bayonne they were eſcorted by a regiment of Carbineers, conſiſting ~~of 800 men, that~~ had done duty as the royal guard.—On the ſafe of the royal family of Spain being made public, ſome diſturbance was apprehended by Bonaparte amongſt he Spaniſh nobility and ſoldiery. The commanding officers of the Spaniſh regiment of Carbineers, was ordered to parade his men the ſame evening for the purpoſe of their being diſarmed.—This order he evaded, under a promiſe of executing it the following morning: however, on aſſembling his men on their uſual parade, all mounted, he informed them of the orders he had received, told them if they would follow him he would lead them into Spain; they at once agreed to the propoſals, and following their commander, took the road for their own country, and notwithſtanding every attempt to overtake them, they made good their retreat.

Certain accounts had arrived at Cadiz of the death of the duke de L'Infantado at Bayonne.—In ſome diſcuſſion with Bonaparte relative to the fate of the Royal family of Spain, the Prince it is ſaid, remonſtrated in the ſevereſt manner againſt the conduct of Bonaparte; and at laſt either drew his ſword, or on the attempt to draw it, was cut down by Bonaparte's guard in his preſence. The French ſay that before he was deſtroyed, Bonaparte received a wound in the arm.

The intention of Bonaparte, was to place his brother Joſeph on the throne of Spain, and the Grand Duke of Berg on that of Naples; there was no doubt that Joſeph Bonaparte had left Spain; and it was currently reported, though not officially confirmed, on the 9th of June, that on his way to Madrid, he and all his attendants were deſtroyed by the armed peaſantry of the country through which he attempted to paſs.

The intelligence that reached London from the Baltic in the beginning of June, informed, that the Spaniſh troops ſent by Bonaparte, to the North of Europe, were at Lubec and Altona, the greater part at Lubec; about the 25,000 men; it was then intended by the Britiſh government, if theſe troops willed to return to Spain, to afford them means of tranſport. The Britiſh tranſports in the Baltic, that were employed to carry the army to Sweden, would greatly facilitate this meaſure.—At Cadiz it was underſtood that General Apodaco and the commiſſioners ſent to London by the Junot of Seville, had in charge to requeſt the aid of the Britiſh government to the return of thoſe troops to Spain.

By the lateſt intelligence that reached Cadiz on the 19th of June from Portugal, general Gomez was on his march with an army of 88,000 men to attack the French general Junot in Liſbon;—his army was compoſed partly of Spaniards and partly of Portugueſe. The Portugueſe required the aſſiſtance of the Britiſh forces under general Spencer, then at Aymonti, and the fleet off the Tagus. It was underſtood that on the ſurrender of general Dupont with the French army at Cordova, that general Spencer would move towards Liſbon for that purpoſe. The troops remained on the 19th of June on board the tranſports.

To ſecure Cadiz for the intereſt of Bonaparte, general Dupont was detached from Madrid with 12,000 men; but he had only reached Cordova, when he found that the French fleet in Cadiz harbor, conſiſting of 5 ſhips of the line and two frigates had ſurrendered, and the officers and crews made priſoners of was to the Spaniſh Junto at Cadiz;—to return to Madrid was impoſſible, the armed peaſantry had already ſeized the paſſes in the mountains, through which the road went; and a large force by between him and Cadiz. In fact the French army found themſelves in a ſtate of ſiege.—On the 18th of June a courier arrived at Cadiz to inform the Junto, that general Cordoza who commanded the Spaniſh army near Cordova, had been joined by 9000 troops of the line, independent of the volunteers and peaſantry armed with pikes. The French army by death and deſertion, was reduced to 9,700 men. On the 19th of June, a courier arrived, informing that the two armies engaged;—and on the afternoon of the ſame day a ſecond courier arrived to inform the Junto of Cadiz, that general Dupont and his whole force had ſurrendered priſoners of war to general Cordoza.

It was underſtood that the victorious army would immediately March towards Madrid to act in conjunction with the armies marching from Bilcay and other parts of Spain, to beſiege the French in Madrid.

Supplement to the Gazette, of Saturday, 20th Aug.

"To the honor of the Spaniſh nation, it has been found, that ſince the declaration of hoſtilities with France, by the Proviſional government, in no inſtance has a Spaniard been induced to carry any letters from the French officers to the other ports; by this means every communication between the commanders of the French armies has been cut off.

Extract of a letter to Rear-Admiral Purvis dated Utrera, June 19, 1808.

"On receiving directions to proceed to the Junto, at Seville, I was particularly commanded by Major Gen. Spencer to communicate to you direct, the information I thought of any conſequence; and with the particular points in view, ſpecified in the orders I received, I loſe no time in communicating with his ſerene highneſs the Preſident of Andaluſia, &c. has given me as the juſt account of their affairs, I beg leave to obſerve the utmoſt frankneſs appeared to guide them, and the moſt deciſive firmneſs ſtrengthen the relations they made.

"They deſcribed their regular force joined by the camp at St. Rouge, at 12,000, of which 6000 occupy the poſition of Cormona, with 15 pieces of from 7 to 8 pounders; their cavalry, and the remaining force, is at Seville, Utrera, and the ſmall houſes in the neighborhood; the entire force they think, may be encreaſed by ſmall bodies, who arrive daily, and three regiments of peaſants, to whoſe inſtructions they have commanded every attention ſhould be given.

"By intercepted letters from General Dupont, commanding the French at Cordova, they learnt his orders to M. Dubris to proceed to Tarira to Seville direct; others bid him diſobey this order, but join him by the ſhorteſt road at Cordova; he complains they have no anſwers; and in the laſt brought yeſterday, bid him be expeditious, as he is deſirous when reinforced, to drive the rebels from Seville. On the obtaining of the firſt, the Council diſpatched General Johnſton with 3000 regulars, and gave directions to the government of Ayamonte, to put the armed peaſantry in motion. From the impoſſibility of the deeply intrenched ground from this to Seville and Cordova, they do not apprehend the French can proceed, and certainly muſt abandon the ten pieces of cannon, if they are not already deſtroyed; and if he is not, they impute it to his having moved by the left and the river, to join General Dupont at Cordova.

"The irregular force they have given arms, is by the number of rations given, from 70 to 75,000, and would increaſe to any number they would with. This zeal to join the army is repreſſed by the orders in council juſt enforced.

"I am juſt returned from the advanced guard at Cormona, where the utmoſt confidence exiſts; and in an admirable poſition, they are prepared to check the advance of the French, who as yet have made no indication of moving from Cordova, in front of which city they are employed by ſtrengthening an excellent poſition by works.

"General Johnſton's corps is returned and has marched to the main body of the Spaniſh regulars at Utrera, which is the head quarters of the captain General Caſtana.

"When at Cormona, I ſaw 3000 Swiſs who had juſt arrived from Cadiz, where they were poſted on their march from Madrid; others attempted to follow, but it is ſuppoſed they were obliged to diſperſe.

"To deſcribe the ſentiments of the people, I need only obſerve, the loweſt claſs cannot be bribed to convey any intelligence, as appears by the numerous letters they deliver to the Magiſtrates, when the impoſſibility of knowing they are traitors would enſure them every means of paſſing and repaſſing undiſcovered.

"Some evil minded men have been arreſted; and their names and number are ſo inconſiderable, that it has not been thought of ſufficient moment to puniſh them.

"Accounts from Portugal are favorable as can be deſired. Mr. Caraffa, commanding the Spaniſh army at Liſbon, and the Marquis De Monteza, who commands at Oporto, have inſured the Junot of their concurrence in the meaſures adopted; their intention of countenancing the deſertions of the men, and the ſucceſs of this deſign. M. Caraffa's letter adds, the Ruſſian ſquadron would not oppoſe any attempt of the Engliſh to land a force in that part.

"The Preſidios of Africa are ſecured by the arreſts of the French emiſſaries ſent there to liberate the ſlaves, ſo much that they are withdrawing much of their force from them, to encreaſe their defence before Seville.

"The Junot diſpatched intelligence to the Colonies, of the change; but intercepted letters, diſcover the deſign in the French, who, aſſured the country was at their feet, ſent out orders to remove ſome of the higher officers, and naming thoſe in their intereſt. From Bordeaux, the Junto fear the intelligence may get to the ſettlements;—but not from Spain, as they have gotten even to quintuple copies of the orders, and I am deſired to expreſs the ſatisfaction they ſhould feel if a few Engliſh light veſſels were diſpatched to intercept theſe orders, known to failed for the Havannah, Cuba, and Vera Cruz.

"General Morlay's late suspension of the attack on the fleet at Cadiz, has been answered by the most positive orders to take them. The officers and privates are to have their private property restored to them inviolate and the liberty to return to France, if the English approve of the terms; but the unconstitutional surrender of the fleet is determined on here.

"From a collective body, all much occupied, I could not expect much information, and compelled to trust to my memory for names, some confusion may at first occur; but a little at leasure, I shall get over these difficulties, selecting the individuals most proper for my view.

(Signed) E. I. BRADFORD.
D. ad. Gen.'

"P. S. The intelligence of this day has deffused the most desirable activity into the Junto —A deputy has arrived, acknowledges the supremacy of the Junto —the Junto of La Mancha detail by him the numerous peasantry in arms, the attack of the French forces at Andrican, with the entire destruction of them.

"The deserters from the French would be numerous but the peasants kill every straggler—the Junto here have issued orders on this head.

"A Spy has been taken but his examination is not finished.

"A Colonel from the French has arrived with a flag of truce—the obvious motives is to reconnoitre—the Junto have resolved to detain him.

"The arrival of the English at Ayamonte has had the best effect on the minds of the people—all fear is fled—the *disorganization* goes on with vigor—the machine is gaining stability, and with it that energy which will remove the embarrassment occasion'd by the timid, though well inclined.

"Some suspects people have been arrested, and vigor will enforce the obedience they before received from the novelty of the events."

The officers who brought up the above dispatches, say that London accounts to the 9th of June had been received at Barbadoes, stating that the Russians in three or four engagements had been defeated by the Swedes, with considerable loss, having upwards of 5000 killed in the last engagement. That an attempt was made to assassinate Bonaparte at Bayonne, but that he escaped, having received only a slight contusion of a sabre.

Admiral Cochrane writes to Col. Hamilton, "I have forwarded a copy of this intelligence to the Capt. Gen. of Caracas, and have stopped all hostile proceedings of the squadron under my command against that and the other Spanish provinces; and I am in great hopes they will be preserved from the clutches of the French.

A Spanish letter of marque ship of 20 guns and 150 men, which sailed from the Havanna on the evening of the same day with capt. Darrel, bound for old Spain, with a cargo of 1400 boxes of sugar, has been captured off Cape Florida by a British frigate.

London May 18.

Very sanguine hopes are intertained that the propositions were the subject of the late conferences between Mr. Secretary Canning and Mr. Pinckney will be accepted by the American Government Ministers, it is said, have expressed their readiness to confider the United States in the light of the most favored nation to accede to an arrangement for allowing under certain regulations, the produce of the enemies colonies in the West—Indies to be conveyed to the Continent of Europe in American bottoms, without touching at a British port. The right of searching merchants ships of that country for British seamen, it is proposed to reserve for future discussion. The proposition have been transmitted by Mr. Pinckney to his government, in, as we understand, with full confidence that they will be accepted. The determination of the President on this interesting subject is expected by the latter end of July.

YORK, AUGUST 20, 1808

When multiplied acts of benevolent kindness and well bestowed invigorating principles are fulfilled, subscribers may henceforward build a confident assurance, that the York Gazette, will assume an improved appearance, and abound in interesting and instructive matter. The long looked for, and long ordered stationary, will soon arrive. In it I have not been *fairly* disappointed by a Member of the late House of Assembly, an Agent for Paper makers and Venders.

WHEREAS Charles Anderson and Abraham Elliott, have been duly appointed, and obtained Letters of Administration out of the Surrogate Court for the Midland District of the Province of Upper Canada; they hereby give notice to all those who may have any claims on the Estate of the late Stephen Elliott, to bring in their accounts duly authenticated, immediately to the said Administrators; and request all those who are in any wise indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay to the said Administrators, who are authorized to give discharges, or they will await themselves of this notice to make a dividend of said Estate among the Heirs, on the first Monday of January next.

Kingston, 1st July, 1808.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townshend, with a stream of Water running through the same; the Land is of good quality, will be sold on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given. Application to be made to the Printers.

The York Gazette.

VOL. XVIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1808. No 15.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the ninth day of August, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of June last, We thought fit by and with the advise of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the ninth day of August next enfuing, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convokjng and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twelfth day of September next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twenty third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

NOTICE, TO OFFICERS ON HALF PAY.

THE Right Honorable the Paymasters General of his Majesty's Land Forces, having given Instructions to John Hale Esq. their Deputy in Canada, to issue the Half Pay and Military Allowances, of reduced Officers, borne on the establishment of the British American Forces, who reside in the Province of Canada; commencing with the half year from 25th December 1807, to the 24th June 1808; and to make known that all Officers of the above description are to be paid by him; The same will be issued at his Office in Quebec, after the 24th of June 1808, according to the following forms:

No. 1.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th
any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a reduced in and that he is the person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the year

Sworn before me the Day
The Officer to sign his name here } L.S.
together with his place of residence }
of in the year of our Lord
The commissioner to sign his name here }
and the County or Place for which he acts } L.S.

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his name here } L.S.

N. B. To be Sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December of every year—No Alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 2.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th
any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under his Majesty, besides his Military Allowance as a Provincial Officer, and that he is the person who was Actually placed on the said Allowance in the year

Sworn before me the Day
The Officer to sign his name here } L.S.
together with his place of residence }
of in the year of our Lord
The commissioner to sign his name here }
& the County or place for which he acts } L.S.

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his name here } L.S.

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December of every year —No Alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 3.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th
any other Place or Employment of Profit Civil or Military, under his Majesty, or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced Chaplain in
and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the year

Sworn before me the Day
The Officer to sign his name here } L.S.
together with his place of residence }
of in the year of our Lord
The commissioner to sign his name here }
& the County or Place for which he acts } L.S.

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his name here } L.S.

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December of every year —No Alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

Exceptions allowed to be made in Affidavits.

1st All Officers on Half Pay are allowed by Act of Parliament to continue in the receipt of their allowance, and to hold any fubaltern Commiffion, in Regiments of Militia, Fencibles, or Volunteers; viz. Captain-Lieutenant, Lieutenant, Enfign, Quarter-Mafter, Surgeon, Affiftant Surgeon, Adjutant, and Battalion Clerk; and to receive the full pay and all wances of fuch Commiffion during war; and in time of peace, when the Militia is only embodied for 28 days in the year, there is no reftriction—but an officer on half pay may receive full pay of any rank in the Militia for thole 28 days without its preventing him receiving his half pay.

2nd The King has the power of allowing any Officer on half Pay, to receive that allowance, together with his pay and allowances on the Staff, or in the Garrifons, in which alfo the Barrack Department is included; and in every inftance of this being granted, the Secretary at War is to fignify it as his Majefty's pleafure, to the Paymafter General.

Officers who do not attend in perfon, will find it neceffary to appoint an Agent at Quebec, furnifhed with a regular power of Attorney, in Duplicate.

The Commiffioners appointed to carry into execution the Property Act, having likewife iffued inftructions on this head, notice is further given—1ft that when the income of a perfon derived from any fource payable out of the Revenues of Great Britain amounts to £.150 per annum, a deduction of ten per cent. will be made from the net half pay: 2d that when the whole Britifh income of the party amounts to £.50 per. annum and is under £.150, the tax will be reduced after the rate of one fhilling for every pound Sterling that the income is proved to be under £150—and 3d that when the whole Britifh income in the aggregate does not amount to £.50, the officer may claim an exemption from the payment of any tax whatever, in which cafes an Affidavit will be required.

AFFIDAVIT to be made by a perfon refiding out of Great Britain entitled to any Annuity or Penfion, payable by his Majefty, or out of the public Revenue of Great Britain where the whole of the income "*in Great Britain*" arifes therefrom, claiming an Exemption or Abatement under an Act paffed in the 46th year of his prefent Majefty's Reign, intitled "*An Act for granting to his Majefty, during the prefent War "and until the 6th day of April next after the "Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace a "Contribution on the Profits arying from Property, Profeffions, Trades and Offices*" as having an income under £.150 per annum for the year ending 5th April, 180

I residing at
do Iwear that from the 6th day of April 180 to the date of the whole of my income in Great Britain was derived from my Allowance of Half Pay as a reduced in Regiment of and did not exceed the fum of £ per annum.

Giver Signs name and refidence.

Sworn before me this day of

Magiftrate Signs

JOHN HALE,
Dy. Pay-Mafter Genl. in Canada.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Officers on Half-Pay in Upper and Lower Canada.

Gentlemen,

ALTHOUGH I have not the honor of being perfonally known to many of you, I am notwithftanding emboldened to take this method of addreffing you, and tendering you my fervices, as your Agent here, for receiving your Half Pay, or other Allowance from Government, agreeably to Mr. Hulle's advertifement in the Quebec Gazette. I flatter myfelf that after 18 years experience which I have had in bufinefs, and not unfrequently of this kind, I fhall be found qualified to difcharge the truft with promptitude, fidelity, and the ftricteft attention to your accommodation and intereffs.—At fame time any fecurity (in Quebec) that may be required for the faithful performance of my Engagements, is ready to be granted, and thofe defirous of more particular information with regard to my Character and Punctuality, are requefted to enquire of the EDITOR, who is authorized to refer them to refpectable teftimonies in York.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moft obedient,
devoted humble Servant
JOHN MUNRO.

Quebec, 17th June, 1808.

Agent for Purchafes Office.

York 16th Auguft, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, to fuch perfon or perfons who may be willing to fupply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments ftationed at York, Kingfton, Fort George, Fort Chippewa, Fort Erie and Amherftburg, from the 25th September to the 31ft December, 1808; to deliver in their Propofals, with the name of their fecurity, immediately, to the Agent for Purchafes, at York.

Propofals will in like manner be received, for fupplying the abovementioned Poffs with Freih beef of good quality, from the firft January to the 24th day of March, 1809.

The loweft price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ftated, in each of thefe Propofals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commiffary at each Poft, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the fame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiffary will alfo, once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diftribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

UPPER CANADA.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,

York, 11th Auguft, 1808.

Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleafed to appoint Samuel Anderson Efq. a Commiffioner for adminiftering the Oath to Half-Pay Officers refiding in the Eaftern Diftrict of this Province.

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

We were politely favored with the following, by an obliging friend. Ever pleafed to publifh in aid of rifing genius, we are thankful to receive its firft efforts and labors.

PROLOGUE.

LET wrinkl'd bigotry immers'd in gore,
Fanatic zeal and fuperftition roar
Their mother ign'rance lift her voice on high,
And bark rebellion join her hoarfe cry.
Still fhall we praife that boia and virtuous band,
That fpreads the light of knowledge through the land.
Who bade the feed in ev'ry Diftrict rife.
Which youthful hearts, to glorious deeds entice.
Their praife na Lawrence banks fhall oft be fung,
By many a chofen bard's melodious tongue.
And they to whom the mufe no fong imparts,
Shall think their praifes o'er with grateful hearts.
Already darkneſs tumbles on her throne,
Methinks I hear the Gothic Sov'reign groan
Her Court fhe views benumb'd with anxious fear,
Her facrifice fhades begin to difappear.
She fees her foes paffefs her wide domain,
And clofe her antient folitary reign.
She flies—And at her flight, our fouls rejoice,
Sweet virtue's fon, the cattle of hateful vice,
For often have we ponder'd o'er the page,
That paints the horrors of her favage rage,
When all her pef'rous hood in armour clad,
Miftaken men to mutual flaughter led.
Such cruel arts no longer fhall prevail,
Expanding knowledge flops them of their veil.
Yes, brethren they by confcious feelings bleft,
While manly fouls repell'd the chilling mift.
That here too long with favage prolpect join'd,
To keep the light of fcience from the mind.
All that facred light which bids the virtues rife,
Truth, peace, and charity that never dies.
Eng'fring order, liberty and laws,
Man's choices gifts, the themes of juft applaufe.
That cheers the heart opprefs'd with forrow's load,
That ifills the weary foul form Earth to God.
Delightful hope, the charmer of the breaft,
This light fupport fo grateful to the tafte.
Hope not, the product of a paffing day,
But rich in joy, nor fubject to decay
Portray'd by her, all nature teems with flow'rs,
No forrows frown, no difappointment lours.
Her airy views in brilliant order fhew,
Ten thoufand forms that raife the ecftatic glow.
Here wildom we amidft that fpeaks aloud,
The jolly great, muft firft be jollily good.
Superior worth alone can wreathes beftow,
To grace the gen'rous youth or aged fhow.
Wreathes that fhall yield a never fading bloom,
When countefs ages ftinks into the tomb.
This matchleſs wildom animates us all,
And every bofom beats at honour's call
For what is knowledge, grandeur, wealth and power,
Deceitful pageants of a fhort liv'd hour.
Unleſs fweet virtue o'er the heart preſides
Its flights reſtrains, and various motions guides.
With confcious joy, thole fages we have trac'd,
Whole gen'rous plans gave joy to realms oppreſs'd.
To humble lots like ours where nought appears,
To promife glorious deeds in future years.
And we have feen the bard of laſting name,
Who melts the foul he kindles into flame.
His bafhful mufe in fhort excurſions try,
Averſe like ours to meet the critic's eye.
Be candid then, nor fpare our humble teaft,
Which many an anxious ſtudious hour has dreſt.
Perhaps to day ſome bloſſoms open here,
Whole fame to future ages ſhall be dear.

THE PATRIOTIC ODE.

LET not this yearly feaſt depart
On which ſo many gaze,
Till we have ſung with grateful hearts,
Our darling country's praiſe.
For ſhe has ſtopt with mighty hand
The courſe of Gaul's Anarchial band,
Her glorious deeds the world admires,
The Defpot heaves a bitter groan,
He knows he ſits a tott'ring throne
Except the Britiſh light expires.
But it ſhall burn with crelcive flame
Man's choiceſt joys to ſpread,
Sweet freedom's bleſſings to proclaim,
The fell uſurpers dread.
When execrations load his tomb,
An earneſt of a better doom
When trembling envy's pallying ſting,
From poiſon'd children's impious hearts,
Back on themſelves in fancy darts,
The griefs that gen'rous bolioms wring.
Behold Corcyra's curſed race,
Their parent Corinth ſpurn
To plunge their Sires in deep diſtreſs,
Their ranking bolioms burn.

Like them Columbia's heroes gnaw
Their Britiſh fires with ſerpent jaw.
They joy to cramp their parent ſtate,
Regardleſs of her glorious caule
For juſtice, freedom, equal laws,
As well's their own impending fate.
Ye Loyal bands the world combin'd
By terror's withter'd hand,
Arms ſlowly with reluctant mind,
'Gainſt your native land.
Yet ſpite of David's chains they dare
In ſecret curſe the guilty war.
While Britain on her rock deſies,
The ſavage Defpot's growing threats,
His ſchemes with vigour ſhe defeats
And conq'd on land the Tiger lies.
The Grecians bleſt their native fields,
The ſcenes of bright renown;
The Romans thought ſweet freedom yields
More pleaſure than a crown.
And ſhall not we delight to claim
More than the Greek or Roman name.
For when did they like Britain ſtand
The ſaviours of a ſinking world,
Alas, by force they ruin hurl'd,
On all who durſt their power withſtand.
O ſons of Britain, future times
Your glory ſhall declare,
Your foes and children's baſtard crimes
The wicked's meed ſhall ſhare.
For grateful nations ſprung from thoſe
Whoſe your noble views oppoſe.
Shall at their Fathers bath for ſhame
Who fought to ruſh the gen'rous race,
That tri'd to give them full redreſs
And cherish'd freedom's dying flame.
Already in our country's cauſe,
Some Patriots here have bled
And all to ſhare their juſt applauſe,
Their warmeſt blood will ſhed.
For the delights on us to ſhower
Increaſing bleſſings ev'ry hour.
Sweet bleſſings which our filial love,
Inflame and lead us to repay,
Her care by deeds that ne'er decay
And joyful conſcience muſt approve.

YORK, AUGUST 27, 1808

IT muſt be a pleaſing reflection, and not an ill timed view of the improving circumſtances and bettered ſituation of this Province, to any perſon intereſted in its proſperity and welfare. It muſt be alſo a public and lively gratification to witneſs a beneficent intention diſſeminated in ſo many active ways. Local benefits are advanced with a genial ſpirit, and the common weal is far from bounded, by any illiberal propoſſeſſion, for private happineſs or peculiarity of place. Amongſt the many ſubjects on which a public review may indulge, with patriotic pride and heartfelt enjoyment, a paternal ſolicitude in the beſt of Sovereigns is not forgotten, which has placed the moſt intereſting of men to guide us, and point out the generous and facile modes of advancing a common intereſt. And to public eaſe and wealth, more than ordinary happineſs, originates in the proofs and welcome certainty, that the governed experience the faireſt bloom and happieſt fruits of the beſt of Adminiſtrations. In one ſo liberally ordered, in which the ruling object, leads not to private, but to general eaſe and good, there dwells not only indulgent hope, but the blitiful overflowings of expanſive virtue, and the happy produce of rational enjoyments.

Let us not indulge the vain and falſe idea, and let no poſſible conſtruction leave an impreſſive belief upon us, that his undeviating views, embrace leſs than univerſal good, or that leſs than the happieſt perſonal reward, awaits the fair and honorable exertion of virtue, ſo multifarious & feelingly diſplayed.

Let not whatever may have been printed or ſedulouſly diſſeminated, either through foul intention, the erring emiſſions of enmi-

ty of difrobed fpleen, of froward ambition, of forfeited and pennyleſs ſituation, but virtuouſly impreſs us. Let us not pity nor appreciate a ſituation when obtained without a claim, or for a menial purpoſe of miniſtering to paſſionate gratifications by indecorous ſervices or ſacrificing to want of feeling, by want of feeling in doing ſo. In an official ſtate attended by means repugnant to ordinary ſenſe, ſo diſguſting to honeſt ſpirit, and ſo diſtant from all but forlorn hope, let us not ſuppoſe it can be long preſerved, when dignity ornaments the ſount from whence it muſt be ultimately held or iſſued.

Lives there amongſt us one witneſs, one partaker of what heretofore apparently awoke an unſounded ſpectre of diſtinction, or whoſe judgement was either loſt or blinded in a momentary cloud of prejudice, but muſt now, whilſt indulging a retroſpective view of the miſty and forbidding ſcene, feel repentant pains or bluſhing ſhame for unguided preposſeſſion, or muſt experience the fruits of eſpouſing the fairеſt cauſe of virtue. Let us for a moment partially traverſe a few demerits of the delaulting reſtleſs we allude to, and let us regret that the brighteſt aſpect of his feeble peerleſs all, is not the pecuniary wants with which he overwhelmed ſome needy reduced unjudging men, nor the envenomed potion of diſaffection he paſſed as cordial drafts, nor can it elude the moſt common obſervation, that the ſanctity attached to the Bench of Juſtice, or to walls erected for its inveſtigation, or the public explanation of its tenets, were not held ſacred to their truſts. Inſtead of which they became the unſpeaking and ſounding witneſſes of diſguſting diſaffectfulneſs, and of diſſatisfaction inculcated on every mind, poſſible of becoming its nurſery or ſorry receptacle. Let theſe overtop the catalogue of his ordinary want of virtue and form the ſhrouding meed of his unvaried principles. But over his glaring and unbluſhing iniquities, let a curtain of charity be drawn. Where (through him) private or individual beings, wade through martyred circumſtances, let their errors, and his ſeductive feats, lay buried in obliterating ſilence. And let the moral as well as the public wounds he has aſſayed and labored to inflict, be hidden by his welcome abſence. Let us alſo forget his parental traits, and bemoan his predeliction to cabaliſtic evil. And let us not unfold the ſcanty ſcraps, his hapleſs propenſity bore away from needful ſips. But let us mourn his little low, and unavailing cunning, formed to beguile and lead aſtray an erring community; and his unprincipled aſſault upon the Arlean virtue and the generous fortitude of the firſt of Men. Let us ſtill bewail the whim of capricious fate, which urged him here, not only as an advocate and miniſter of juſtice, but in a ſtate diſtant from ſecondary ſituation. This fate, like a telegraphic parent, or gorgon machine of miſchief, armed with a fourfold wrong, ejected and ſent him forth a ſtothy bauble, at once the moſt contemptible, weakeſt and worſt of men. To Sierra Leona it is ſaid he goes, may he there live in throes to ruminate the troublous quid of dreary penitence, or Serpent-like, diſcharge annually his bodily exterior. Let us not wrong compariſon by an attempted aſſimulation of his character, to that of any man of official appointment within our knowledge. We ſhould not now have deigned him a thought, did not contempt and pity, await the retroſpect of his conduct, and ſympathy attend, a ſeduced and miſjudging few.

We have little news of moment to give the Public, in addition what we laſt week publiſhed. The Spaniſh energy is now roused into patriotic action; their national pride and ſpirit, will more than countervail the deſtructive aſcendancy, which the murderous Tyrant of France was attempting to acquire. The ſoſtering aſſiſtance and protecting power of our Country have been beſought; and given. The ardent event we will not confidently augur, but we feel a ſtrong preſentiment, that it will be glorious to us and a providential ſafety, vouchſafed to Spain. The nearly famiſhed and oppreſſed Portuguese are fervent and deadly enemies to preſent Frenchmen, and buſied in their dreat expulſion. Our affairs with the American Government, are in a ſtate of apparent friendly adjuſtment: we ſhould with painful regret, be witneſſes of their increaſed diſtreſs or the conflagration of their vulnerable and wealthieſt cities. We wiſh the Sons of Britons, to inherit the fruition of parental pride but not fall victims to the futile folly, of a temporary elected Sovereign. Our next intelligence, may abound in pleaſing information, ſhould this occur, an extra-paper ſhall convey it to our Friends.

We hear that, at Oſwego, a few of the American troops 40 in number, and ſeventy five of their ſpirited *other* ſubjects differed eſſentially upon the moſt convenient method, of eluding, or carrying into effect their Embargo law. Pot & pearl-aſhes and common ſalt, were the bones of contention; a combat enſued, & was urged with that dignified rage, which at times, degrades their town-meetings. We learn that, no bodily deaths befel on the ſad occaſion, but that much bloodſhed, ornamented their ſpirited atchievements. Happy Government whoſe wholeſome laws, engender ſuch harmleſs warfare!!!

The Hon'ble. Chief Juſtice Scott, Mr. Juſtice Powell, and the Gentlemen officially belonging to the Courts, left this on Sunday and Monday laſt, on their reſpective Circuits.

The Gazette for Subſcribers living out of Town, will hereafter be left at the Tavern of Meſſ. Deary & Campbell. Perſons obliging enough to take them in charge, are requeſted, to call for them there.

Departed this life, on the 25th. inſtant Le Macon, Canadian and ſervant in the Family of A. Mc. Donell Eſq.

THE ſubſcriber requeſts all perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late Francois Belcour, to come forward and ſettle their accounts immediately, otherwiſe they will be put to trouble and expence.—And all thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate may be indebted, are deſired to preſent their accounts for examination and adjuſtment.

MAGDELEINE BELCOUR.

York, 4th Aug. 1808.

Supplement to the Gazette, of Saturday, 27th Aug.

Extract of a letter from Lord Collingwood, to Admiral Cochrane, dated off Cadiz, June 18, 1808.

"Flying fiſh having joined me on her way to Barbadoes, I avail myſelf of the opportunity to put you in poſſeſſion of ſuch events, as have occurred in Spain and come to my knowledge.

"You will doubtleſs have been already informed of the reſignation of the Crown of Spain by Charles IV. to his ſon; of the diſmiſſal of the Prince of Peace, and the ſeizure of his eſtates; of the acceſſion of Ferdinand VII; that Bonaparte had inveigled both thoſe Princes, and the reſt of the Royal Family to meet him at Bayonne; that he made them all priſoners; having obliged Ferdinand to return the crown to his Father, and induced the old King to lay it at his feet, to be diſpoſed of as he might direct.

"Soon after Ferdinand's quitting Madrid to proceed to Bayonne, the Grand Duke of Berg aſſumed to himſelf the temporary command of the government of the country, by the title of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom—this uſurpation, the Spaniſh nation has reſiſted almoſt to a man. The ſpirit to oppoſe French tyranny, the abhorrence of the acts which have been practiſed againſt the Royal Family and the ſtate, and the unanimity and enthuſiaſm manifeſted, to reſtore the nation to its independence, was perhaps, never ſurpaſſed in any country or in any cauſe; even in the parts where the French are in force, (as at Madrid and Barcelona,) this ſpirit is ſaid to exiſt in its full extent, though the avowal of it is puniſhed.

"On the 8th and 9th inſtant, the French ſquadron of five ſail of the line and a frigate, which at the beginning of this revolution, had moved up near to the carracas, were bombarded; and after the ſuſpenſion of the attack for four days on the morning of the 14th, they ſtruck their colours, and were taken poſſeſſion of by the Spaniards.

"As a provincial government, each province has eſtabliſhed a Junto of ſeveral perſons of the greateſt influence; to which the people are obedient, and the moſt zealous in its cauſe: This of Andaluſia, is the one with which the Engliſh have had the moſt communication. Its army is commanded by general Cartanos, and for its ſtate, &c. I beg leave to refer you to the enclofed copy of a letter from capt. Bradford, an officer of the Engliſh forces, who has been with it ſome time. The maſſe of the Province of Valencia, and of the Aſturias, is equally numerous; and that of the former aided by ſome regulars, is ſaid to be on the way to Madrid, to drive the French out of it; In ſhort, ſir, the whole population of the country is in arms, and whenever the French meet a Spaniard they find an inveterate enemy.

"To the Engliſh nation the Spaniards look, as that on which they depend for ſupport, and ſecurity againſt the common enemy; and ſome diſtricts have declared themſelves at peace with Great Britain, without waiting for the uſual forms; but as commiſſioners deputed from the Supreme Council at Seville, have to day gone to England in the Revenge, to treat with his Majeſty's government, I make no doubt the wiſh of the Spaniſh nation will ſoon be gratified by a regular convention.

"The French are making conſiderable exertions to get a large army into Spain; but the ſpirit of the nation is ſo fully roufed, that, if her councils are judicious and their leaders act with ability and firmneſs, there is ample means to reſiſt them and all may end well.

"His Majeſty's government, has directed, in this criſis, that every aſſiſtance ſhall be afforded. I have ſupplied them with powder from the ſhips; and about 5000 men under Major General Spencer, is on their coaſt ready to act as circumſtances may make neceſſary, and a further force is by this time on its way from England.

"The Portugueſe, although diſarmed, are ſaid to be riſing in all parts of the country to expel the French, which they have done at Oporto; and as the enemy's troops there are very few and very much divided, there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe they will be ſucceſsful.—Their principal force is at Liſbon, which conſiſts of about 5000 men, and a large body of people (30,000) partly natives and ſome Spaniards under the command of a Portugueſe General, Gouvezirere, were, by the laſt accounts I received, on the march to attack it; if Liſbon falls, the Ruſſian ſquadron under Admiral Semavin, which is in the Tagus, will probably ſhare the ſame fate; indeed, there is no indication on their part of much zeal towards their new allies.

"I have thought it neceſſary to give you this information of the ſtate of affairs in Spain, as his Majeſty's Government have directed that every aid may be given to them for maintaining their independence as a nation, and reſiſting the ambitious projects of France.

"All the decrees and every act of the ſeveral Juntos, or Supreme Councils throughout Spain, are in the name of Ferdinand VIIth, who is a priſoner to Bonaparte, as well as his two brothers, and the country at preſent is governed by thoſe Juntos in the ſeveral provinces.

"The importance of preserving the colonies from falling into the influence of France you muft be well aware of—and that the French have already taken measures for feducing them; fo that every means fhould be ufed to inform them of the true ftate of affairs here, and of the brave refiftance made by their country. For this purpofe I am authorifed by his Majefty's government to give paffports to fhips or veffels which are employed either in conveying their difpatches and orders to the colonies, or the perfons they may think neceffary to fend out to conduct their affairs in this very critical juncture: I have given fome paffports for this purpofe. Two frigates and feveral feluccas intended for the provinces in America will be [immediately] ready to proceed to different parts of America; and I requeft you will pleafe to apprize the officers under your command of thofe Spanifh fhips and veffels, which they may probably meet, and direct them to give every aid to them in the fervice in which they are employed.

"Thofe veffels will have merchandize in them, the adventures in general of the crew; and fome of them will alfo have quickfilver, which is much wanted at La Vera Cruz. The paffports I gave you are intended to include thofe articles—indeed at this moment, there fhall be no litigation as every encouragement ought to be given to the Spaniards, and their veffels carrying difpatches be confidered as friends.

"P. S. The information contained in this letter you will be pleafed to communicate to the Governors of the feveral Iflands within the limits of your command.

Interefting News from Havanna—Captain M'Donald, who arrived here this morning in 12 days from Havanna, informs us that, previous to his leaving that place, intelligence of the recent events in Spain had been received, creating general interest and univerfal commotion. The dispatches from the new government to the Governor of Cuba, announced *Peace with England, and war with France.* Proclmation to this effect had been iffued throughout the Iffand, diffufing general joy among all claffes of the inhabitants. And fo highly did they eftimate the infults and the injuries they had fo repeatedly received from Bonaparte, that it was even dangerous for a Frenchman to be feen in the ftreets. Thofe who ventured from their houfes, encountered the merited indignation of the Spaniards, and the popular fury had rifen to fuch a pitch, as to cauſe the death of 2 Frenchmen in the public squares. A free trade, therefore was immediately opened with England, and indeed with all other nations *the French alone excepted.*

Such, therefore are the effects of thofe tyrannies exercised by the Great Diſturber of the World—and such the enthuſiasm of a brave people, whose energies have slumbered for many centuries. That imbecility which has marked the character of Spain for years paſt appears to have been owing solely to the heads of the rulers and not the hearts of the people—And now that they view the ultimate desires of ambitous France tend to the enslavement of their country, the destruction of of their governmentand the usurpation of their kingdom, the ancient honor of Castilians is revived, and they appear to be eager for the conflict that will give Liberty to their native land, or to its suffering inhabitants honorable death.

"Jefferson with the aſſiſtance of a celebrated anatomiſt from Philadelphia, has been for some time engaged in fitting up the skeleton of a Mammoth, he intended it as a preſent to that Mammoth deſtroyer of mankind Bonaparte. We have not heard that it goes in the Hope. It may probably form the subject of a special miſſion. It is to be hoped that, pregnant as he is with hopes of conqueſt, an abortion may be caused, by the reception of this potent American Skeleton

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SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Monday the 3d October next, will be ſold at Thos. Hamilton's Auction Room; a variety of Houſhold Furniture and other uſeful articles unneceſſary to be mentioned particularly. This early information is given for the expreſs purpoſe of accommodating the public, and general bidders.

THOS HAMILTON,
Auct & Broker.

York, 24th Aug. 1808.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following neceſſary Blank Forms, viz.

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, do. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

And will be ſhortly,

The UPPER CANADA ALMANACS, made generally uſeful; ſingle or in any quantities.

WHEREAS Charles Anderſon and Abraham Elliott, have been duly appointed, and obtained Letters of Adminiſtration out of the Surrogate Court for the Midland Diſtrict of the Province of Upper Canada; they therefore give notice to all thoſe who may have any claims on the Eſtate of the late Stephen Elliott, to bring in their accounts duly authenticated, immediately to the ſaid Adminiſtrators, and requeſt all thoſe who are in any wiſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, to make payment without delay to the ſaid Adminiſtrators, who are authoriſed to give diſcharges, or they will avail themſelves of this notice to make a dividend of ſaid Eſtate among the ſame, on the firſt Monday of January next.

Adminiſtrators.

Kingſton, 11 July, 1808.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XVIII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 3, 1808. No. 16

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the ninth day of August, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING :—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of June last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the ninth day of August next ensuing, at which time to our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear ; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twelfth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the State and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary ; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twenty third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Agent for Purchases Office.

York 16th August, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such person or persons who may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippewa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, from the 25th September to the 31st December, 1808 ; to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their security, immediately, to the Agent for Purchases, at York.

Proposals will in like manner be received, for supplying the abovementioned Posts with Fresh Beef of good quality, from the first January to the 24th day of March, 1809.

The lowest price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated, in each of their Proposals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the quarter, who will immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also, once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a distribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, June 2.

We received yesterday the contents of the Edinburgh and Altona papers from the 4th to the 17th ult. Some serious commotions appear to have broken out at Constantinople about the middle of March, which originated in the whole of the Janissaries having declared against the conduct of the Porte, in respect to the war with England. The insurrection is however, said in some letters to have been entirely suppressed in a few days, and the ringleaders punished.

From the accounts in the French papers, it is obvious that France meditates similar designs against Turkey, to those which have been so diabolically successful in Spain. In the latter country, as our readers are already informed, Bonaparte has completed his work of perfidy ; the wretched king, the still more wretched prince of Asturias, and all the other members of the Royal Family of Spain, with the exception of Don Pedro, who is at the Brazils, have been compelled to sign away their birthright, and submit to a splendid captivity in the territory of their oppressor, where the whole will probably ere long share the fate of the other branches of the Bourbon family who have fallen into the power of the Gallic Tyrant. For a while they may be permitted to meditate in their captivity upon the fallen fortunes of their once illustrious house, until by private assassination, or public murder, they terminate their degrading dependence upon the bounty of the Usurper of their rights, and those of the more worthy branches of the house of Bourbon. Already in all probability, are these wretched captives, secured within the several prisons in France. King Charles with his queen, and some of the family, incarcerated at Compeigne, situate about half way between Paris and Amiens ; and the Prince of Asturias, Don Carlos and Don Antonio, in custody at Navarre, a Royal domain in the department of Indre. To complete the degradation of the unfortunate family of Spain, the Corsican, after having that kingdom consigned over to him by the King and Prince, compels the imbecile Charles to issue a Proclamation to the people, in which he enjoins them in the strongest terms to submit quietly to the troops of his ally the emperor of the French. For princes by their mean spite and dastardly conduct, have proved themselves to despicable and contemptible, we can scarce feel any pity ; but, every accustomed as we have been to the atrocities of Bonaparte, it is impossible for us to contemplate without indignation the refined cruelty with which he has treated the wretched deposed Monarch. That weak prince, after having made every sacrifice both of his own dignity and the interests of his people, that his perfidious ally thought proper to demand, after losing his kingdom to-day, for his life murdered, and himself and his family driven from the Throne of his ancestors, is compelled in a public Proclamation to express himself with the most servile flattery to the very monster from whom he has experienced such accumulated injuries, and to call upon his people as a proof of their loyalty to him, to transfer their allegiance to a usurpatory usurper !—By the cowardly resignation of the other parts of the family, Don Pedro the nephew to the king (who we have already stated is now at the Brazils,) is become the presumptive heir to the crown ; and of this circumstance it is highly probable, our government will deem it advisable to avail themselves. This scion of the Royal Stock, transplanted to Spanish possessions in South America, would be a most acceptable event to the people of that country, who, while by means of it they secured their independence, and preserved themselves from falling under the yoke which now threatens their mother country, would prove most valuable allies to Great Britain in the new world, in the present situation of the old. But it is not in this respect only, that we look for some good arising out of the trouble produced by Corsican perfidy. We continue to look with sanguine hope to the high indignant spirit of the people of Spain, whose patriotic efforts against the Tyrant may in the end not only secure the independence of their own country, but furnish a glorious example of which other nations may be led to profit. So shall the long lost happiness of Europe be restored, and the world be ridded of its greatest curse.

It is said in a Dutch letter, when the last accounts left Cadiz, the English fleet was preparing to enter the Bay.

June 4.

We yesterday received advices from Cadiz, for resulting the project of Bonaparte against the independence of Spain, and preserving the Spanish fleet from falling into his hands, by delivering it up in trust to Great Britain. We are further informed by this conveyance that the people of Seville have taken possession of the arsenals, and that the Province of Aragon had unanimously resolved to resist the power and influence of France. It was reported that the Duke D'Infantado was about to place himself at the head of the people, in order to direct their patriotic spirit in the

laudable assertion of the independence of their country; and the greatest credit was attached to this report, from the circumstance of that revered nobleman not having been mentioned in any of the revolutionary decrees that had hitherto been issued from Bayonne. At all events, it is evident that the people will not become the willing slaves of Bonaparte; and should it prove true that their efforts are to be directed by a leader of such talent and estimation, the most sanguine hopes may be entertained in respect to the result of so glorious a struggle.

The anxious looked for advices from our fleet off Cadiz have not yet arrived, but government continue in hourly expectation of receiving the most important intelligence from that quarter. We understand that a communication was yesterday made to the Lord Mayor by the Lords of the Admiralty, which has some relation to this subject; and it is said, that in the expected event of the surrender of the fleet at Cadiz, the River Fencibles and others will be allowed to volunteer their services to bring the ships to England.

Bonaparte it appears, continued at Bayonne, and on the 18th ult. having dismissed the Royal Family of Spain to their respective destinations, was amusing himself with military spectacles and evolutions. Intelligence to the 13th ult. had been received at Paris from Madrid, at which time, Murat was exercising the functions of government without opposition.

The French senate assembled on the 31st, to sanction a proposal for incorporating Parma, Piacenza, and Tuscany with France. We had reason at one time to suppose that these, together with the States of the Church, would have been erected into a sovereignty for Lucien Bonaparte; but it would seem that he has forfeited or renounced all claim to such honors.

The deposed king of Spain was expected at Fontainbleau by the latter end of May.

June 8.

Advices from Gottenburgh to the 31st ult. were received yesterday. They were brought by the Clyde frigate, Captain Owen, which is returned to Yarmouth, after having landed at Gottenburgh £130,000, for the use of the King of Sweden. One expedition was still waiting the return of Colonel Murray, and Admiral Keats was about to remove the Fleet to a greater distance from Gottenburgh, in order to be in readiness to proceed upon any service upon which he might be ordered, without further loss of time. The Snake sloop of war was to sail with a convoy for Leith, on the following day, on board of which are the Danish prisoners taken from on board the man of war destroyed by the Stately and Nassau—Sir J. Saumarez, had been indisposed, but was considerably recovered.—The accounts from Finland agree in stating, that the Russians are in the utmost state of distress, and that in their retreat hundreds of them perish daily through famine and the effects of the general thaw.

An American messenger arrived yesterday, with dispatches for Mr. Pinckney, the contents of which have not yet publicly transpired. The reports upon the subject are very contradictory; but those of a pacific tendency are by far the most entitled to credit.

—The vessel which brought these dispatches is called the St. Michael. She sailed from America the latter end of April, with two Messengers, one of whom she landed at L'Orient, charged with dispatches for Genl. Armstrong, at Paris.

The projected expedition to South America, we have reason to believe, is already in a state of forwardness; and we are rejoiced to find, that it is intended to be conducted upon such principles as promise to insure its most complete success—an event which, in the present state of European affairs, must prove of the highest importance to Great Britain.

Parliament re assembled this day, pursuant to adjournment.

Preparations are making for fitting out an expedition at Dover.

June 9.

It is said that the Viscount Materosa and Don Diego de la Vega, who are arrived from Spain, have been deputed to solicit the assistance of this country towards enabling the Spaniards to expel the French. We learn that in the provinces of Asturias and Gallacia, a provisional government has been established, which has deputed commissioners to go into the different provinces in Spain, to spirit up the people to resistance.—It was by this government, we suppose, that the above mentioned Noblemen were sent to this country—Four more are said to be on board the Stag.—The Marquis De Santa Cruz is at the head of the government, with the title of Commander in Chief.—On the 25th of last month he issued a Proclamation at Oviedo, inviting the inhabitants of Asturias to rise up in defence of their constitution and their country.—"It is your country that calls you to rescue her from the hands of her oppressors.—Will any Spaniard be deaf to her call? —Arise.—We have arms—shall we want hands to yield them?—We have a good cause —shall we want hearts to defend it?—This patriotic call has been patriotically answered. Forty thousand men have already enrolled themselves, and the province of Asturias is by no means the largest in Spain.—Gallicia can furnish a much larger force—so can Biscay.—The Biscayans too are a hardy race, accustomed to military discipline and deeply attached to the constitution of their particular province.—Leon, Arragon and Catalonia, are expected to follow the example of Asturias; and the Castilles, never backward in cause of their country, will scarcely be the last to prove their patriotism. But they are more immediately in the power of France, than any of the other provinces; it is there that the great body of the French are concentrated. Bonaparte in the mean time, aware of the indignation his most infamous treachery has excited, is pouring more troops into Spain from Italy, from the Netherlands and from France.

The Ports of Gijon, Bilboa, and St. Andero, have it is reported, been opened to the English.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived last night, but the intelligence brought by it is not of importance. Of the surrender of the Russians in Gotland, our readers were before informed.—The mail has brought the official report, and the articles of capitulation. The Russians are not to serve against Sweden for twelve months.—The Swedish force in Norway, remains in statu quo. In Finland some further advantages have been obtained over the Russians, but they are not of much importance.

Of the Prussian army, which not two years ago was esteemed to be amongst the most flourishing and best disciplined in Europe, not more than five thousand remain embodied!

The British troops remained in Gottenburgh harbour on the 30th ult.

By a vessel which effected her escape from Charente, on the 25th ult. by cutting her cables, we find that an order had been issued at all the ports of France for laying a first embargo on all vessels, without respect to any flag whatever. No other intelligence of importance has been received by this conveyance.

The Captain of a vessel which arrived yesterday from the Dutch coast, states, that it was generally rumoured at the time of his departure, which was on the first instant, that the Prussians had revolted against the French troops, and that the revolt had been particularly formidable at Berlin and Magdeburg. From the same source we learn, that vast numbers of French troops had marched off towards the Rhine.

The American vessel, the St. Michael, sailed from Baltimore on the 5th ult. with dispatches for General Armstrong, under the care of Mr. Baker; a Mr. Purveyance also the bearer of dispatches for Mr. Pinckney, enclosing others for the British government. The vessel was instructed to make the port of L'Orient, on her approach to which, on the 31st ult. and before she entered the harbour, she was overhauled by a British man of war, (the Donegal or the Dragon). The captain learning that a messenger was on board with dispatches for the British government, proposed to give him a safe conveyance to England; but his offer was declined, the Messengers instructions being first to proceed to France. Mr. Purveyance, as some surmise, may be detained at L'Orient, in the same manner as was Mr. Nourse, until General Armstrong is prepared to send Mr. Baker with him to England; and, perhaps before that can be done, it may be necessary to consult Bonaparte at Bayonne. Should that be the case, we cannot expect to hear of the arrival of the St. Michael in England for some weeks to come; yesterday, however, Mr. Canning announced her arrival at L'Orient to Mr. Pinckney.

June 18.

The third Spanish Deputy came out of Corunna in an open boat, and went on board the Statira frigate. He entreated the Commander to supply the Patriots with 300 barrels of gun powder, of which they were in great want.—Arms they had plenty. The Captain of the Statira could not comply with this request without orders; but he immediately carried the Spanish Deputy to Admiral Gambier who did not think proper to act without the instructions of government, and sent the officer forward in the Statira, to prefer his application in London. This gentleman we understand, says that no insurrection has taken place in Ferrol, but that if any attempt should be made by the French to make themselves masters of the place, the inhabitants would rise to a man against them.

Our squadron off Ferrol is said to have received a communication from the inhabitants, stating that a French frigate was in that port, having on board 30,000 stand of arms. It is added that preparations were making for her capture.

In the mean time, government had taken steps to send ammunition to the Patriots, before the arrival of this third Spanish Deputy. All the frigates that were in Plymouth have sailed for the Spanish coast, with directions we are informed, to land ammunition.—Other ships will follow them immediately.—Sir A. Wellesley's expedition will sail without loss of time. Two detachments of the Royal Artillery and Artillery Drivers, embarked the day before yesterday—they are to form a part of the expedition. Sir T. Dyer is gone to one of the Spanish ports, upon a particular mission.

The spirit of patriotism, is said to have manifested itself at Carthagena—a port of very great importance, which the French we trust, will not be permitted to occupy.

The Deputies who have been required to attend Bonaparte's pleasure at Bayonne, have been conducted thither, in something like the way in which the French conscripts are sent to the armies.—They were not indeed chained or hand-cuffed, but when they were to leave Madrid, Murat sent to each individual's house an escort of horse, under the pretext of doing him honor, and of conducting him safe to Bayonne.

The approaching recess of Parliament will it is reported, be much shorter than usual.—Both houses, it is supposed, will be called together again in October.

We have heard that, our Ministers are determined to aid the cause of the patriots of Spain. Sir Arthur Wellesley sets off this day, or to-morrow, for the purpose of proceeding to Spain. He is to take such troops as are in readiness with him, and the force collected at Cork is to follow. We understand, that vigorous efforts will be used to send as great a force as possible upon this important expedition.

Viscount Materosa is fully accredited by Ministers as Ambassador from the Spanish Patriots, and has taken a house in Hanover square.

We have heard that the Spanish Noblemen Materosa, and De la Vega, have already entered into an agreement with Government, by which all the Spanish prisoners in this Country are immediately to be realeased, and sent back to Spain.

Ammunition has been sent off in great quantities for the use of the Spanish patriots. The Marquis De Santa Cruz, who is at the head of the Provincial Government of Asturias and Gallicia, is a young Nobleman of high spirit, and is in particular esteem in the former province. To him is committed the command of that patriotic army, which we hope is destined to rescue their country from a foreign yoke. The Marquis De Oviedo, who is joined with him in the conduct of the national affairs, is also a Nobleman in whose spirit and virtue the people place entire confidence.

Admiral Gardner, son of Lord Gardner, is to have a flag, which he will hoist immediately, and sail on a secret expedition.

Torbay, June 14.

Last night, at eight o'clock, after post, a schooner ran into the bay, under a very heavy press of canvas, charged with dispatches it is said, and giving an account that the French fleet had escaped from Brest. The whole of the fleet under admiral Lord Gambier got under way immediately, but I fear have made little progress down the channel, as there is very little wind.

Barbadoes July 10.

Ere this, every Frenchman either in Spain or Portugal, is either killed or taken, we already know of about 20,000 being so. It is computed that Spain, in two months from the date of the last dispatches, received the 20th. ult. would have 1,200,000 men in arms. They had got possession of six French ships of the line, and Ambassadors had gone to England to make peace—all Spanish Ports are open.

The following verbal details by the British Officer arrived at Norfolk, have been handed to us for publication, by the gentlemen to whom, they were transmitted from Norfolk, viz. The Spaniards and Portuguese had risen en-masse, and massacred the French troops in Spain and Portugal—Murat who commanded at Madrid, had with difficulty saved his life and surrendered himself a prisoner to the Regent of Spain. Junot who commanded at Lisbon, had taken refuge on board the English fleet, after losing almost the whole of his army. The French squadron at Cadiz had been attacked by the Spaniards in sight of the British fleet which the Spaniards requested might not interfere, as they wished to chastise their perfidious enemy with their own hands—and the French squadron, after a combat was surrendered to the Spaniards.

Seville, June 5.

EXTRACTS

"From letters dated 31st May from Cadiz, we learn the following:—At nine o'clock A. M. of that date the chief of squadron Don Enrique M'Donnel, and Don Pedro Creux went to hold a truce with the Admiral of the British squadron which blockaded that port, in order to establish conferences; and at 8 in the evening, returned with the satisfactory intelligence that the British forces conformed themselves to the dispositions of the Supreme Council, offering all the assistance that might be wanted, among the rest five thousand men, that they had prepared for Gibraltar; and in consequence they ordered the detention of the convoy which conducted them, and that on the day following, an officer was landed in order to determine upon what might be judged expedient.

"From advices received by the Supreme Council, it is known that there had entered into Yelves a corps of 6000 French, to the Portugues; and the speedy disorganization of the whole French army in Portugal was expected."

June 14.

"The Supreme Council received by express this morning, the following advice:

Lisbon, June 2.

"For three days have been seen from hence at the mouth of this Bar, a formidable English squadron.—Yesterday, I myself counted eighteen ships of war nearly within cannon shot, with forty sail of transports, without reckoning others which appeared more distant upon the horizon.

"It is asserted that part of said squadron comes from the Mediterranean, where it destroyed in sight of Majorca the united French squadron which had got out of Brest and Rochefort, reunited with that of Toulon and five Russian ships which had joined them. It appears that there have been brought in tow nine vessels of this defeat, and which are now with the squadron at the entrance of this port. French troops have marched for different places in Spain. Those of Spain have defiled off for that quarter, some by orders and others of their own accord."

Burlington. (Ver.) August 5

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

We have to record a very melancholy event, which took place in this vicinity on Wednesday last. A revenue Cutter from the lines, commanded by Lieut. Farrington, with a serjeant and 12 privates, was dispatched by a Collector of the Customs in pursuit of a large batteau called the Black Snake owned by persons near the lines, well known there to have been employed in smuggling. The Cutter pursued her up Onion river,

where she was found and taken pos-
-sion of by Lieut. Farrington, while her crew, who were armed stood on the bank of the river and threatened to fire on the first man who attempted to come on board. The Black Snake was manned by a part of the crew of the Cutter, who proceeded with her down the river, while the smugglers repeatedly declared they shou never take her out of the river alive. They had not gone more than 100 rods, befor they were fired on from the shore, through the bushes, and one man on board of the Cutter, by the name of Ellias Drake was shot through the head and immediately expired. Several more shots were made, when the lieutenant ordered his men to steer for the shore.

Scarcely had they landed, when the whole contents of a large gun, called a wall piece, about ten feet in length, carrying 16 ounce balls, was discharged upon them, which proved fatal to Asa Marsh, another of the crew of the cutter and Mr. Ormsby, an inhabitant of this town, who returning from work, happened to be present at this unfortunate moment.—The lieutenant also received a ball through the left arm and was slightly wounded in his head. By the spirited exertions of the people of this village, eight persons were apprehended and safely lodged in the common goal which is guarded by a detachment of the town militia. A jury of inquest was immediately summoned, who after a view of the bodies and a careful examination of the witnesses, returned their inquisition that the deceased came to their death by WILFUL MURDER. Two of the persons apprehended will probably make it appear that they were not concerned in this horid transaction.

The funeral of these unfortunate victims was attended yesterday, by a vast concourse of persons from this and the neighboring towns. An appropriate and pathetic discourse was delivered by the Rev. D. Willams. The procession proceeded from the Court house to the burying ground, and extended nearly half a mile in length. The militia of this town, under the command of Capt. J. Warner, rendered martial honors to the memory of the deceased.

An examinations of the prisoners has not yet taken place. As soon as an enquiry is made, the public will have a minute detail of the facts; in the mean time, it is hoped all opinion will be suspended.—There are four of these desperadoes who have not yet been taken but the greatest exertions are making to apprehend them.

In the Burlington paper, we find an advertisement under the signature of the Collector of the Revenue, offering a Reward of 100 Dollars for Samuel I. Mott, commander of the barteau: & 50 Dollars each for William Noks, Capt Pease and Slocum Clark, the remainder of the crew who had committed the above recited outrage upon our citizens, and fled from the hand of Justice.—Capt. Pease, it is said, has since been apprehended and committed to Burlington jail.

Rutland Herald

Two long twelve pounds, and several smaller pieces of cannon, passed thro this village for Lake Champlain, one day last week, under the care of a lieutenant of the navy and several midshipmen.—They are intended for the two gun-boats now building or about to be built, on the lake to aid in enforcing the embargo laws.

Upper Louisiana, May 26.

The Osage nation have killed one of our citizens, and have failed to deliver up the murderer, they have beaten, and wounded many others. They have stolen a large number of our horses, they have wantonly killed and destroyed our cattle, they have plundered our frontier inhabitants and destroyed such articles as were not portable, and from late information received by the traders who have recently returned from their villages, it appears they evince a hostile disposition towards us, and consequently that other depredations may be expected I have in several late conferences with other nations, declared the Osage nation no longer under the protection of the U. States, and set them at liberty to adjust their differences with that abandoned nation in their own way, but have prohibited their attacking them except with a sufficent force to destroy or drive them from our neighborhood. The White-Hair the great chief of the Osages is now with me, he found it impracticable to govern this nation, and has repaired here for protection. The traders have been ordered to leave their villages, as have also the hunters and all other white persons, to quit their country; a confiderable number had already arrived, and the others are daily expected, Under these circumstances I hope that you will permit the Indians in your territory to take their own measures for attacking the Osage. It is possible that a part of the militia of Louisiana will be employed on this service. The expedition will move in September.

M. LEWIS.

To Gov. Harrison Indiania Territory.

RHEUMATISM.

Dr. Fothergill has during the last month, cured numerous poor persons applying to the Westminster and the Western Dispensaries for relief, under rheumatic complaints, by giving eight or ten drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic, & eight drops of Laudanum in any convenient menstruum, three times a day.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber's Wife, lately called Lana Ruluf Vander Kar, has separated herself from him. This is therefore to notify the public, that since the said separation, he will not pay any debts of her contracting.

JEREMIAH COONAT.

York, 2d September, 1808.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 23 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, containing 200 Acres of Land. The very reasonable and low terms, on which the above Lot will be sold by the proprietor, makes it a valuable confideration to any purchaser.

PETER RUHUN.

York, 1st September, 1808.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Monday the 3d October next, will be sold at Thos. Hamilton's Auction Room; a variety of Household Furniture and other useful articles too tedious to be mentioned particularly. This early information is given for the express purpose of accommodating the public, and general bidders.

THOS. HAMILTON,
Auct. & Broker.

York, 24th Aug. 1808.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townshend, with a stream of Water running through the same; the Land is of good quality, will be sold on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given. Application to be made to the Printers.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to the Estate of the late Francois Belcour, to come forward and settle their accounts immediately, otherwise they will be put to trouble and expence.—And all those to whom said Estate may be indebted, are desired to produce their accounts for examination and adjustment.

MAGDELEINE BELCOUR.

York, 4th Aug. 1808.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following necessary Blank Forms, viz.

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, do. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, Indentures of Apprenticeship, Arbitration Bonds, Conditional ditto. Awards, Bonds for the payment of money.

And will be shortly,

The UPPER CANADA ALMANACS, made generally useful; single or in any quantities.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XVIII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. 1808. No. 17.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our town of York on the twelfth day of this present month of September, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty third day of July last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twelfth day of this present month of September at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each & every of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twentieth day of October next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this fifth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JAKWES, Secretary.

Agent for Purchases Office.

York 16th August, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such person or persons who may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippewa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, from the 25th September to the 31st December, 1808; to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their security, immediately, to the Agent for Purchases, at York.

Proposals will in like manner be received, for supplying the abovementioned Posts with fresh Beef of good quality, from the first January to the 24th day of March, 1809.

The lowest price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated, to each of the Proposals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also, once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a distribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, July 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PROROGATION.

The Lord Chancellor addressed the following speech to both Houses of Parliament:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have in command from his Majesty to express to you the great satisfaction which he derives from being enabled, by putting an end to the present session of Parliament, to terminate the laborious attendance which the public business has required of you.

"The measures which you have adopted for the improvement of the Military force of the country, promises to lay the foundation of a system of internal defence, eminently useful, and peculiarly adapted to the exigencies of these times.

"The sanction which you have given to those measures of defensive retaliation, to which the violent attacks of the enemy, upon the commerce and resources of this kingdom compelled his Majesty to resort, has been highly satisfactory to his Majesty.

"His Majesty doubts not, that in the result, the enemy will be convinced of the impolicy of preserving in a system which retorts upon himself, in so much greater proportion, those evils which he endeavors to inflict upon this country.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty to express his most hearty acknowledgements for the cheerfulness with which the necessary supplies for the current year have been provided.

"His Majesty directs us to assure you that he participates in the satisfaction with which you must have contemplated the flourishing situation of the revenue and credit of the country, notwithstanding the pressure of the war; and he congratulates you upon having been enabled to provide for the exigencies of the public service, with so small an addition to the public burthen.

"His Majesty commands us to thank you for having enabled him to make good his engagements with his allies; and to express to you the particular gratification which he has derived from the manner in which you have provided for his sister, her Royal Highness the Dutchess of Brunswick.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that notwithstanding the formidable confederacy united against his ally, the King of Sweden, that sovereign perseveres with unabated vigor and constancy, to maintain the honor and independence of his crown, and no effort has been wanting on the part of his Majesty to support him in the arduous contest in which he is engaged.

"The recent transactions in Spain and Italy have exhibited new and striking proofs of the unbounded and unprincipled ambition on which assaults the common enemy of every established and independent nation in the world.

"His Majesty views with the liveliest interests, the loyal and determined spirit manifested by the Spanish nation, in resisting the violence and perfidy with which their dearest rights have been assailed.

"The Spanish nation thus nobly struggling against the tyranny and usurpation of France, can no longer be considered as the enemy of Great Britain; but is recognized by his Majesty as a natural friend and ally.

"We are commanded to inform you that his Majesty has received communications from several of the Provinces of Spain, soliciting the aid of his Majesty. The answer of his Majesty to those communications has been received in Spain with every demonstration of those sentiments of confidence and affection which are congenial to the feelings and true interest of both nations; and his Majesty commands us to assure you, that he will continue to make every exertion in his power for the support of the Spanish cause; —guided in the choice and in the direction of his exertions, by the wishes of those in whose behalf they are employed.

"Contributing to the success of this just and glorious cause, his Majesty has no other object than that of preserving unimpaired, the integrity and independence of the Spanish monarchy. But he trusts that the same efforts which are directed to that great object, may, under the blessings of divine Providence, lean in their effect, and by their example, to the restoration of the liberties and peace of Europe."

The commissions for proroguing the Parliament being then read, the Lord Chancellor addressed both houses as follows:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"By virtue of his Majesty's Commission to us and to other noble Lords directed, and now read, we do in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his command, prorogue this present Parliament to Wednesday the 20th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday the 20th day of August next."

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE WITH ENGLAND and SWEDEN, HER ALLY.

Published at Oviedo on the 20th June, 1808.

Ferdinand the Seventh King of Spain in his Royal name—

"The Supreme Junta of this principality declares a general peace with England, and at the same time the closest alliance with that nation, which has with the greatest generosity offered all the succours and assistance that have been asked either. They also declare peace with Sweden, and order, that all our ports should be open to the vessels of both nations, and that this royal resolution be communicated to all the Justices of this principality."

July 7.

We have been favored with the following extracts from the Stockholm Gazette of June 25.

"A report from Field Marshal Klingspor, dated Boahesad, June 10, sets forth that after Colonel Sandels had driven the Russians from Rautalambi, Lappavista, Jorois, and Warkaus, taken all their magazines and artillery, (ninety-nine cannon in all) he proceeded to Koiwis, where, after a severe conflict, the Russians were again defeated, when a number of prisoners and considerable stores fell into the hands of the Swedes.—Sandels was still pursuing the enemy. His headquarters was at Cuopio."

The private letters received by the Gottenburgh mail, fully explain the motives by which Sir John Moore was actuated, when, by his letters from Stockholm, he directs every officer on shore at Gottenburgh, to lose no time in repairing on board the British fleet in the Baltic.—According to these letters, it is by no means true, that the expedition is about to return to England; it is to proceed to Zealand, Sir J. Moore was expected on the 29th of June, to take the command of the troops, and to proceed directly for Copenhagen, where he was to be received with the full approbation of the Danish government, who had entered into a joint treaty with England and Sweden. The Island to be returned to Denmark with the fleet, at the conclusion of such a peace as should justify her in requiring such a restoration.

A Swedish Messenger with important dispatches for the government, came by the Packet. A gentleman has also arrived, who, it is stated, is empowered to negociate with government for an immediate peace with Russia. A letter from Sweden declares positively, that Russia has proclaimed war against France. This must be premature, but that some important arrangement is on the tapis, in which Russia, forms a principle part, seems to be fully evinced by the rapid fall of the Russian produce. Hemp, which last week was 115l. per ton, is now 95l. and it is difficult to find purchasers even at that price.

SWEDEN

A messenger arrived on Saturday with dispatches from Sir J. Moore. He brings intelligence that Sir John Moore continued at Stockholm on the 23d ult. The British troops continued embarking on Sunday se'nnight. The nature of the dispatches have not transpired, but they are understood to be of great importance, as the messenger came home in an extra packet, and his dispatches were of such urgency, as not to admit of his waiting to bring the mail due on that day.

The manner in which the northern war appears to linger, gives much credit to the reports which prevailed through the week of another

COALITION AGAINST FRANCE.

That idea appears to have taken its rise from the following articles in the Vienna Gazette.

Vienna, June 8.

It is observed, that the exchange of Couriers with the first courts of Europe is more frequent than formerly. It appears as if important affairs are under consideration; for on the 14th a great conference is to be held at which the Archdukes are to preside, and all the governors of hereditary dominions, who are now here, are to be present.—The result of the Assembly is to be laid before his Majesty on his arrival. Last night the archduke John departed hence unexpectedly; it is supposed he is gone to the Emperor. The late events in Spain and the Papal dominions, have caused a strong sensation, and given occasion to many secrets among the ministers of the different courts residing here. Baron Thugot, known by his influence in state affairs after the death of the Minister of State, Prince Kaunits, who afterwards removed from court, is now returned to one of our fountains."

The following articles relate to the same subject:

A letter received by the last Gottenburgh mail states, that the king of Prussia is undetermined to have recently had a letter from Bonaparte, advising him to abdicate his throne. Upon receiving this advice the Prussian Monarch is said to have immediately set off for St. Petersburgh.

Letters from Holland of the 26th ultimo, were received on Wednesday. They corroborate the above intelligence, and add, that Denmark and Russia begin to see the dangerous consequences of their present policy, and are already concerting means to correct the alarming error into which they have been seduced by the artifices of this common enemy.

The Rosamond Cutter is arrived at Heligoland, she had brought dispatches to government from Vienna, which are supposed to be of the highest importance. The Cutter came away in haste, and brought only a dozen private letters. It is reported that the Emperor of Austria has determined to make common cause with the Patriots of Spain, and that active preparations had commenced throughout the whole of the Austrian territories. Similar sentiments are said to be expressed by several other German States, and in Prussia and Holland there is a general feeling in favor of the brave Spaniards.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived the 30th ult. and if the reports prevalent in Sweden be true, the Continent is once more about to rise, and make another effort to recover its independence. The reports are, that Bonaparte has demanded of Austria and Russia their territories in Poland—a demand which they peremptorily refused, following their refusal with active preparations for war—that Russia was on the point of evacuating Finland, marching her troops into Poland, and offering peace to Sweden and Great-Britain.

SECOND EDITION.

Insurrection in France.

We stop the press to announce the following important intelligence from the Gazette, of the 25th of June, viz. That the Ld. Lieutenant from the coast of France, state that an insurrection has broken out of a most formidable nature, all the operations of which had been concealed till 55,000 men had been completely armed and organized. The signal for assembling was the cry —*Au feu! au feu! au feu!*

In the provinces of Languedoc and Rousillon alone from 35 to 40,000 men were in arms, who had joined the Spanish Patriots in Catalonia; the general cry of the united armies was, "Peace with England, and war with Bonaparte." The whole Pyrenean frontier is represented as in full insurrection. Report states, that Talleyrand is the grand mover of this revolt.

Lord. Paper.

The Spaniards and Portuguese are completely in possession of Cadiz and Oporto, and it appears impossible that Junot can hold out at Lisbon.

We have the pleasure to assure our readers, that the utmost activity pervades every department of government in promoting every possible means to assist the Spanish Patriots. The troops destined to embark in this glorious enterprize are moving towards Portsmouth and Plymouth from various quarters, and the embarkation as we yesterday stated, had begun three days ago at both places, and was proceeding with great spirit and the utmost regularity. Among the other wise and laudable measures of government, the release of the Spanish prisoners and the intention to send them in aid of their Patriotic countrymen, is not the least interesting, and may be attended with the best effects. The manner in which this generous measure has been received by the Spanish prisoners themselves is highly gratifying, and must excite the most pleasing emotions in every humane and liberal mind. About twelve hundred of these men, previous to their embarkation on Monday last, at Portsmouth, were indulged with the liberty of walking through the town. It is impossible to describe the rapture with which they received the proposal of being conveyed to their country on condition of their engaging to assist in the glorious endeavor to preserve its independence. They manifested the most ardent attachment to the cause of their country and the strongest sense of gratitude to the English nation for the noble zeal with which it espoused the cause. Their men went through all parts of Plymouth, testifying their sentiments with shouts of joy, and almost incessant acclamations of "Good England!—kind, generous Englishmen!" during the whole of their progress. They were preceded by bands of music and their raptures and grateful exclamations not only produced bursts of sympathy from all the spectators, but the most tender emotions of hope and pleasure. The same joyous events took place at Plymouth where also about 1500 have already embarked. When they were collected on Thursday last, and the letter from government was read to them offering to them a conveyance to their country, on the same condition and desiring those who were willing to embrace the proposal to turn to the right, they all spring, with pleasure in that direction, shouting, with fervent zeal, "Long live the British King! God bless the English and the Spanish Patriots." In truth, the scene was both animating and affecting in the highest degree, and may be considered as one of the proudest effects of those glorious principles of action which have so long distinguished the people of this country, and which we trust, will always pre eminently mark the national character till the end of time.

It is with sincere pleasure we add, that all the Spanish prisoners have been provided with shoes and other necessaries, and have also had money given to them, and that ten thousand regimental suits have already been shipped for the use of the patriots. Such is the activity, such the zeal, and such the generosity of the British government.

In addition to the eminent military characters we have already named, several persons in Spain, distinguished for their rank, talent and authority, have assisted with their counsels, or animated by this example, the noble exertions for the people for their independence. The proclamation of Aragon is signed by a name illustrious in Spanish history. The Supreme Junta of Seville must be composed of men of great rank and consideration—the venerable Florida Blanca, quitted his retirement to sanction by his presence the proclamation of Ferdinand the Seventh, at Murcia. It is said that Don Antonio Valdes, lo long minister of marine, and no less celebrated for his talents than his probity, presides at Leon, and it is confidently reported, that Don Gaspar Mainez De Jovellanos approves and takes a part in the measures adopted to Saragossa.

A Lieutenant in the service of the Portuguese government, is arrived in town with dispatches from the Patriot leaders in Portugal, to his excellency the Chevalier De Souza Coutinho, the Portuguese Ambassador at our court. They are said to contain an offer to rise en masse, for the purpose of liberating the country from the tyranny of the French; at the same time, calling on the official organ of their nation in England to request the assistance of their ancient ally (Great Britain) in their patriotic struggle.

On Saturday now more Spanish prisoners sailed for Spain in the Indefatigable—150 also sailed in the Pickle schooner and 1 transport.

The Narcissus frigate is appointed to sail immediately for Portugal, to convoy home the ships loading there with wine for this country.

July 8.

Catalonia has declared in favor of the patriots, and thus the bright and steady flame encircles the whole kingdom of Spain—but the French, as will be recollected, were in possession of Barcelona, and the strong fort of Montjui, which covers the harbour. Accounts however, by the Aspbea Packet, state a French corps had actually been surrounded in Barcelona.—We have not heard that the dispatches confirm the intelligence of Dupont having been attacked and defeated in the Sierra Morena; on the contrary, it was reported, in our fleet, that he had passed the Sierra Morena, and pushed his unwieldy path, almost to Cordova. If Dupont has pushed on to Cordova, it would seem has if his intentions were to attempt advancing to Seville. The patriots aware of that intention, were sending their force to arrest his progress—they have in Andeadia already assembled, of whom 15,000 are regulars; their head quarters are at Carmona, about 20 miles from Seville, their advanced post at Ecija.—But some person doubts the truth of the report of Dupont having relinquished the strong position of the Sierra Morena and advanced to Cordova—for this force never was raised higher in the French papers than 20,000, and probably does not amount to above two thirds of that number. He could not expect with that force, to make head against the whole patriotic strength of Andalusia.

The disposition of all the provinces is excellent, and subscriptions are going on in every one of them with the greatest eagerness.

The general of the patriotic troops, sent to the Governor of Gibraltar, requesting the loan of 50,000 cobs, (a cob is 4s. 6d. sterling,) to pay his men. The merchants understanding the nature of the request, did not permit it to reach its destination; but instantly subscribed the necessary sum, and dispatched it to the Spaniards by his own messenger.

Commercial speculations to Spain are already in great forwardness; ships are loading with tobacco, sugar, coffee, cocoa, gloves, &c. &c. The article of tobacco has already very considerably advanced in price. A ship was yesterday announced, by a bill put up in the Royal Exchange, to sail with a license, and well armed, for Cadiz direct.

The Spanish navy, at the end of the year 1796, consisted of 76 sail of the line, 23 of which have been taken or destroyed; 51 frigates, 20 of which have been taken or destroyed; 10 corvets, 9 xebecks, 16 bulks, 43 brigs, 7 luggers, 18 galleys, 22 bombs 33 gun-boats, 17 armatas, 5 furnaze, 12 armed boats, and 5 packets; consequently they have at present 53 sail of the line, and 31 frigates, independent of what may have been built since.

Several reports prevailed last night with respect to Sweden—It was said that Colonel Morvey had brought an account of negociations having been entered into by this country and Sweden with Russia and Denmark, and that they were in so favorable a train, as to justify the withdrawing our troops, who were coming home.

By the packet which brought over Col. Murray, the Stockholm Gazette of the 26th ult. has been received. They announce some further successes of the Swedes over the Russians in Finland, and the taking of 15 pieces of cannon by the latter; besides which, it gives us reason to hope, that the account we received by a former mail, of 8000 Russians being surrounded at Grants Gurleby, will prove correct. The private accounts state, that the corps of Russians has actually been forced to surrender.

The whole fresh fleet came out a few days ago, amounting to twelve sail of the line and several frigates. Ours was becalmed—but a breeze springing up soon afterwards, Lord Keith Admiral immediately steered towards them; but the enemy not willing to risk a meeting with his Lordship, immediately made fast back again, and got under the protection of the batteries.

FROM THE TAGUS

A letter from an officer on board the fleet off the Tagus, of June 13, states:—"That an army of 30,000 Spaniards were on their march towards Lisbon; that Admiral Cotton had sent a flag to the Russian Admiral acquainting him of the events which had taken place in Spain and Portugal, and requesting to accept his surrender, on the condition of his fleet's being transferred to the Emperor Alexander on the conclusion of peace; that a body of French troops on their march from St. Ubes to Lisbon, had been surrounded by a detachment of Portuguese, and Spaniards, and taken prisoners;"—The latter concludes, that—"We expect to go into the Tagus every hour, I shall probably come home in a Russian man of war."

According to the German papers, the greatest activity prevails in the recruiting of the Austrian armies, and a report of military retreat is announced. The whole army is in contemplation of the French, divided into ten divisions, three of which are commanded by the Archdukes of the Imperial House. On the 9th ult. the Governor issued a Proclamation for raising an army of reserve for the defence of the monarchy at the same time taking care to laugh at the friendly relations of Austria towards all the powers of the Continent.

Some private letters from Holland mention a report of Prince having declared war against Austria. If this report be true he cannot succeed against Spain, he might desire against Austria, in order to afford him some pretext for withdrawing his troops from Spain.

GLOBE OFFICE, four o'clock. July 9.

It is confidently and generally reported in this City, that a treaty of peace has been signed between Russia, Sweden and Denmark; and that Sir John Moore's expedition, is in sight, off Portsmouth this morning, steering down channel for Lisbon.

The first division of the prize money for the capture of Buenos Ayres, takes place on the 15th inst.—A Field officer's share will be 700l.

NEW-YORK. August 20.

Spanish News.—By the arrival of the ship Ocean, this morning, in 42 days from Gibraltar, we learn

That the French and Spanish Fleet, at Minorca have surrendered to the Patriots of Spain.

That five thousand of Murat's troops had deserted and his whole army at Madrid is reduced to thee thousand, men

That General Spencer, at the head of five thousand British Troops had landed and were marching to the assistance of the Spanish Patriots.

That the French General Dupont, who was proceeding to Seville with 9000 men, was surrounded by 50,000 Spaniards.

That Valdes, the Commander of the Spanish squadron consisting of six ships of war, and De Mahon, Governor in Minorca, had submitted to the orders of the Supreme Council, and declared war against France.

That most of the Spanish provinces had submitted to the Decrees of the Council of Seville, and.

That the grand Council had ordered that all American vessels, which had been detained under the French Decrees, should be liberated.

Thirty thousand barrel of arms, 6000 tons of ammunition, 4,000,000 of buff catridges, with entrenching tools, artillery, &c. have been sent out from Woolwich to the Spanish Patriots.

Albany, August 18.

Passed through this city, on Saturday last, thirteen ship carpenters and two blacksmiths, in the employ of government. Their destination we are told, is Lake Ontario. The vessel to be built, will carry 18 guns, it will take eight months to finish her; she is to be commanded by Lieutenant M. T. Woolsey.

TRANSLATIONS FROM LATE SPANISH PAPERS

Seville—To the Portuguese.

"Your fate perhaps has been more severe than has been suffered by any people upon earth.

"Your Kings forced to fly from you and the same which has happened to Spain is an irrefragable proof of the absolute necessity under which they (the kings did it.—You have been ordered not to defend yourselves, and you have not defended. Junot offered to make you happy, and your happiness has been to be treated with more cruelty than the most ferocious conquerors have used people whom they have subdued by force of arms, and after a most obstinate resistance.

"You have been deprived of your kings, your lands, usages, customs, goods, liberty, of life itself and of that holy religion which your enemies have never respected, but which according to their custom they have promised to protect, and have even feigned to practice themselves. Your nobility has been annihilated, your goods have been confiscated as a punishment for your fidelity and loyalty.

"You have been dragged vilely to foreign regions, and you have been forced to become prostrate at the feet of that

which has caused you so many evils, and which by the most terrible perfidy has usurped your empire and rules you with an iron sceptre.—Already your troops have passed your borders, and go chained to die in defence of that which has opposed you, of that which follows a spirit profoundly wicked to destroy those which ought to be your strength, and make them serve with their lives, to their triumphs, and to that ferocious glory to which they aspire.—Spain has been between grief and desperation, your servitude, and all the horrible evils, which have followed it. Ye are her brothers, and pant to fly to our succour.—But some chiefs, a government either weak, or corrupted, has arrested it, and prepared the means by which the ruin of our king, of our laws, the same holy religion which unites us, that all should accompany your own destruction; and by which that barbarous people might accomplish a triumph, and the slavery of the rest of Europe. Our loyalty, our generosity, our justice, could not suffer a wickedness so atrocious, they have broken the restraint. Let us go to fight. We have armies and chiefs, and there is but one cry throughout Spain.—*To die all in defence of the country, but also to make those with enemies to fall with us.*

"Come then, generous Portuguese, to unite yourselves with Spain, to die for the country. Its standards expect you and will receive you with gladness, as brothers infamously oppressed. The cause of Portugal and of Spain is the same. Do not fear our troops;—their desires are the same as your own—and with your arms and forces, you may reckon upon security.

"Within yourselves you have an object for your vengeance. Do not obey the authors of your calamities:—attack them. They are a handful of dismayed wretches, and already vanquished by the very perfidies and cruelties which they have committed; and in the eyes of Europe, and of the whole world they are covered with disgrace.

"Rise in a mass!—Avoid to stain your generous hands with any crime; but go to fight against it, and destroy it.—Our forces reunited will put an end to this perfidious enemy—and Portugal, Spain, all Europe, again will breathe—or will die free, and as men.

"Portuguese! your country is not yet lost,—unless that it has been only delayed. Unite, and fly to re-establish and to save it!"

"*Seville*, 30*th May*, 1808."

For Sale at the Printing Office.
A variety of WRITING PAPER, cheap for CASH.

YORK, SEPTEMBER 10, 1808.

All our recent Accounts of the progress of the nations of Europe, confirm the pleasing fact that, they have awakened from the slumbers of infatuation, and the unenvied state into which, the policy of Buonaparte, had hurried and beguiled them. The Providential dispensation of his overweening power, was permitted not to influence our Parent-Country; to it, the sufferers and suffering, have cast the imploring eye of efficient assistance and it is beneficently granted to the cajoled or conquered, without nicety of discrimination or distinct partiality. The warmth of benevolence, and the sympathetic ardor of Britons are generously roused, to second the upright determination of our best of Soveriegns, and a Host of our Heroes, are now wielding the sword of protection, over the bleeding distresses of Europe, and the war-worn oppression of its victims.

CAUTION.

Several Persons, *worthy* and *useful* subjects *to* the United-States, evade the severities of their Embargo *laws*, by attempting at present, to pass in this Province a variety of badly counterfeited Bank-bills. We put the Public on their guard against them, and should be better pleased to know that, their State-Prisons, became the further nurseries of their *valuable* Artisans, than that, one Provincial Gallows should be degraded by such Appendages.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 9th September, 1808.

Home District,
To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Eleventh day of October now next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Monday the 3d October next, will be sold at Thos. Hamilton's Auction Room; a variety of Houshold Furniture and other useful articles unnecessary to be mentioned particularly. This early information is given for the express purpose of accommodating the public, and general bidders.

THOS. HAMILTON,
Auct. & Broker.

York, 24th Aug. 1808.

FOR SALE.

The following Lots of Land on very reasonable terms. Purchasers are requested, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorised to give the necessary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 24, 25, 31, 32, and 34 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Caister.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Concession of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession of Scarborough.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 23 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, containing 200 Acres of Land. The very reasonable and low terms, on which the above Lot will be sold by the proprietor, makes it a valuable consideration to any purchaser.

PETER KUHUN.

York, 18 September, 1808.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber's Wife, lately called Lana Ruluf Vander Kar, has separated herself from him. This is therefore to notify the public, that since the said separation, he will not pay any debts of her contracting.

JEREMIAH COONAT.

York, 2d September, 1808.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townsend, with a Stream of Water running through the same; the Land is of good quality, will be sold on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given. Application to be made to the Printers.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to the Estate of the late Francois Belcour, to come forward and settle their accounts immediately, otherwise they will be put to trouble and expence.—And all those to whom said Estate may be indebted, are desired to present their accounts for examination and adjustment.

MAGDELEINE BELCOUR.

York, 4th Aug. 1808.

For Sale at the Printing Office,
The following necessary Blank Forms, viz,
BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, do. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

And will be shortly,
The UPPER CANADA ALMANACS, made generally useful; single or in any quantities.

AGENTS at Niagara, John Mc Kay Esq. for our U. States Gazettes, and Jas. Crooks Esq. for the York Gazettes.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 18.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 850. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1808. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twelfth day of this present month of September, to be convened, held, called and elected, and to every of you ——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty third day of July last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twelfth day of this present month of September at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twentieth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this fifth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Agent for Purchases Office.

York 16th August, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such person or persons who may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, from the 25th September to the 31st December, 1808; to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their security, immediately, to the Agent for Purchases, at York.

Proposals will in like manner be received, for supplying the abovementioned Posts with Fresh Beef of good quality, from the first January to the 24th day of March, 1809.

The lowest price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated, in each of these Proposals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also, once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a distribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN MCGILL,
Agent for Purchases.

YORK, SEPTEMBER 17, 1808

The publication of the Proceedings of the last House of Assembly, has been for some time forborne. We now, temporally resume it, to discharge our duties to the enlightened and robust Constituents of J. Willcocks, Esq. That he was not latterly opposed, by some respectable rival, arose from the appendant degradation of opposition; and *we believe*, from the burden of contempt and pity, which clings to his former *priceless* election. We spurn at the unjustifiable intention, of leaving an impression upon his present judges; if any be hovering on their minds let it be sanctified, by being interwoven with the divine standard of Justice and Verity. It remains not to us, to apportion the degree of punishment, due to a base and unprincipled falsehood, uttered for a baneful purpose, against a Body-politic, or an interesting and functional individual: there is, independent of mankind a high Power, who metes his own vengeance upon wilful depravation.

Saturday 20th February, 1808.

"Pursuant to the order of the day, the Trial of Joseph Willcocks came on. The bar and gallery were crowded with a concourse of spectators. The Speaker informed the house that, he had caused two witnesses to be summoned, and that they were now present at the Bar of the House. Mr. Willcocks rose and said, he flattered himself he should be able to convince the House that there was no necessity for a trial. He apologised for being unused to speak in public, and begged leave to read his defence. He then produced a written paper and read it for that purpose. He did not (as on Thursday) deny having used language to that effect, but attempted to extenuate the offence by saying, that it was "a jocular, incautious and unmeaning conversation"; that the words were spoken in the moments of hilarity, when he was in a playful sportive humour, but without even dreaming that these words would be repeated, or that he was surrounded by base spies and informers. He made a virulent attack upon the witnesses, but was interrupted and called to order by Mr. Sherwood, who said that, the witnesses were under the protection of the House, and should not be in the smallest degree insulted. That such conduct was indecorous, and would not impress the minds of the members with sentiments favorable to Mr. Willcocks. Mr. Willcocks appologized and went on to read his paper. He dwelt much upon the different meaning that words might have, according to the manner in which they were spoken. "A single look would alter the sense of an expression. He concluded a lengthy written farrago by saying, that he hoped for the best, but was prepared to meet the worst with fortitude. His studied speech, made no apparent impression upon the House, favorable to him. At the request of several of the members, the Speaker called the first witness, Doctor Glennon to the Bar for examination. The other witness at the request of Mr. Willcocks, was sent away, that he might not be within hearing 'till called for. Doctor Glennon said that, some time last week, Mr. Willcocks stopped at witness's door, and entered into conversation relative to a trial which he had been threatened with by the House of Assembly. Upon being asked how he got clear of that trial he (Willcocks) said that, the House durst not bring on the trial, for he could prove that the members had been bribed with twelve hundred acres of land each, he could prove it by one of the members of this House. Mr. Willcocks cross examined the witness with much ingenuity, in order to make him contradict himself, but did not succeed. Among other questions, he asked the witness if he had not an enmity or ill will to him? if he had not cautioned people against keeping his company? Doctor Glennon said that, he had not given such a caution to any one; that he did not bear Mr. Willcocks the least ill will, but on the contrary, had rendered him essential service by giving him *medicine* and *advice* as a surgeon, for which he had not as yet received any payment.

Mr. Wilmot, Surveyor, the second witness, who had retired at Willcocks's request, during Doctor Glennon's examination, was called to the Bar. He said that, he was present at Doctor Glennon's door some time

last week, when Mr. Willcocks had some conversation relative to the House of Assembly. He was asked why the House did not bring him to trial. He said that, the House durst not bring him to trial, for he could prove that they were bribed with twelve hundred acres of land each. He could prove it by one of the members (Mr. Rogers). Mr. Willcocks attempted also to puzzle and perplex this witness by cross examination, but to no purpose. The Speaker then desired Mr. Willcocks to produce any evidence that he might have in his own defence. The only witness he called was a man from among the by-standers, who alleged that, two days ago, he had heard Doctor Glennon affert at a tavern in York, that, he did not think Willcocks would be brought to trial for any words spoken in his prefence, for, fuch words were of no importance. The Speaker then called upon Mr. Willcocks, to know if he had any thing further to fay in his own defence. He faid that, he wifhed to prepare a fpeech, but could not do it under fix or feven days. He therefore made a motion that the trial might be poftponed. Mr. Waffoburn fecended him, and putting his hand upon his breaft, faid fomething that could not diftinctly be heard, about the laws of God and Cæfar. The motion was negatived by a great majority. Captain Cowan then moved "that it is the opinion of the Houfe, that Joſeph Willcocks is guilty." Mr. Sherwood rofe and faid that, he could not give a filent vote on this occafion. It had but feldom fallen to his lot to act in a judicial capacity, he to decide upon the rights of another. The talk in the preſent inſtance was an unpleaſant one; but it was a duty, and he ſhould not ſhrink from it. Mr. Joſeph Willcocks ſtood accuſed of having in a new paper called "The Guardian" of October laſt, of which he was the acknowledged Editor, inſinuated that the members of the Houſe of Aſſembly were bribed by the Governor, with land, to vote againſt the intereſt of their conſtituents; and of having lately aſſerted in the public ſtreet of York, and in the hearing of all thoſe who choſe to hear him, that the Houſe durſt not bring him to trial, for he would prove them guilty. This outrage exceeded the bounds of forbearance. The Houſe had a dignity to ſupport, which muſt not be frittered away by the attacks of falſehood and malevolence. However humble the members might be out of doors; yet collectively they formed one part of the High Court of Parliament, *at leaſt* as reſpectable as any other branch. The King himſelf, with all the influence of patronage, with all the pomp and ſplendour of power and loyalty, was not more auguſt than the Houſe of Commons. Mr. Sherwood took a curſory view of the evidence, and ſaid, he ſincerely believed Mr. Willcocks guilty of what was charged againſt him. Many of the members of the Houſe of Aſſembly came from diſtant parts of the province, and were ſubject to hardſhips and dangers in travelling at inclement ſeaſons of the year. All of them ſuffered conſiderable loſs in their attendance upon Parliament. If in addition to their inconveniencies, they were obliged without proteſtion, "to bear the vileſt obloquy, no man in his ſenſes would be a member; but happily that was not the caſe. The conſtitution veſted in that Houſe the power of proteſting itſelf, and that power muſt be uſed in the preſent inſtance. It was indiſpenſably neceſſary for the purpoſes of juſtice as well as for the ſake of example that Mr. Willcocks ſhould be puniſhed. His conduct was exceſſively infatuated and wicked. In the early part of the Seſſion, notice was taken of the libel in his newspapers, but the Houſe with great moderation paſſed it over, on account of a proſecution pending againſt him in the King's Bench for the ſame offence. Inſtead of profiting by this lenity, and governing his conduct by prudence and diſcretion, he became the more daring, and added inſult to injury. Mr. Sherwood made a ſevere attack upon the news-paper publiſhed by Willcocks, called the Guardian. He conſidered it to a peſtilence in the land, that diſſeminated poiſon from one end of the colony to the other. The treaſonable ſtories, or wit as they ſeem to think it with diſguſting fcurrility, which his conduct merited the moſt grateful effteem and reſpect of every loyal ſubject. The Houſe of Aſſembly were reſpected as a cleanly body, unworthy of the confidence of their conſtituents, and bribed with land. Mr. Sherwood ſaid that, he had been eight years a member, and he defied the tongue of ſlander to affert that, he had ever during that period, received a ſingle acre. It was not unworthy of remark, however, that Mr. Joſeph Willcocks himſelf, ſhortly after his arrival from Ireland, had received twelve hundred acres of excellent land. This donation, no doubt, was made to him for *ſome important ſervice* that he rendered Government in his native country. He concluded by ſaying that, whatever trouble or ſhame Willcocks bro't upon himſelf, muſt be attributed to his own perverſeneſs and folly.

After Mr. Willcocks had gone through his defence and croſs examined the witneſſes, the Speaker called upon Mr. Willcocks to know if he had any thing further to offer in his defence. Mr. Willcocks then required further time without offering any ground whatever.

Mr. M'Lean roſe and obſerved, in explanation and for the information of Mr. Willcocks that, if he would ſtate any reaſonable cauſe for further delay, he apprehended the indulgence would not be refuſed, and that he would vote for the queſtion.

Mr. M'Lean obſerved that, he had underſtood a queſtion had been moved in the houſe relative to a publication that had appeared in a news-paper, called "The Upper Canada Guardian," reſpecting the members of the Houſe of Aſſembly, that he was not preſent when the debate took place, but from the information he had received, he concurred in in what the Houſe had done for this cauſe, that there could not be a better or ſafer principle to the ſubject, than not to diſcuſs a matter on which a criminal proſecution was pending, as the minds of the public might be biaſſed by ſuch diſcuſſions and poſſibly bar the avenues to public juſtice with an unfavorable impreſſion towards the party accuſed.

In the diviſion of the preſent queſtions, I think the party accuſed has had a fair and impartial trial, from the teſtimony adduced, I have no heſitation in declaring him guilty and that the offence is a flagrant breach of the privileges of the Houſe, yet it may be for mature conſideration what ſhall be the puniſhment."

The cordial unanimity, of their highly honorable conduct on this memorable occaſion, will for ever endear them. to every loyal and honeſt ſubject: that it reſulted from their grateful and lively reſpect to ſacred Truth, which in the inſtance before them, had been ſo perverſely violated, and that, their unſullied Honor, was urged, to be vindicated and publicly juſtified, are loud, ſpeaking, and recorded Facts.

The laſt winter a laudible curioſity, prompted me and Robert Nellis Eſq. to travel on foot from the head of this Lake to the River Credit, on the portion of Land neareſt the water's edge, as well to aſcertain the eligibility of the ſituation for being formed in to a public highway, as the eaſy methods neceſſary to the formation. That it is the eaſieſt and moſt practicable part of the intervening country for the purpoſe, is our candid opinion, and that it would facilitate the paſſage of foot travellers greatly, is evident from its contiguity to the Lake, and appoſite quality. I with its ſituation and inviting appearance, to be aſcertained by a government Surveyor, or party ordered for the purpoſe, and that it may be found ſo preferable for a road, to any ground now occupied. It is to be hoped, that it may be devoted to ſuch uſe, without injury to the former, inconvenience to the public, or a private annoyance of any extent or conſequence. It cannot become ſo, upon a general conſideration of its utility and the principle of its making a fafe, an eaſy public convenience and valuable accommodation. Our opinion was and now is a confident one, that it curtails the general diſtance a few miles, and that cauſeways and the expence of any extra labour, were unneceſſary or nearly precluded by its promiſing appearance and proſpect of little common, and ſomething leſs than ordinary work. It was the object or intention of Mr. Nellis, to mention theſe neceſſary circumſtances at Head Quarters, which we are diſpoſed to believe he had not an opportunity of doing, (effected by his haſte to return.) We now ſuggeſt them for the public purpoſe, which then impelled him—and anxiouſly wiſh, the ſucceſsful application may advance an uſeful and agreeable general end.

Medicinal Springs.

It is now about two years, ſince theſe Springs were firſt diſcovered in the township of Scarborough, in this Diſtrict. From the report of ſeveral Perſons who have already been cured, of various complaints by the uſe of theſe waters, it may not perhaps be premature, to announce at this period, a matter of ſo much promiſe to the Public.

Some of the waters of theſe Springs, has been brought by an intelligent friend and placed in the hands of a Gentleman of this Town, well qualified to analyze them. The reſult of the Teſt, as to their real quality, together with authenticated accounts of the moſt remarkable caſes of cure, will hereafter be ſubmitted to the Public.

It is with no ſmall degree of Pleaſure we make this communication; anticipating the general benefits, to be derived from ſo great a bleſſing.

In point of local ſituation, nothing could be more fortunate, theſe Springs lying near the centre of the Province. & not far from the Seat of Government.

Effects of prejudice and a mode of counteracting it.

A perſon, about five years of age, occaſionally freely partook of Muſk-melons. He at once conceived a ſtrong averſion to their uſe; for nineteen years, he could neither ſee them ate or divided, without the ſtrongeſt appearance of fainting.—A Lady, a ſtranger to this diſlike, ſent him a couple of very fine ones, he then, with a manifeſt determination to conquer his uncommon impreſſion, eat of them without ſickneſs, and is now as fond of them, as any eſculent production.

On Wednesday the 7th Inſt. the foundation of a Roman Catholic Chapel, was laid in the Town of Kingſton. The Commandant and Officers of the Garriſon, and the moſt reſpectable characters, among the Inhabitants of the place, aſſembled on the occaſion.

It augurs favorably, for this Capital; that this month, formerly ſtigmatiſed for its accompanying Fevers, proſpects this year, an agreeable exemption of general health.

Married, on the 4th Inſt. Mr. J. Roſs to Miſs E. Wells, both of this place. At ſoon the 14th, Mr. H. Heward, to Miſs Eliza Muir.

Letters from the Cape of Good-Hope announce the capture of Tranquebar by Sir Edward Pellew's ſquadron.

We learn with pleaſure, that Jonathan Sewell, Eſq late Atty. Genl. is appointed Chief Juſtice of this Province.

Queb. Mere.

Fall of Bonaparte.—If we may truſt the prophetic intimations of a Clerical Seer, the downfall of this ſanguinary Deſpot is likely to take place in a ſhort time.—The Reverend Prophet founds his predictions on ſome paſſages in the 13th chapter of the book of Revelation, which he thus interprets:—"The *Beaſt riſing out of the ſea* (Corſica) with *ſeven heads* and *ten horns*, and upon his heads *ten horns*—is Bonaparte. This Beaſt was to have reigned *forty and two* months.—As Emperor of France, Bonaparte has nearly reigned this exact number of months. The Dragon (*i.e the Devil*) gave him this power and great authority; and he cauſed all both ſmall and great, rich and poor, free and bound to receive a mark in their right hand—*i.e* Bonaparte has cauſed all perſons to ſubmit to his tyranny.—The Beaſt's number was *ſix hundred three ſcore and ſix*, which exactly correſponds with the numerical calculations of all the letters in Bonaparte's name, reckoning the letters according to the number affixed to each before the introduction of figures, thus; —N—40, A—1, P—60, O—50, L—20, E—5, A—1, N—40, (the letters of his Chriſtian name); B—2, U—110, O—50 N—40, A—1, P—60, A—1, R—80, T —110, E—5, being the letters in his ſurname, amounting altogether to 666, the identical number of the Beaſt—i. e. Bonaparte." This venerable expounder of divine myſteries adds, that the Spaniſh Patriots are the deſtined inſtruments of the deſtruction of this Beaſt, as he denominates the French Ruler according to the ſymbolical language of the paſſages which he thus explains, and it is ſaid that he confidently relies on the truth of his interpretation. There are very few perſons in the world who can wiſh that he may prove a falſe prophet.

Extraordinary visit to the French Emperor.—It was on the 29th of April, (ſays a London paper) and about ſix o'clock in the evening, when a very ugly perſonage whom none of the officers recollected to have ſeen, walked very compoſedly through the imperial antichamber towards his Majeſty's ſitting room. His face was exceſſively ſcarred, his eyes ſunken and piercing, his body thin and waſted, but his hands amazing large, and he trode with a ſtep of alarming weight. Some of the gentlemen were about to oppoſe this unceremonious viſit, but whenever any of them approached him, he would ſtop and look full in their eyes, at which unaccountable attitude they could not help turning pale, their voices faultered and their hands dropped, and they ſaw with powerleſs conſternation the imperial door cloſe after him.

The Emperor was ſetting with Talleyrand over ſome papers, and neither he nor his Miniſter knew they had a viſitor till the ugly perſonage ſeated himſelf with a dead weight upon a chair between them. They both looked up, and ſtarted violently back, and the Emperor exclaimed, in his hurried way, "Who are you? Whom—what—where do you come from?" The unknown ſhook his head, with a melancholy ſeverity; he made the ſign of the croſs to the ex-biſhop Talleyrand, whoſe hideous jaws chattered up and down like a mandarin's on a mantle-piece, and aſſuming a bitter ſmile, ſaid, in a deep hollow voice, "Do neither of you know me?"

Napoleon recovered himſelf; he ſeemed to chidain any reply, but nevertheleſs he anſwered with a ſtern reſort of frown, "I think I have ſeen you when I was young, perhaps too a little while after the execution of that fool Palm; but my memory does not retain your perſon with any diſtinctneſs, and why ſhould it be retained?"

The ugly gentleman made no reply. He turned to the Prince of Benevento, and looked with an air of ſtrict enquiry.

"I—I—think," ſaid the Miniſter, "I think I—I—but poſitively—yes—I believe I did—I did ſee ſome ſuch looking perſon the—the—the day before I was conſecrated Biſhop of Autun."

"My name," ſaid the figure, with a ſigh, "is *Conſcience*."

The Emperor and his Miniſter looked at each other with a mixture of ſurpriſe and inquiry.—"Now I recollect," ſaid Talleyrand, recovering himſelf, "I met this preſumptuous fellow on the road to Holland; I am perſuaded he is a wizard and ought to be burnt. I always thought ſo when I was a Biſhop.—He inſiſted of having a lift in my carriage, and none of my retinue dared to refuſe him, his face was ſo hideous."—The viſitor took out a pocket-glaſs, and offered it to the Prince:—"The Devil!" cried Talleyrand. "No," ſaid the viſitor, "it's only yourſelf. The bad paſſions of your ſerene highneſs have rendered you as ugly as the Devil; but it is the bad paſſions of others that have ſcarred my face and made it ſo alarming." The ſtrange being looked ſtill more melancholy and the ſunſhine ſeemed to withdraw from the room as he ſpoke.—"As to my viſit here," continued he, "the high deſtiny has decreed it. I muſt return for a while to the nobler world from which I deſcended, and I knew where my death was to be found.—Yes; I am to die by the hand of the moſt bloodthirſty of men, for ſo it is written in the everlaſting book of Fate, whoſe leaves are of the ſolid thunder and whoſe pen of the ſubſtantial lightning."

Napoleon is a man of few words. He inſtantly drew his ſword and ran it through the boſom of his unwelcome gueſt, who in a moſt awful tone of voice had juſt ſtrength to utter as he died, "I ſhall ſee you again on your death-bed."

Napoleon ſmiled with a face of uneaſy ſarcaſm, and after feeling, the point of his ſword, which had grown ſharper by his work, returned it into the ſheath. The next thing to be conſidered was the diſpoſal of the dead body, which the Emperor and his Miniſter lifted upon the fire. A number of looſe papers roſe up the flame; Napoleon thruſted in his twiſted maps of Switzerland, Holland, Spain, and Portugal, together with Palm's libel, a portrait of the Duke D'Enghien, and Rouſſeau's Treatiſe on the Social Compact: and in the mean time the ex-biſhop went to his maſters library to fetch all the ſermons and bibles on which he could lay his hands; but, as unluckily there was none to be found, he contented himſelf with bringing away all the works in praiſe of the Britiſh conſtitution. In five minutes not an atom of the body was to be ſeen.

"Auguſt Sire!" exclaimed the enraptured Miniſter:—"Fortune be praiſed, we are now free from *Conſcience*."

"Yes," replied the Emperor with meditative energy, "the deſtiny of the Great Nation is everlaſtingly fixed. The father of his people is at length void of *Conſcience!*"

It was whiſpered about the palace that there had been a little affair in the imperial ſtudy, that is, that a man had been killed; but the next day it was confidently believed all over Paris, that the Emperor had killed the Devil. This however, was publickly contradicted by the *Moniteur* in a very ſerious manner, and the people were told that it was not the Devil, but an Engliſh Miſtord, named *Conſcience*, who under pretence of deferring the Britiſh army at Copenhagen, had attempted to aſſaſſinate the Great Napoleon. "No matter!" ſaid every body, with a ſhrug, "it's all the ſame, if it was an Engliſhman."

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

A merchant of Liverpool, of the name of Earl has obtained a patent for a certain mode for tillage and dreſſing of Land, and for the application of manure: he propoſes by means of a double mold-board-plough, to throw the earth into furrows of 13 inches or two feet aſunder, and in the bottom of theſe furrows to ſtrew the ſeed—the ſides of the furrows are occaſionally to be ſcraped upon the plants as they grow, but the channels are to preſerved in condition for the manure, which being reduced to a liquid ſtate, is to flow into theſe courſes from a general reſervoir.—Mr. Earle propoſes to allow farmers the benefit of this ſyſtem of practice, on their paying to him five ſhillings per acre annually for ſuch indulgence.

A method of making Spruce, or Dutch Spruce, which is well adapted for common beverage:—Two pecks of fine wheat, five ditto barley, and three quarters of a peck of rye, to be thoroughly dried by a kiln, and then ground. Mix them with ſeventy five gallons of water and boil them.—After a ſufficient boiling and ſtraining, add 125 lbs. of moloſſes, three quarters of a pint of pure turpentine, and one pound and a half of bark: the whole to be fomented with yeaſt or grounds of porter.

Flower of Brimſtone ſprinkled by a puff, dredging-box, or otherwiſe, on the leaves of vegetables, will effectually deſtroy worms or inſects, and likewiſe promote the growth of the plant—peach trees are particularly improved by the application.

A few days ago, as a ſailor was travelling near Brotherton, a hare made an attempt to croſs the road, but was ſo confuſed by two carriages at the ſame time croſſing, that the ran ſo near the ſailor as enabled him to knock her down, which having done, he put it in his handkerchief, and travelled on; and ſoon after met with an honorable baronet, particularly tenacious in the preſervation of his game, who immediately called out to the ſailor, "I ſay man, is that your own hare?" and upon receiving no anſwer, the ſame queſtion was twice repeated: at laſt the tar vociferated, "d——n your eyes, you lubber, do you think I wear a wig?"

A Fatal Duel, took place on the 29th ult. in a barren field of capt. William Fiſher, of Delaware, between two Negro gentlemen.

It was fought with bravery, and is worthy of record. The diſpute originated in conſequence of the leader (who was the challenger) being charged by his opponent, with not aſking as large a ſwarth as he did; this was denied; the lie was given; the fatal duel immediately took place with the weapons in hand. Their ſtrokes were ſimultaneous; one received the ſcythe in his left breaſt, which perforated the thorax; and the other was ſtuck in the heart. They both died inſtantly.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

LOST.

A GOLD RING, with hair enclofed in the Setting. If found and returned to the Printers, a generous reward will be given.

A Lapland Wedding.—The following account of the method of deciding on a marriage between young persons in Lapland, is extracted from Fuller's Worthies of England, a work, which for the generality of its information and entertainment, is not to be excelled.—"Here let me infert a paſſage of a cuſtom in this barbarous country, from the mouths of credible merchants, whoſe eyes have beheld it. It is death in Lapland to marry a maid without her parents or friends conſent;—wherefore if one bear affection for a maid, upon the breaking thereof to her friends, the faſhion is, that a day is appointed for their friends to meet to behold the two young parties to run a race together. The maid is allowed in ſtarting the advantage of a third part of the the race, ſo that it is impoſſible, except willing of herſelf, that ſhe ſhould ever be overtaken. If the maid over run her ſuitor, the matter is ended, he muſt never have her, it being penal for the man again to renew the motion of marriage. But if the virgin hath an affection for him though at the firſt running hard, to try the truth of his love, ſhe will, (without Atalanta's golden balls to retard her ſpeed) pretend ſome caſualty, and make a voluntary halt before ſhe cometh to the mark, or end of the race Thus none are compelled to marry againſt their own will; and this is the cauſe in this poor country, that the married people are richer in their own contentment, than in other lands, where ſo many forced matches make feigned love, and cauſe real unhappineſs."

CURIOUS DIALOGUE.

The following is a dialogue between chief juſtice M'Kean and an old woman, who was giving teſtimony in a cauſe depending in the Pennſylvania court:—

CHIEF JUSTICE. Pull off your bonnet Madam—give us an opportunity of ſeeing your countenance.

OLD WOMAN. I will not, ſir.

C. J. I deſire you to pull off your bonnet.

O. W. Sir, I am informed that in all public aſſemblies the woman ought to have her head covered, and of course I ſhall not take off my bonnet.

C. J. Why, you are a pretty woman! Indeed! I think you had better come and take a ſeat on the bench.

O. W. I heartily thank you ſir; but I really think *there are old women enough there already!*

IMPORTANCE OF THE REAR RANK.

Said a man in the front, to a man in the rear,
"Hold your peace with your inſolent cheer—
"Your poor weak-headed, what's the uſe of your here?
——"Might as well give a gun to a rat."
"You pretend not to know which is the uſe of us here?
"They know it who give us our pay!
"Such heroes as we, Sir, are clapt in the rear,
"To prevent you from running away!"

A man and a woman one night in a moſt violent ſtorm, knocked pretty ſturdily at Swift's door and at length roused the Dean from his ſlumbers. He roſe, and throwing up the ſaſh of his chamber window, aſked, what they could want? They answered, they wanted to get married immediately, and had called for the purpoſe. "No," but ſays the Dean, "can't you wait till morning. It is now one o'clock." They ſtated ſome urgent reaſon for proceeding with out delay. The Dean found it in vain to parley. "Well," ſaid the Dean, ſtill keeping his head out of the window and talking with the bride and bridegroom in the ſtreet, if it muſt be ſo, I'll marry you now.

Attend!"

Under this window in ſtormy weather,
I join this man and woman together;
Let none but HE, who made the thunder,
Ever put this man and woman aſunder.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Subſcribers, have executed ſundry Promiſſory notes to Adam Brining, now of the Townſhip of Vaughan, on conditional payments; that is to ſay, whenever the ſaid Brining does, or cauſes to be well and perfectly done, certain Mill-work, for the ſubſcribers This is therefore, to forewarn all Perſons from purchaſing the ſaid Notes, until the ſaid Briming fulfil his effective agreement.

NICHOLAS JOHNSON.
WILLIAM JOHNSON.
York, 15th Sept. 1808.

3cpt20

THE Subſcriber, duly authoriſed by Letters of adminiſtration and otherwiſe, to ſettle the affairs appendant to the Eſtate of the late Eliphalet Hale, publicly warns all Perſons, intereſted in the ſettlement, to come forward for that purpoſe. Thoſe, reſident in the Town of York, on Monday the 19th. Inſtant, and Non-reſidents, in fifteen days from the date hereof.

HENRY HALE.
York, 15th September, 1808.

1ept18

NOTICE.

A Diſſolution of the Partnerſhip, heretofore ſubſiſting, between Thomas Deary, and John Campbell, Innkeepers of this Town; took place on the 15th Inſtant. Hereafter, the Buſineſs, accompanied with an earneſt deſire, of meeting Public Patronage, will be ſtrictly attended to on the part of the Subſcriber: to whom, all Perſons indebted to their aforeſaid late Partnerſhip; are now requeſted to make immediate payments.

A choice and general Aſſortment of Wines and Liquors, are now providing and the moſt agreeable accommodation will be furniſhed.

JOHN CAMPBELL.
York 17th September 1808.

6cpt23

THE Subſcriber, reſpectfully informs the inhabitants of York and Niagara, and their vicinities, that he intends carrying on the WATCH and CLOCK making buſineſs in an apartment belonging to the houſe of Alfred Barret, Innkeeper. All thoſe who ſhall favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon due attention being paid.

WM. P. PATRICK.
York, 14th Sept. 1808. 12cpt29

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber's Wife, lately called Lana Ruluf Vander Kar, has ſeparated herſelf from him. This is therefore to notify the public, that ſince the ſaid ſeparation, he will not pay any debts of her contracting.

JEREMIAH COONAT,
York, 2d September, 1808.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 9th September, 1808.

Home Diſtrict, To Wit.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this Diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tueſday the Eleventh day of October now next enſuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, and Bailiffs, are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform thoſe things which by reaſon of their reſpective offices, ſhall be to be done.

MILES McDONELL, Sheriff.

FOR SALE.

The following Lots of Land on very reaſonable terms. Purchaſers are requeſted, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authoriſed to give the neceſſary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Cauſer.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Conceſſion of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Conceſſion of Scarborough.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 23 in the 8th Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Vaughan, in the Home Diſtrict, containing 200 Acres of Land. The very reaſonable and low terms, on which the above Lot will be ſold by the proprietor, makes it a valuable conſideration to any purchaſer.

PETER KUHUN.
York, 1ſt September, 1808.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 5th conceſſion—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - 8th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—360 acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 21 concer
22 - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850 Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.—630 acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 22—500 in King.
17 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.
York, 19th June, 1807.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Monday the 3d October next, will be ſold at Thos. Hamilton's Auction Room; a variety of Houſhold Furniture and other uſeful articles unneceſſary to be mentioned particularly. This early information is given for the expreſs purpoſe of accommodating the public, and general bidders.

THOS. HAMILTON,
Auct. & Broker.
York, 14th Aug. 1808.

AGENTS at Niagara, John Mc Kay Eſq. for our U. States Gazettes, and Jas. Crooks Eſq. for the York Gazettes.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 194

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 851] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 24, 1808. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twelfth day of this preſent month of September, to be commenced, held called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty third day of July laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twelfth day of this preſent month of September at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twentieth day of October next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this fifth day of September in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Agent for Purchaſes Office.
York 16th Auguſt, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to ſupply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments ſtationed at York, Kingſton, Fort George, Fort Chippewa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, from the 25th September to the 31ſt December, 1808; to deliver in their Propoſals, with the name of their ſecurity, immediately, to the Agent for Purchaſes, at York.

Propoſals will in like manner be received, for ſupplying the abovementioned Poſts with Freſh Beef of good quality, from the firſt January to the 24th day of March, 1809.

The loweſt price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ſtated, in each of theſe Propoſals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commiſſary at each Poſt, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the ſame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiſſary will alſo, once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diſtribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchaſes.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.

On Sunday Captain Bradford, of the brig Mercury arrived in this port, in 52 days from Alicant and 40 from Gibraltar.—Captain B. was but a few hours at Gibraltar and bro't no Engliſh papers. His verbal accounts are as follows;

A detachment of about a thouſand French troops ordered on ſome enterprize from Barcelona, which is ſtill occupied by the French were attacked and cut to pieces by the Spaniards.

The French Conſul and a number of French merchants at Malaga, had fallen victims to popular indignation, and generally the French who had ſpread themſelves in different parts of Spain, were ſeeking ſecurity by ſecret flights.

He confirms the deſtruction of Dupont's army ſent from Madrid to drive the revolutionary government from Seville.—The battle coſt the Spaniards about 7000 lives. Dupont's army conſiſted of from 9 to 12000.

He repeats the rumor that Junot's army had been ſubdued in Liſbon by the Portugueſe, and ſtates that they were actually bombarding the Ruſſian ſquadron in the Tagus.

He confirms all the accounts we have had of the zeal diſplayed by the people of Spain, in their ſtruggle for liberty, and ſtates that he had heard of their having met with no check in any quarter. They are devoted to the views of the new government, and determined to drive the French beyond the Alps or periſh in the attempt. Another battle was ſoon expected, 5000 French were within thirty leagues of Alicant and twenty thouſand Spaniards were aſſembled to oppoſe them.

The inhabitants of Naples have followed the example of Spain, and riſen upon the French troops left there by King Joſeph.—With what proſpect of ſucceſs was not known.

A Valencia paper of the 21ſt June, ſtates under the head of Madrid, June 15, that—

The Ruſſian Miniſter had given offence by not attending the levees of the Grand Duke Berg, and that he had left the city—that the Emperor Alexander declared he had not made a definitive treaty of peace at Tilſit, but merely ſigned an armiſtice the terms of which had not been fulfilled by Napoleon—that the Arch Duke Charles was to marry a Ruſſian Princeſs, and that a WAR BETWEEN FRANCE, RUSSIA and AUSTRIA would take place.

A Valencia paper of June 21, mentions the deſeat of the French under Dupont.

At Gibraltar, Captain B. learnt, that the Portugueſe had conquered the French in their country; and that at the laſt dates from Liſbon, they were firing upon the Ruſſian ſquadron to compel it to ſurrender. It is very probable, many of the French had taken refuge on board their ſhips.

Britiſh troops had been landed at St. Lucar.

SARRAGOSSA, [*Arragon*] June 16.

Yeſterday thoſe proud Frenchmen who preſumed to attack this capital were overthrown. 7000 were killed and a conſiderable number wounded, 30 priſoners taken and many deſerters joined us. We captured 6 battalion pieces, 6 ſtand of colours, 2 military cheſts, a number of horſes, and a quantity of arms and ammunition. We confidently expect the whole army which has entered Arragon, will be utterly defeated.

Soria, June 18.

The French had loſt between 5 and 6000 men in the actions of Tudela, Guller, and Arragon, and the remaining 12,000 had orders to enter Sarragoſſa. They were all put to the Sword. We have taken 400 horſes, and 27 waggons of ammunition.

Torteſa, June 20.

200 Spaniſh and Walloon guards with many ammuſtaſturers have arrived here from Barcelona, and enliſted for the Patriots.—Yeſterday they were joined by as many more. Latterly, Spaniſh ſoldiers who refuſe to fight with the French at Barcelona, are ſhut up in the citadel. Many young men have been hand-cuffed, and ſome chained by their necks to be carried to France; 6000 of the inhabitants are ſaid to have eſcaped from Barcelona.

The ſtate of affairs in this province is growing more and more intereſting every moment; while this capital can take no ſhare, becauſe its fortreſſes are in poſſeſſion of the French. They commit all manner of exceſſes for the purpoſe of overawing the people. Three inhabitants were ſhot, charged by a ſoldier for encouraging deſertion. We learn that at the foot of Montſerrat, in a farm houſe called Maſana, the inhabitants of Manreſa, and ſeveral other place, opened

such a fire upon the French division which sat out for that town, that they put it completely to the rout, with the loss of many killed and wounded, and took its whole train of artillery excepting one howitzer. This evening, carts are coming in loaded with wounded Frenchmen.

This day at noon, 1000 French, horse and foot, were led out; but they have already returned in a panic.—A short time since, a strong division, of the best troops they have, went out from this, and not one remains.—Two divisions left here—one for Tarragona, and the other for Manreia. The latter fell into an ambuth at Bruich, where the revolutionists had erected two batteries. The peasantry have dug holes on the roads towards Madrid, to impede the French cavalry; and cut down trees to obstruct the infantry.

Yesterday morning, the armed inhabitants of Bruich, attacked the French—and it is supposed 2000 were killed. The inhabitants were directed by a priest, who held a sword in one hand and a crucifix in the other. The Castle of St. Ferdinand will be starved into surrender.

Manreia, Nich, and Lerica, are in a state of defence, and the armed inhabitants of Gerona, have taken possession of the forts.

PROCLAMATION.

OF THE SPANISH LADIES AT ALICANT.

The government has yet offended the fair sex—and many there are among us who can not contain their resentment. Are we useful for any thing in the present occurrences? Would they refuse our employing ourselves in the labors suited to our sex?—Our honour is called in question, and we require entire satisfaction. How can you repair our wrongs? Employ us immediately in those decent occupations which can alleviate, give assistance and support our brave warriors.

See the heroic conduct of the Saragonian ladies who, inflamed with the love of country, king and religion, hasten to lend you every kind of assistance. You will shortly be joined by vast numbers of regulars, who jealous of your glory, and anxious to share it, are coming hither by forced marches.

In the meanwhile, ye all, clergy, communities, mothers of families, and other citizens who, either by your personal exertions in the field of battle, or by supplying the wants of your fellow citizens, have so effectively contributed to preserve the capital of your kingdom, and to maintain the honor of the nation! continue to put up your most earnest prayers to the Almighty, through the mediations of His august and most holy mother, our Lady of the Pillar, Protectress of the Kingdom, that HE may prosper our arms, and enable us to reap the fruit of our victories, by the total destruction of the French army.—*Sarragossa Gazette extraordinary.*

A letter received by an eminent merchant, mentions the following curious fact: Murat finding himself in want of provisions, and conceiving the people of Valencia and Murcia were friendly to the cause of France, addressed a letter to the govrs of those provinces, requesting an immediate supply of corn; the request was farcastically managed; the governors lamented that it was not in their power to comply with the request of his highness in the article of corn, but conceiving it their duty to comply in some sort with the request of such a hero, they would in a few days present him and the army under his command, with three hundred muskets, on which they must *insist* of his accepting. The same note, after an apology for the shortness of the notice, requests that his *highness* would instantly give directions for thirty thousand beds to be prepared and in readiness for that number of *respectable* visitors, who meant to pay the city of Murcia a visit on the ever memorable day of *Corpus Christi*, and as they might sojourn a few days, they would not trouble *his highness* on the subject of provisions, they being scarce, and it was their intention to bring whole artillery with them in sufficient quantities for themselves and countrymen."

LONDON, July 2.

Andalusia.

The vigorous proclamation of the city of Seville, which we inserted in Wednesday's courier, prepared us to expect a general rising of the province of Andalusia.—Without any previous concert with the northern provinces, the Andalusians declare themselves determined to get rid of their detestable oppressors.—A provincial government assembled at Seville, the second city in magnitude in Spain, and its first act, after inviting the people to rise in arms, was to solicit the assistance of this country.

On the 30th, the Government of Cadiz was placed in the hands of Don Morla, a man of a very different character from that of his predecessor—a real Patriot, ardently attached to the cause of his country, and indignant at the insults and cruelties exercised against it by the French. He immediately issued a most vigorous proclamation, exciting the soldiers and people to rise in defence of their sovereign, against the tyranny and oppression of the French.

MURCIA.

While these events are passing in Andalusia, Murcia has been added to the list of patriot provinces, and a former minister of foreign affairs, Count Florida Blanka, has quitted his retirement a the advanced age of 76, and placed himself at the head of the Murcians.

VALENCIA.

The same kind of convention has been established at Corunna and Ferrol as at Cadiz—our ships have been admitted at both those ports.—At Ferrol we believe there are one or two French sail of the line.—So strong are the natural defences and passes of Galicia, that there are no apprehensions of the French making any effort to invade that province—of course the whole patriot force will be sent out of it; and the accounts received yesterday mention that it is actually on its march into Leon.

LEON.

This province, whose spirit is excellent, stretches along the western frontiers of Old Castile, and part of New Castile, till it is met by the mountains which separate it from Estramadura on the South. It is of the highest importance to the Patriots, inasmuch as it affords an easy entrance into both Castiles.—It is in Old Castile that the Patriots of Asturias and Galicia and Leon mean to make a stand.—While one body intercepts all communication between France and Madrid, another it to ascend to Madrid and make an attack upon the French, in which another force ascending Andalusia, is to co-operate.

ASTURIAS.

This province is much stronger even than Galicia, and has well been called the cradle of Spanish independence. The Moors were never able to take it; and it was from the Austrian mountains that these bands descended which at length forced the Moors to retire Southward. The loss of Asturias has been chiefly lent into

BISCAY.

where some actions have already been fought partial and not important; but the object of the Patriots is, if possible, to clear that Province, and thus make the communication between France and the French in Old & New Castile more difficult.

NAVARRE AND THE CASTILES.

That they have not yet declared so decisively against the French, is not to be attributed to any predilection for them, but to the presence of the French troops. The French have a strong force at Pampeluna, a fortress of the greatest importance. Marshal Bessieres, we believe, occupies Burgos, in Old Castile. Murat possessed, or did possess Madrid. Aware of the intentions of Andalusia, and of the leaning of the people towards the English, he sent general Dupont with his division to carry the Sierra Morena, in order to keep up the communication with Madrid.—It is supposed he had about twelve thousand men.——The Sierra Morena is seldom frequented except by smugglers and the gastherds who tend the immense flocks of sheep.—These persons are acquainted with all the paths and defiles of those mountains, and it was from them the patriots received an account of the march of Dupont's division.—The information of the pack upon it comes from so many places, from Gijon, from Oviedo, from Corunna, that we cannot help giving credit to it. The smugglers are said to have acted as guides to the Patriots, and conducted them to a part of the Sierra Morena, where the French could be attacked with advantage; they were totally routed and dispersed, and Dupont escaped to Madrid with great difficulty. The first success of the patriots, so salutary to their cause, produced a great effect upon Murat—he is said to have immediately quitted Madrid, and drawn off his force towards Buen Retiro. But even before this success over Dupont, the people of Madrid had begun to evince their hatred of the French. Desertions had become frequent in the French army, and the natives eagerly gave asylum to the deserters. The Clergy too, fed the patriotic flame, and our readers may see in a Madrid article, which we have extracted from the Dutch papers, the state of Madrid, and the apprehensions of Murat.

ARRAGON.

Of the state of this province, we have not received any particular accounts, further than that it is decidedly against the French.

From Portugal.

Details furnished by Captain W. Cox, of the ship John Jones.

Left Lisbon on the 17th of June, 18 8, at that time there was a report in circulation that a revolution had taken place in Russia, and that the Emperor Alexander had been dethroned by his people, and his brother Constantine proclaimed Emperor. About the latter end of the month of March, Mr. Michael Sattaro, was sent by the French general Junot, to the British Admiral Sir O. Cotton, then commanding the blockading squadron off the bar of Lisbon, with proposals to permit provisions to come in; the boat in which Mr. S. went, carried the Portuguese flag, with a white flag at the fore, the Admiral's answer was, that he was willing to permit a certain quantity of provisions into Portugal under the following conditions:

1. That it should be in British bottoms with flags of truce as colonial produce, &c.
2. That they should be allowed to take in return, Wines, Fruit, &c.
3. That all British subjects then confined should be set at liberty.

To the 2d article the French General consented, but not to the other two, and in consequence published a decree, and gave orders to all officers commanding the forts and batteries along the coast of Portugal, to fire under any pretence whatever, even with a flag of truce under pain of being tried and broken by a Court martial.

In the month of May, Mr. S. was again sent out and remained three days, in the result of his mission was not known when he left Lisbon. About the middle of May, the Spanish General Belesta who commanded at Porto, marched from thence for Spain, and took with him as prisoners, the French General Quesuel with all his suite and troops, as also the chief magistrate, Mr. Taboureau, and the people at Porto it is said had appointed a government in the name of the former prince regent, and hoisted the Portuguese flag; the greater part of the Spanish troops that entered Portugal with the French, also marched to Spain, but those in Lisbon and its environs were all disarmed on the night of the 18th of June, by the French, and put on board some Portuguese ships of war then in the Tagus under French colours. General Junot published the next morning his motives, for disarming the Spaniards, in which he says that he was obliged to take those steps, although (very much against his feelings) on account of the infamous behavior of the Spanish Gen. at Porto, and to prevent any effusion of blood. In Lisbon there only about 800 Spaniards and the environs about 12,00, making the whole 2000 men. There was not more than 5000 French troops in Portugal when I left it, the rest of the army went for Spain, in different parts of the frontiers of Portugal. The French had been attacked by the Spaniards particularly at Badajos, where they permitted them to enter, and then attacked them, killed a great number and took the remainder prisoners. The Portuguese Lieut. Gen. Gomez Freire de Andrade who marched with the Portuguese troops that were sent to assist the Spaniards in the commencement of the French revolution, where he also distinguished himself as a General.

The French Gen. Junot, ordered that all the property belonging to this general, should be immediately confiscated who is very popular and almost adored by the Portuguese people. The French had fortified the castle of St. George, in Lisbon, and put in bread and water for six months, and it was generally supposed, should they be attacked by the Spaniards by land, and the British by sea, that they would retire to the Castle as it commands the city, which they could easily destroy.—Of Lisbon there was a very strong, as also, a number of transports with troops on board, but they had not disembarked in any force when I left Lisbon. There are no French troops in the province of Algrave, where the people are all in arms, and that Portugal is governed in the name of the Prince Regent, and the Portuguese flag flying there, as also in a number of provinces throughout Portugal.

Both Spaniards and Portuguese have red ribbands about their left arms as a distinction they have also seized about 5000 barrels of flour destined for Lisbon; as also the greated part of the Church plate, and upwards of 5000 bags of cotton, going from Portugal to France. When I left Portugal there was no great want of provisions, but every thing was dear, and a great deal of poverty; there being no business whatever doing, and should they not shortly receive some supply of corn, bread must rise confiderable in price, although there was a very great prospect of an abundant harvest all over the country. In Lisbon the French are preparing with great activity all the old ships of war, the prince left behind him, but none of them, it is faid, is seaworthy.

The Russian fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Sevini, consisting of nine ships of the line, one fifty gun ship, and a frigate, still continued in the Tagus; they are also repairing.

The French made an attack on the fort of Carro Marin, in Algarve, on the 22d of June but were repulsed with the loss of a number killed and taken prisoners, and all over that part of Portugal they have been attacked by the Portuguese and completely routed.

It was likewise reported that the 21st of June was the day fixed for all the Portuguese to rise on the French; but I cannot say if they rose in Lisbon, as I was on my journey at that time for Algarve; and all communications was stopped between that part and the South of Portugal, but it was told that they had risen there, as also in St. Ubes, Alcacere do Sal, Beja, as also at Mertola, where they took a great quantity of flour intended for Lisbon.

London, June 25.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an order in council allowing the importation of staves, lumber, and all kinds of provisions (excepting beef, pork, and butter,) in neutral or friendly ships, into all our West India and South American possessions, until the 22d of June, 1809; or until six months notice may be given in the Gazette of the revocation of this permission.

A French squadron with 8000 troops destined to take possession of Carthagena was met with by a number of British ships of war, and completely destroyed. Two of their frigates, and all of their transports were sunk, and two ships of the line were boarded, and their crews put to the sword. The English lost two frigates, and received some damage in their ships. The action was fought between Alicant and Carthagena, on the 24th May.

In the single province of Asturias, there have been raised and equipped 150,000 men.

Twelve artillery waggons went from the Bank yesterday with money, which, it is supposed, is intended to be embarked for Sweden.

Sir Edward Pellew with his squadron, have taken, sunk and destroyed every Dutch armed vessel on the coast of Java. Three of the ships were of the line, viz. Revoluire 70, Pluto 70 Korienaar 68, and Lottkon, company ship 1000 tons and 40 guns; all the guns, military stores, &c. in the garrison of Griffie, and the battery of Samhalangen, on the island of Maridora were completely destroyed.

The Spanish Navy consists of 53 sail of the line, and 31 frigates, exclusive of what may have been built since 1795, and the captures recently made from the French.

New-York Sept. 5.

We learn by the brig Troy, capt. Booth, from Campeachy, that Spaniards on the Main had declared themselves in favour of Ferdinand VII. and at war with France.

Accounts have been received in this city, via Havanna, which mention that the Turks have declared war against France, and that all Frenchmen have been ordered to quit the territories of the Grand Seignior.

Extract of a letter from, Trinidad, to a Gentleman in New-York, August 1.

This moment a lanche has arrived from Barcelona, in which several intelligent Spaniards have come up.

Here is the news I have from one of them, who left Carraccas nine days ago.

"At Carracas much French blood has been spilled, and the survivors of all sizes, ages and descriptions, have been imprisoned and ironed. The general French officer, who was sent out to take the command of the province, offered some insult to Captain Beaver, of the Acasta frigate, ashore; he was instantly cut down by a Spanish officer who was present, and the populace tore him to pieces. Some others also suffered, and the whole would have been cut up into jerk beef, had it not been for the interference of the Acasta's officers. They are however all in the cizemattes and well secured in irons.

"Dispatches had reached Caraccas of eleven days later date than the letters of Lord Collingwood; and it is believed there that the Spaniards have destroyed every Frenchman in Spain—Murat and the whole army at Madrid—Duhem and the division at Barcenola—the garrisons which had treacherously possessed themselves of Pampeluna and Navarra; all have been butchered.—They have forced to Bayonne, and have rescued the Royal Family, who were there detained prisoners, and not sent into France as Bonaparte helignedly published. Bonaparte had ordered the Royal Family of Spain to be dispatched by his mamelukes at the last extremity, but they had not time to even begin the work murder. They were preserved, it is said by the French inhabitants of Bayonne, until the Spaniards got possession of their prison. Bonaparte's arm had been amputated in consequence of the wound he had received from the Duke de Infantado on the Spaniards attacking Bayonne. The same sentiment of detestation of the French pervades the whole Spanish nation, from the Prince to the Peasant."

On Saturday arrived at Norfolk, the British schooner Swift Capt. Young, in 18 days from St. Croix, from him, have derived the following important news.

On the 1st of August a vessel arrived at St. Croix from Laguira, by which advices were received, which stated, that on the 17th of July, the French government brig Le Serpent, of 16 guns, and 110 men arrived at Laguira, with the information that, the throne of Spain, had been abdicated by Kings Charles and Ferdinand, in favour of the Emperor of France. Orders were delivered to the Governor of Caraccas from the dethroned Kings, and from the French Emperor to acknowledge Joseph Bonaparte for their lawful Sovereign, as the Emperor had named him King of Spain. This information excited the deepest concern, which was dispelled on the following day by the arrival of the British Frigate Acasto, Capt. Beaver, dispatched from Barbadoes by Adml. Cochrane, with the determination and proceedings of the Council of Seville. The French officers fled in haste from the city of Caraccas to Laguira, and got on board the Le Serpent but they were stopt by the Acasto, who made prize of the vessel.

The resentment, against the French was so great, that the commandant could in difficulty, protect a few Frenchmen who remained of the party that was sent from Guadaloupe, at the time of Miranda's expected invasion. The British sloop of war Lark, arrived on the 20th. but her object was anticipated, by the arrival of the Acasto.

JAMAICA July 26.

With much regret we announce the death of Gen William A. Valentine, Lieutenant Governor and commander in chief of the forces in this Island.

YORK, SEPTEMBER 24. 1808

Arrived on Wednesday the 21st inst. the Honorable Mr. Justice Powell, from the Eastern Circuit.

Amongst the number of useful and saleable articles of which it is commendable to promote the manufacture, it must be generally considered that paper is not the least considerable. When we view it as an article of which the importation does in some measure, annually draw from us no small portion of the public wealth, it will be allowed that this pecuniary drain, will be in a great measure systematized and reduced within a small and unfelt compass. In addition to this material object, the waste of ample means and materials necessary to its making, which are now too often lost and useless, would it in this plan become much demanded, and yield some indifferent gain to proprietors generally. All families in the habit of consuming more or less of linen ware, would contribute some necessary aid to the manufacturer, and would ordinarily produce the vendee the means (if no further,) of paying the common County Rates, which are invariably exacted in Specie. By the usual mode practised in the sitting of Flax and Hemp for their native uses; much tow which is by some considered as a lesser nuisance, is wholly lost or otherwise becomes useless for any purpose. From experiments made on these materials by paper manufacturers, it is proved an active and profitable matter to be used, and with little trouble, a valuable ingredient in the composition of coarse paper. On this Lake where ordinary ship tackle is subject to a quick waste, the cables and canvas lose their serviceable qualities, and in this case would yield no inconsiderable fund of materials. The safe and plenty in which these can be procured, hold out a strong inducement to a spirited factorer, and beside the general accommodation, the texture of Paper, would yield a very handsome product on the easiest terms. This partial view of its general effects, excites a strong hope in us, that some individual of just calculation and capacity, will spiritedly step forward, and benefit himself as well as the public, in some inviting situation, and we know none more eligible or promising that being in the neighborhood of the Capital. We do not think that a large fund is necessary in the completion of a manufactory of such known general use, were it necessary, the public would make a spirited pecuniary advance for its promotion, and the Executive would gladly compensate a share.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 9th September, 1808.

Home District,
To Wit. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Eleventh day of October now next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Bridge is to be built over Duffins Creek on the present Road, near Woodruff's Tavern. Any Person or Persons willing to contract for building the same, are requested to give in their Proposals, to Capt. William Graham, of Yonge-Street: who will furnish a regular and improved Plan, on or before the 15th of October next ensuing.

WM. GRAHAM,
Commissioner of Public High Ways.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the BLACKSMITH and FARRIER'S business at his shop near Mr. A. Barret's Tavern, where he will assiduously attend to the commands of all those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom in his Mechanical business.

JOHN BRANNUM.
York, 23d Sept. 1808.

FOR SALE.

The following Lots of Land on very reasonable terms. Purchasers are requested, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorised to give the necessary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Caister.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Concession of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession of Scarborough.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 23 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, containing 200 Acres of Land. The very reasonable and low terms, on which the above Lot will be sold by the proprietor, makes it a valuable consideration to any purchaser.

PETER KUHUN.
York, 18 September, 1808.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Subscribers, have executed sundry Promissory notes to Adam Brining, now of the Township of Vaughan, on conditional payments; that is to say, whenever the said Brining does, or causes to be well and perfectly done, certain Mill work, for the subscribers. This is therefore, to forewarn all Persons from purchasing the said Notes, until the said Brining fulfil his effective agreement.

NICHOLAS JOHNSON.
WILLIAM JOHNSON.
York, 15th Sept. 1808.
3cpt20

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.
Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 8th concession—
15, 20, 18, 19 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - 5th do.—1600
acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concer
22 - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.—500
acres in the township of Glanford.
18, 19 and South half of 22 - 24—500 in
King.
17 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres
on the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period since the several townships were Surveyed, time to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality luxuriant—for particulars apply to the subscriber, who can give undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.
York, 5th June, 1807.

LOST,

A GOLD RING, with hair encircled in the setting. If found and returned to the Printers, a generous reward will be given.

THE Subscriber, duly authorised by Letters of administration and otherwise, to settle the affairs appendant to the Estate of the late Elphalet Hale, publicly warns all Persons, interested in the settlement, to come forward for that purpose. Those, resident in the Town of York, on Monday the 19th Instant, and Non-residents, in fifteen days from the date hereof.

HENRY HALE.
York, 15th September, 1808
sept18

NOTICE

A Dissolution of the Partnership heretofore subsisting, between Thomas Deary, and John Campbell, Innkeepers of this Town; took place on the 15th Instant. Hereafter, the Business accompanied with an earnest desire, of meeting Public Patronage, will be strictly attended to on the part of the Subscriber: to whom, all Persons indebted to their aforesaid late Partnership; are now requested to make immediate payments.

A choice and general Assortment of Wines and Liquors, are now providing and the most agreeable accommodation will be furnished.

JOHN CAMPBELL.
York 17th September 1808.
6cpt23

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Monday the 3d October next, will be sold at Thos. Hamilton's Auction Rooms, a variety of Household Furniture and other useful articles unnecessary to be mentioned particularly. This early information is given for the express purpose of accommodating the public, and general bidders.

THOS. HAMILTON,
Auct. & Broker.
York, 24th Aug. 1808.

THE Subscriber, respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and Niagara, and their vicinities, that he intends carrying on the WATCH and CLOCK making business in an apartment belonging to the house of Alfred Barret, Innkeeper. All those who shall favor him with their custom, may depend upon due attention being paid.

WM. P. PATRICK.
York, 14th Sept. 1808. 12cpt29

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber's Wife, lately called Lana Ruluf Vander Kar, has separated herself from him. This is therefore to notify the public, that since the said separation, he will not pay any debts of her contracting.

JEREMIAH COONAT.
York, 2d September, 1808.

For Sale at the Printing Office,
The following necessary Blank Forms, viz. BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, do. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS; INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP; ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

And will be shortly,
The UPPER CANADA ALMANACS, made generally useful; single or in any quantities.

AGENTS at Niagara, John Mc Kay, Esq. for our U. States Gazettes, and Jas. Crooks Esq. for the York Gazettes.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 20.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 852 | SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1808. | FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twelfth day of this present month of September, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty third day of July last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twelfth day of this present month of September at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twentieth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this fifth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Translated from late Spanish papers of June, for the Boston Gazette.

Valencia, June 7.

We are advised of the departure from Carthagena of a large train of Artillery, and that they have sent to our aid 25,000 muskets.

To day we expect the arrival of 1200 of the Spanish guards, who have withdrawn from the service of the enemy.

Valladolid, May 31.

A great quantity of artillery & 20,000 muskets have been drawn from Segovia and the city Rodorigo.

All is rapidly organizing here, the enemy is absolutely cut off, and the communication between Bayonne and Madrid completely stopped: such have been the vigorous and well concerted plans of that great man, the immortal Cuesta, who is at our head.

Zamora, May 31.

The extraction of 224,000 rials destined for Madrid by the tyrant Murat, has been prohibited, and for greater security a formidable guard is placed over the treasury. It is said the French intend making a movement with a part of the enemy from Madrid, but who can believe they will be so imprudent? Where can these miserable people go without being completely routed? The people of Madrid will not loose a moment in throwing off the yoke, in spite of a number of vile adulators who are attached to the Court and Ministry.

After the ceremony of swearing allegiance to Ferdinand the 7th. at Grenada, 200 persons repaired to San Geronimo to celebrate the event. On their receiving the information of the arrival there of the Governor of M[illegible]a, they immediately seized him, and placed a respectable guard over him to prevent any outrage to his person. As this visit was suspicious at the petition of the people the mail was examined and two letters were found from Napoleon and Murat to this wretch, naming him general of the four kingdoms of Andalusia, and giving him hopes of a speedy assistance of 50,000 men, which were to be added to those already employed in the subjugation of Spain. Hardly were the people informed of this iniquity, when they rushed upon him and murdered him with every sort of arms, dragged him through the city, and after tearing him in pieces, burnt him to ashes. The Magistrates have condemned this conduct of the people, and are taking measures to prevent such atrocities in future.

Lerida, May 31.

Here no order of Murat is obeyed: we are dispoſed to unite with the Arragonians; we have men and discipline. Bonaparte has nothing to hope from our duplicities in Bayonne; for many days not a marvedi has been permitted to be taken from the treasury. All the neighborhood is fired with enthusiasm, but keep order and respect the authorities.

Valencia, June 10.

Our negociations with great Britain present us a fruitful field for mercantile and political speculation.——The Cabinet of St. Cloud will not fail to charge England with our revolution, and have subtlety and sophistry enough to deny that their perfidy and crimes alone have been the cause of our independence.

We know that the peasantry of Manresa have put to the sword nearly the whole of the body of troops commanded by General Lechi second in command of the army at Catalonia, a man of ferocious character.

June 14.

We are certain there no longer remains a single soldier of the French army in Tarragona, and that the division destined for that p[illegible] received an order to pass immediately to Brusch to reinforce that of general Lechi, who is totally discomfited by the valor and dispositions of the brave Manrefians.

We are assured of the death of general Dupont in the attack of the Sierra Morena.

In Borrunna, the French engineer charged with the review of the Magazines of Artillery has been seized, and at the same time possession taken of the park of Artillery, with the Magazine of arms. A remittance of money had been sent to Murat the day before, was likewise stopped.

The agreeable information has been received from Lugo and other cities of the province, of their declaration of their beloved Ferdinand, and they ask of us arms and cannon, which shall be given them immediately, since from a happy circumstance, our park and Magazines are filled with them. In the city of Lugo and its province alone, 60,000 men have enrolled themselves. Our troops amount to 90,000 men; and among the various donations of consequence which have been offered to maintain this army, that of Babildo de Santiago is worthy mentioning.—He presented immediately seven millions, promising besides to do-

liver monthly for the public service, the third part of his income. Who could refrain from tears to see our old men snatching from the hand of their sons the hoe and placing in their stead the bolts of vengeance and the sword of liberty.

Pampelona, June 6.

The French in this city have received a reinforcement of 4,000 men. Almoft all the young men have left the city to avoid being forced from their country, and united with the French army.

Seville, June 7.

Battalions are entering at every inftant to join the army. We judge we have 110,000 men under arms. The raifing regiments of cavalry and infantry, is ftill continued. It would be degrading the enthuliafm to attempt a defcription of it.

We are aflured all this army united, with the troops of the line, who are many, will depart for Sierra Morena under the orders of general Mori de Caftenos. Diviſions of the cavalry, artillery, and Pioneers have already marched.

Gaudix, June 1.

We follow the general motion of the whole nation; and already 1500 have gone from this city to join the army of Grenada. Some deſerters from the French cavalry have arrived, who inſpire us with the greateſt pity.

Madrid. June 18.

General Morla has ſummoned the duke of Berg to reſtore Ferdinand VII to the throne of Spain within twenty days, or the French captured with the ſquadron at Cadiz ſhould be treated with all military rigor. It is ſaid the Duke immediately impriſoned all the members of the Council of Caſtile.

We are aſſured the 10,000 men he has ſent towards Valencia, go with the object of forcing this point to unite themſelves with the army of Catalonia.

The French diviſions deſtined for conducting the artillery has been completely routed as well as that from Andaluſia.

We do not forget the gallant action of our Spaniards in Portugal, who united with the inhabitants of that country, have at the expence of many ſacrifices, beaten the enemy, and declared for our unfortunate and beloved monarch, Ferdinand VII.

In Arragon there is much zeal and many diviſions have already gone out to occupy different poſts.

Valencia, June 17.

Our chiefs have already gone to occupy different poſts; in a ſhort time we ſhall complete three reſpectable armies. Almanza, Tortola, and the Conreras, will be the Theatre of our arms, unleſs the enemy ſhould be abſolutely reduced to a ſtate of impotence. All their plans can only be directed to a diſgraceful retreat.

The day before yeſterday arrived here a magnificient and numerous train of artilleie to reinforce one of our armies on the frontiers.

Seville, June 8.

A company of cavalry has been raiſed in this city, from the moſt diſtinguiſhed claſs of our citizens. Room cannot be found to quarter the men who preſent themſelves for the ſervice of their country.

Donations are very great. An individual, Don N. Vasouez, has offered a regiment of cavalry. A citizen of Utera has given 6000 fenegas of wheat, 6000 of Barley, and 40,000 dollars, to be repeated annually. We ſhould never finiſh were we to attempt the relation of the noble ſacrifices made by the inhabitants.

Sarragoſſa, June 11.

The remainder of the Spaniſh guards who remained in Madrid, left the capital on the 5th, at day break, with their arms and colours. The French not daring to oppoſe their march. In a ſhort time they arrived in this city with other troops, amount to 800.

Marſhal Moncey, who with 5000 men, marched for Valencia on the 5th, receiving a counter order as ſoon as the route of Dupont was known, and he took the road for Andaluſia, where he will never arrive.

Gallicia is in arms, and has a formidable army organized, compoſed moſtly of regular troops.

The infamous Sabran, with his troops are completely deſtroyed: theſe are the men who took the vain-glorious title of invincibles, and boaſted of being able to reduce the whole kingdom of Valencia to aſhes.

At a muſter of the troops aſſembled at Seville, it appears there were 120,000 men, firm in their attachment to the cauſe for which all Spain is now engaged, and reſolute to defend its rights and ſovereignty, by the ſacrifices of their blood.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7.

Foreign News.—We underſtand that letters have been received from Halifax, by the Britiſh Packet which arrived this morning, ſtating that a veſſel had juſt arrived at Pictou (N. S.) in a ſhort paſſage from England, bringing information that a treaty had been formed between Great Britain and Ruſſia.—

That hoſtilities between the Northern Powers were ſuſpended—

That the Spaniſh Patriots, among other ſucceſsful operations, had taken poſſeſſion of Madrid—and

That the wife of Murat, who had been left at Madrid by her huſband, was a priſoner to the Patriots.

A letter was alſo received in Boſton on Saturday laſt, by an arrival from Halifax containing the following Poſtſcript.

"A veſſel arrived at Pictou, on the 16th of Aug in 29 days from Glaſgow, the Captain of which informs, *that Great Britain and Ruſſia had made peace!* The date of this news, muſt be ſeveral days later than our previous accounts from London, which gave ſome prelages of ſuch an event.

Extract of a letter from Alicant, dated 2d of July.

"The 30th ult. we received official information from Valencia, that Gen. Moncey, with his army of about 12,000 men, arrived at the wall of the ſaid place, had begun the attack, and that they had been repulſed three times; in conſequence of this news, the people of this place began to be very uneaſy and immediately made preparation to defend themſelves in case they ſhould come. The caſtle was immediately furniſhed with proviſions, and they had begun to ſhut up entirely the gates of the city, waiting with great anxiety, the news of the deciſion of the battle, knowing the fate of the whole province depended on Valencieanes. Their anxiety was yeſterday diſpelled by a poſt diſpatched by the Supreme Tribunal of Valencia, with the tidings that the French, after having attacked the city ſeven hours, were completely beaten and defeated, with loſs of between ſeven and eight thouſand men, & that the few remaining had taken to their heels, happy to be able to get off. However, they were followed, and I have no doubt ere this, are all deſtroyed. Eight hundred Friars were in the action, they fought with great bravery and near one half of them were killed. Should the French, think of making us a viſit, they muſt do it with an army of 6 or 7,000 men, and even with this number I do not think they could take the caſtle, for its ſituation is ſuch, that from it, a ſmall army would almoſt be deſtroyed before it arrived at the city. We however continue our preparation for defence, and the inhabitants are all determined to defend the city with valour."

Extract from the addreſs of Bonaparte to his ſpecial Junta at Bayonne. "I now truſt to your ſovereign, and depend upon your exertions in the different provinces to bring back the nation to their duty. The people is a monſter that muſt be muzzled, the mean is in your hands. My armies and treaſures are at your ſervice. Should I not hear, before you reach Madrid, that tranquility is reſtored, I will no longer temporize, but will reduce you to ſubjugation, and regard you as a conquered country. *Unmuzzled Addreſs.*

We are pleaſed to hear that a Gentleman in the city, has recently received letters from Spain, containing the accounts of three ſeveral ſons fought between the patriots and the infuriate French, from the 15th June to the 2d July, in which the former obtained complete ſucceſſes.

The pretended adoption of a Spaniſh conſtitution by the Junta at Bayonne, was the moſt ſolemn mockery imaginable. After the old King of Spain, and his family, had been betrayed into France, and choused out of their inheritance, Bonaparte, by a decree ordered Murat to convene an aſſembly of Notables at Bayonne, in France, to meet on the 15th June, to form a new conſtitution. He was directed to notify about 150; but not one who was then in the ſervice of Ferdinand, but to confine himſelf to ſuch as had been in exile, and diſgrace; who were known to be attached to Bonaparte, and who only to obtain power was in the deſtruction of the exiſting order of things. Of the 150 notified, only about 27 attended; and it were thoſe men, who have acceded to the Conſtitution. This inſtrument is one of Bonaparte's own culling from the pigeon holes of Sieyes. It is, we underſtand, wholly monarchical.

The King Joſeph, is made the fountain of all power, as well as honor, and the controul of the reſources and purſe-ſtrings of the kingdom. The crown is to be hereditary in the male line of the Bonapartes, natural or adopted. A ſort of Cortes is eſtabliſhed to regiſter the King's acts; but even the deputies of this aſſembly muſt have the ſanction of the ſovereign; and the preſs is placed in the controul of a royal licencer.——For the amuſement of the curious, we publiſh the following liſt of his ſwol'n and thrice potent ſumd atting of Titles, viz. Don Joſeph, by the grace of God, King of Caſtile, of Arragon, of two Sicilies, of Jeruſalem, of Navarre, of Grenada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Majorca, of Minorca, of Seville, of Gerdyvye, of Cordova, of Corcega, of Murcia, of Vigo, of the Algarcies, of Algezias, of Gibraltar, of the Canary Iſlands, of the Weſt and Eaſt Indies, of the Iſlands of Terra Firma, of the Ocean; Arch-Duke of Auſtria; Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant and Milan; Count of Aſpspurg, of Flanders, Tyrol and Barcelona; Lord of Biſcay, and of Molina, &c. &c. &c.

Pampelona, June 29.

ARRAGON.

The Gazette of the 20th announces that the French army had loſt 3000 men, killed, ſince its entrance into that kingdom, independent of wounded, priſoners and deſerters. —The Gazette of the 24th aſſures, that a detachment of 2000 men, who were marching towards Epila, and who indeed entered, were ſo completely deſtroyed that there only remained 400 who could flee. That of the 25th relates another famous action in Sarragoſſa, whoſe reſult has been ſo favorable that we are aſſured that General Leſevre, can have at the moſt, only 4500 men, of the 12,000 who marched for that place and Logrono. Indeed God proteets our cauſe, ſince the Spaniards perform miracles never known in a people ſo undiſciplined. A Courier from General Leſevre, has been intercepted, in which he declares to the Emperor his want of men, but requeſts all the kingdoms might be declared already reduced to obedience. Notwithſtanding this news, formidable trains of artillery continue to leave this city, deſtined for Arragon, as well as bombs, &c.

A letter of the 3d July ſtates, that in Sarragola, on the 25th ult. a ſhell from the French camp fell in the ſquare of St. Domingo, which ſo enraged the inhabitants, that they ruſhed to the field of battle, routed the enemy, purſued them 7 leagues, and became maſters of 27 pieces of cannon with all their baggage.

On the 28th, 29th and 30th, there was a violent cannonading, but the reſult is not known, a perſon however, who came yeſterday from P. aſſures us that General Leſevre, with the few men left with him furrendered, and the eſcort with proviſions and ammunition, deſtined for his camp, had been taken by the Arragonians with 45 baggage wagons.

"*Gazette Extraordinary*, Sarragoſa, July 3.

The day before yeſterday, (the 1ſt,) at midnight, the French camp in the neighborhood of this capital began the bombardment of the city, this was continued till the evening of the following day, in which they expendey more than 1400 balls and ſhells. They attacked ſome of the gates, but the valour of the troops and inhabitants who guarded them, reſiſting a galling fire, deſtroyed all who preſented themſelves, ſtrewing the field with French bodies; in the evening of the ſame day, they continued the attack with their infantry and artillery, and were again repulſed with conſiderable loſs, and convinced of the obſtinacy and valor of our troops, they retired having ſuffered from a continual fire of 12 hours. The ſhot and ſhells of the enemy have not only done little damage, but have ſerved to excite a greater hatred to them and impreſs us with the ſacred duties of religion, and of our country of our honor and our king.

A great many arms have fallen into our hands, and among the ſame have been found ſome of the ornamen s ſtolen from the churches and individuals: We have made many priſoners.

If all parts the French army has been routed, and intrigue and deceit are the only reſource remaining to ſave them from the total extermination with which they are menaced in Spain.

By an expreſs which left Valencia on the 30th June, we received officially the agreeable news, that the French army commanded by General Moncey, having attacked that city on the 28th of the ſame month, were received by ſuch a dreadful fire from the natives, for the ſpace of ſeven hours, that after having been routed, and their bodies covered the ground in the neighborhood, they precipitately abandoned the field; and in the utmoſt confuſion, without proviſion, and without force, took the road to Madrid, in which the main body of the Valencian army is waiting to cut off their retreat, ſo that not one of thoſe who remain can eſcape.

We have alſo received, by a courier of to day, information, that the remains of the army of 16,000 men, who entered Andaluſia, under the command of General Dupont, has retreated to Andujar, and that it is reduced to only 6000 men: that on the 22d of June, they were within the diſtance of two leagues from the firſt diviſion of the vanguard of the Spaniſh army of that kingdom, commanded by General Campaigne, and that the day following it would be joined by the 2d diviſion under the command of General Caſtanos, for the purpoſe of attacking & entirely deſtroying Dupont.

Barr and Miranda.—Captain Main of the Arcturus, on his paſſage from St. Sebaſtians was boarded by a veſſel belonging to a Britiſh fleet, through which he paſſed, and was informed that theſe two notorious perſonages were in the expedition bound to the aid of the Spaniſh Patriots.

Col. Gibbs, a paſſenger in the Arcturus, was informed, when in Paris, that an attack had been contemplated on the Auſtrian dominions before the diſturbances in Spain broke out. That Auſtria was more formidable than ever, and have organized a force of 400,000.—*Repertory.*

The Arcturus ſtopped at Foyal, and while there, a Portuguefe 72, arrived on her way to England, from Brazils, and informed that Sir Sidney Smith was about proceeding with an allied army of Britiſh and Portuguefe, againſt Buenos Ayres.—*ib.*

Dublin, July 14.

SAILING OF THE EXPEDITION.

This intereſting circumſtance, which he hopes, the pride, and the affections of the United Kingdom are ſo cloſely united, took place on Tuesday morning laſt at Cove.—The wind being round at eaſt, the ſignal for weighing was made, and in a few minutes his Majeſty's ſhip the Donegal, 84, Captain Malcolm, and the Reſiſtance, and Crocodile frigates, forming the convoy, were under ſail. The Reſiſtance was the van ſhip, and the Donegal, with Sir Authur Wellefley and his ſtaff on board, ſtood out to ſea.—In paſſing Carliſle fort a mutal ſalute of fifteen guns was fired between the battery and the ſhip, which was re-echoed by ſhouts of an immense aſſemblage of persons on ſhore, who crowded on the adjacent heights.—The intire fleet ſtood out to ſea under a propitious breeze and were ſoon out of ſight, accompanied by the prayers and bleſſings of an admiring multitude.

Should the intell gence prove well founded, that Bonaparte's ſiſter Madam Murat, has fallen into the hands of the Patriots, it cannot be looked upon as a trifling occurence.—He who is ſo earneſt in the exaltation of his family to Royal Power cannot be indifferent to an event which throws into the hands of the moſt ardent and exaſperated enemies, a perſonage of ſo much impor ance as his own ſiſter, and the wife of one of his moſt favored and uſeful Generals.

The town of St. Juan in the Iſland of Porto Rico, is ſtated to have been taken poſſeſſion of by the commander of a Britiſh 74, in conſequence of an invitation to that effect from the inhabitants of the iſland.

FOR THE YORK GAZETTE.

While Neptune hails the Britiſh Monarch Sire,
And yields his Trident and abyſs to fire?
Their long contended, know no ſecond claim,
'Till hardy Britons, quench'd the darkeſt flame.
Their Godlike Sovereign, guides their ſtormed ſtar,
Europe, a proud Umpire, Freedom's toune and pale.
Their Patriarch glides, a happy human reign,
And ſent a Nation to their lawful Main.
Long be, achieved, what'er was done before
The boaſted trace and round of glory run.
Deep be in hiſtel, bright glorys crimſoned draught,
And queench'd the flame, which labouring fates can waft.
A ſovereign's Love, embraces the ſhore, calls;
With this, Proud fortune, wide portends her Pains.
Need we retrace great, Nelſon's birth, or boaſt
What Silence, on Britain's warlike fons and coaſt.
There, glory ſtares, proaches her proud ſtores
And echoing fame, endorſes her Action Shores.
His ſoul intrinſic, graſped the creſt of Mars;
Then glory ſhone, unnumbered, ſanguine ſcars.
His country's weal, abſorbed his mind, his All.
His ſacred life ennobled by the Fall.
Here Britain paſſed, her heroes tinged with gloom;
Then Britain thro'd; thus thro'ed the ancient Rome!
A nations tears, bedewed his war worn urn,
And ſolemn mourning, dignified the ſtone.
Refpondent glory beams the wounds of gold
A nations bleſs, and praiſe anneals the Chief
May, heart ſworn, warriors, catch his go erous flame
And, infant Heroes, ely Horatio's name.

YORK, October 1ſt. 1808.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

30th Septr. 1808.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint, Mr. Allan M'Lean junr. to be a Clerk in the Lieutenant Governor's Office, in the room of Mr. Thomas Bingle, reſigned!

Departed this Life, on Friday the 30th ultimo. The Honorable Peter Ruſſell, Eſquire: formerly Preſident of the Government of this Province, late Receiver General and Member of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils. A Gentleman, who whilſt living, was honored and ſincerely eſteemed; and of whoſe regular and amiable conduct, the Public will long retain a favored and grateful remembrance.

Reflecting for a moment upon the ſituation of Europe, it leads us to look forward with uncommon anxiety to the eventful conſequences of theſt univerſal and political peruſion. When a review is taken of the deſtructive the artful and lately inteſtious policy of Bonaparte, we are ſurrounded with a sceptical and unpleaſant aſtoniſhment. That ſo numerous and dangerous a body of peſtiferous Fortune hunters, infeſt the different Nations, and batter their fotlorn-hope, to become Engines of entailing the ſaſſalage & ſlavery of Countries, to ſo ſanguine and peſtilential a Desperado, is aſtoniſh incredible. To his ſinuous and influential arts of bribery and his various and ill eſtabliſhed baits of diſaffection, may his repeated victories be imputed; but not to the warlike or deſperate efforts of his diſtiled Soldiery, when martial encounters have taken place. When in theſe, Britons were their opponents, that ſteady unappalled and heroic bravery, that rigid and generous attachment to national honor, which adds ſuch diſtended dignity to the Britiſh name, was ever triumphant to us, and to them, a fixed and invariable diſcomfiture. The ensanguined Scenes, into which the people of Europe have been plunged, through his unbounded and reſtleſs ambition, and collateral turpitude, are now on the verge of a cloſe. His Hydra-manations and the baſeneſs of this deteſtable Sky-l-k of Policy, this crumpled marauder and deſtroyer of mankind, are now we hope to be burniſhed wand of abaſement. That weary Europe, will ſhortly enjoy a pauſe from devaſtation and a grateful interlude, between unjuſtifiable exceneration, and harmonious peace, is our preſent impreſſion and devout wiſh. France, in paſt ages, but with peculi

in force at this time, Europe regards with forfeited confidence, and a just mixture of contempt hatred and dread. Its present tyrant, formerly a Democratic-buffoon, now a Harlequin Emperor, has excited every degree of baleful horror, which is Providentially permitted to influence the human race. Britain on the reverse, is deemed invincible, for her extended power and the physical bravery of her hardy and veteran subjects; and Majestically stands, on the Pinnacle of human glory, and the affectionate admiration of the World; and is the blessed Patron, and Protector of all civil, rational and genteel Liberty. For the loathed and detested Family of Bonaparte, we scarcely cherish one Christian sentiment; and we cannot but wish that less, than a livid, lasting and exemplary vengeance may overwhelm them.

A Gentleman lately returned from the neighbourhood of Sandwich, has seen a sample of Fossil Salt, discovered in that quarter, it is said to be a native subterranean production, requiring neither mechanical or laborious process: we should have been glattered to have seen a specimen. We have also, a private information, that an immense quantity of Iron-ore of a superior quality, is now known to two persons. It is a pleasing and buoyant reflection, that our Country teems with such needful and useful treasures; and each of us must with, they were generally known, and be made objects of Public advantage.

It excites no ordinary surprise in us, that the Mercantile Gentlemen of Niagara, have so long forborne, to petition for leave and a situation, whereon to build an additional Wharf: that which occurs to us, as the most appropriate and inviting, lies near the Store-House of the Mess Crooks, on the Shore. The general utility and necessity are so obvious, that it is unnecessary, to enlarge on the prominent and many advantages, which must result.

It has been communicated to us, that the erecting a Tontine Coffee House at Niagara is in contemplation. We were favored with a sight of the draft of the proposed one, by a particular friend, who is interesting himself in procuring us a copy. The object is public-spirited, and his particular wish, leads to agreeable accomodation. So far as is now in our power, we cordially a hail and hearty participation of his views, and are impelled by a strong and warm desire, to further his laudable intentions. When the Building is completed, and its business conducted on the liberal principles he inculcates, we do not hesitate to say, that besides the local satisfaction it must add, Genteel Travellers will experience the gratification of the best treatment, and an agreeable incentive to frequent visits.

THE Subscribers, have just received from Montreal, a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale upon very liberal terms at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Totman.

KERR & CLACK.

Niagara. Sept. 26. 1808.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the BLACKSMITH and FARRIER'S business at his shop near Mr. A. Barret's Tavern, where he will affiduously attend to the commands of all those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom in his Mechanical business.

JOHN BRANNUM.

York, 23d Sept. 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, has taken the house, belonging to Mr. St. George, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. D. Forrest, which he now keeps, as a House of Entertainment. He will be thankful for any favors shown him, by any person, and will endeavor to make accommodation as agreeable as possible. He has also a Billiard Table, for the amusement of customers.

York, 29th Sept. 1808.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 23 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, containing 200 Acres of Land. The very reasonable and low terms, on which the above Lot will be sold by the proprietor, makes it a valuable consideration to any purchaser.

PETER KUHUN.

York, 28 September, 1808.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 9th September, 1808.

Home District,
To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Eleventh day of October now next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Bridge is to be built over Duffins Creek on the present Road, near Woodruff's Tavern. Any Person or Persons willing to contract for building the same, are requested to give in their Proposals, to Capt. William Graham, of Yonge-Street: who will furnish a regular and improved Plan, on or before the 15th of October next ensuing.

Wm. GRAHAM,
Commissioner of Public High Ways.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 2, 3, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—			
2, 5, 8, 12, 13 and west half of 22,		7th do.	
2, 5, 23, 24	-	8th do.	
North half of 24 in the		5th do.—	3600
acres in the township of Blenheim.			
23 and Southern ½ of 24	-	2d concession	
22	-	7th do.	
4	-	8th do.	
4	-	10 do.—	850
Acres in the township of Burford.			
22, 23 and 24	-	5th—	600 acres
in Whitby.			
20, 12 and 22	-	7th do.	
Broken Lot No. 24	-	9th do.—	600
acres in the township of Gianford.			
19, 22 and South half of 22		2d—	500 in
King.			
27	-	3d	
14	-	5th—	400 acres
in the township of Markham.			

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—For particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 15th June, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Subscribers, have executed sundry Promissory notes to Adam Brining, now of the Township of Vaughan, on conditional payments: that is to say, whenever the said Brining does, or causes to be well and properly done, certain Mill-work, for the subscribers. This is therefore, to forewarn all Persons from purchasing the said Notes, until the said Brining fulfil his effective agreement.

NICHOLAS JOHNSON.
WILLIAM JOHNSON.

York, 15th Sept. 1808.

sept20

NOTICE.

A Dissolution of the Partnership, heretofore subsisting, between Thomas Deary, and John Campbell, Innkeepers of this Town; took place on the 15th Instant. Hereafter, the Business accompanied with an earnest desire, of meeting Public Patronage, will be strictly attended to on the part of the Subscriber: to whom, all Persons indebted to their aforesaid late Partnership; are now requested to make immediate payments.

A choice and general Assortment of Wines and Liquors, are now providing and the most agreeable accommodation will be furnished.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

York 17th September 1808.

sept23

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Monday the 3d October next, will be sold at Thos. Hamilton's Auction Room, a variety of Household Furniture and other useful articles unnecessary to be mentioned particularly. That entire information is given for the express purpose of accommodating the public, and general holders.

THOS. HAMILTON,
Auct. & Broker.

York, 29th Aug. 1808.

☞ Mr. Hamilton having not arrived, the above sales will probably be deferred until further notice.

THE Subscriber, respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and Niagara, and their vicinities, that he intends carrying on the WATCH and CLOCK making business in an apartment belonging to the house of Alfred Barret, Innkeeper. All those who shall favor him with their custom, may depend upon due attention being paid.

Wm. P. PATRICK.

York, 14th Sept. 1808. 12sept29

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following necessary Blank Forms, viz. BLANK DEEDS of CONVEYANCE, do. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES of APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

And will be shortly,

The UPPER CANADA ALMANACS, made generally useful; single or in any quantities.

AGENTS at Niagara, John Mc Kay Esq. for our U. States Gazettes, and Jas. Crooks Esq. for the York Gazettes.

COUNTRY papers are now left with Mr. John Campbell, who will safely deliver them to subscribers.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 21.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 853] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1808. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twelfth day of this present month of September, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty third day of July last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twelfth day of this present month of September at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twentieth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this fifth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Importance of Newspapers.

"The rabble gather round the man of news,
And listen with their mouths ——
Some tell, some hear, some judge of news, some make it,
And he that lies most loud is most believ'd."—DRYDEN.

Would parents and tutors be careful to put a well conducted and chaste newspaper in the way of ingenuous youth, they would find it lead to great and rapid improvements in the science of life and manners, with the least possible trouble to themselves. Novelty has sufficient attractions for the young; it such a literary desert might give a higher relish to its enjoyments.

The subsequent essay is intended to encourage this mode of promoting juvenile proficiency; and to stimulate the managers of such publications to render them meet for the eyes of unsuspecting innocence.

Among the various causes that have contributed to the general diffusion of knowledge in the present age, nothing seems to have been of more importance than the circulation of so many different newspapers. A superficial observer will, perhaps, smile at this opinion; when he considers what slender abilities are generally employed in the compilation of some, what prejudice is displayed in the conduct of others, and what factious, principles are disseminated through this medium; he will, probably, be surprised that a newspaper, however well it may be conducted, should come in for such distinguished applause.

But where is the good that may not be perverted to evil? the blessing that may not be abused? excess of liberty degenerates into licentiousness; and too great indulgence in the pleasures of the table may prove as fatal as swallowing the most deleterious poisons.

It is well known that, within these few years, diurnal publications have been multiplied to an amazing degree; and their characters for taste in arrangement, and elegance of composition, in some measure, keep pace with their numbers. Competition begets exertion; and those who hope that their writing shall be read, and their labors patronized, study to adorn them with all the charms of polished diction and the attractive grace of novelty.

The information that newspapers formerly conveyed was trivial; and the circulation proportionably confined.

The learned, the rich, or the idle alone, tho't of encouraging them, about half a century ago; now all ranks and descriptions of men read, study and endeavor to comprehend the intelligence they convey, and too often adopt the principles they recommend, without examination; and act on them as if they were sanctioned by irrefragible authority. This, no doubt, is an unfortunate circumstance; but it is in some measure remedied by the contrary opinions of contending journalists; and truth and justice may generally be found, by comparing different statements, and keeping the middle course between both extremes.

It is dangerous for those only who read but one paper. And that paper is made the vehicle of false principles and delusive reasoning; or where original prejudices give a wrong bias to the mind, and thus convey even salutary caution to criminal intemperance.

On the other hand, [illegible] on proper religious and political principles, is calculated to do infinite service among those, more especially, who are incapable of thinking for themselves, and who, by habit, acquire the sentiments that perpetually meet their eyes, and simile their vacant hours. And in the country particularly, how many thousands receive what they read in a periodical publication as oracular decisions; and, to whom a knowledge of social or moral duty could not otherwise be communicated, as they too often neglect the established means of instruction or despise its assistance.

Hence the importance of Journals that preserve these grand objects in view—to illuminate, and to reform. And from the same consideration, may be seen the infamy and guilt of those who poison the public mind, weaken the faith of revelation, unhinge the ties of moral order, and disseminate opinions subversive of the well being of civil and society. Could the author of such publications, whether issuing regularly or occasionally from the press, sit down and consider with a calm attention, what possible ill effects may result from their want of integrity or duty as men and citizens, they would shudder at the reflection.

The solitary views of men may affect a few; but who can estimate the mischief of public ill example, or atone for the wide spread effects of pernicious principles.

But, on the tendency of newspapers, perhaps, enough has been said. Their general direction, it is to be hoped, is good; & that much more service is done by the aggregate mass, than evil is occasioned by particular parts.

All, even the worst, in other points of view, tend to convey instruction and to generalize knowledge. By giving intelligence from every quarter of the globe, they excite curiosities; by displaying the good and bad qualities of other nations, they remove illfounded prejudices, or confirm deserved aversion. They communicate beneficial discoveries, which would otherwise be lost; they record translations which engage admiration or excel diligence; they warn by example, and instruct by censure. They diffuse taste; they correct prevailing absurdities. They awe the proudest into the conviction of keeping some terms and public opinion.

They deter the flagitious from crimes, lest they should be held up to public detestation; and, in fine, they watch over individual and public liberty, which can never be violated with impunity, while the press remains pure and free.

Thus, to the philosophic eye, the diurnal labors of characters undignified by literature appear capable of producing more extensively beneficial consequences than the abilities of a Plato, a Socrates or a Johnson.

May such feel the value of the rank they hold; and never more disgrace it, by propagating vice, or wilful error, by lending their countenance to the worthless, or by wrenching the bond that preserves mankind in harmony and happiness.

POLITICAL ESSAY.

PRINCE OF PEACE.—Don Manuel Godoy was in 1788 a private soldier, and from that humble station he rose to the possession of greater power than was ever in the grasp of Richelieu or Mazarin in France. Like them surrounded with guards, and abounding in immense riches, he exercised an uncontrouled dominion. He was allied to the House of Bourbon by a marriage with a princess of that family, and after the commission of innumerable crimes it is astonishing that he himself never made an attempt on the throne.

It was an extraordinary circumstance that a family, originally obscure as that of Godoy, should have become possessed of such boundless power and immense riches at a time when the Spanish nation oppressed with expences, was reduced to the greatest extremities. The sums accumulated by this single family, would have been sufficient to fit out squadrons for the protection of their commerce; and, would have saved the public credit which, since the ministerial career of this Prince of Peace, has been almost entirely destroyed.

His power far exceeded any ever yet possessed by the oldest grandees: he directed the proceedings of the army and commanded the whole funds of the nation. In his hands and in those of his associates, was placed the most absolute authority. The grendees, the heads of the church, and even the presumptive heir to the crown trembled before a man who was destitute of patriotism and honor, & who owed his elevation to the most base intrigues as he did his fortune to public spoliation. When the success of France reduced Spain to the lowest verge, resource was had to a man who, to gratify his own purposes, would act as a sycophant; and to satiate his ambition would descend to the most degrading submissions.

The extravagance of this avaricious being was boundless. He made all the honors and dignities which were heaped upon him the sources of extortion and plunder. Throughout the islands and the Spanish possessions in America, he had agents who put in operation his schemes of plunder. We are informed, that contemplating to erect a palace suitable to his rank and taste, he had dispatched orders to the island of Cuba, to cut down the finest mahogany in those extensive forests. He intended, in the building of this palace to eclipse the glory of Solomon, in the erection of the temple which has immortalized his name.

Spain, which under Phillip II. was richer than all the rest of Europe; & who, but for England, would have made all the world tremble, has been reduced by this ambitious minister to the most degrading situation. They have been cut off from the communications of their colonies—and at a certain period it has been impossible for them to obtain the former usual supplies from their rich and valuable mines in South America.

The English papers have this long time foretold that a dreadful revolution was about to take place in Spain; but who would have imagined that the result should wear such a happy appearance, as well for the Spaniads themselves as for all the nations of Europe?

If it is true that the Prince of Peace were attached to the interest of Great Britain, Bonaparte, one would say must have had notice of his designs, and his manœuvres would almost demonstrate that he had an intimation of his motives. But we are far from believing Godoy ever to have entertained an idea of giving over the Spanish navy to the English, or to have suggested the emigration of the royal family to America. Such arguments may be supported by the abettors of Bonaparte, and adduced by them as an excuse for his treachery towards Spain. However, the best of the Spanish troops were sent to Poland, there to waste their strength against the Swedes: another army was destined for Gibraltar, whilst numerous French troops overran the Spanish territory, under pretence of invading Portugal.

Their fleets at Cadiz and Ferrol were intermixed. These strokes of policy were intended no doubt, to keep a strict watch on the conduct of the Spaniards, and to take advantage of the first favorable opportunity to enslave this unhappy people, and substitute in the place of their royal family a branch of the new dynasty.

But, the usual good fortune of Bonaparte seems here to have abandoned him—his hopes are, and, we flatter ourselves, ever will be frustrated with respect to Spain. Perhaps in planning the ruin of this nation he has been only plotting his own downfall. Like that Godoy has changed the bayonet for the sceptre: sprung from the dregs of the people he has governed, through an obtainable king, one of the greatest kingdoms in the world—But he has had his day—and Providence has hurled him from that height to which it had elevated him for the attainment of its ends. Bonaparte, like Godoy, the instrument of Providence, has not, perhaps long, to survive his fate, or, if he should unfortunately outlive the patriotism of Spain, it will be only to render his fall more conspicuous.

MISCELLANY.

From Inverness we have the following account of a rural feast, provided on the last of the holidays, old style:—

"Cattle fetching little or no price, & fodder being dear in the extreme, it occurred to the proprietor of Beaufort, that it would not be amiss to draw back his countrymen to the habit of eating some flesh with their food, and washing it down, in the convivial hour, with *Lunc Laiter*, strong ale, instead of ardent spirits.—He had a fat bullock roasted on a wooden windlass for a spit, and gave his tenants of Inverness strong ale to wash it down. The roast took eighteen hours in preparing, & nearly five hundred persons of all ages & both sexes, partook of this substantial feast. The bag-pipes and the fiddle organized the happy scene, and they parted in good humour with one another, and several matches for life took place in consequence."

The wife of a weaver in Inverness, died on Monday se'nnight, and was buried on Tuesday: the widow's late wedower was again married on Thursday.

A young man, named Blake, was lately executed at Kilmainham, in Ireland, for a highway robbery which he committed on his return from witnessing the execution of a friend, at the same place for a like offence.

A German journalist observes, that the sale of *divinity* at the last Leipsic book-fair, was *dull*, and that books of *physic* were a mere *drug*.

The Frenchman who has taken out a patent for allaying storms, says, the discovery will be of the utmost importance to many families.

A modern Tourist says, "they make a good Cheshire cheese in Ireland at present as in any other part of England."

WOMEN.—"In youth" says Bacon, "women are our mistresses, at a riper age our companions, in old age our nurses, and in all ages our friends."

There are now living in Doctor's Lane, Saddleworth, three brothers who have married four sisters!

The proprietors of newspapers in this country will be much surprised at the hypocrisy of similar productions in France. The daily sale of the Moniteur, we are told, is 20,000—of the journal de Paris, 18,000—of the Publiciste, 16,000—of the journal des Defenseurs de la Patrie, 10,000—of the Ciel du Cabinet, 6,000—and of the Petites Affiches, 30,000.

UNDOUBTED COURAGE

Mr. Bowell, in his tour to Corsica, relates a remarkable anecdote, with general Paoli told him.—At the siege of Toulon, the commander of the army, ordered Carew, an officer in the service of Naples, to advance with a detachment to a particular post. Having his orders, he whispered to Capt. Carew, Sir I know you to be a gallant man, I have therefore put you on this duty, which I tell you in confidence, is certain death to you and your men; I place you there to make the enemy spring a mine below you. Carew made a bow to the General, and led on his men in silence to the dreadful post. He stood there with an undaunted countenance, and having called to one of his soldiers for a draught of wine, there he said, I drink to all those who bravely fall in battle." Fortunately, at that instant, Toulon capitulated, and Carew escaped after displaying a rare instance of determined intrepidity.

A Mistake Rectified.

An Irishman going down the High-street of Glasgow, met with a person he thought he knew; but Pat, finding his mistake, "I beg your pardon," says he, "I thought it was you, and you thought it was me; but by J—s, it is *none of us.*"

PROPHECIES.

A new edition of every old book has just been published at Paris; it is intitled, "Everlasting prophecies, from the year 1521, to the end of the world." The author is Joseph Justo, of Naples.

The Academy of Sciences at Paris is said to have transmitted this little work, (45 pages) to the minister Louvois: and what is still more, to have found it invariably correct for the last 140 years. Of the year 1806, it said—"Let people procure a supply of oats and commodities for, at the end of August commences great war, which extends to many regions. The people suffer death and great calamities. In 1809, a great quantity of snow will fall at the begining of February! Many inundations." The most important prophecy relates to the year 1811.—" It will be difficult to preserve the cattle through the severity of winter; from that year a peace of the whole century will be enjoyed by whole Christendom; bread, wine, and clothing will then be cheap."

ANECDOTE.

An Irishman seeing a large quantity of potatoes standing in a market place, observed to a bye-stander, "what a fine show of potatoes." "Yes, they are," replied he, "very fine potatoes: I see you have the name quite pat; how do you call them in your country?" "Ah, faith" returned the Irishman, "we never *call* 'em; when we want any, we go and dig them."

BRAVE GARRISON.

In the year 1687, when Austria, Poland, and Venice united in a formidable confederacy against the Turks, the Polish general entering Moldavia, laid siege to the fortress of Newez. That important place which had been abandoned by all the inhabitants, was garrisoned only by 19 Moldavian chasseurs, whom accident had brought thither.—These brave men raised the draw bridges, shut the gates and refused to surrender. The Polanders, ignorant of the weakness of the garrison, cannonaded it four days successively. The chasseurs defended themselves courageously, and killed a great number of the besiegers, among whom was the master of artillery. On the 5th day, having lost ten of their number, this little garrison demanded to capitulate. An honorable capitulation was immediately granted, with liberty to retire wherever they pleased. As soon as the articles were signed, what was the astonishment of the besieging army in beholding six men, who supported on their shoulders three others that were wounded. At this instant, all the sentiments of admiration, of shame & indignation, were successively uppermost in the bosom of the Polish general. For some moments he remained thunderstruck. "The dictates of honor, however, at length prevailed; and strictly adhering to the capitulation, he dismissed the brave besieged with every mark of military applause.

Fatal Heroism—*An Historical Fact.*

In the contest between the Houses of Austria and Bourbon, for the throne of Spain which continued during nearly all the reign of our glorious Queen Anne, the city and port of Alicant, in the kingdom of Spain, was in possession of Major General Richards, an Englishman, in the service of Charles III. of Austria, one of the competitors. The city being long and closely besieged by a large French army, with a numerous train of artillery, became at last untenable; and general Richards having called a council of war, it was resolved to retire with the garrison into the castle, which was then esteemed impregnable. They with incredible labour, sunk three cisterns in the solid rock, and having filled them with water, the troops retired, consisting of one English regiment (Mohun's) and a regiment of French refugees in British pay. The French finding they could make no progress in a regular siege against this fortress, resolved upon mining, a work excessively laborious and tedious. General Richards, daily in hopes of relief from the British fleet, was well pleased at this undertaking of the enemy, looking on the accomplishment of it as a thing impossible. The besiegers wrought with incredible labour at the mine, forcing vast numbers of peasants to assist; and in about 12 weeks finished the works thought proper for the service, and charging them with 1500 barrels of powder, large beams, iron bars, crows, and other utensils of destruction, summoned the castle to surrender on the 20th of March, 1709, most solemnly assuring them a safe conduct to Barcelona, with bag and baggage, for every person in it, if they submitted in three days, otherwise no mercy would be shewn; and to demonstrate the reality of their deign, they delived the garrison to depute three officers of skill to inspect their works, and to be allowed the liberty of making what scrutiny they pleased. Three engineers from the castle inspected the works and informed the general, that if their judgment failed them not, the explosion would carry up the whole castle. A grand council of war was called, the French summons repeated, and the report of the engineers made known to it. They knew they wanted water, but still had hopes to be relieved by the fleet, who knew their distress, and consequently under some concern for their relief. Their unanimous resolution was to commit themselves to the providence of God, and whatever fate attended them to stand the springing of the mine. The French and Spanish officers expressed the utmost concern at a resolution so fatal, and sent the second night of three allowed, to divert them to what they called, and it is very likely tho't inexcusable obstinacy.—Honorable articles were again offered and again rejected. The fatal third night approached; no fleet seen; the French sent the last summons, with assurance that the mine was primed, and should be sprung by six o'clock the next morning. The besieged were inflexible; they persisted in their first resolution, and having ordered every thing for the night, betook themselves to their meditations, and with cool and unshaken constancy waited the fatal hour. The day approaching, the governor was informed that the inhabitants were flying in all directions, and he then, with the other officers, went to the western battery to inform themselves. At last the corporal's guard cried out, the train was fired; observing smoke from the lighted matches and combustible matter. The governor and field officers were urged to remove, but refused—The mine at last blew up, the rock opened and fell, and the whole mountain was convulsed. The governor and field officers with their company, and about 30 centinels, and women, ten guns and two mortars were buried in the abyss, and their dying groans were heard, some of them after the mournful fourth day. Great part of the Castle, and many of the houses in the city were overwhelmed in the ruins. The government devolved upon Colonel de Albon, who made a desperate sally, and the bombs of the castle played more furiously than ever upon the town in every direction; thus, in some measure revenging the death of his brave companions, and continued these marks of resentment till the arrival of the long expected fleets

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Cadiz dated July 30, to his friend in this city.

"The victory over general Dupont's army was obtained by a force of 8,000 peasants and it inspired the Spaniards so much that they now dominate themselves" the Conquerors of the Conquerors of Andalusia and Jena."

"The British force under Sir Arthur Wellsley consisting of 12,000 men, landed at Lisbon and the defeat of general Junot, is daily expected. He has only about ten thousand men in Lisbon and its vicinity. A few days after the British troops that were here, 5000, under General Spencer set sail to join Sir Arthur, . . . by this time must have arrived.

"It was yesterday reported that 12 sail of French ships of war line from Toulon for Spain, had been attacked by admiral Thornborough's squadron in the Mediterranean, and that two French two decked ships and the English had been pursuing the remainder. This is generally believed."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 28th July, 1808.

"The paper enclosed contains the details of the capture by the troops of this single Province, of an entire French army, which consisted when it left Madrid, of 23,000 . The capitulation was signed on the 22d inst. The prisoners actually surrendered are said to exceed 16,000, and at this time there remains not a single Frenchman in arms in Andalusia. In most of the other provinces the whole mass of the people have displayed a determined spirit of resistance to the French, and several bloody battles have been fought, which have uniformly terminated favorably for the Spaniards, particularly at Valencia and Sarragossa, where two very considerable bodies of French have been totally cut to pieces; in short, the Spaniards appear to unanimous and serious in their determination to drive the French out of the country, that I am not without great hope of their couple success. As yet no general government has been formed, but the Juntos or Councils established in each province, for its temporary government, have taken the most decided measures to oppose the enemy with success, by making all the inhabitants between the ages of 16 and 45 serve in the army, without distinction of rank. Envoys have been sent to England to demand supplies of arms and ammunition—these have been received in the most flattering manner by the government of Great Britain, to whom this revolution is all important, and the subject of much exultation. But while I rejoice that Bonaparte is likely to be stopped in his career to universal despotism, I very much fear it will excite the difficulty of bringing our disputes with Great Britain to a favorable conclusion."

YORK, OCTOBER 8, 1808.

THAT the HON. JUSTICE POWELL, and PEREGRINE SELBY, Esquires, were sworn in as Honorary Members of the Executive Council of this Province, and took their seats at the Board accordingly.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint PEREGRINE SELBY, Esquire, to act as Receiver General of this Province, till His Majesty's Pleasure is signified.

The Remains of the late Hon. Peter Russell, were interred on Wednesday the fourth Instant, with the greatest Decorum and Respect

The Obsequies of this accomplished Gentleman, were followed to the Grave, by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, as Chief Mourner; —with the principal Gentlemen of the Town and Neighborhood; and they were, tearingly accompanied by all Ranks, convincing a reverential Awe for the Divine Dis-

GREY PAPER

penſation. An appropriate Funeral Sermon, was preached by the Revd. O'Kill Stuart.

The Garriſon, commanded by Major Fuller, performed with becoming dignity the Military Honors, of this reſpected Veteran, who was a Captain in the Army, on half pay.

Deeply impreſſed, with an ardent eſteem for his manly Character, & the irreparable loſs, occaſioned by his death, we were not amongſt thoſe who felt the leaſt, at this laſt tribute of Reſpect, to his revered memory and Remains.

If it is freſh in our recollection, that a Bill to regulate the admiſſion of individuals as Phyſicians & Surgeons in this Province, was laſt Winter brought in to the Houſe of Aſſembly by a diſtinguiſhed Member of the honorable Body. We alſo remember, that the merits of the Bill, were ſuggeſted, and that they underwent diſcuſſion and inveſtigation, and experienced ſeveral neceſſary Amendments.

We are not inſenſible to the Movers honorable motives, in bringing ſo laudable a meaſure forward at the juncture, as the neceſſity of ſomething to improve the irregular ſyſtems on which, Phyſic and Surgery are now conducted, is fully obvious. By this sense of the ſubject, the Gentleman was impelled to a warm and active ſupport of its ſpirit & laudable with for its ſpeedy promotion.

We cannot however but regret, that it was dropped in the Houſe, whilſt the opinions of ſeveral Gentlemen were ſo ſpecifically different from any we can entertain. How far we as incompetent judges, are warranted in this different view of a common ſubject, remains not for us to determine; but our general impreſſion of its neceſſary utility is not leſſened or defeated. The principal reaſon, we venture to aſſign for its ſuſpenſion or its failure, riſes from the variety of Buſineſs, to which, the attention of the Members was devoted, or that, unweighed as the matter in queſtion might be, as not familiariſed to ſuperior judgements. The opinion we maintain of ſuch a public want, ariſes from the conviction we feel, and the knowledge we poſſeſs, that the health, nay frequently the exiſtence of a fellow creature is loſt, being too often ſacrificed to the pretenſions or cannibal ignorance of Empirics, Quacks and Impoſtors. It is an inconteſtible fact, that we are all created Patients, but few of us born Phyſicians, and that education and ſtudious practice, as well as a juſt judgement of Diagnoſtics and the efficient operative qualities of preſcriptions, form the neceſſary parts of fortunate and conſpicuous Practioners.

To qualify the ordinary profeſſors of medicine by the attainment of this neceſſary and ornamental part of human knowledge, and to bar the avenues to groſs public impoſitions were the leading principles in this laudable Bill; at leaſt, it thus forcibly impreſſed us, when we heard it repeatedly read. As medicines, frequently poſſeſs the properties of extending and curtailing the duration of exiſtence, they require to be preſcribed and adminiſtered with much judgement and caution, and not as in many cases by ignorant and unſparing hands. In indulging in unreaſonable, and blameable hope, we really wiſh and anticipate the introduction, of this encircling diſtended meaſure, & benevolently paſſed on the very ſpirit of promoting the ſafety of health, and public good.

Our Troops at Halifax 4,000 in number, have embarked on a ſecret Expedition; it is alſo our conjecture, that the Tranſports arrived at Quebec, are ordered to convey our principal Forces from that quarter, to act concertedly with the others, wherever they may be deſtined.

We learn from Montreal, that a veſſel had arrived from Liverpool in 30 days, with an account, that in an engagement in Spain (in what part not ſtated) between 40,000 French and as many Spaniards, the former were defeated after dreadful carnage on both ſides.

By former accounts it was expected that an engagement muſt ſoon take place in Caſtile, between the army of Marſhal Bellieres and the Aſturian army, conſiſting of 44 000 men.

Amongſt the late promotions in the army, May 6, 1808, we find the following officers in, or connected with this Province, viz.

T. Peter of the Canadian Regiment to be Major General in the army.
D. Shanks do. to be Colonel in do.
L. M. Lean, H. P. of the 60th, do.
E. Shaw, do. (late Queen's Rangers,) do.

Captains to be Majors.

A. Ormsby, 49th foot, J. Jordan, 60th, do.
R. Heathcock, Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

[Montreal Gazette.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Part of the Goods of the Subſcriber have arrived by Capt. Kendrick, and the remainder is expected in a few days, he therefore will be able to ſupply his Cuſtomers from the Country as uſual; and as he will have a large aſſortment, any one recommended by his friends will have the ſame Credit and the advantage for payments as his older Cuſtomers. In a few days, he will have a quantity of ſhoes & ſlippers of every kind, Books and Stationary, alſo all ſorts of Tea, Liquors, Spices & ſome Fruit, &c. &c. Willing to encourage the farmers to make Pot-aſh, he has brought ſeveral Kettles, which he will ſell upon Credit if required, with ſome goods to purchaſe the Aſhes, and will take Pot or Pearl aſhes next ſeaſon, in payment. Wheat Flour, Rye, Corn, Oats Barley, Peaſe & Pork will be received in payment for Debts, or in exchange for Goods, the Wheat will be received at John Bigarts Mills in Whitchurch, N. Millers in Markham, Lyon & Walkers in Vaughan and Timothy Rogers's in Pickering, the other Articles at his Store in York. He recommends to thoſe that cure Pork for ſale, to put more ſalt and better barrels. In a few days he will mention the Prices, which he will be enabled to give for the different Kinds of Produce. N.B. Cash will be given for wheat, flour, pot and pearl aſhes, he has alſo for ſale, one Houſe in King ſtreet & two in George ſtreet, at a low price and a long credit, provided ſecurity for the payment is given by the purchaſer. Alſo a Farm in the Township of Vaughan on Yonge ſtreet, on the ſame conditions, containing 265 acres. York 7th October 1808

Queſton St. George

THE Subſcribers, have juſt received from Montreal, a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for ſale upon very liberal terms at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Toman.

KERR & CLACK.

Niagara. Sept. 26. 1808.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 9th September, 1808.

Home Diſtrict, To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this Diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tueſday the Eleventh day of October now next enſuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, and Bailiffs, are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform thoſe things which by reaſon of their reſpective offices, ſhall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Bridge is to be built over Duffins Creek on the preſent Road, near Woodruff's Tavern. Any Perſon or Perſons willing to contract for building the ſame, are requeſted to give in their Propoſals to Capt. William Graham, of Yonge Street: who will furniſh a regular and approved Plan, on or before the 15th of October next enſuing.

WM. GRAHAM,
Commiſſioner of Public High Ways.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Monday the 3d October next, will be ſold at Thos. Hamilton's Auction Room a variety of Houſhold Furniture and other articles unneceſſary to be mentioned particularly. Any other information is given for the expreſs purpoſe of accommodating the public, and general buſineſs.

THOS HAMILTON,
Auct. & Broker.

York, 24th Aug. 1808.

☞ The Sales at Auction will poſitively commence on Tueſday the 11th inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber, has taken the houſe, belonging to Mr. St. George, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. D. Forreſt, which he now keeps, as a Houſe of Entertainment. He will be thankful for any favors ſhown him, by any perſon, and will endeavor to make accommodation as agreeable as poſſible. He has alſo a Billiard Table, for the amuſement of cuſtomers.

ASHER MUNDY

York, 29th Sept. 1808.

THE Subſcriber, reſpectfully informs the inhabitants of York and Niagara and their vicinities, that he intends carrying on the WATCH and CLOCK making buſineſs in an apartment belonging to the houſe of Alfred Barret, Junr. except. All thoſe who ſhall favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon due attention being paid.

WM. P. PATRICK.

York, 14th Sept. 1808. 12epts9

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Subſcribers, have executed ſundry Promiſſory notes to Adam Briming, now of the Townſhip of Vaughan, on conditional payments, that is to ſay, whenever the ſaid Briming does, or cauſes to be well and perfectly done, certain Mill-work, for the ſubſcribers. This is therefore, to forewarn all Perſons from purchaſing the ſaid Notes, until the ſaid Briming fulfil his effectual agreement.

NICHOLAS JOHNSON.
WILLIAM JOHNSON.

York, 15th Sept. 1808.

3septs0

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the BLACKSMITH and FARRIER'S buſineſs at his ſhop near Mr. A. Barret's Tavern, where he will aſſiduouſly attend to the commands of all thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom in the Mechanical buſineſs.

JOHN BRANNUM.

York, 23d Sept. 1808.

AGENTS at Niagara, John Mc Kay Eſq. for our U. States Gazettes, and Jas. Crooks Eſq. for the York Gazettes.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 24.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 854.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 15 1808. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANN.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 24th day of this preſent month of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifth day of September laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 20th day of this preſent month of October at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear: but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the 24th day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, Auguſt 3.

Moſt Important and Glorious News from Spain.

Defeat of the French in Arragon, Valencia, and Catalonia, confirmed.

Intelligence of the greateſt importance has been received from Spain, and we rejoice in being able to ſtate it is glorious. Government have received diſpatches from Lord Collingwood of the 17th of laſt month. Ceville Gazettes have been received to the 24th and Oviedo to the 30th of laſt month.—The diſpatches of Lord Collingwood have brought a confirmation of the ſucceſs of the Spaniards in Valencia, in Arragon and Catalonia. Near Barcelona the French ſuſtained a defeat, and were forced to retire to the forts. A Madrid article of the 27th in Oviedo papers, adds, after the enemy had thrown themſelves into Fort Monjouy, which commands the harbour of Barcelona, the Catalonian Patriots inſtead of ſtorming them their loſs was very great, between 6 and 7000 men; but they ſucceeded in making themſelves maſters of it, and immediately put the whole garriſon to the ſwords.

Moncey found a grave for his army in Valencia. A ſeries of actions took place near the walls of that city on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of June. On the 26th and 27th the Spaniards are ſaid to have ſuſtained conſiderable loſs, and the French to have ſucceeded in their object of getting near Valencia, ſo as to be able to make an attack upon it on the 28th. The Valencians, aware of Moncey's intentions, were poſted under the walls. He began his attack in the afternoon of the 28th, but the town was ſo vigorously defended, that he was obliged to retire to his poſition between Quarte and Midlata, where he had thrown up a battery. There he was attacked by the Patriots on the 29th, and a moſt ſanguinary conflict enſued—which, thanks to Providence! "the good cauſe," as the Oviedo Gazette informs us, was ultimately triumphant, and of 18,000 men of whom Moncey's army conſiſted, only 1000 made their eſcape. Theſe wandered about uncertain what courſe to take. At length they effected a junction with a French force at St. Clemente. Such is the fate that has attended the French arms and operations in Valencia. A ſimilar fate has befallen them in Murcia, but the particulars are not mentioned.

The diſpatches have brought alſo a confirmation of the failure of all the attacks upon Saragoſſa.—And thus in Arragon, Catalonia, and Valencia, the French army have ſuſtained a diminution of of near 40,000 men.

Dupont remained in Andaluſia when the laſt accounts were received from Gen. Caſtanos, on the 14th ult. He had by ſtratagem evaded one attack from the Spaniards; as the latter were preparing to attack him, they diſcovered in the enemies van Spaniſh women chilaren, and Monks, whom Dupont had carried off with him from Cordova. The Spaniards ſhrunk from the idea of getting at the diſh of their country women, and the attack was not made. But Gen. Caſtanos in his diſpatches of the 11th ult. to the Junta of Seville informed him, that he meant to attack DuPont on the next day. Dupont was completely hemmed in and reduced to the laſt extremity.

Two French diviſions under Generals Frere and Wheedis were ſent to join him, but Wheedis having been routed, they did not think it prudent to proceed further than St. Clemente.

The impoſition ſort of Figuerie in Catalonia has been taken by the Patriots.

Upon the above intelligence, ſo important and ſo glorious, we have not room to make any comments; not indeed, are any neceſſary. It will fill every Britiſh heart with exultation and pride; it will ſtrengthen the belief, that the decree is gone forth to arreſt the tyrant in his courſe, and to affect and avenge the cauſe of freedom and of man.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated July 28.

"General Dupont has ſurrendered & all his Army of 16,732 men.

It is reported this day and firmly believed, that King Joſeph on his way to Madrid, with 15,000 men was attacked by General Ceuſta, and obliged to ſeek ſafety in flight, leaving on the field of battle the greater part of his army.

P.S. July 29.—We have juſt received accounts from Malaga, that on the 25th inſtant, a zebec reached that port with news of the arrival at Ivaca of an Engliſh frigate, much ſhattered, in conſequence of an engagement, which ſhe and the reſt of the fleet to which the belonged, had with a French fleet of the line, conſiſting of 11 ships, conveying troops to Spain. When ſhe left the fleet, the Engliſh had ſunk two ſhips of the line, taken two others, and were purſuing the remainder.

The Field Marſhal Don Teodoro Reding has ſent the following diſpatch dated on the 21ſt Inſtant, to the General in Chief of the Army of operations of Andaluſia.

Moſt excellent Sir, ſince the diſpatch which I tranſmitted to your Excellency on the 17th Inſt. informing you, of the attack made by the diviſion under my command, upon that of Gen. Gobert, who was killed in the action, and whoſe diviſion was diſlodged from all the poſitions, which it had taken contiguous to Bayles, and completely beaten, and out of the reaſons which induced me to return to Monjibat;—I repaſſed in the afternoon of the 17th the river Guadalquivier and took a poſition that night—on the 18th at day break, I was joined by the ſecond diviſion under the command Field Marſhal the Marquis de Compigny

and we both marched towards this town for the purpose of attacking the enemy if he occupied it. As soon as I arrived, in obedience to your Excellency's orders, I disposed the columns of attack facing towards Andujar. At three in the morning of the 19th when the troop were forming to begin their march, Gen Dupont with his army attacked our camp, and commenced a fire of his artillery, with a design doubtless, to surprise us, but with the weakness of lighting, all the troops of the two divisions led by their worthy officers, flew th the points attacked, assisted by the artillery of both At Sun rise our troops were in possession of the place and heights which were formerly occupied, and the enemy began their attacks on various parts of the line, having the advantage of forming their columns under cover from our fire, in consequence of their occupying a better position protected by their artillery.

At every point they were repulsed, and in their turn assailed, notwithstanding the violence of their attacks. which they repeated without more interruption than was necessary to fall back, and form new columns, until half past twelve, but were fatigued without being able to gain any ground, although they had several times broken our lines of defence, with the intrepidity of troops accustomed to conquer, and penetrated to our batteries, which were served that day, in a manner which astonished and terrified the enemy and which has few examples, for they not only immediately dismounted all the artillery of the enemy, but routed whatever columns presented themselves, always protecting the points attacked, and varying their positions as circumstances required.

General Dupont, then placed himself with the other Generals at the head of the columns supported by the artillery, and made a last attack with admirable boldness; but with no better success. and we are told by the enemy that 14 of their guns were dismounted, that their loss amounted to 2000 men killed and wounded, among the latter Dupont and two other generals.

Dublin August 5.

We are in possession of some information from Oporto later than that which has been recd by the Plover. At the period our intelligence was transmitted, the Narcissus frigate was at that port, and intended to sail with a convoy for England.

It was understood at Oporto that Junot had sent six thousand men against the patriots!

Aug 6. The statement in the Spanish prints to which which we are most attracted, describes the defeat of a French corps of 18,000 men under the command of Ge Moncey. This division had proceeded into the province of Valencia, and had taken post between Quare and Misiata, village near Valencia. In this situation they were attacked by the patrotic force under Gen Caro, and compelled to retire

The attack was renewed on the following day, with similar good fortune, and great loss on both sides. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which, Moncey had fought on those two days, he resolved upon being the assailant on the 28 making an attempt to carry the town, On the afternoon of that day he began the attack, but the patriots being apprised of this intention, had moved under the walls for their protection. After several desperate but unavailing assaults, he was obliged to retire in some disorder after his former position where the village where he was covered by a battery.

Encouraged by success, however the patriots attacked him, and a most sanguinary conflict concluded by a most complete victory on their side — over the French army, which began the battle on the 28th, only 14,000 are said to have escaped. This small body after having wandered about for some time without any destination, was fortunate enough to fall in with a small French corps under Gen. Frere. This Gen had been detached to give succour to Dupont, but hearing that a detachment under general Wedel had been routed in endeavoring to to accomplish the same object, he considered it unadvisable to pursue his progress and flopped at St Clements, where the fugitives joined him.

The patriots in Catalonia have not been less indefatigable or distinguished, than in Valencia. A large body of Catalonians, stormed and carried, after sustaining a loss of 7,000 men, Monjuy which had been occupied by a body of French troops—they put the French garrison to the sword. The loss of the Fr, in the different provinces of Catalonia, Valencia, and Arragon, is estimated at 40,000 men. What we have stated is strictly from Spanish official accounts.

A special communication from Plymouth, written late on Tesday last has furnished us with short but interesting information, which we trust will be confirmed The Townshend packet arrived at Plymouth just before our correspondent had dispatched his letter on that day from Corunna, which place she left on the 21st of July—Before her departure intelligence had been received at Corunna that the Patriots had given battle to Dupont at Andujar, and that the result is the total destruction of his army—Dupont, made prisoner in the action

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From Calcutta

The French frigate La Cannonier of 50 guns, from Acapulco (on the S W. coast of New-Spain) with 4,000,000 of dollars, had arrived at Manilla. On the 16th of March, the English frigate Terpsichore, of 32 guns, had an action with a ship, which was at first supposed to be the Cannonier, but was not, and which escaped, after having killed the Lieutenant of the English ship, and 20 men, and had wounded 22. The name of the ship has not been obtained. The English ship Florenzo, Capt. Hardinge, with the loss of 10 men killed, together with her Captain and 26 men wounded. had captured the French frigate La Piedmontaise, of 50 guns and 366 Frenchmen and 200 Lascars, from the Isle of France, on a cruise The French lost 48 killed and 112 wounded. The action was in the Gulf of Manar, between Cape Cormorin and the Island of Ceylon. M. Moreau, the second in command of the French ship, fell in the action. The English Government, in India, had paid a proper tribute of respect to the memory of the brave Captain who fell in this engagement. The accounts of the markets at China, are the high prices of opium and cotton.—Specie to the amount of one Million and a half sterling, was imported on account of the India Company. The English were not inattentive to the reports in Europe of an intended invasion of India. And were active in combating the Indian Powers.

At a dancing Assembly of Genteel Company, a finical Coxcomb in dress & wit, was a principal manager—His hair of immoderate length on the forehead was troublesome, and furnished abundant employment and amusement to his hands whilst dancing, to diminish his eye-sight, of such unnecessary incumbrance.—A Gentleman possessing equal wit and good breeding, asked him, why he retained such a superfluity? he answered sneeringly, that he kept it for the purpose of stuffing Saddles: right, right said the other, it is the use, to which, all Brittles should be applied.

To the President of the Sup, Council,

"I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Highness, with the complete victory obtained since the battle of Baylen. Gen Dupont and the whole of his division, with their arms, artillery, baggage, &c are prisoners of war. The others who were not in the action, although they are not in the same situation, are included in the capitulation, and obliged to return to France by sea, so that not one Frenchman remains in Andaluha.—The particulars to be communicated to you by my nephew, until you receive circumstantial details, your Highness may be assured, that the bravery of the troops and officers, their constancy, sufferings and privations correspond with the sentiments which your Highness entertains of them, and which the army merits, and with the opinion, I have of their patriotism and zeal for the public cause. God preserve your Highness many years.

Head Quarters 21st July, 1808
XA DE CASTANOS

Yesterday the 20th July, the army your Highness, obtained the most complete victory which the nation has seen for many ages. The result is in imitation of the battle of Pavia: in one moment the Andalusias are freed from the arms of France. The division of Dupont with every thing belonging to it, and its Generals are capitulated, and the other divisions which occupied his Majesty's dominions from the summit of the Sierra to Baylen, evacuated the Peninsula by sea

This is the substance of the treaty that his Excellency General Castanos and myself had the pleasure to sign last night, &c as we left the camp at midnight, exhausted by fatigue and watchfulness, it is not possible at present to transmit to your Excellent Highness, the details of the capitulations and battles, but I shall do it as soon as time permits.

This pleasing intelligence will be communicated by Col. Giron, an officer of the highest merit, and proved himself deserving of whatever favours your Highness may be pleased to bestow on him.

Don Ferdinand

Extract of another, dated 29 July

"The Pall from Malaga has just arrived, and brings letters dated 26th inst. containing the following information, viz:—That on the 25th, in the forenoon, a Xebec from Ivica entered that port and brought intelligence that before her departure from that Island an English frigate had arrived there in distress having been in an engagement which had taken place in the Mediterranean, between an English squadron, commanded by Admiral Thornborough, and a French fleet of 11 sail of the line from Toulon, with troops on board, destined for Spain.—When the frigate left the fleet, two French ships were sunk & two taken and the English were in pursuit of the rest. The letters say, that the account is fully believed in Malaga, and that an express had been sent off by the governmen of that place with the news to the junta of Seville."

Oporto, July 4.

"I perceive the anxiety of your mind respecting our situation at Oporto, and I will do every thing in my power to tranquilize it —Others will contribute to the same purpose but none with more eagerness and interest than myself. In fact our situation is quite changed, as I already announced to you, in my former letters of the 19th and 21st; and I hope that Heaven will confound the pride of the impious Napoleon, that monster who delights in blood and carnage;—In fine, that scourge of the human race. God confirmed the confirmation of Spain and Portugal, & perhaps of the whole world, caused by that execrable man, and I hope will protect us. Do not suspect any method of order in my letters, I follow my own ideas, but you may rely upon the veracity of what I state to you.

"After the imprisonment of the governor Francis Quesner by the Spaniards, when they went away, and we were left under the protection of our former magistrates, whom, we expected, would pursue the same line of conduct; or to speak more properly, would imitate the example of Spain, which it was their duty to make the common cause; but in this we were disappointed. These pusillanimous beings, who, for the greater part were sold to iniquity, continued to govern us in the French manner. The true Portuguese of which there are many, murmured in secret, and shewed their dissatisfaction in various shapes, but did not dare to declare themselves openly. There was 400 artillery men of the regiment of Viana; but not being sufficient to garrison the town, castles, &c. they called out two-thirds of the auxiliaries, who entered upon the service, but with some reluctance, because it was not in the name of the Prince.

"Holy Thursday at length arrived, and the governor gave orders, according to custom to the auxiliaries to follow the procession without their colours, as they bore the arms of Portugal.—The chief officers answered that without these they would not parade, & in consequence, there was only one company in the procession. The murmuring of the people strongly spoke their feelings. The governor, a weak and timid man, importuned by the French and their partizans, having no will of his own, followed the perfidious counsels of these persons, and far from availing himself of the excellent disposition of the people took all possible means to destroy their energy, representing to them the approach of the French troops, which though their force was small and contemptible, he described the same terrific colours that Virgil does the Dolphans and Myrmidons.—To this was added the threats of the guillotine. fusillades, &c. threats which other wretches arrogantly and insulting circulated.

"On the 18th, intelligence was received that two thousand French troops were to arrive on the following day, and in confirmation of it the governor ordered carts to be prepared to convey provisions to them at Oliveira de Ameyra, where it was reported they were to halt for the night. At six in the evening of the same day an exterior officer arrived. Seeing the carts loaded, he indignantly exclaimed, that to the french they should send powder and ball". To consequence of this, a number of persons immediately collected, and prevented the carts from setting off, and the officer pledged himself to them that they should be supported by his comrades. He immediately went to the barracks at Lappa, and the soldiers assembling with a sufficiency of artillery, advanced to the squre Oviedo. The latter placed mounted on horseback, displayed the ensign bearing the Portuguese arms, and in a loud voice and with great energy and dignity, exclaimed, "Long live the Prince Regent!" One might say, that men sprang out of the earth, since thousands joined in the cry, and reiterated the same expressions. The soldiers marched with speed to the bank of the river, and planted artillery to prevent the entrance of the French. The auxiliaries run to arms, the drums beat, the bells were rung, the doors of the magazine were broken open, and the people flocked there to take arms, and in a moment the whole city was in a condition to defend itself against an army. Picture to your imagination what a light this was; and confess that in the midst of all this confusion, incidental to a people in such a state of commotion, there was not a single drop of blood spilled, not a house burned, nor any carnage. The only object in view was to prevent the entrance of a hostile force, to secure the persons of such Frenchmen as were in the town, who took care to conceal themselves, considering this tumult as temporary.

"Ramunda then appeared, having been confined since he fled from the Castle of Foz, where he had been confined, and took upon himself the command of a part of the new town.—On Sunday the 19th, a Council was assembled in haste to form a provisional government. They sent for the Bishop to attend the meeting, but he being indisposed, it was agreed that the Council should adjourn to this palace.

"It is not possible for me to express to you how the martial spirit diffused itself.—Even women forgot the natural timidity of their sex, and took up arms. Mothers put arms into the hands of their sons; fifers into those of their brothers. There is not a person who is not willing to assist in defending his religion and his country. Every man is a soldier, and every soldier is a hero in himself. Such is the force of enthusiasm.—The misfortune is, that having so many arms we have no officers to direct them; if there were, there is nothing which we could not effect.

"As the vessels are about to sail, I have not now time to observe upon what I have seen, which appears to me, in fact, like a dream.

"On the 20th, fifty heroes of Auderina were brought here, who were sent to us from Coimbra, where they were joined by the students and inhabitants. To make sure of them, they bound them to each other with cords.

"On the 23d, another scene more striking occurred. Forty French, who resided here, were conveyed from prison to a vessel, which carried them to the English squadron. Thus we got rid of the French; but when shall we get rid of the rascals who are in their interest?

"Luis Oliveira was brought here from St. Theriso, where he was arrested, put into the common gaol, and afterwards sent to the castle of Foz with other suspected persons.

"The provinces of Minho, Tras dos Montes and all Beira, followed example.

I am anxious to know what passes at Lisbon with which our communication is cut off.

"Two thousand five hundred Frenchmen, commanded by general Loison, were advancing to this place. This furious and sanguinary man, it is reported, intended to make a dreadful example of the inhabitants of this city, on account of the joy manifested by them when the Spaniards seized Quefner, the French governor. But on his arrival at Monte Pino from Almeida, being informed of what had taken place, he retreated to Lamego, where he committed dreadful carnage."

July 5.

"Yesterday a plot of a counter rev lution was discovered. In it were concerned two of those who shewed themselves most loyal on the 18th. Luis Paulino, who was also concerned in it, or suspected of being so, absconded to-day. A Juiza of the Misericordia Oporto was beheaded, and in all their executions greatest dignity, zeal, and circumspection were apparent. From Lisbon we hear nothing, since the communication is entirely cut off. It is reported that Junot is entrenching himself, but it is certain that the whole kingdom of Algarve has thrown off the yoke which oppressed it. How different is the appearance of Oporto! joy beaming in every countenance, from what it was a few days ago."

July 8.

"Spain gave us the example, which was immediately followed by the Province of Tras dos Montes, Oporto, and all the country between Douro and Minho; did not delay long after.—Beira imitated us, and Algarve did the same on St. John's Day, on which they massacred all the French who might be there and their perfidious adherents.—Lisbon remains to be re-conquered, where Junot still commands; but his reign will be for a few days only, considering the proximity of the Spanish troops, who are advancing to besiege him.

"We had hardly shaken off the yoke which oppressed us, when we were on the point of being destroyed. Some perverse Spirits, who had lost themselves to iniquity, had formed a plot to plunge us into the former chaos, and to reduce the town to ashes, in order to raise themselves upon its ruins.—They had planned to destroy the existing Government, which could not have been effected without much blood and slaughter.—Providence saved us. The conspiracy was discovered, the conspirators were arrested, and their trials will commence immediately. We are not yet acquainted with their accomplices, & shall therefore not give you their names.—Luis Paulino, however, is one of them. If you recollect the name of such a fellow. Manuel Felex, Procurator of the city, was also arrested yesterday, on account of his bad conduct, and conveyed to prison amidst a thousand insults of the fish women and mob.

"This day an English brig of war entered the river, and came up as far the bridge, where there was already a Portuguese armed vessel to defend the town. We have a regiment of Ecclesiastics, with their colours, drums, and music. Friars and Canons, intermixed with soldiers, mount the Bishop's guard.—The Familiars of the Holy Office are dressed in regimentals, with their Abbot at their head."

Erratum in our last Weeks Paper.

In our mention of the Funeral, of the late Honble. P. Russell, for "irreproachable lots" read "irreparable lots".

FOR SALE.

The following Lots of Land on very reasonable terms. Purchasers are requested, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorised to give the necessary information, and to, negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Caister.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Concession of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession [illegible]

GREY PAPER

A method of contracting Viands into Fish

An honeſt but illiterate Catholic, had buſineſs with his Confeſſor, (a Prieſt) in the ſeaſon of Lent. He waited on his Reverence, and was ſhewn into the Parlour. The Prieſt, being called out and detained for ſome time, the viſitor in the interim, received a then grateful variety of olfactory treats: curioſity prompted him to aſcertain the cauſe, and he made his way to the cooking Apartment, when he diſcovered a loin of veal, and a pair of chickens, roaſting for dinner. Once turning, he found the Good man in the Parlour: Perdix, ſaid the Parſon, you have been viſiting my fiſh, fiſh ſaid the man, it is meat and fowls ſurely not fiſh: Toot Toot, replied the other, I dip my meats in water, which is equal to a Somerſet, and bleſs them by pronouncing their tranſmutation.

An infallible Cure for chronic Rheum.

A reſpectable man well ſtricken in years (about 80,) was ſubject to repeated attacks of that unpleaſant complaint: when afflicted, this ordinary relief aroſe from a powerful Sweat. His method of promoting it, was to be enclofed in an oven moderately heated. He felt a viſitation of the diſorder, on a Sunday, when all the Family attended Church, except a Grand Daughter of 11 years old. He cauſed the Oven to be heated, and himſelf as uſual to become the Tenant. The girl withdrew to dreſs herſelf, which engroſſed a few minutes more than ſhe intended: on returning to relieve her grand father: ſhe diſcovered him defunct and the body reduced to half its ordinary ſize.

WANTED,

A Strong Young Horſe,

Fit for Saddle or Harneſs, engaged perfectly ſound, and free from vice or blemiſh; as alſo a Cariole and Harneſs—Application to be made to the Printers hereof.—York, 14th Oct. 1808.

AT the AUCTION-ROOM of the Subſcriber on Tueſday the 25th. Inſtant, will be ſold at Public Vendue, a great variety of Houſe-hold Furniture, Farming-utenſils and Merchandize. The hour of Beginning will be made known on the Day of Sale.

York 15th October.

T. HAMILTON.

SHERIFF's OFFICE, York, 9 October 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Aſſize and Niſi Prius, will be holden for this Diſtrict, in the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tueſday the 25th Inſtant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame Day: of which, all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they be reſpectively, then and there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and all other Remembrances, to do thoſe things, which to their ſeveral Offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Part of the Goods of the Subſcriber have arrived by Capt. Kendrick, and the remainder is expected in a few days, he therefore will be able to ſupply his Cuſtomers from the Country as uſual; and as he will have a large aſſortment, any one recommended by his friends will have the ſame Credit and the advantage for payments as his elder Cuſtomers. In a few days, he will have a quantity of thoſe ſhippers of every kind, Books and Stationary, alſo all ſorts of Tea, Liquors, Spices & ſome Fruit, &c. &c. &c. Wiſhing to encourage the farmers to make Pot-aſh, he has brought ſeveral Kettles, which he will ſell upon Credit if required, with ſome goods to purchaſe the Aſhes, and will take Pot or Pearl aſhes next ſeaſon, in payment. Wheat Flour, Rye, Corn, Oats Barley, Peaſe & Pork will be received in payment for Debts, or in exchange for Goods, the Wheat will be received at John Baigents Mills in Whitchurch, N. Millers in Markham, Lyon & Walkers in Vaughan and Timothy Rogers's in Pickering, the other Articles at his Store in York. He recommends to thoſe that cure Pork for ſale, to put more ſalt and better barrels. In a few days he will mention the Prices, which he will be enabled to give for the different Kinds of Produce. N.B. Caſh will be given for wheat, flour, pot and pearl aſhes, he has alſo for ſale, one Houſe in King ſtreet & two in George ſtreet, at a low price and a long credit, provided ſecurity for the payment is given by the purchaſer. Alſo a Farm in the Township of Vaughan on Yonge ſtreet, on the ſame conditions, containing 265 acres. York 7th October 1808.

Quetton St George

THE Subſcribers, have juſt received from Montreal, a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for ſale upon very liberal terms at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Toman.

KERR & CLARK.

Niagara. Sept. 26. 1808.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 23 in the 8th Conceſſion of the Township of Vaughan, in the Home Diſtrict, containing 200 Acres of Land. The very reaſonable and low terms, on which the above Lot will be ſold by the proprietor, makes it a valuable conſideration to any purchaſer.

PETER KUHUN.

York, 1ſt September, 1808.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lot No. 8	9th do.	
North half of 24 in the 5th do.		300
acres in the township of Blenheim.		
23 and Southern ½ of 24	3d concer	
22 " "	7th do.	
4 " "	8th do.	
4 Adjoining the township of Burford.	1st do.	250
22, 23 and 24	5th	600 acres
in Whitby.		
10, 11 and 12	7th do.	
Broken Lot No. 14	9th do.	600
acres in the township of Gianford.		
19, 20 and South half of 22	2d	500 in
King.		
17 " "	3d	
24 " "	5th	400 acres
In the township of Markham.		

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperiour—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1809.

And will be ſhortly,

The UPPER CANADA ALMANACS, made generally uſeful; ſingle or in any quantities.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Bridge is to be built over Duffins Creek on the preſent Road, near Woodruff's Tavern. Any Perſon or Perſons willing to contract for building the ſame are requeſted to give in their Propoſals to Capt. William Graham, of Yonge Street: who will furniſh a regular and approved Plan, on or before the 15th of October next enſuing.

Wm. GRAHAM,

Commiſſioner for Public Highways.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber, has taken the Houſe, belonging to Mr. St. George, late occupied by Mr. Wm. D. Forreſt, which he now keeps, as a Houſe of Entertainment. He will be thankful for any favors ſhown him, by any perſon, and will endeavor to make accommodation as agreeable as poſſible. He has alſo a Billiard Table, for the amuſement of cuſtomers.

ASHER MUNDY

York, 29th Sept. 1808.

THE Subſcriber, reſpectfully informs the inhabitants of York and Niagara, and their vicinities, that he intends carrying on the WATCH and CLOCK making buſineſs in an apartment belonging to the houſe of Alfred Barret, Tanner, &c. All thoſe who ſhall favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon due attention being paid.

Wm. P. PATRICK.

York, 12th Sept. 1808. 12ep3

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcribers, have executed ſundry Promiſſory notes to Adam Brining, now of the Township of Vaughan, on conditional payments; that is to ſay, whenever the ſaid Brining does, or cauſes to be well and perfectly done, certain Mill-work, for the ſubſcribers. This is therefore, to forewarn all Perſons from purchaſing the ſaid Notes, until the ſaid Brining fulfil his effective agreement.

NICHOLAS JOHNSON,

WILLIAM JONSON.

York, 15th Sept. 1808.

3ep1w

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the BLACKSMITH and FARRIER'S buſineſs at his ſhop near Mr. A. Barret's Tavern, where he will aſſiduouſly attend to the commands of all thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom in his Mechanical buſineſs.

JOHN BRANNUM.

York, 23d Sept. 1808.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following neceſſary Blank Forms, viz. BLANK DEEDS of CONVEYANCE, do. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES of APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

AGENTS at Niagara, John Mc Kay Esq. for our U. States Gazettes, and Jas. Crooks Esq. for the York Gazettes.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 23.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 855] SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 22 1808. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 29th day of this preſent month of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifth day of September laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 20th day of this preſent month of October at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby conveening and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the 24th day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, Auguſt 6.

British Army in Spain.—The reports reſpecting the miniſterial arrangements for the command of our forces in Spain, are various. By ſome it is aſſerted that the Duke of York will command the troops, and by others, that general Dalrymple will be at their head. An evening paper has given the following liſt of appointments, which we inſert, but without any confidence in its accuracy:—

The Duke of York will command an army of 70,000 men in Spain.

Lord Hutchiſon is to accompany his Royal Highneſs the commander and chief to Spain in a confidential ſituation.

Sir Samuel Auchmuty goes of military Secretary to his Royal Highneſs.

Lieutenant Colonel Gordon retains his ſituation, and is to remain at home to tranſact public buſineſs during the duke's abſence.

Sir William Meadows is to act as commander in chief at home.

A General Field Staff to be appointed from officers of diſtinguiſhed talents and notorious public merit.

Sir A. Welleſley is named as the field adjutant general on the junction of the Britiſh forces in Spain.

The general Staff of the army is to remain as at preſent.

The Duke of Cambridge and Lord Moira, will both be employed with the Duke of York.

Lord Proby is appointed aſſiſtant adjutant general of the forces.

Sir D. Baird at Cork, to embark in command of ſeven regiments, now embarking at Cove.

Sir Robert Wilſon has obtained leave to raiſe a Portugueſe legion of 500 men.

The Guards have received orders to embark at Deal.

Paris papers have been received to the 24th ult.—They are wholly unintereſting—not a word of Spain; not a word about the victories over the Patriots. The ſilence of the papers under French influence is a moſt favorable omen.

Letters from Gottenburgh ſtate, that the Emperor of Ruſſia has offered to make peace with Sweden; but that his Swediſh Majeſty refuſed, obſerving, that he could not treat without England.

In order to complete the ſecond battalion of thoſe regiments in Ireland that are deficient of men, an immediate volunteering from the Iriſh militia is to take place.

This meaſure will add at leaſt ſix thouſand men to our regular forces.

It is ſaid, that a million of dollars are immediately to be ſhipped on board the Euryalus and Minorca frigates, for Cadiz.

Latest from Spain.—The ſhip Camilla, capt. Warden, has arrived at quarantine in 34 days from Cadiz. Her letter bag has not yet come up, ſo that we are unable to preſent our readers with any tranſlations this evening, of thoſe events which has given victory to the Spaniſh arms and ennobled the name of Spaniards. But we have converſed with Mr. Frazer, a paſſenger, who came up this morning, who informs us that he was preſent when Dupont and the remainder of his army ſurrendered to the Patriots—that no general engagement had taken place ſince that event—that in the partial engagements that ſucceeded the Patriots were victorious—that the brave defenders of their injured country were flocking from all quarters to Madrid—and that, ere this, according to the opinions of the beſt informed men, Madrid was in their poſſeſſion. Sir John Moore General Spencer, and General Stuart, were to have landed the day the Camilla ſailed to the Southward of Liſbon. A little town in the Province of Saragoſſa opened their gates to the French, the inhabitants retreating while 12,000 of the tyrants army marched forward; they had no ſooner cleared the gates when a mine was ſprung, the effect of which was that not a man ſurvived to tell the dreadful tale. Mr. Frazer likewiſe informs us, that while he was at Valencia, the heads of 248 Frenchmen were taken off in one morning—they did not belong to the army, but were ſeized upon as ſuſpicious perſons.

Since preparing the forogoing, we learn that the French had evacuated Barcelona after deſtroying the town—the place is now in poſſeſſion of the Patriots; King Joſeph, after hearing of the ſurrender of Dupont, quitted Madrid on the 29th of July.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

On the 11th of September, captain Leſo ſpoke the Jamaica frigate, bound from England for the Weſt-Indies—was treated politely, and furniſhed with London papers to the 14th of Auguſt, containing further advices of the ſucceſs of the Spaniſh patriots.

On the nineteenth he was boarded by the Eurydice frigate, nine days from Liſbon for Halifax, and informed by the boarding officer, that general Junot and the French army under his command, had ſurrendered at Liſbon to the Engliſh and Portugueſe patriots, which event had terminated the power of Bonaparte in the Kingdom of Portugal; and that the Ruſſian fleet in the Tagus had ſurrendered to the Britiſh forces, and had ſailed for England.

It was reported at Amſterdam, that Bonaparte was at the head of an army making towards Auſtria.

Spaniſh News.—The following is a more particular ſummary of the late news from Spain, than the one we publiſhed laſt evening—It is copied from the Mercantile Advertiſer of this morning:

Captain Warden of the ſhip Camilla, left Cadiz on the 27th of Auguſt. He informs that Joſeph Bonaparte (the Mushroom King of Spain) had reached Madrid, but had retracing his ſteps back to the frontiers.—The French, after nearly deſtroying the town, had been driven out of Barcelona; and at Valencia the French inhabitants had been exter-

GREY PAPER

minated by a general massacree.—The Spaniards had sprung a mine at Saragossa, by which 12,000 fell victims. The British fleet had withdrawn from Cadiz, and the French fleet were laid up. A Spanish 74 sailed about 15 days before Capt. Warden, for La Vera Cruz and Havanna; a frigate was ready to sail to Lima, and a 74 for the South-seas.——It was reported that Junot (whose master had sent him to protect the Portuguese) was to be attacked by the natives and the British, on the day Captain W. left Cadiz. [We have a letter which mentions his defeat and surrender.]—The Governor of Gibraltar had resigned his situation, that he might take the chief command in Lisbon.—It was generally believed in Cadiz, that the French would be driven from Spain. The Minorca gun-brig and sloop of war, had arrived at Cadiz from England, with eight millions of dollars, for the use of the Patriots.—Bonaparte had returned to Paris, in consequence (as was said) of some of the Northern Powers having declared war against him.—Such is the substance of the verbal intelligence received by the Camilla.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable American Gentleman in Gibraltar, to his friend in this City, dated August 11th, received per ship Camilla, from Cadiz.

"We yesterday received the news of the surrender of the whole French Army, under Gen. Junot, at Lisbon, to the British forces —Junot himself a prisoner to the Portuguese and Spaniards.—He had attempted to make his escape from his army. Five thousand French Troops, in two bodies, that were marching to the relief of Junot, have been totally cut to pieces by the Spaniards, not even one individual escaped.

"Joseph 1st, (as he is ironically called) has fled from Madrid, having first given the place to pillage to his soldiers, and is supposed to have gone to Catalonia, or more probably to Barcelona, of which place the French have possession.

"Fifteen tons of silver, and arms and ammunition, for the Patriots have arrived at Cadiz from England; and twenty thousand pounds have been advanced by the government here, and about one hundred thousand dollars by the merchants, and more money is hourly expected from England; in fact, every assistance the British can give, is afforded to the Spaniards.

"Gov. Dalrymple has just resigned the command in chief of this garrison, and proceeds to Lisbon to-morrow, to take the command of all the British forces in Spain and Portugal, amounting to about 40,000 men. General Drummond succeeded to the command in chief here."

Through the kind attention of a particular Friend, I have received the following; accompanied in his feeling appreciation of such genuine merit, he, with some degree of trouble, obtained them for publication. The *last* of the amiable Mr. Cochran, will hereafter be published, so far as my little knowledge of Circumstances, will admit, and a faint tribute be paid, to his exemplary Life, and Character.

The following Charge was delivered by Mr. Justice Cochran, to the Grand Jury of the District of New-castle, upon the 27th of September 1803

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

WE are now assembled together, for the first time, under a recent Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in pursuance of that wise and benevolent system of the laws of England, which ever anxious for the welfare of the Subject, brings Justice home to every Man's door: and has provided against the inconvenience that the people of this District, as Jurymen or witnesses should be obliged to travel to any great distance from their Families, or that those who have Rights withheld from or injuries done to them, should meet with any material difficulty, in search after that justice, which by the peculiarly excellent Constitution of this Country, is deemed to be due to every Man.

But Gentlemen, so far from intending that this facility in obtaining the recovery of rights, and the redress of injuries, should encourage a spirit of litigation amongst the people: it may be discovered, throughout every page of the British Jurisprudence, that those, who have been intrusted with the making, or administering the laws, have ever shown the utmost anxiety, to inculcate principles of peace, order, and harmony; and to guard as much as possible, against frivolous disputes and differences. These are sometimes, the inevitable consequences of the various dispositions, and passions of men. But Gentlemen, it gives me considerable satisfaction to observe, that they have as yet, been very circumscribed in this District; and long may they continue to be so.

In all personal controversies, which terminate in Law-suits, one party or other, must be a Loser; and when one reflects upon the expence, the trouble, the loss of time, and above all the uneasiness of Mind attending them, it is surely better to make every effort towards accommodation; even if it should be attended with some little sacrifice, than to risk the Event, for it often happens, that those who suppose themselves right, are found to be wrong.

Gentlemen.—The Subjects, to which your attention will now be drawn, are of a Public nature, such as concern the public peace and tranquility. It is not to be expected, Gentlemen, in an infant settlement like this, that Crimes of the more gross and enormous kind, which disgrace the Histories of great and populous Cities, will be found to be numerous or perhaps even to exist, but Gentlemen, in proportion as you are free from Vice you should be careful to guard the Avenues to it, with vigilance.

Those Offences, which most excite the Public indignation, commonly reach the ears of His Majesty's Attorney General; but besides these, Gentlemen, there are others, which from the nature of them, are best known to those, who are constantly upon the spot. Upon such, as Magistrates and Grand-Jurors, it behoves you all to have an observant and vigilant eye, and whilst by your own good examples, you discourage every species of disorder and immorality, you likewise endeavor to give due effect to the execution of those laws which are so admirably calculated for the promotion of virtue, and for the punishment and suppression of vice.

Gentlemen, the very solemn oath which you have just taken, is so excellent a compendium of your duty, that if this were not the first time of your being called together in the capacity of Grand Jurymen, I should think it needless for me to dwell longer upon the subject. But as it is one of the greatest importance to the community, I must still request your attention whilst I endeavor shortly to fill up this admirable outline.

You have sworn, Gentlemen, diligently to enquire and true presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge.

Your duty in this respect is twofold; by indictment, and by presentment. An indictment is where an accusation is laid at the suit of the King, and you find that a bill brought before you is true. A presentment is where, without such bill, the accusation is found by yourselves, and afterwards reduced to a formed indictment.

If any thing, should come within your own knowledge, which may tend to subvert our holy Religion, or to draw off the Allegiance of His Majesty's Subjects from the belief of Kings; any thing which may tend to disturb the quiet of the Community, or to undermine the Morals of the People, is a fit Subject for your enquiry, and should not be allowed to escape you.

The King's Counsel, your fellows and your own, you have sworn to keep secret.

This, Gentlemen, is a subject of great consequence, to the furtherance of public justice. If the discussions of Grand Jurymen, or the evidence given before them were publicly made known, it would be attended with infinite inconvenience, Prosecutors and witnesses might be deterred from bringing forward, and substantiating, just accusations. The Guilty, would go unpunished, and the Innocent continue to suffer from their depravity. The remainder of the oath, Gentlemen, is so plain and obvious, and conveys its spirit and meaning, in so much better terms than I can attempt, to put it in, that it is unnecessary for me to comment upon it. I shall therefore only repeat it to you, & I trust it will have its full weight, upon your present, and future deliberations.

The oath is, "that you present no one for envy, hatred, or malice, neither shall you leave any one unpresented for fear, favor or affection, gain, reward, or hope thereof, but you shall present all things truly, as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding.

Gentlemen. The particular Offences into which, it is now necessary, for you to enquire, are I am sorry to observe to you of a capital nature, made so by a Statute of GEORGE the First, called the Black-Act, from the disguised manner in which the perpetrators of some of the offences, enumerated therein, committed them. It is by that Act, declared, that if any person, shall unlawfully or maliciously, kill, maim or wound any Cattle, he shall suffer death, without benefit of Clergy. And Gentlemen, it will here be necessary for you to enquire, whether the essential part of the offence, that is, the malice, be sufficiently supported by the evidence, in each of these cases, to enable you to find the Bill. If you could in the course of your investigation, discover, that there had been a previous quarrel, or dispute, or any circumstances from which, you can collect, that these offences, were committed thro'a revengeful, malicious, or spiteful intention towards the owners of these horses, it is your duty to find the Bills;

I have likewise had some intimation, of a riot and assault, and that, under a charge attended with most aggravating circumstances. If this be brought before you: you will examine whether, there was any tumultuous assembling of persons, for the disturbance of the Peace, by assaulting any person, that is by attempting or offering with force and violence to do a corporal hurt to him. These kinds of combinations, are very dangerous to Society, and as they are often entered into for the purposes of obstructing the Ends of Public Justice, they are then, looked upon by the Law, as very heinous offences, and are accordingly punished, with great severity.

Gentlemen; I wish to impress upon you, that it is merely necessary for you to attend to the Evidence for the Crown, & not to hear any evidence for the defence as the Person accused, will have a future and a better opportunity, of defending himself fully upon his Trial. Nor is there any necessity, that the Charge, should be fully substantiated before you: for if upon the evidence, brought forward by the Crown, you should think there is, a probable ground of accusation against the persons charged with these offences, you ought to find the Bills: if on the contrary, the Evidence does not afford to you, a reasonable cause of Suspicion, you should reject them. —— I have no doubt Gentlemen, but that every Case, which is brought before you, will meet with that cool and impartial consideration, which is due to it. If you should require any further information from the Court, it shall be afforded you.

YORK, 22. OCTOBER 1808.

I observe in late American News Papers that, their Regular standing Army, increases in a rapid and disproportionate manner. I also notice, that some very material appointments, to nearly their highest military ranks *have happened*. If Colonel Duane, should be ably seconded, by the stupendous support of fellow Editors, and other antifan news mongers, we may with nervous apprehension forebode the Levy en Masse, of nearly the *whole* literature of the country. In such novel and notable appointments, if the Sire of their fostering Embargo, does not see, his darling elegantly justified, he makes or studies at heart, vigorous and most able provisions for its enforcement; by blending the veteran and Sonorous wielders of the Goose-Quill, with his formidable sons of phalanx. This Lesson of veritable and dilated policy so forcibly inculcated to his loyal and unanimous auditory Citizens, is not unattended by serious dangers to his daring enemies, they being to portentously menaced, with the *possible* rages of his heroic hosts of literary conscripts.

When a casual peep into the profound policy of the Quadrennial Sovereign of the United States may be taken, the protuberances of his wonderous System, obscures the Marrow-fat shadow, not wholly the lean substance of his laborious views and national acquisitions. Men of such refined sensibility, such efficient and extensive ideas of temporal and temporary convenience as a Presidential elective Monarch, may be supposed to be, far outvies in nicest computation, the lesser tenant, of the gayest sublunary tenement. He who fills the portentous situation pro. tem. of well husbanded Empire, and who shudders on the brink of demarcation, can no longer entertain an ardent interest, in its countrys approach to perfection, nor in the durability or value of its new fangled government. The tenant urged to the verge of decampment, feels his dwelling of declensive interest; it is equal to him, whether it moulders into ruin, becomes the subject of conflagration, or through the ravages of an Earthquake, is withdrawn from human view or figures in pristine rubbish. The chance medley or happened Emperor with gliding certainty in his front, the retrograde march of quick paced decamping Empire and consequence in his rear, leaves with unlimited regret, the well or ill laid trains of futile glory, and transient beams of supreme and transitory Majesty. He deposits with engrossed and well assembled condescension (not hypocritical humiliation) the governmental Scarf and the power and insignia of welcome though redundant Sovereignty. This in a most distant measure, reminds me of the ungrateful though frequent change, in the gay, the richly trapped, vain and festive carriage horse. He boiling with all the fwoln and well nerved pride of animal elegance, with pampered spirit, unmeasured fodder, and glittering in superior exaction of richest trapping, bears with unbounded confidence his owner. With this honorary boon of distinction, this forceful impulse, we have seen the high prized, noble, the now ill fated animal, fall lame, sick, decrepid and irrecoverably foundered. I have seen him in an altered and pitied situation, unvalued dispossessed of ornament, a sorry subject of inattention, lost to those scenes of gay, of sportive and pre-eminent enjoyment, he dwindles into the battened, dispired, hal rideless horse, the garron of a Garbage mongers car.

It is widely distinct from my views or wishes, to ever so distantly affimilate, this spectre of undue comparison, indeed it might border on, or be of real impiety; to justify my classing such opposite objects of creation, in a nearer degree or proportion than that they were the very Antipodes or counterpoise of animal perfection. I cannot, neither can I wish to predict, what moment, a nations man or political harlequin, may transmigrate, or how soon he may be transmuted into a mummy or a gig Emperor, or like Alfred the Great, (of blessed memory,) be chidden for not watching the culinary process of a pancake. Admiring as I do, a titled Presidential being, it would ill become me to fumble or flounder into the arcana of his mortal policy, or probe the profound means of prolecuting national arithmetic. Yet I should be a deadly foe, to this *specific* admiration, however numerous his modes or objects to excite it, did I withhold it from the Man, or his all potent, arduous and wonder working measures. In these, an useful number of first rate machinations, if not engendered, are yet rendered more unfathomable; the hidden chink, conceal'd from mortal sight, is impervious to all human touch, save the favored touch of intrinsic fraternal politicians. Bound to appreciate his distended and new modes of saving knowledge, they one and all term with invigoration and deep and profuse inflames of a nations interest. Contraction, forms a more essential digit (though fraction it may be) in the Golden Rule of government, than it does of an artful commercial menfuration. It might augur infipid weakness, or infipid strength in any ruler *vainly* to permit the surplus of a countrys native superfluities, to be dealt in needed quantities to other *ungrout* nations. The happy secret of this animated and wealth making policy, is vested in the brave denial to others, of what may be facilely lost, or nobly rot-at home.

If the causes of a present Embargo, were to be impertinently canvassed. The pert American, might assign as local reasons, that a monsieur of Finesse, a bold intrepid Frenchman greatly vegetates on soup maigre, Frog marmalade, and other nameless though delicious and other substantial dainties; why then should our President *feed* or supply them, under the scourge of detentious or iron goad of unsuspended robbery. The selfwilled and fullen Briton, inside on more solid somethings, opinionated he has the audacity to rear or purchase them: and the proud that they have a King, and an uncivil, a devouring and carnivorous navy. For fear the fine generous republican, now the imperial Francoeis, might with the like, they shall not add to their revolting number, by engrafting or adopting ours." Were this American a democrat, he might levellate as follows, viz. "Our citizens should be encouraged from petitioning our President, our Printers, (if Federalists) from disseminating political or national information, and from depicting and blazoning, what to them appears the impolitic, the villainous or poltroon measure of our government; or they should be encouraged, from uttering their dangerous creed, and obliged to pay up, to curb their intolerable mania of affection to the British. Now finally to conclude (to use their expression) "the blasmoths should be unbarged from animal refunction, and a tandrewax be placed round Lake Ontario, & Olwego River, &c. &c. &c."

It may be incumbent on me to revere the memory of Washington, and esteem the amiable character of Adams, and it would be a serious defection from our ordinary pursuit of justice, were I not openly to discriminate between the good and indifferent. Without more knowledge of the *great* Jefferson, than that he is prolific in palatable measures, I confess that my judgement of him is obscured, and with it may never overbound the environs of its enveloping darkness. We pronounce no further upon his warlike dispositions, than that through the bar of his embargo, he has declared a harmless war against all Europe, and an injurious one to the industry and commerce of his country. We some new hew his well-ordered and undeviating attachment to the people, and the valuable rules of his Presidential system of conduct, dingled in the ear of his countrymen. Our regard to Americans, and an interest in the propriety of their Government, have impofed a general silence upon us. Without a Prophetic spirit, which we presume, "not to have we cannot divine, who is their next Prince of Louisiana, or Heir Apparent of their Presidential-Throne. We should not however repine, to an Anti Gallican, in Religion, Principles and Politics. In any government where like theirs, every man moves under the pendant thread of elevation, it might be presumptive to hazard a random judgement on such a sublime subject. As yet, we shall suspend opinion; infant as they are in the refined system of obtaining, and unfledged in revels of durant royalty, their regenerating polity, may yet engender such tumultuous scenes, as ere now, spangled the Roman territory.

(to be concluded in our next.)

Postscript

Just as the paper was going to Press, I was politely favored with this most interesting news. American Sailors discharged from our Fleet, by orders from the Admiralty.—Commencement of hostilities between the Austrians and French announced.—The latter defeated in the first engagement.—Lisbon taken by our forces, the French army of 17,000 surrendered, after two days engagement. The Russian Fleet surrendered, and to be sent to England The French losses in Spain and Portugal, 140,000 men, and ten four thousand prisoners in Andalusia. The particulars of this pleasing intelligence, will be published in the next Gazette.

GREY PAPER

Sheriff's Sales,

BY virtue of feveral Writs of Vend. Exp. iſſued out of his Majeſty's Courts of King's Bench and Diſtrict Court, commanding me to proceed to the Sale of the Goods and Chattels, of William D. Forreſt ; at the Suit of Ebenezer Tolman.—Alſo, the Goods and Chattels of Michael Cotts ; at the Suit of Jacob Markham.—Alſo, the Goods and Chattels, of Edward Shooks the elder ; at the Suit of Jacob Weisner.——And by virtue of several Writs of Fi. Fa. iſſued out of His Majeſty's Court of Kings-Bench and Diſtrict Court, againſt the Goods and Chattels of John Edgill : at the Suit of Thomas Hamilton.—Alſo, againſt the Goods and Chattels of Henry Hale, at the Suit of Elijah Ketchum.—Alſo againſt the Goods and Chattels, of Stillwill Willſon, at the Suit of James M'Cormick.—Alſo againſt the goods and Chattels of Henry Hale, at the ſuit of Jonathan Hale. All of which goods and chattels, conſiſting of Horſes, Cows, and Hogs, and a variety of articles of Houſhold Furniture ; will be ſold by public Sale, to the higheſt bidder, at Barret's Inn in the Town of York, on Tueſday the 25th inſt. ſales to commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, 21ſt Oct. 1808.

THE ſubſcriber, wants from two to three thouſand buſhels of BARLEY and a few hundred buſhels of good RED WHEAT ; it is to be ſuppoſed the grain will be wholeſome and well dreſſed, for which he will pay Caſh. Alſo ſome Indian Corn in ears.

NOTICE.

THOSE Farmers who had Peas ſent them to ſow, will pleaſe to return them agreeable to agreement, or pay their value in the courſe of one month, as the property did not belong to me, having only acted as agent for a friend.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

York, 20th Octr. 1808.

CEDAR PICKETS WANTED,

To enclose the Gaol of the Home Diſtrict. Any perſon or perſons, willing to furniſh them, are requeſted to give in their propoſals to Alexander Wood of the Town of York, Eſquire, who is authoriſed to contract for the ſame.

THOS. RIDOUT.

Clerk of the Peace, Home Diſtrict

York, 21ſt Oct. 1808.

HOME DISTRICT, } WHEREAS frequent
YORK TO WIT. } fires have happened in the Town of York, owing to the Pipes of Stoves paſſing through the Roofs and ſides of houſes, without being duly guarded.

It is ordered by the Magiſtrates of the ſaid Diſtrict in General Quarter Seſſions aſſembled that the Pipes of Stoves in the ſaid Town, be made to paſs into a chimney or a flue erected for that purpoſe, and not through the roofs or ſides as before mentioned.

THOS. RIDOUT,

Clerk of the Peace, Home Diſtrict.

York, 21ſt Oct. 1808.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, on the 20th inſt. a Gelding, about nine years old. The owner by paying reaſonable expences and proving property, may have him again, upon application to

ETHAN DAGGETT.

York, 21ſt Oct. 1808.

TAKE NOTICE.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subſcriber, about the firſt inſtant. A BAY HORSE ten years old, pin ſhot in one of his hips ; ſaid Horſe is a natural trotter, and about 14 hands high. The ſubſcriber will give TEN DOLLARS for the Horſe and TWENTY DOLLARS for the Horſe and thief and all neceſſary charges, if ſaid Horſe be ſtolen.

ALFRED BARRETT.

York, 21ſt Oct. 1808.

WANTED,

A Strong Young Horſe,

Fit for Saddle or Harneſs, engaged perfectly ſound, and free from vice or blemiſh ; as alſo a Cariole and Harneſs—Application to be made to the Printers hereof.—York, 14th Oct. 1808.

AT the AUCTION-ROOM of the Subſcriber on Tueſday the 25th Inſtant, will be ſold at Public Vendue, a great variety of Houſe-hold Furniture, Farming-utenſils and Merchandize. The hour of Beginning will be made known on the Day of Sale.

York 15th October.

T. HAMILTON.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, York, 9 October 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Aſſize and Nifi Prius, will be holden for this Diſtrict, in the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tueſday the 25th Inſtant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame Day : at which, all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe other. wiſe intereſted, are delired to take notice, and that they be reſpectively, then and there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and all other Remembrances, to do thoſe things, which to their ſeveral Offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

FOR SALE.

The following Lots of Land on very reaſonable terms. Purchaſers are requeſted, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authoriſed to give the neceſſary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Conceſſion of the Township of Caiſter.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Conceſſion of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Conceſſion of Scarborough.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following neceſſary Blank Forms, viz

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, do. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate ; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

And will be ſhortly,

The UPPER CANADA ALMANACS, made generally uſeful ; ſingle or in any quantities.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Part of the Goods of the Subſcriber have arrived by Capt. Kendrick, and the remainder is expected in a few days, he therefore will be able to ſupply his Cuſtomers from the Country as uſual ; and as he will have a large aſſortment, any one recommended by his friends will have the ſame Credit and the advantage for payments as his old Cuſtomers. In a few days, he will have a quantity of ſhoes & ſlippers of every kind, Books and Stationary, alſo all ſorts of Tea, Liquors, Spices & ſome Fruit, &c. &c. &c. Willing to encourage the farmers to make Pot-aſh, he has brought ſeveral Kettles, which he will ſell upon Credit if required, with ſome goods to purchaſe the Aſhes, and will take Pot or Pearl aſhes next ſeaſon, in payment. Wheat Flour, Rye, Corn, Oats Barley, Peaſe & Pork will be received in payment for Debts, or in exchange for Goods, the Wheat will be received at John Bigarts Mills in Whitchurch, N. Millers in Markham, Lyon & Walkers in Vaughan and Timothy Rogers's in Pickering, the other Articles at his Store in York. He recommends to thoſe that cure Pork for ſale, to put more ſalt and better barrels. In a few days he will mention the Prices, which he will be enabled to give for the different Kinds of Produce. N.B. Caſh will be given for wheat, flour, pot and pearl aſhes, he has alſo for ſale, one Houſe in King ſtreet & two in George ſtreet, at a low price and a long credit, provided ſecurity for the payment is given by the purchaſer. Alſo a Farm in the Township of Vaughan on Yonge ſtreet, on the ſame conditions, containing 265 acres. York 7th. October 1808.

Quetton St George.

THE Subſcribers, have juſt received from Montreal, a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for ſale upon very liberal terms at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Toman.

KERR & CLARK.

Niagara. Sept. 26. 1808.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - - 8th do.—360 acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 2d concer
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—600 acres in the townſhips of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - - 2d—500 in King.
17 - - - 3d
18 - - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are negible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

COUNTRY papers are now left with Mr. John Campbell, who will ſafely deliver them to ſubſcribers.

AGENTS at Niagara, John Mc Kay Eſq. for our U. States Gazettes, and Jas. Crooks Eſq. for the York Gazettes.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY.

GREY PAPER

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 24.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 856.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 29 1808. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 24th day of this preſent month of October, to be convened, held, called and elected, and to every of you ——GREETING :—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifth day of September laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 20th day of this preſent month of October at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear ; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the 24th day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary ; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Important.—A merchant of this city handed us this forenoon a letter from his correſpondent at Cadiz, containing the following highly pleaſing intelligence. *Ev. Poſt.*

"*Cadiz, Auguſt* 26, 1808.

"The Britiſh ſhips of war in this quarter, and particularly off here, have received orders from the Admiralty *to diſcharge all the American ſeamen on board their reſpective veſſels*, and in conſequence a great many have obtained their diſcharge and come on ſhore here ; this you may ſtate as a fact, as I can vouch for the truth of it, having converſed with many of them ſince their liberation—this looks well. Our veſſels navigating in this quarter are treated politely by the Engliſh, and no obſtacle is thrown in the way of our trade which is admiſſible. This port being now open, all neutrals are admitted to a free entry—the blockade is raiſed and ſome of the Britiſh men of war have quitted this ſtation entirely. Lord Collingwood leaves here in a few days to proceed to Barcelona, in Catalonia, which place, after being for a long time in poſſeſſion of the French, is at length ſaid to be entirely clear of them. It is computed that the French have already loſt in this country 140,000 men in killed and priſoners. In all the actions with the French, the Spaniards have behaved with great gallantry, and they begin to find that their enemies are not invincible, yet it is ſaid they are ſome of thoſe ſoldiers who conquered at Marengo, Auſterlitz, and Jena. The Spaniards have manifeſted their determination to conquer or die, and if they perſiſt in this determination I really think the reſult will be favorabe to their cauſe. The revolution in this country will probably influence the conduct of our government in a greater or leſs degree. The ſucceſs of Spain, England cannot but participate in —that government has ſeconded the views of this people and eſpouſed their cauſe with that accuſtomed zeal peculiar to them.—The Minorca Britiſh brig of war arrived here 20 days ſince with the Britiſh Conſul, Mr. Duff, who brought out upwards of a million of dollars for this government, as a loan. Our mutual friend Mr.——, will probably detail to you ſome account of the military tranſactions in this country, and particularly the almoſt unexampled and obſtinate defence of *Saragoſſa* a city of *Arragon*, by the inhabitants of that rich city and province ; theſe brave and loyal people deſerve to be claſſed with the band of *Leonidas* who ſo bravely defended the paſs of Thermopylæ. After repeated attacks on this devoted city, by the flower of the French army, the Arragoneſe ſucceeded in driving them entirely out. The carnage has been dreadful :—even the women there have ſhared in all the viciſſitudes of the ſoldiers life, and have fought with an enthuſiaſm which nothing but a conſciouſneſs of the juſtneſs of their cauſe and a love of their country could have inſpired —more than 2509 of theſe females have been killed fighting in the ranks in the different attacks."

Further important particulars from Spain.

We learn from an intelligent Spaniſh gentleman of the firſt reſpectability, who came paſſenger in the ſhip Camillus, arrived here yeſterday, that the news of Dupont's ſurrender to the arms of the Patriots of Spain was received at Madrid on the 27th of July, and that King Joſeph with his army left that city on the 30th, three days after, carrying with them a few millions of dollars which they found in the treaſury and bank of St. Charles ; that the illuſtrious Duke de Infantado, who accompanied King Joſeph from Bayonne, had ſeparated from him, and was at Valladolid among the Patriots raiſing a reſpectable army ; that on the 5th of Auguſt, General Blake, at the head of his army conſiſting of ninety thouſand men, arrived at Aſtorga from Gallacia, on his way to Burgos ;—that Gen. Cerballon, who is commander in chief of the army of Valencia, entered Madrid on the 3d of Auguſt with five thouſand men, and reſtored tranquility to the city, and happineſs to its inhabitants.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The intelligence which was received yeſterday by the ſhip America from Amſterdam, and the ſchooner Union from Liverpool is of the moſt intereſting and important nature.

An intelligent gentleman, paſſenger in the America ; ſtates that it was reported and believed at Amſterdam, that the Emperor Napoleon had put himſelf at the head of an army to act againſt Auſtria.

The annexed extract from the log-book of the America ſhews that Junot, and the French army under his command had ſurrendered to the Britiſh forces, and the Portugueſe Patriots—and that the Ruſſian fleet in the Tagus had alſo capitulated, and was ſent to England.

By the total reduction of the French in Portugal, the British regular troops in that kingdom and in Spain, at leaft 50,000 ftrong, with the whole power of Portugal, would be enabled to march againft the remnant of the French force in Spain, which muft inevitably be fubdued.

Extract from the log-book of the ship America, captain Le ar, from Amfterdam.

"Sept. 21, lat. 46, long. 36, was boarded by the Englifh frigate Jamaica, and treated politely. Sept. 17, long. 50, N. was boarded by the Englifh frigate Eurydice, 9 days from Lifbon for Halifax—the boarding officer informed, that Gen. Junot capitulated to the Englifh and Portugueſe Patriots, and all Portugal was in poſſeſſion of the Patriots and the Britiſh; and that the Ruſſian fleet lying in the Tagus, ſurrendered to the Britiſh, and were ſent to England.

Courier office, London Auguſt 9.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received from Sir James Saumarez, in the Baltic. Report ſays, they announce the commencement of hoſtilities between the Auſtrians and French. Whether this be any part of the contents of the diſpatches we know not; but a letter from an officer in the Baltic ſtates, that Sir James whilſt cruiſing off Stralſund, on the 29th ult. was informed that hoſtilities had actually commenced, a battle having been fought at Gallicia, in which the French were entirely defeated.

Boſton, Oct. 3.

The ſhip United States, captain Harding, has this moment arrived in this port from Cadiz, which place he left the 23d of Auguſt, Sept. 6. The United States cloſe in with St. Michaels, was boarded from the Britiſh frigate Eurydice, 5 days from Lifbon, for Halifax, treated politely, and informed that the Britiſh took poſſeſſion of Lifbon, the 29th or 30th of Auguſt; and that the French army, (17,000) had ſurrendered to the Britiſh, after a ſevere action of two days; that about 7000 Britiſh were killed, and two or 3000 French, and a great number wounded;—and that the Ruſſian fleet had capitulated, and was to be ſent to England. The Eurydice was direct from England, with convoy off Lifbon, did not enter the Tagus, and was only off there one day. Sept. 17, lat. 39, 22, long. 46, 35, was boarded from Britiſh brig Hunter with 60 ſail of merchantmen under convoy, 42 days from Jamaica for London; treated politely.

Captain Harding was detained ſix months in Algeſiras, in conſequence of Bonaparte's decree of Jan. 3, 1808.

Captain Harding has brought diſpatches from Mr. Erving to our Secretary of State, ſaid to be important.

Mr. Mede, the United States navy agent in Cadiz, writes to a gentlemen in this town, that in Spain and Portugal, 140,000 French troops had been deſtroyed; that 24,000 were then priſoners in the province Andaluſia; and that to hope to effect any thing in Spain Bonaparte muſt ſend a force of 200,000 men.

London Auguſt 13.

Letters are ſaid to have been received, which ſtate the arrival of Bonaparte at Paris, and that he had determined upon calling out every perſon capable of bearing arms, from the age of 16 to 42, for the purpoſe of being marched againſt Spain. It is added, that the Senate had expreſſed a reluctant ſentiment upon the ſubject, in conſequence of which he had ordered eight of the members to be thrown into priſon.

The intelligence tranſmitted to government by Colonel Doyle, that [illegible] inſurrection of Spain and the Indies, and the French troops, took the road to Burgos. Gen. Caeſar, it is ſaid, miſſed intercepting his Majeſty on his journey to Madrid only two hours. We ſhall be glad to be more fortunate in intercepting the Emperor, Napoleon, we obſerve, has made ſimple retreat from Benevento to Burgos, for the purpoſe no doubt, of ſtanking and covering Joſeph's paſſage back to the French frontiers.

The intelligence from Corunna encourages us to hope, that in a very ſhort time, the war between France and Spain will be a war on the Pyrenees.

The Emperor of France is paſſing through the maritime ports; for what purpoſe, is not conjectured; unleſs to enforce his new levy *en maſſe*.

Louis 18th has had an interview with his Majeſty at Kew; and is now viſiting the ſeveral public inſtitutions in the Methropolis.

Auguſt 14.

When Joſeph Bonaparte found that he could not maintain himſelf upon the throne of Spain, he determined to ſecure the crown, and therefore carried off with him all the regalia and other valuables of the Spaniſh Court.

A diviſion of the Auſtrian Army, under the command of general Ponte, has made an incurſion on the road towards Burgos, and had taken a French convoy, with eight waggons loaded with plunder. Gen. Caſtanos was advancing in La Mancha.

The following is eſtimated to be the amount of the force advancing from the following Spaniſh Provinces, towards Madrid.

Andaluſian levies,	50,000
The Valencian,	45,000
The Murcian,	20,000
The Eſtramaduran,	20,000—135,000

Independent of the Auſtrian and Gallacian armies.

Auguſt 16.

It is reported, that Bonaparte wrote a letter Bayonne to the Emperor Francis, in which he demanded to know the motives of the military preparations in the Auſtrian States. It is alſo ſaid, that the tyrant threatened to deprive the Auſtrian Emperor of his crown within three months, if he ſhould attempt any thing againſt France at the preſent criſis.

The Supreme Junta of Oporto, acting for the whole of Portugal, we are informed, have requeſted to be ſupplied from this country with 30,000 ſtand of arms, and 300,000l. in ſpecie.

We learn by a gentleman who arrived here in the ſhip Diſpatch from La Vera Cruz, that the Corporation of Mexico, has offered FOURTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS as a preſent to the Patriots of Spain, to enable them the more effectually to carry on the war againſt France.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Bonaparte has had the following return made to him of the number of Jews in all the different parts of the Globe, viz. in the Turkiſh empire, 1,000,000; in Perſia, China, India, on the eaſt and weſt of the Ganges, 300,000; in the weſt of Europe, Africa, and America, 1,700,000; making a population of three millions.—*Albany Gazette.*

Memoirs of Sir John Lockhart Roſs, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

To honor the memory of worth, is the peculiar province, and that not the leaſt important or grateful, of a periodical publication. Though, as "the brief chronicle of the times," much that is temporary and fleeting, muſt neceſſarily engage our attention and occupy our pen, yet the page conſecrated by heroism, or ſacred to departed worth, ſhall outlive the buſtle of the day, and claim the applauding tribute of poſterity. To us the future hiſtorian ſhall appeal for the juſt conception of character, or the accurate delineation of fact; and, in the luminous page of the Naval Hiſtory of Britain, the name of Sir John Lockhart Roſs will be entitled to no ſecondary place.

Immaterial as it is to mankind in general, in what peculiar ſpot a man who has rendered eminent public ſervices to his country firſt drew the vital air, it is with the million the firſt object of enquiry. Sir John Lockhart Roſs, then, was a native of Scotland, deſcended from a very antient and honorable family in Lanarkſhire, he being the fifth ſon of Sir James Lockhart, Bart. of Carſtairs. He was born on the 11th of November 1721. From his earlieſt years he diſcovered a predileſtion for a ſea life, and in conſequence, in the year 1733, he embarked as a Midſhipman in the Navy. In this capacity he evinced qualities which particularly fitted him for the active and enterprifing duties of a Naval Officer, and gave dawnings of that diſtinction which he afterwards attained. As Firſt Lieuteuant to Sir Peter Warren and Lord Anſon, having ſhewed proofs of uncommon ability, diligence, and valor, he was, in the year 1747, appointed to the command of the Vulcan fire ſhip. In October of the ſame year he ſerved in the fleet under Admiral Hawke, who, cruiſing off Cape Finiſterre with 16 ſhips, captured ſix ſhips of the French line.

In 1755, upon the appearance of a rupture with France, Captain Lockhard was appointed to the Savage ſloop of war, and cruiſed under the Admirals Hawke, Byng, and Weſt, for the purpoſe of making reprifals upon the enemy, in which ſervice he was ever ſingularly zealous and ſucceſsful.

In March 1756 he was made Poſt into the Tartar frigate of 26 guns (24 nine pounders) and 200 men. The eminent ſervices he performed in this little ſhip, are ſtill proverbial in the Navy. His name was the terror of every French frigate or privateer that iſſued from their ports, he having in a very ſhort ſpace of time captured no leſs than nine veſſels of force, carrying collectively 2048 men and 224 guns. Of theſe the laſt, called the Melampe, fitted out at Bayonne for the expreſs purpoſe of taking the Tartar, gave him the opportunity of atchieving a victory that, for comparative brilliancy, was ſcarcely ſurpaſſed during a war fatal to the naval power of our enemies. The Melampe was of a force very ſuperior to the Tartar, mounting 36 guns, (twelve-pounders,) and having on board 320 choſen men. They ſoon met, for when two hoſtile Commanders, are actuated by the ſame deſire, to meet even on the wide expanſe of ocean, is no very difficult point. A very hot and obſtinate engagement enſued; but the enemy's colours were at length ſtruck to the ſuperior courage and diſcipline of the Britiſh Commander and his gallant crew. The perfidious Frenchmen, ſtung with the diſgraceful event of a conteſt ſo unequal on the part of the Britiſh ſhip, after having hailed the Tartar, acknowledged his ſurrender, and ſubmiſſively ſued for quarter, made a deſperate attempt to ſurpriſe and overpower her crew, whom he vainly ſuppoſed to be thrown off their guard, elated with victory. He boarded the Tartar; but in penetration vigilance and courage, he was more than overmatched by the Britiſh Commander. The Frenchmen were vigorouſly repulſed, and more than fifth of them were killed or drowned in their unwarrantable effort.

So active was captain Lockhard in the protection of our own trade, and ſucceſsful in the annoyance and deſtruction of that of the enemy, that the merchants of London and Priſtol, ſenſible of the important benefits more immediately derived to them from his ſervices, preſented him with valuable pieces of plate, in token of their private gratitude and public eſteem.

In November 1758, he was appointed to Chriſtian of 80 guns, under the orders of Admiral Hawke, who, with 22 ſail of the line in October 1759, then off Quiberon Bay, fell in with 23 ſail of French line of battle ſhips, with he engaged, and of which two were ſunk, two driven on ſhore and burnt, and one taken.

In the action between the Britiſh and French fleets in July 1778, he commanded the Shrewſbury, of 74 guns.

In 1779, he was promoted to Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and having hoiſted his flag on board the Royal George, he ſailed under the orders of Admiral Rodney, whole fleet, conſiſting of 22 ſail of the line, with tranſports and ſtores for the relief of Gibraltar, fell in with 11 Spaniſh ſhips of the line, which having chaſed and engaged, they took the Spaniſh Admiral and ſix of his ſhips, beſides one blown up in the action.

In March 1781, he again ſailed in the Royal George, under the command of Admirals Darby, and Digby, with 26 ſail of the line, frigates and tranſports, containing ſtores and proviſions, for the relief of the garriſon of Gibraltar.

On the 12th of April the fleet came off the Bay, when Sir John Lockhart Roſs, received orders to ſhift his flag to the Alexander of 74 guns, and proceed with her and five two-decked ſhips of his diviſion, the frigates and 60 ſail of ſtore ſhips, into the Bay, and ſuperintend and direct the unloading the ſtores which he accomplihed in ſix days, having landed 7000 tons of proviſions and 2000 barrels of gun-powder in the midſt of the heavieſt cannonade ever known; not leſs, at a moderate computation, that 200 ſhot and ſhells having been thrown every hour whilſt the ſhips remained at anchor in the Bay. Upon the 20th, Admiral Roſs with his ſquadron regained the fleet, when he received the thanks of the commander in chief, and having re ſhifted his flag to the Royal George, he returned with the fleet to England.

In April 1782 he was appointed to the command of a ſquadron, conſiſting of eight ſhips of the line and five frigates, to be employed in the North Seas, and cruiſed off the Texel, in which he had blocked up 15 ſail of Dutch men of war, until the end of June, when moſt the officers and men of his ſquadron were ſeized with a very prevalent diſorder at that time, known by the name of the Influenza. The Admiral himſelf was not exempted from the contagion, and in this ſickly ſtate he thought it adviſeable to return with his fleet to the Downs. In the December following, his health being perfectly re-eſtabliſhed, he made a tender of his ſervices to the Admiralty Board, but the concluſion of hoſtilities in the beginning of 1783 rendered his re-appointment unneceſſary.

In eſtimating the character of Sir John Lockhart, Roſs as an officer, when we take into the account his zeal, his activity, his uncommon ardour in the proſecution of all the ſevere and unremitting duties of his hazardous profeſſion, with the very great benefits which the Commercial intereſt reaped from his exertions, it will be found that he is entitled to rank with the firſt Naval characters of Britain. In coolneſs and intrepidity in the hour of battle, he could not be ſurpaſſed. In the courſe of a long and active war, to fight and to conquer became a like habitual to him.

He was reckoned a diſciplinarian, but in the exerciſe of his authority he never was cruel or tyrannical. To the diſcipline of the Britiſh Navy is wholly owing its boaſted ſuperiority over that of every other State. The free, turbulent, and intrepid ſpirit of the Britiſh ſeamen, when unawed by authority, defeats its own power by diverſity and exuberance; but brought under controul by well regulated diſcipline, it conſolidates and forms a bulwark which no human force is able to ſubdue.

Sir John Lockhart Roſs was reſpected and beloved by all the officers and men who ever ſerved under him, for he combined the manners of a gentleman with the feelings of a man. In the ſtation he was chearful and convivial; in his diſpoſition benevolent and humane; ſteady friend, and in particular by a certain writer, he has been conſtured by his attention to economy. That writer inconſiderately and imprudently advanced, that it even threw a ſhade upon his merits as an officer. On the abſurdity of this poſition, it is unneceſſary to comment. A juſt attention to oeconomy is a requiſite in every great character, and will invariably be found in every good one. We have at preſent too many living inſtances, that without it the moſt brilliant talents degenerate into infamy, and are unable to ſhield their profligate poſſeſſors from contempt and diſgrace.

Upon ſucceeding to the Eſtate of General Roſs, he added to the ſirname of Lockhart that of Roſs. To this eſtate, called Balnagowan, moſt beautifully ſituated upon the Bay of Cromartie, in Roſs ſhire, he retired after the concluſion of the former war in 1763, where he gave full ſcope to his benevolence and patriotiſm, in the encouragement of Induſtry, and the promotion of the Agricultural Arts. To uſe the words of the celebrated Mr. Pennant, "he ſucceſsively converted his ſword into a plough ſhare." Under his auſpices the peaſantry labored, were remunerated and were happy. The face of the country, as well as the human face, aſſumed a different aſpect. Bare mountains became clothed with trees, and barren heath with verdure; and while to bleſs grateful his benevolence and natural activity of mind, he conſiderably improved his fortune.

He married in 1761 Miſs Elizabeth Baillie, heireſs of Lamington, eldeſt daughter of Robert Dundas, Eſq. of Arniſton, Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion in Scotland, by whom he left two ſons and five daughters. In 1768 he was returned to Parliament for Lanark.

In 1780, he became a Baronet of Scotland, by the death of his eldeſt brother, from whom he [illegible] inherited the paternal eſtate of Caſtle Leod.

He was ſucceeded in his title and Eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, Sir Charles Roſs, Major of the 37th regiment of foot, and Member of Parliament for Kirkwalls &c. His ſecond ſon was in the Navy.

Sir John Lockhart Roſs died, on the 9th June 1790, in the 69th year of his age, at his ſeat of Balnagowan, where he had been reſident with his family for ſome months. His conſtitution which had ſuffered by a life of hardſhip and activity, had for ſome years become infirm, and he enjoyed, in the endearments of domeſtic Society and honorable retirement, all that can ſweeten and render placid the evening of life. By a numerous circle of friends, the remembrance of his private virtues will long be cherished with affection; while, from his country, his ſervices entitled him to the moſt diſtinguiſhed tribute of public gratitude and eſteem.

In addition to the honorable teſtimony, (now publiſhed) of the meritorious deſerts of Sir Lockhart Roſs, to whoſe energetic character, our nation are ſo gratefully attached and indebted. I have alſo had the pleaſure of peruſing a Commandante, warm official aprobation of the ſpirited and gallant conduct of Captain Steel, our Provincial Commodore; politely favored by Captain Warren of the Toronto, with the Magazine account of it, accident alone has denied me its poſſeſſion. Upon knowing the circumſtances which led to it, I felt a pleaſing animation, to ſee ſo juſt a tribute of praiſe, to the intereſting intrepidity of a gentleman, who has long ſtood high in my eſteem.

New Printing Preſs.—A projector in Paris has offered to conſtruct a Preſs capable of printing 1200 copies of a work, not exceeding 24 ſheets in 12 hours. He likewiſe anounces a Preſs capable of Printing 20,000 ſheets in 12 hours, and a new method of compoſition more expeditious than that now in uſe

YORK, 12, October 1808

(continued from the 1st Column.)

In what once compoſed this, three ſelected Caeſars, have been ſeen combatting for the vacant Throne, and three Cardinal Pontiffs fixing the Papal chair and ſeverally diſpenſing condemnation to each other, and eternal forgiveneſs to the ſins of their adherents. It might in the view of a Democrat, ſavour of political profanity to ſuppoſe, that three Preſidents in a like caſe may ever war on the bo dement of a Federal City: but in ſuch a favored land where every male may become the public Sovereign, in deſpite of himſelf the rotation of ſovereign community, may multiply ad infinitum. Their Embargo, which reflects no immortal honor on the views of poliſcy, from which it refuſed, their ſceptical citizens take the liberty to deplore, ſtill farther, they beſeech his ſupremacy to modify or condemn it, or adminiſter a wholeſome Julap of his graces healing catalaſm to it. To nations ſo juſtly thought the genuine Step-Children of Liberty, a ſtep-king or Preſident may be an incumbency; in a little time, we may forebode the preſent one, repudiating his government, and that his ſtepſon of politics, may ſhortly wield the American Sceptre. Let unbiaſed conſideration for a moment extend itſelf over every belligerent or local occurrence of effect, and no ſingle baſis on which to ground their extraordinary piece of Embargo impolicy can appear. Let us for a moment traverſe the pleaſing facts, that our naval banners fly triumphant in every marine or public water, that our national conduct inſeparably blended with and centered on wideſt generoſity, univerſally extends the hand of needed aſſiſtance, to every human being. That America has long depended upon, and enjoyed the general ſuctures of our Country, and in renumeration has returned to us, whatever their fertile fields produced of ſuperabundance. Humanity impels me to depreciate the diſtreſſed injuſtice, with which ſhe has been viſited, by this peſtilential meaſure. We ſee induſtry enchained and commerce (their firſt dependance) ſtruggling with a ſpecies of fanaticiſm. Our country intendedly inſtulted, our debt of juſtice withheld; and unnumerable Americans overwhelmed with ruinous poverty. Fat be it from me, to diſcuſs their ſovereign reaſons ſhet them who are deeply wounded, deplore the ſtab, he may be an object of forgiveneſs, but diſtant indeed from juſtification. Let the haſtening reſult impreſs his intereſted mind.

Although a native of America, (a thing which in itſelf, begets no abſolute diſguſt) I know nothing, conſiſtent with one gleam or reaſon, that can attach me to their preſent government. Had I been borne a Hottentot or Ottoman, the ſtern dereſt knowledge of the glorious ſyſtem to which I am bleſſed with an inviolable attachment, would have inſpired and perfected that attachment.

(to be concluded in the next.)

GREY PAPER

By a Gentleman returned from Long-Point, I have received information, that a settler of that neighborhood, has very lately found a piece of virgin or refined gold. It resembles in shape, such materials of Stone, as the Indians formerly used for Axes or Chissels. Its weight is nearly three pounds, and its quality of great purity.

Prompted by a curiosity of discovery, I formerly travelled a part of the Eastern Boundaries of Markham, Whitchurch and Guillambury. The only things of any interest, which I saw there, were some fragments of antique Earthen Ware, and some faint vestiges of settlements. I have since been variously informed, that indubitable outlines of extensive fortification, and the proofs of public works of some magnitude, are still visible. It would be a pleasing circumstance, if these remains were ascertained by a person of interest and science, and a part of their History and period, discovered. My general impression was, that a commercial settlement had been established in Whitchurch, about two centuries ago, or that, the Mohawk Tribes, whilst in possession of these tracts, had posts of defence in different parts of them.

On the 29th instant, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Major Halton, sailed for Niagara in the Toronto, Yacht. It was his Excellency's intention to have gone there on Monday last, he embarked for the purpose, and received an honorary salute from the garrison. Excessive gales, and a succession of violent head winds, delayed his proceeding until Thursday morning.

DIED, lately in England; the wife of Thomas Paine the impostor. His leading principles in his AGE OF REASON, impelled the wretch, many years since, to abandon this woman, on the wished and to him certain presumption, that she would become the victim of poverty; but our Nations' generosity belied the villainous hope of this diabolical man. The woman lived generally respected, and died lamented by her acquaintance.

Also, Died last week in this Town, Colonel Chisholm of the Bay of Quinte,

How to make paper fire proof.—Immerse any kind of paper in a strong solution of alum water, thoroughly dry it, immerse and dry it again; and neither fire nor candle will burn it.

HOME DISTRICT, } WHEREAS frequent
YORK TO WIT. } fires have happened in the Town of York, owing to the Pipes of Stoves passing through the Roofs and sides of houses, without being duly guarded.

It is ordered by the Magistrates of the said District in General Quarter Sessions assembled that the Pipes of Stoves in the said Town, be made to pass into a chimney or a flue erected for that purpose, and not through the roofs or sides as before mentioned.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home District.
York, 21st Oct. 1808.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 20th inst. a Gelding, about nine years old. The owner by paying reasonable expences and proving property, may have him again, upon application to

ETHAN DAGGETT.
York, 21st Oct. 1808.

THE subscriber, wants from two to three thousand bushels of BARLEY and a few hundred bushels of good RED WHEAT; it is to be supposed the grain will be wholesome and well dressed, for which he will pay Cash. Also some Indian Corn in ears

NOTICE.

THOSE Farmers who had Peas lent them to sow, will please to return them agreeable to agreement, or pay their value in the course of one month, as the property did not belong to me, having only acted as agent for a friend.

ROBT. HENDERSON.
York, 20th Octr. 1808.

CEDAR PICKETS WANTED,

To enclose the Gaol of the Home District. Any person or persons, willing to furnish them, are requested to give in their proposals to Alexander Wood of the Town of York, Esquire, who is authorised to contract for the same.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Clerk of the Peace, Home District.
York, 21st Oct. 1808.

TAKE NOTICE.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscribes, about the first instant. A BAY HORSE ten years old, pin shot in one of his hips; said Horse is a natural trotter, and about 14 hands high. The subscriber will give TEN DOLLARS for the Horse and TWENTY DOLLARS for the Horse and thief and all necessary charges, if said Horse be Stolen.

ALFRED BARRETT.
York, 22d Oct. 1808.

WANTED,

A Strong Young Horse,

Fit for Saddle or Harness, engaged perfectly sound, and free from vice or blemish; as also a Cariole and Harness—Application to be made to the Printers hereof.—York, 14th Oct. 1808.

FOR SALE.

The following Lots of Land on very reasonable terms. Purchasers are requested, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorised to give the necessary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS, No. 23, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Caister.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Concession of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession of Scarborough.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following necessary Blank Forms, viz

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, do with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

And will be shortly,

The UPPER CANADA ALMANACS made generally useful; single or in any quantities.

WANTED to purchase, a quantity of BARLEY. Application to be made to the Printer.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Part of the Goods of the Subscriber have arrived by Capt. Kendrick, and the remainder is expected in a few days; he therefore will be able to supply his Customers from the Country as usual; and as he will have a large assortment, any one recommended by his friends will have the same Credit and the advantage for payments as his older Customers. In a few days, he will have a quantity of shoes & slippers of every kind, Books and Stationary, also all sorts of Tea, Liquors, Spices & some Fruit, &c. &c. Wishing to encourage the farmers to make Pot-ash, he has brought several Kettles, which he will sell upon Credit if required, with some goods to purchase the Ashes, and will take Pot or Pearl-ashes next season, in payment. Wheat Flour, Rye, Corn, Oats Barley, Pease & Pork will be received in payment for Debts, or in exchange for Goods, the Wheat will be received at John Eagarts Mills in Whitchurch, N. Millers in Markham, Lyon & Walkers in Vaughan and Timothy Rogers's in Pickering, the other Articles at his Store in York. He recommends to those that cure Pork for sale, to put more salt and better barrels. In a few days he will mention the Prices, which he will be enabled to give for the different Kinds of Produce. N.B. Cash will be given for wheat, flour, pot and pearl-ashes, he has also for sale, one House in King Street & two in George street, at a low price and a long credit, provided security for the payment is given by the purchaser. Also a Farm in the Township of Vaughan on Yonge street, on the same conditions, containing 265 acres. York 7th. October 1808.

Quetton St George

THE Subscribers, have just received from Montreal, a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale upon very liberal terms at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Totman.

KERR & CLARK.
Niagara. Sept. 26. 1808.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 25, and 26, in the 6th concession—1, 3, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
2, 5, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—360 acres in the township of Binbrook.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 1st concess
22 - - 7th do.
6 - - 8th do.
9 - - 10 do.—850 Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
20, 21 and 22 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 24 - - 9th do.—625 acres in the township of Gloucester.
23, 24 and South half of 25 - - 6th—360 in King.
17 - - 3d
24 - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are Eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.
York, 15th June, 1807.

COUNTRY papers are now left with Mr. John Campbell, who will safely deliver them to subscribers.

AGENTS at Niagara, John Mc Kay Esq. for our U. States Gazettes, and Jas. Crooks Esq. for the York Gazettes.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY.

GREY PAPER

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 25.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 857. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1808. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 20th day of this preſent month of October, to be commenced, held called and elected, and to every of you.—GREETING :—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifth day of September laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 20th day of this preſent month of October at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear ; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby conviking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the 24th day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary ; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

Wm Jarvis Secretary.

Lateſt Inteiligence.

LONDON, Auguſt 8.

Official accounts of Dupont's ſurrender.

The following is the official account from General Caſtanos and Tilly of Dupont's ſurrender :—

"*Moſt Serene Lord,*

"I gave the ſatisfaction to inform your Highneſs of the compleat victory which has been gained ſince the battle of Bayleu. General D. is a priſoner of war, with all his diviſions, arms, artillery, baggage, &c. ; the remainder who were not engaged in the action, although they did not ſhare this fate, are included in the capitulation and obliged to return to France by ſea, that not a Frenchman may remain in Andaluſia.—My Nephew, Colonel Don Pedro Auguſtin Giron, will communicate the details of the affair ; in the mean time I aſſure your Highneſs that the gallantry of the officers and ſoldiers, and their conſtancy under trials and privations, are worthy of the juſt eſtimation in which the army deſerves to be held by your Highneſs, and of the confidence I entertain of their patriotiſm and zeal for the public cauſe.

"I venture to requeſt of your Excellency the fulfilment, in my name, of the vow made by me to dedicate this action to the glorious San Fernando.

"May god preſerve you many years.

"XAVIER DE CASTANOS.

"Head-quarters at Andujar, 21ſt July.

"*To the moſt Serene Supreme Junta of Government.*"

Auguſt 9.

Private letters from Holland ſtate, that ſtrong ſymptoms of revolt againſt France have lately manifeſted themſelves in ſeveral diſtricts of Germany, and alſo in Poland At Dantzic, the people are ſaid to have ſuddenly riſen upon the French ſoldiery, and put numbers of them to death.—The final reſult of this inſurrection is not mentioned. Dantzic is known to be very ſtrongly garriſoned, and therefore the conſpiracy muſt be formidable, or the irritation extreme, that could prompt the inhabitants to inſurrection

Auguſt 13.

The inhabitants of Teneriffe, have received intelligence of the revolution in Spain, and declare for Ferdinand. The French Conſul and inhabitants were impriſoned.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 5th Auguſt.

"The brig Tiger, from Philadelphia, to Bordeaux, is condemned for having diſpatches on board, which ſhe was conveying in a clandeſtine manner from Turreau to Champagny at Paris.—The nature of the diſpatches have not tranſpired, but they are conſidered important, as relating preciſely the ſtate of the influence of the French party in America.

Seville, Auguſt 23.

Sir John Stuart, who is to be appointed commander in chief of the Sicilian troops, arrived at Meſſina on the 13th, and has been received with diſtinguiſhed honors.

Very late from Spain.—Letters from Boſton by this day's Mail, ſtate that a veſſel had arrived there in 23 days from Cadiz, confirming the intereſting intelligence publiſhed in our paper of laſt evening, of the ſurrender of Junot at Liſbon to Sir Arthur Welleſley, and of the Ruſſian fleet to Admiral Cotton ; alſo, that Auſtria had declared war againſt France. (N. Y. Spectator.)

LONDON, Auguſt 12.

Sir Francis Baring, who preſided at the late city dinner, has publiſhed an apology for the toaſt given by him ; and which was ſo univerſally diſapproved. It is certain that the expreſſion on the occaſion, aroſe from the miſtake of the toaſt. It was thought that it was given to Mr. Jefferſon alone.—Had it been underſtood that the United States were coupled with it, the company who hiſſed, would have drank it with pleaſure, from their high reſpect for the American nation.—But Mr. Jefferſon has ſhewn himſelf too much the ſlave of Bonaparte ; has been to partial too all his ambitious ſchemes ; and too inimical to England to receive any token of reſpect, from Engliſh patriots, aſſembled to honor the deputies of thoſe patriots who are ſhedding their blood freely, to emancipate their country from the fangs of the tyrant, whom Mr. Jefferſon delighted to honor.

ON CRUELTY.

I had lately a beautiful inſtance of the pure benevolence of the mind, occaſioned by the following circumſtance :—Two young men, in the wantonneſs of ſport, had faſtened an animal to a ſtake, and were expreſſing pleaſure at its anguiſh. a younge lady, happening to g by, pleaded ſo powerfully in its behalf, and uſed ſuch

GREY PAPER

pathetic diffuafives, that they at length yielded to the ftrength of her argument and confeffed their error.

Trifling as this circumftance may be thought by the volatile and gay, it will naturally lead the ferious and fober mind into fome reflections of common cruelty to the creatures of the earth. This has been a fubject thought worthy the attention of the nobleft writers, who haveexerted their unitedendeavours to regulate our pleafures, and to humanize the heart; but in defiance of the maxims of the wise, and in oppofition to the pleadings of conference, they ftill perfift in a cruel cuftom of torturing the defencelefs, and harming the gentle.

There is nothing argues fo much dallardy of fpirit as taking a diabolic satisfaction in the oppreffion of weaknefs: in directing our barbarity againft thofe beings who have not the power to redrefs themselves, and who, in dumb refignation, are compelled to bear all the malice and cruelty of Man. We are all willing to pronounce aloud the basenefs of the wretch who could bruife the old for the mere exercise of his ftrength, and we all kindle into rage, and glow with refentment, at the injury which we receive ourfelves: and yet, far from "doing to others what we would wifh they fhould do unto us," multitudes can behold the gafp, and hear the groan of expiration, without the difcompofure of a feature, or paffion. It furely were no philofophical romance to fuppofe, that every inhabitant of the woods and of the waters, every infect of the field and the air, has a circle of connections, to whom its welfare is naturally dear; and fet of relations, with whom it is engaged in the confidence of a reciprocated friendfhip.

That the brutes and birds are commonly focial, may be feen every hour by him who will caft an eye into the meadows, where thoufands in a tribe will affemble together for amufement, or for neceffity, for pleafure or for food; and the gunner, who wounds a fparrow, may perhaps occafion as much difcorder and confufion in the community of birds, as the fudden death of fome illuftrious Potentate in a Nation.

In a world where inftances of viciffitude, uncertainty, and mifery, mark every day in characters of anguifh, and with memorials of deftruction, every man has feen the parent, the husband, or the friend, bewailing thofe whom fome diftafter or other has hurried to the tomb; every foul is furcharged with forrow, and every heart enrobed in a general mourning: thefe we allow to be the tribute of our fenfibility to the memory of thofe whom we fhall fee no more. And why then may not the linnet's death throw a general gadnefs over the grove, and ftrike every leather'd bofom with diftrefs?

Be this, however, as it may: we are mortally certain that every creature can feel the ftrull of pleafure, and the pangs of pain; and we ought therefore, upon principles not only of fpeculative philofophy, but of common humanity, to avoid the infliction of every unneceffary diftrefs. There is fomething unpen le, and even ungrateful, in hatraffing or deftroying thofe creatures who look up to us in the hour of feverity for protection; and who, in the day of pleafure, expreis (in the filent el quence of nature) their fenfe of the favours they receive. And if we conflder the utility, or the entertainment, they afford us in refpect to the buiinefs or convenience, the pleafure, or the eafe of life, we fhall furely ceafe to abufe thofe beings who toil or fing to promote our enjoyments. The moft bloody characters are the Butcher, the Surgeon and the Sportsman. The Butcher indeed is the leaft blamable, as he kills from the neceffity of nature, and to preferve the life of his fellow creatures, and therefore is not properly an object either of ridicule or cenfure; but the Surgeon is often one who derives his ftill in diffection or amputation by fanguinary experiments on the bodies of living animals; and who can beft judge of the nature of difeafe and pain in man, by feeing how the brutes expire by poifon, or how the agony of the wound operates within them. Nor are philofophers leaft culpable in this point, who torture, fometimes with the moft barbarity, to no end or purpofe, and are inquifitively cruel, and curioufly inhuman. The Sportsman is ftill more pitilefs than either, fince he has no other plea for dealing deftruction through the field and foreft, but that he delights in the bavock which he makes. He is a being who rifes with the dawn, to profecute the diverfion of death; and, with unnatural fatisfaction, robs the vales of their mufic, and the groves of their ornaments.

With what an oppofite pleafure is the tender heart affected, and how different does the amiable man treat the creatures around: in his walk of contemplation, he expreffes fatisfaction at the mingled long of innocence and nature; in the feafon of froft he difpenfes his bounty towards thofe who can only beg by figns; and in the months of fummer, his garden is at once a nurfery and an aflylum from fuch as would incommode their labours or their loves.

We fhall, however, ceafe to wonder at the blows and brutles, the threats and injuries, which are exaggerated (without provocation) on the brutes, when we reflect on the collected and unnatural malevolence of mankind towards each other; it is not furprifing that he who has the heart to deftroy the calms of felicity, to harrafs a relation, or to betray a friend (to whom he is bound by every cement of confidence and honor), fhould either in the vacancy of idlenefs, or the pride of his power, torture fuch as can neither conquer or refift him. I have had frequent occafion to pronounce man the moft cruel of all creatures, and have obferved that though his motives of malignity are weaker, yet his propenfity to barbarity is ftronger than any other. The brutes, incited by a powerful and prevalent inftinct, cherifh from the deep felt fenfations of nature; they are bigotedly affectionate, and tenderly vigilant, in the arts of protecting and fupporting their refpective relations. Man on the contrary, often acts from the impulfe of ambitious paffions and ungenerous principles, from the ftimulations of intereft, or the whifpers of concealed refentment: he often infinuates, himfelf into notice by a meanneis which is a blufh to his manhood; and fometimes is inhuman to a child, becaufe a miftrefs has offended him. The cruelty of man to man is even greater than the cruelty of man to brute; and he who in the arrogance of his fuperiority, calls himfelf the Lord of Earth, (except the irradiations of divinity emitted from his eye and traceable in his form) has, of all other creatures, the fmalleft marks of the Deity to diftinguifh him.

Yet furely, if it is the greateft moral virtue to diffufe happinefs, it is the greateft vice to multiply mifery; and it is certainly the character of none but the Father of Iniquity, or thofe who obey him, to rejoice at the diftrefs which their inhumanity occafions. It is impoffible to tell how near our natures are allied to thofe of the animal world, or how we may be connected with them in the univerfal and dependant chain of cauſes: but of this plain and falutary truth no man is ignorant—that the fmalleft atom that fports in ether, or creeps on the Earth, and enjoys its privilege of inviſibility, is formed for fome peculiar or general end; that it has organs to diſtinguiſh, and faculties to ſeek; and that if we are not compelled by the laws of nature to deprive it of the right of being, we cannot conſiſtently with the laws of virtue or humanity) deſtroy either its life or enjoyments for the gratification of ſport.

DIONYSIUS.

FOR THE YORK GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

Of the various changes of diſpoſition in a human being, after the years of anarchy are got over; few changes poſſeſs ſuch ſhare merit, as a judicious change to modeſty of ſhip, and the rules of virtuous morality. Born to little knowledge, and condemned to leſs education, my moral ſyſtem was tainted during my firſt years of manhood, without a fettled preference for any religious leſs, or given method of offering adoration; I frequented the aſſemblies of Jews and Gentiles, as inclination or convenience offered, and felt no ſenſible attention nor particular impreſſion from what I ſaw or heard. The Synagogue forms an exception; it flatted to my conception as a ſpiritual Gaiuar, on which was thrummed an unintelligent confuſion dance of ſemblant worſhip. One ſalutary influence of witneſſing this Jewiſh ceremony, what ever it may be technically called; is ſtigued convulſively, both mind and body. Subſequently my Rumbling genius, humbled on a trifling hobby horſe, and I became involuntarily a confirmed and conſtant Methodiſt. A welcome convert, I received every degree of attentive enjoyment, which an unfettered poſſe of faithful brethern and ſiſters in joint tenancy, could grant or would beſtow. However newly invented the ſpecies of their holy paſtime, they have each its avenues to ennui, opened, and ſickle man is attacked with laſſitude, from witneſſing Methodiſtical inadvertencies without the power of patient refiſtance, or tolerable endurance. This was my peculiar miſhap, and induced me to take a laſting farewell of Methodiſm, and impelled me to labor in the graſeful vineyards. Some cauſes of the diſſolution of this religious copartnery, aroſe on my ſide, from an intimate experience of their numerous practices, unfavored by ſincerity and oppoſed to decent formality. The Camp Meetings of my quondam favorites, have many diſtinct though corporate features, which ſeverally are repugnant to common ſenſe, and eſtranged from every ſymptom of religion. Theſe characteriſtic abſurdities recibly remind me of the Bonmith Carnival, and I fear that in ſtead of the ſpiritual leaf, they degenerate into immoderate carnal vices. Whether the ſpiritual lent is predominant or not is uncertain, but we believe it hulked out of their religious and Camp Meeting logbooks. From the numbers of thoſe which occur, the appellation of jubilee is appropriately fet aſide. I think a county yearjubilee, more approximate, and that their commencement ſhould chime in with St. Patricks day, the ordinary celebration of whoſe ſanctity would ably aſſiſt, and perfectly qualify his memorialiſts and Methodiſtical religioniſts to perform without heſitation and with memorable eclat, their incumbent and ſubdivided parts, in this blended carnagoole. I have known a Turkey craw ſtuffed, and a Chicken infatuated with ſmutty wheat, to celebrate the welcome viſit of a preacher one of the teſtators of condemnation, and ſecutator of the vi et armis, and ſplendor of Leciter. I have ſeen an unſophiſticated Apoſtle of theirs, (the only Hiberniun lecturer I ever ſaw) in the act of lonorous and brogonniering religious advice, as an overflowing worſhipper and active diſciple of Bacchus, enter primarily his attentive audience. This redundant auditor, not unnoticed by his unreverence, was ſpoketully glanced at in the Sermon—in ſuffing, not ſtecring to a text, he egregiouſly ſuvvented a ſtraight line of March. When ſeated a ſhort time, the ſame ſpecific powers of his opiate, operated irreſiſtably, and ſoſing his poiſe and center of abſtract gravity, his reſinoned ſcience involuntarily coalated with the houſe floor in audible craſh, a ſanguinary confuſion was the ornamental conſequence of this proſtrate abaſement; however, not inſenſible of this tangible connection of his forehead and the floor, to uſe an additional nautical phraſe, he beat out of harbor, and anchored in the firſt vacant ſoundings of the main ſtreet, which preſented to ſhelter. The Reverend ſangtado, "trembling alive" to propriety, commended his ſituation in leſſure; (like the Iriſh renegado boy, praying for himſelf in Baltimore,) to the mercy of the Supreme and Sabbian favor, inſenſible of whoſe hands he might fall into. Under ſuch a leſturer's laſh, inebriation was treated as a prodigy; and (diſloyal to virtue as it was) it was lambaſted with magnificent rhetoric, and bouncing profanity, to an opinion to humble at mine, his phrenetic abuſe, appeared a ſpecies of rotundity without circumference or center; paſſion ſoured the beginning and panting the finis. Out winded in this great effort, he curtailed the battle by groaning ſilence, and got gently intoxicated in the evening. The generality of Methodiſt Miniſters I have heard attempt to preach, have done wonders in their way; their ire againſt common ſin is diſſeminated with the ſame pleaſing welcome, with which a Pole-Cat ejects her angry and redundant odour, and with rhetoric more potent and impreſſive, than figures through the loud ſpeech of a recruiting ſergeant. Theſe gentle preachers, are generally the conſcripts of idleneſs, their indolence begets a preſidence of lazineſs, or an impetuoſity of gadding. The laſt may appear improbable, but it is a judicious truth, that the rigid Methodiſt, and the rigid Democrat, preſent the ſame lines of countenance, leanneſs and general appearance, to eſtabliſh this incontrovertibly trace the exact likeneſs in the two deſcriptions. The divine religion, implanted in our hearts, by one bleſſed Saviour, abounds in meekneſs, and a generally ſilent Faith. It produces not that pitiable furor, which deſignates the apparent worſhip of Methodiſts; I have ſeen the candle light ſmothered for perhaps nam'd is purpoſes in large aſſemblies; I have ſeen the body of convert, kneaded and ſummeled, as a Baker does his dough, I have ſeen them fall down in apparent convulſions, with little attention to decorum or decency: I have heard them bawl aloud that they held Jeſus by the great toe, and were aſcending with him. That they were burning in everlaſting fire and demanding more of that ingredient from the Creator. I have heard one Preacher (to a large congregation) ſelecting them to fling ſtones at each other, like King David and Goliah, at the Brook Kidron; Sally or Lydia, Jonathan or Benjamin, no matter which, were his memorable words. From the innumerable inſtances in which I have heard their profane deluſions and madneſs uttered, I ſhed their ſociety, as I would the ſemen of peſtilence, and I deplore their apparent infatuation, to have ſeen intimately their *Pen* or *Hurdle* erected a the foot of the Camp Preachers leſturing altar, and ſee the ſanctuary and corpu copiae of **** and wineſs the baneful proofs of back ſliding and luminous imbecility.

Mr. Printer,

I pronounce the country favored whoſe juſticiaries, are not polluted by unwelcome fraternity with an U. I. Narcolean-Janiſary, a ſoſter-brother of Democracy's, a Diſciple of Epheſian Diana's, an Abettor and God-father of Poverty, a commiſary-miniſtrel of Diſaffections, an inflated Igotus Fatuus of conſequence, a legal Semi-Fungus of groſſeneſs, an Alp a Omega of virtuous hatred, a ſcorious Scroyle of Loyalty, a Sangrado of legiſlative ſcience. I have ſeen the ſmitten Deer and ſmitten Dolphin ſpeeding to diſſolution, with vivid and luminous haſte, and a trail of e——s I have ſeen "a mortal great Judge," ſpeeding to the pit of phyſicial contempt, with a quadruplicate trail of catechumens, whoſe deeply planted and profound praiſeworthy progreſs, is noted in the log-book of memory, viz. William the Good, inebriated by robbing, the twin-brother of villainy, and I fear a cuſtos rotulorum in the grizzly realm of Lucifer. Do. Charlemagne the corpuscle, elected high admiral of Noah's Ark, Corregidor of the Turtle Doves, and grand Hambro' line knight, of the bed poſt. Do. Johannes Mill, rough rider, and ſupernumerary appendage, to a fraternal ſtate, grand patron of the Canadian thiſtle. Do. the homogenious Joſephus Bland, heir at law to immortal Emmett, adminiſtrator and colonial agent to his political ſponſors, tranſatlic journaliſt of Freemen, Swift's text ſtrick-louſes, and guardian general of our borders, pecuniary cardinal beagle to bottle conjurers, revallie drummer to legum doctor's creditors, primitive predicapt premonitory puling pug-probationer and proboſcis to his cadevant political Prolocutor.

YORK, 5 NOVEMBER, 1808

His Excellency the Lieut Governor, and Major Hallon, arrived here on Tueſday the firſt inſt from Niagara, in the Toronto Yacht

I have reaſon to believe the war commenced between the Auſtrians & French. Accounts ſtate, loſs of the latter at 12,000 men, in the firſt engagement. Favored with an extract, from a very late New-York letter, I am now convinced, that the French General in Spain and Portugal, who were not killed in action, are all captured with their armies, by the Patriots.

The Embargo ſo ruinous to the U. S. is petitioned againſt by their ſubjects, the laſt of theſe petitions, that I have ſeen, are expreſſed in ſuch energetic terms, as fully depict their ſtrong diſguſt to this ſtrange meaſure. From an averſion to fan the flame of [illegible] I decline publiſhing particle of property on which my claims of infancy and manhood are immoveable, and which by a ſpecies of formal robbery is withheld, has added to my invincible diſguſt, and a forceful preſentiment with redoubling ſtrength, beams no diſtant day of retribution.

I ſee (without a peculiar force of ſtrength) the brooding convulſions, hovering over their conſtitutional change. A judge of colours, of mediate capacity, can facilely judge of coulored civil conſtitutions. To judge of the parallel nature of things, which affect a nervous perſon, and the leniſtive conſtitution of tottering government, no ſtrength of predictive reaſon is required. I ſee awaiting one a iconic change, more peſtilently combined in the body politic, than the conjunct diſeaſes of paſſy, paralytic convulſions, and St. Vitus's dance in one human body. With little and careleſs knowledge of their geographical extent, and ſtill leſs of their legiſlative ſubdiviſions, the ſperdy alteration in all its parts and features, is fully familiariſed to my humble though unerring judgement. Perſonal and originating cauſes, ge erally order the trivial rules of all perſonal conduct; but unreſiſtable and impulſive reaſon dopets to ſome men, the overwhelming events which involve the general fates of countries and Nations. I thinkd be unhappy, if to a virtuous people, a virtuous government might not adhere. Our own, the laboun of patriots and ages cemented with luſtre & high perfection of human reaſon, ſupported on the adamantine baſis of affection and grateful attachment, engroſſing the moſt refined rational enjoyments of generous man blended with the firſt facted injunctions of nature, and indelibly engraved on every ſpark of virtue. It ſtands favored and I hope beloved by Providence, a burniſhed Beacon which the world admires, and from which the great examples of all that is good or glorious emanates.

The Editor intends publiſhing the Memoirs of the late Parſhal Terry Elq. drawn up by himſelf; and entertains the pleaſing hope, that they will be liberally ſubicribed to, as his widow will be ſole proprietreſs.

The non-arrival of the Toronto, at this port, prevents me from giving any further intereſting intelligence from Europe. I can ſay, that the 49th Regiment in Lower Canada are embarked for the Weſt Indies—alſo, the death of Captain Howard, late Member of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province.

GREY PAPER

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 20th inst. a Gelding, about nine years old. The owner by paying reasonable expences and proving properly, may have him again, upon application to

ETHAN DAGGETT.

York, 21st Oct. 1808.

THE subscriber, wants from two to three thousand bushels of BARLEY and a few hundred bushels of good RED WHEAT; it is to be supposed the grain will be wholesome and well dressed, for which he will pay Cash. Also some Indian Corn in ears.

NOTICE.

THOSE Farmers who had Peas lent them to sow, will please to return them agreeable to agreement, or pay their value in the course of one month, as the property did not belong to me, having only acted as agent for a friend.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

York, 20th Octr. 1808.

HOME DISTRICT, } WHEREAS frequent
YORK TO WIT. } fires have happened in the Town of York, owing to the Pipes of Stoves passing through the Roofs and sides of houses, without being duly guarded.

It is ordered by the Magistrates of the said District in General Quarter Sessions assembled that the Pipes of Stoves in the said Town, be made to pass into a chimney or a flue erected for that purpose, and not through the roofs or sides as before mentioned.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

York, 21st Oct. 18 8.

CEDAR PICKETS WANTED,

To enclose the Goal of the Home District. Any person or persons, willing to furnish them, are requested to give in their proposals to Alexander Wood of the Town of York, Esquire, who is authorised to contract for the same.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home District

York, 21st Oct. 18 8.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Part of the Goods of the subscriber have arrived by Capt. Kenurick, and the remainder is expected in a few days, he therefore will be able to supply his Customers from the Country as usual; and as he will have a large allortment, any one recommended by his friends will have the same Credit and the advantage for payments as his older Customers. In a few days, he will have a quantity of shoes & slippers of every kind, Boots and Stationary, also all sorts of Tea, Liquors, Spices & some Fruit, &c. &c. &c. Willing to encourage the farmers to make Pot-ash, he has brought new

TAKE NOTICE.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, about the first instant, A BAY HORSE seven years old, pin shot in one of his hips; said Horse is a natural trotter, and about 14 hands high. The subscriber will give TEN DOLLARS for the Horse and TWENTY DOLLARS for the Horse and thief and all necessary charges, if said Horse be Stolen.

ALFRED BARRETT.

York, 21st Oct. 18 8.

WANTED,

A Strong Young Horse,

Fit for Saddle or Harness, engaged perfectly sound, and free from vice or blemish; as also a Cariole and Harness.—Application to be made to the Printers hereof.—York, 14th Oct. 1808.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do
North half of 24 in the - 9th do.—360
acres in the township of Binbam.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 10 concer
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—830
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—640
acres in the township of Glanford.
18, 21 and South half of 22 - 2d—500 in
King.
17 - - - 3d
14 - - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE,

The following Lots of Land on very reasonable terms. Purchasers are requested, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorised to give the necessary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No.—13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Caister.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Concession of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession of Scarborough.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following necessary Blank Forms, viz:

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, do with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. WARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

And will be shortly,

The UPPER CANADA ALMANACS, de generally useful; single or in any quantities.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
INTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY.

WE to inform the public, that he will have another Run of Stones and merchant Boult in operation about the first of December next, in his Mill on the Humber; and proposes manufactoring Flour on the following terms, (that is to say,) for every four and a half bushels of good clean merchantable Wheat and Barrel, he will deliver in the Town of York, a Barrel of fine Flour; and for every five bushels of like wheat and barrel, he will deliver in the Town of York, a barrel of warranted superfine flour; the wheat must be run through the screen before received. He will fetch wheat from Town in time of sleighing or when the communication is open by water, at the rate of three pence per bushel; if he finds barrels, they will be charged two shillings Halifax for each barrel. He will deliver Boards on the spot when wanted, in the Town, at the rate of six shillings per 100 feet, and one shilling a quarter, above or below an inch. Orders left with Mr. John Campbell, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, 2d Novr. 1808.

WHEREAS some malicious and evilly disposed persons have fabricated and pernicioufly and infidiously propagated a mischievous report for a baneful purpose, against Mr. Daniel Tiers, accusing him of having acquired the poffession of his dwelling-house and Lot of Land in this Town, together with six hundred acres of Land in the Township of King; through the medium of fraud and finister dealings with me: I therefore feel it incumbent on me to declare that publicly, the same to be false and of malicious intent, he having fully and honorably discharged the considerations of Sale.

EDWARD WRIGHT.

York, Nov. 4 1808.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of administration of the Estate of the late Ebenezer Tolman, deceased! requests all those persons who have any just demands against said Estate, to render them lawfully attested; and all those who may be indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay or further trouble, to

THOS. HAMILTON,
Administrator.

York, 4th Nov. 1808.

WANTED to purchase, a quantity of BARLEY: Application to be made to the Printer.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 26.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 858 | SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1808. | FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 29th day of this present month of October to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you —GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifth day of September last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 29th day of this present month of October at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the 24th day of November next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS Secretary.

New York, October 15.

VERY LATE LONDON NEWS.

Last evening arrived in this port, the British Packet, Lord Chesterfield, Gibbon, in the remarkable short passage of 31 days from Falmouth, via Halifax, in 7 days from the latter port. Passenger, Mr. Dove Bethune, merchant of this city.

Mr. Bethune left London on the 7th of September, and is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinkney to our minister at the Court of St. James, to the secretary of state.

We learn verbally by the Packet, that our affairs with Great Britain, were likely to be amicably settled, and in a short time; and that a French Senatus Consultum had petitioned the Emperor Bonaparte to withdraw his troops from Spain, and leave the kingdom to the Patriots.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A mail from Gottenburgh arrived this morning. The only article it has brought is the following; but, the report of an action between the British and Russian fleets is, we understand unfounded.

"*Gottenburgh, August* 19.

"General Armfeldt did not resign the command of the western army to General Cedershiom, as was first reported.

"Private letters of to day's post from Stockholm report, that the Russian fleet which appeared off Gildenholm on the 6th August, was met on the 12th by an English fleet and totally put to the rout. This appears rather incredible, as we cannot conceive that a sufficient number of English ships for the purpose could have been so high up in the Baltic at that time."

The Brest fleet is said to have put to sea again. The postscript to a letter from an officer of the Minerva frigate, lays briefly—"the French fleet are again out." So great is the distress of the islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique for provisions, that every effort will be made to relieve them. This, of course, will produce on our part the most active measure to prevent them. It is true that the Toulon squadron put to sea with troops on board, it may be that the West Indies, and not the Baltic islands, was their destination, but it is probable that Martinique and Guadaloupe will fall before any succours can reach them from Europe.

The expedition against Bilboa, is said not to have been undertaken with the view of keeping possession, but of plundering it. After the houses and inhabitants had been pillaged of their most valuable property, the French banditti are reported to have evacuated the town and retired to Vittoria.

Our commerce with Spain is already become very considerable. One house in London has received an order from that country for castle woollens, sufficient to clothe twenty thousand troops. Trade is looking up to the West Riding; and the intercourse between this country and Spain is already of great advantage.

Very considerable supplies of arms and ammunition have been sent from the ports in the northwest of Spain, to the Biscayans.

September 2.

Complete defeat of General Junot, and proposals for the surrender of his army.

The glorious intelligence we have to announce will delight every heart, though we are perswaded that every one of our readers was prepared to expect it. The British armies have been eminently victorious over the French in Portugal in two battles and long before this time (in the words of General Castenos after the surrender of Dupont, we have no doubt, "that not a Frenchman remains in arms throughout the kingdom of Portugal."

The Park and Tower guns were fired this morning at eight o'clock, in honor of these great victories.

The glorious intelligence was brought about 8 o'clock last night to Lord Castlereagh's office by captain Campbell. It was soon after communicated by his Lordship to the Lord Mayor.

COPY.

DOWNING STREET, Sept. 1, 1808.

"*My Lord*—I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that Captain Campbell arrived this evening with dispatches from Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated Vimiera, the 22d ult. giving an account of two victories obtained over the French army in Portugal—the first on the 17th at Rolleca, over the advanced corps of the French, consisting of 6000 men, commanded by Generals Laborde and Brenick, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 1500 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners: the second over the whole of the French army in Portugal, consisting of 14,000 men, commanded by General Junot, wherein the French were completely defeated, with the loss of 13 pieces of cannon, 23 tumbrills of ammunition, and about 3500 men, in killed wounded and prisoners.

"In consequence of this action, general Kellerman arrived with a flag of truce at head-quarters on the 22d. to treat for terms.

"Lieutenant General Burrard landed, and arrived in the field of Action after the battle had commenced on the 21st ult.; but he generously declined taking the command from Sir Arthur Wellesley. On the 22d. Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Dalrymple landed, and took the command.

"I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

"To the right hon. the Lord Mayor, &c.

Private letters are said to have been received in town this morning, stating that the ports of Holland are open for the exportation of all goods, except leather, butter and salt.

September 3.

Accounts have been received which state, that in consequence of some movements which had been observed among the French troops our commander in the Baltic had found it necessary to remove all the Spanish troops from Langeland, which had been effectually done, and they were conveyed to G. enhagh (9000 men, and 200 women) where

the transports for bringing them to England are arrived by this time.

Orders had been received at Deal for the immediate imbarkation of the brigade of guards there. The brigade at Chatham is also to embark—other regiments will join them, and this fresh imbarkation will consist of about 10,000 men.

The embarkation at Cork, has been suspended.

Saturday morning the Thunderer, of 74 guns, captain Talbot, was released from quarantine at Portsmouth. She sailed from Palermo on the 27th of July. On her passage to Gibraltar, she spoke a British boat, which told her that four of her ships of the line were at anchor to the eastward of Barcelona, and that they had destroyed a convoy going with troops from Toulon to Barcelona. The Thunderer took from Palermo to Gibraltar, prince Leopold second son of the king of Naples. He is sent by his father to claim the regency of Spain as next heir to the crown of Spain.

A letter from Cadiz, contains the following summary of the plunder taken by the Spanish armies from Dupont:—

17,000 suits of military clothing; 37,000 muskets, packed up; 120 pieces of cannon; 30 mortars; 186 coaches; 2000 excellent horses; 100 ammunition carts; 6,000,000 of hard dollars and the military chest; all the plate stolen at Cordova, and the other places through which the French army marched, had been melted into bars.

The following are the goods permitted to be exported from Holland: Butter, Cheese, Geneva, Earthenware, rushes, flower, roots tiles and pans, hoops, dried hides, cambricks leather, plants, paper, pipes, sash, faturni, ground bark, bricks, starch, tobacco, farrar, flax, fruits, clover, garden and flower seeds, and madders.

September 7.

The Musquito sloop arrived at Yarmouth yesterday, with the intelligence of the Russian fleet of 12 sail of the line being off Stockholm—Sir James Saumarez was on the 23d ult. at Carlscrona, and our squadron, which had on the 19th received information of the Russians being at sea, were making every effort to give them the meeting.

Another of these revolutions which are so frequent in Turkish history, has taken place at Constantinople, and the Sultan Selim, who "waded through slaughter to the throne," has been deposed and murdered, his Nephew has been elevated to the dangerous dignity, to possess it a less time than his predecessor, and to meet probably with the same fate. Forty thousand of the inhabitants of Constantinople are said to be in arms.

Dantzic August, 2.

His Excellency General Rapp, the governor of this city, has died here, after a long illness.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing Street Sept. 2, 1808.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated Head quarters at Caldas, the 16th of August, 1808.

I marched from Lyria on the 18th, and arrived at Abobaca on the 19th, which place the enemy had abandoned in the preceding night; and I arrived here yesterday. The enemy about 4000 in number, were posted about ten miles from hence, at Borica; and they occupied Brilos, about three miles from hence, with their advanced posts. As the possession of this last village was important to our future operations, I determined to occupy it; and as soon as the British infantry arrived upon the ground, I directed that it might be occupied by a detachment, consisting of four companies of riflemen of the 60th and 95th regiments. The enemy consisting of a small piquet of infantry and a few cavalry, made a trifling resistance and retired; but they were followed by a detachment of our riflemen to the distance of three miles from Brilos. The riflemen were then attacked by a superior body of the enemy, who attempted to cut them off from the main body of the detachment to which they belonged, which had now advanced to their support; larger bodies of the enemy now appeared on both the flanks of the detachment, and it was with difficulty that Major General Spencer, who had gone out to Ebidos when he had heard that the riflemen had advanced in pursuit of the enemy, was enabled to effect their retreat to that village. They have since remained in possession of it, and the enemy have retired entirely from the neighborhood. In this little affair of the advanced posts, which was occasioned solely by the eagerness of the troops in pursuit of the enemy, I am concerned to add, that Lieut. Panbury, of the second battalion of the 95th regiment was killed, and the hon. Capt. Pakenham wounded, but slightly; but we have lost 1 rank & file killed, 5 wounded and 21 missing.

Head-Quarters, at Vita Verde, August 17

My Lord—The French General Laborde having continued in his possession at Roleia since my arrival at Caldas on the 14th inst. I determined to attack him in it this morning. Roleia is situated on an eminence having a plain in its front at the end of a valley, which commences at Caldas, and is closed to the southward by the mountains, which join the hills, forming the valley, and about eight miles from Roleia is the town and old Moorish fortress of Ebidos, from whence the enemy's piquet had been driven on the 15th, and from that time he had posts on the hills on the sides of the valley, as well as in the plain in front of the army, which was posted on the height in front of Roleia, its right resting upon the hills, its left upon the eminence on which was a windmill, and the whole covering four or five passes into the mountains in his rear.

I have reason to believe that his force consists of at least 6000 men, of which about 300 were cavalry, with five pieces of cannon; and there was some reason to believe that General Loison, who was at Rio Major yesterday, would join General Laborde by his right in the course of the night. The plan of attack was formed into three columns; the right, consisting of 1200 Portuguese infantry, destined to turn the enemy's left and penetrate into the mountains in his rear; the left consisting of Major Gen. Fergufon's and Brig. Gen. Bowes's brigades of infantry, three companies of riflemen, and 20 British and 20 Portuguese cavalry, was destined, under the command of Major Gen. Fergufon, to afcend the hills at Ebidos, to turn all the enemy's posts on the left of the valley, as well as the right of his post at Roleia; this corps was also destined to watch the motions of gen. Loifon, on the enemy's right, who I had heard had moved from Rio Major towards Alcoentre last night.—The centre columu, consisting of Major Gen. Hill's, Brig. Genl. Nightingale's, Brig. Gen. Crawford's, and Brig. Gen. Fane's brigades, (with the exception of the riflemen detached with Maj. gen. Ferguson,) and 400 Portuguese light infantry, the British and Portuguese cavalry, a brigade of nine pounders, and a brigade of six pounders, were destined to attack Gen. Laborde's position in front.

The columns being formed, the troops moved from Ebidos about seven o'clock in the morning. Brig. Gen. Fane's riflemen were immediately detached into the hills on the left of the valley, to keep up the communication between the centre and left columns, and to protect the march of the former along the valley; and the enemy's posts were successively driven in. Major Gen. Hill's brigade formed in three columns of battalions, moved on the right of the valley, supported by the cavalry, in order to attack the enemy's left; and Brig. Gens. Nightingale and Crawford moved with the artillery along the high road, until at length the former formed in the plain immediately in the enemy's front supported by the light infantry companies, and the 45th regiment of Brig. Gen. Crawford's brigade, while the two other regiments of this brigade (the 5th and 91st,) and one of the nine pounder brigade were kept as a reserve in the rear. Maj. Gen. Hill and Brig. Gen. Nightingale advanced upon the enemy's position, and at the same moment, Brig. Gen. Fane's riflemen were in the hills on his right, the Portuguese infantry in a village upon his left, and Major Gen. Fergufon's column was defcending from the height in the plains.—From this situation the enemy retired by the paffes in the mountains with the utmoft regularity and the greateft celerity; and notwithftanding the rapid advance of the Britith infantry, the want of a fufficient body of cavalry was the caufe of his fuffering but little lofs in the plain.

It was then neceffary to make a difpofition to attack the formidable pofition which he had taken up. Brig. Gen. Fane's were already in the mountains on his right, and no time was loft in attacking the different paffes, as well to fupport the riflemen, as to defeat the enemy completely. The Portuguefe infantry were ordered to move up a pafs on the right of the whole; the light companies of Major Gen. Hill's brigade, and the 18th regiment moved up a pafs next on the right, and the 95th regiment fupported by the 9th, under Brig. Gen. Nightingale, a third pafs; and the 45th and 82d regiments, paffed on the left. Thefe paffes were very difficult of accefs, and fome of them were well defended by the enemy, particularly that which was attacked with the greateft impetuofity, and reached the enemy, before thofe whofe attacks were to be made on their flanks: the defence of the enemy was defperate, and it was in this attack principally that we fuftained the lofs which we have to lament; particularly of that gallant officer the hon. Lieut. Col. Lake who diftinguifhed himfelf on this occafion.—The enemy was however, driven from all the pofitions he had taken in the paffes of the mountains, and our troops were advanced in the plains on their tops. For a confiderable length of time, the 29th and 9th regiments alone were advanced to this point, with Brig. Gen. Fane's riflemen at a diftance on the left, and they were afterwards fupported by the 5th regiment, and by the light companies of Maj. Gen. Hill's brigade, which had come up on their right; and by the other troops ordered to afcend the mountains, who came up by degrees. The enemy here made three moft gallant attacks upon the 29th and 9th regiments, fupported as I have above ftated, with a view to cover the retreat of his defeated army; in all of which he was, however repulfed; but he fucceeded in effecting his retreat in good order, owing principally to my want of cavalry, and fecondly, to the difficulty of bringing up the paffes of the mountains with celerity a fufficient number of troops, and of cannon, to fupport thofe which had firft afcended. The lofs of the enemy has however, been very great; and he left three pieces of cannon in our hands.

I cannot fufficiently applaud the conduct of the troops throughout the action. The enemy's pofitions were formidable, and he took them up with his ufual ability and celerity, and defended them moft gallantly. But I muft obferve, that although we had fuch a fuperiority of numbers employed in the operations of this day, the troops actually engaged, in the beat of the action were, from unfavorable circumftances, only the 5th, 9th, 28th, the riflemen of the 94th and 60th and the flank companies of maj. Gen. Hill's brigade, being a number by no means equal to that of the enemy; their conduct therefore deferves the higheft commendation.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Total officers, non commiffioned officers, rank and file, and horfes killed, wounded and miffing, 482.

Vimiera, Aug. 22.

Sir—I have the honor to report to you, that the enemy attacked us in our pofition at Vimiera, this morning. The village of Vimiera ftands in a valley, through which runs the river Macieira; at the back and to the weftward and northward of this village, is a mountain, the weftern point of which touches the fea, and the eaftern is feparated by a deep avenue from the heights, over which paffes the road which leads from Lourinha and the northward, to Vimiera. The greater part of their infantry, the 1ft, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th brigades were poffed on this mountain, with eight pieces of artillery; Maj. Gen. Hill's brigade being on the right, Maj. Gen. Fergufon's on the left, having one battalion on the heights, feparated from the mountain. On the eaftern and fouthern fide of the town is a hill which is entirely commanded, particularly on its right, by the mountain to the weftward of the town, and commanding all the ground in the neighborhood to the fouthward and eaftward, on which brigade Gen. Fane was poffed with his riflemen and the 50th regiment, and Brig. Gen. Anftruther with his brigade, with half a brigade of fix pounders, and half a brigade of nine pounders, which had been ordered to the pofition in the courfe of laft night. The ground over which paffed the road from Lourinha commanded the left of this height and it had not been occupied, excepting a piquet, as the camp had been taken up only for one night; and there was no water in the neighborhood of this height. The cavalry and the referve of artillery were in the valley, between the hills on which the infantry ftood; both flanking and fupporting Brig. Gen. Fane's advanced guard.

The enemy firft appeared at eight o'clock in the morning, in large bodies of cavalry on our left upon the heights on the road to Lourinha; and it was foon obvious that the attack would be made upon our advanced guard, and the left of our pofition; and maj. gen. Fergufon's brigade was immediately moved across the ravine to the heights on the road to Lourinha, with three pieces of cannon; he was followed fucceffively by brig. gen. Nightingale, with his brigade and three pieces of cannon; brig. gen. Ackland with his brigade, and brig. gen. Bowes with his brigade. Thefe troops were formed (major gen. Fergufon's brigade in the firft line; brig. gen. Bowe's and Ackland's in the fecond; and brig. gen. Nightingale's in the fecond; and brig. gen. Bowe's and Ackland's in columns in the rear) on thefe heights, with their right upon the valley which leads into Vimiera; and their left upon the other ravine, which feparates thefe heights from the range which terminates at the landing place at Maceira. On thefe laft mentioned heights, the Portuguefe troops which had been in the bottom near Vimiera, were poffed in the firft inftance, and they were fupported by brig. gen. Crawford's brigade.

The troops of the advanced guard on the height of the fouthward and eaftward of the town were deemed fufficient for its defence, and maj. gen. Hill was moved to the centre of the mountain on which the great body of the infantry had been poffed, as a fupport to thefe troops and as a referve to the whole army. In addition to this fupport, thefe troops had that of the cavalry in the rear of their right. The enemy's attack began in feven columns upon the whole of the troops on this height; on the left they advanced, notwithftanding the fire of the riflemen, clofe to the 50th regiment, and were checked and driven back only by the bayonets of that corps. The 2d battalion, and 43d regiment were likewife clofely engaged with them in the road which leads to Vimiera; a part of that corps having been ordered into the church yard to prevent them from penetrating into the town. On the right of the pofition they were repulfed by the bayonets of the 29th regiment, which corps fucceffively fupported by the 2d battalion of the 43d regiment, which by an advance in column, took the enemy in flank. Befides this oppofition given to the attack of the enemy on our advanced guard by their own exertions, they were attacked in flank by brig. general Ackland's brigade in its advance to its pofition on the heights on the left, and a cannonade was kept up on the flank of the enemy's columns by the artillery on thefe heights.

At length, after a moft defperate conteft, the enemy was driven back in confufion from this attack, with the lofs of feven pieces of cannon, many prifoners, and a great number of officers and foldiers killed and wounded. He was purfued by the detachment of the 20th light Dragoons, but the enemy's cavalry was fo much fuperior in numbers, that this detachment has fuffered much, and Lieu. Col. Taylor was unfortunately killed. Nearly at the fame time the enemy's attack commenced upon the heights on the road to Lourinha. This attack, was fupported by a large, body of cavalry, and was made with the ufual impetuofity of French troops.—It was received with fteadinefs by Major General Fergufon's brigade conffiting of the 86th, 40th, and 71ft regiments; and thefe corps charged as foon as the enemy approached them, who gave way, and they continued to advance upon him, fupported by the 20th, one of the corps of brig. gen. Nightingale's brigade, which as the ground extended, afterwards formed a part of the firft line; by the 29th regiment, and by brig. gen. Bowes and Ackland's brigades, while brig. general Crawford's brigade, and the Portuguefe troops in two lines, advanced along the height on the left. In the advance of maj. gen. Fergufon's brigade, 6 pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, with many prifoners and vaft numbers were killed and wounded.

The enemy afterwards made an attempt to recover part of his artillery by attacking the 71ft and 82d regiments, which were halted in a valley, in which it had been taken. Thefe two regiments retired from the low grounds in the valley to the heights, where they halted, faced about, fired, and advanced upon the enemy, who had by that time arrived in the low ground, and they thus obliged him again to retire with great lofs. In this action, in which the whole of the French force in Portugal, employed under the command of the Duke D'Abrantes in perfon, in which the enemy were certainly fuperior in cavalry and artillery, and in which not more than half of the Britifh army were actually engaged, he fuftained a fignal defeat and has loft 18 pieces of cannon, 23 ammunition waggons, with powder, fhells, ftores of all defcriptions, and 20,000 rounds of mufket ammunition. One general officer (Beniere) has been wounded and taken prifoner, and a great many officers and foldiers have been killed, wounded, and taken.

A. WELLESLEY.

N. B. Since writing the above I have been informed that a French Gen. Officer, fuppofed to be Gen. Thebault the chief of the Staff has been found dead upon the field.

A. W.

London, Sept. 6.

We have seen a letter received lately, which ftates that the Senate of Paris, pensioned Bonaparte to withdraw his armies from Spain and Portugal. As the men of thefe Countries have not fenfe enough to attend to his Imperial Majefty's benevolent counfels, and to accept with gratitude the amiable Sovereign which he recommends to them. They recommend to his Majefty to leave thefe froward people to themfelves.

On Sunday night his Excellency General Hue Dobro Gov. of Monte Vicdo, with his lady and suite arrived at the Clarendon Hotel in Bond-Street. The object of his journey to England was without doubt, moft important, but we think that the grand revolution in Spain, will pave the way for the amelioration of S. America, in a manner the moft confonant to the wifhes of all good men.

September 7.

Three French Camps have been ordered to be formed in Bavaria and Saxony, and have been commanded to hold themfelves in readinefs. The preparations of Auftria correfpond with the importance of the occafion; and the Arch-duke Ch. is to have the command in Chief with an limited power——The A.Duke John, & the other Princes, are to have separate commands. Auftria feems determined to bring into this conteft all her refources; and the French may be doomed to find in Germany, not another Ulm, and Aufterlitz and Jena, but another Baylen, Valencia, and Saragofla.

Orders have been iffued for the formation of a grand Depot of Artillery and ammunition at Weedon, in Northamptonfhire, as being the moft centrical part of the Kingdom. A large portion of the artillery will be drawn from the Southern Diftrict; and it is underftood that the depot, when formed, will be second only in point of magnitude, to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. It is a grand Building.

The meditated attack of Gen. Stuart upon the Neapolitan territory, is corroborated by letters from Palermo, which ftate that the French had evacuated both Calabrias; that Gen. Sir Jas Stuart had embarked for Italy, with 20,000 troops, and it was supposed the Neapolitans would rise en maffe to benefit by our aid.

A reinforcement of 3 fhips of the line has been sent to our fleet in the Baltic; the infatuated ruffians may lament the hour we act decifively againft them.

Capt. Gibbon informs, that juft before he left England, accounts were received that the celebrated Engliih frigate Sea-Horse, had engaged three Turkifh frigates in the Mediterranean, funk one and captured one the other escaped during the engagement. That taken, of 50 guns. The engagement was unparralled for defparation, the enemy's lofs was 830 killed and 200 wounded, her complement 704. We had 6 killed and 8 wounded; their guns were all brafs: The Sea-horfe carried 26 guns. The long catalogue of our glorious Naval atchievements prefents no inftance furpaffing this in brilliance.

Our friends and allies, the exemplary Swedes, are eminently fucceffful in all their rencounters with the Ruffians——and exert a noble ardour on every occafion.

GREY PAPER

Public Notice.

THE Subfcriber is ready to receive fealed tenders, and will enter into engagements with fuch perfon or perfons who may be willing to contract for the whole or any proportion of the fupply of Flour, Pork and Peas required for the ufe of His Majefty's Forces ftationed at Kingfton, York, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherftburg; each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety fix pounds or two hundred and twenty four pounds nett, and to be of the firft quality, properly packed in good and fufficient Casks, infpected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legiflature, paffed in the forty fifth year of his Majefty's Reign, "for the examination of Flour in this Province."

The Pork to be cured, packed, infpected, and branded in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legiflature, paffed in the forty fifth year of his Majefty's Reign, "to regulate the curing, packing and infpecting of Beef and Pork"; the quality of the Pork to be ftated in the tender.

The Peas, fo to be furnifhed, to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks.

The faid Flour, Pork and Peas, warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's ftores, on or before the day of 1809.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchafes, on producing the receipts of the Commiffary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quintuplicate, of the quantity of Flour, Pork, and Peas delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the above mentioned depots, by Bill on James Green Efq. acting Deputy Commiffary General at Quebec.

The accounts are to be made up as formerly for the faid fupplies, in quintuplicate, and the furnifhers fignature to the vouchers, muft be atteffed by two fubfcribing witneffes.

JOHN M'GILL.

Agent for Purchafes' Office,
York, 10th November, 1808.

To be Sold,

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Conceffion of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home Diftrict, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indifputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, Nov. 11th, 1808.

Wanted,

BY the Subfcribers, a quantity of Barley and Hops, for which a liberal price will be given.

JOS. & GEO. SHAW.

York, Nov. 10th, 1808.

Notice.

ALL perfons having claims on Lot No. 10 in the third Conceffion of Markham, granted to the late JOHN MATCHEFKY, are requefted to exhibit the faid claims to the fubfcriber, in three months from the date hereof.

CHRISTOPHER HECHT.

Home Diftrict. Markham 18 Nov. 1808.

WANTED,

A Strong Young Horfe,

Fit for Saddle or Harnefs, engaged perfectly found, and free from vice or blemifh; as alfo a Cariole and Harnefs—Application to be made to the Printers hereof.—York, 14th Oct. 1808.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Garden of Mr. St. George, on the 18th or 19th ultimo. a brown bay Horfe, about 9 years old, with a white Star on the forehead, his mane cut, the right hind foot white, and a long tail, two joints of which are cut off. Any perfon returning the faid horfe, will receive one dollar, or giving proofs that he is ftolen, and may be recovered, Twenty Dollars, from

COUNT DE CHALUS.

York, 3d Nov. 1808.

WILLIAM COOPER, begs leave to inform the public, that he will have another Run of Stones and merchant Boult in operation about the firft of December next, in his Mill on the Humber; and propofes manufactoring Flour on the following terms, (that is to fay,) for every four and a half bufhels of good clean merchantable Wheat and Barrel, he will deliver in the Town of York, a Barrel of fine Flour; and for every five bufhels of like wheat and barrel, he will deliver in the Town of York, a barrel of warranted fuperfine flour; the wheat muft be run through the fcreen before received. He will fetch wheat from Town in time of fleighing or when the communication is open by water, at the rate of three pence per bufhel; if he finds barrels, they will he charged two fhillings Halifax for each barrel. He will deliver Boards on the fpot when wanted, in the Town, at the rate of fix fhillings per 100 feet, and one fhilling a quarter, above or below an inch. Orders left with Mr. John Campbell, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, 2d Novr. 1808.

THE fubfcriber, wants from two to three thoufand bufhels of BARLEY and a few hundred bufhels of good RED WHEAT; it is to be fuppofed the grain will be wholefome and well dreffed, for which he will pay Cafh. Alfo fome Indian Corn, in ears

NOTICE.

THOSE Farmers who had Peas lent them to fow, will pleafe to return them agreeable to agreement, or pay their value in the courfe of one month, as the property did not belong to me, having only acted as agent for a friend.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

York, 20th Octr. 1808.

WHEREAS fome malicious and evilly difpofed perfons have fabricated and pernicioufly and infidioufly propagated a mifchievous report for a baneful purpofe, againft Mr. Daniel Tiers, accufing him of having acquired the poffeffion of his dwelling houfe and Lot of Land in this Town, together with fix hundred acres of Land in the Township of King; through the medium of fraud and fhifter dealings with me: I therefore feel it incumbent on me to declare thus publicly, the fame to be falfe and of malicious intent; having fully and honorably difcharged the conditions of Sale

EDWARD WRIGHT.

York, Nov. 4 1808.

TAKE NOTICE.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subfcriber, about the firft inftant. A BAY HORSE ten years old, pin fhot in one of his hips; faid Horfe is a natural trotter, and about 14 hands high. The fubfcriber will give TEN DOLLARS for the Horfe and TWENTY DOLLARS for the Horfe and thief and all neceffary charges. if faid Horfe be Stolen.

ALFRED BARRETT.

York, 21ft Oct. 1808.

THE fubfcriber having obtained Letters of adminiftration of the Eftate of the late Ebenezer Tolman, deceased; requefts all thofe perfons who have any juft demands againft faid Eftate, to render them lawfully atteffed; and all thofe who may be indebted to faid Eftate, to make payment without delay or further trouble, to

THOS. HAMILTON,
Adminiftrator.

York, 4th Nov. 1808.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Part of the Goods of the Subfcriber have arrived by Capt. Kendrick, and the remainder is expected in a few days, he therefore will be able to supply his Cuftomers from the Country as ufual; and as he will have a large aflortment, any one recommended by his friends will have the fame Credit and the advantage for payments as his older Cuftomers. In a few days, he will have a quantity of fhoes & flippers of every kind, Books and Stationary, alfo all sorts of Tea, Liquors, Spices & some Fruit, &c. &c. Wifhing to encourage the farmers to make Pot-afh, he has brought several Kettles, which he will sell upon Credit if required, with some goods to purchafe the Afhes, and will take Pot or Pearl-afhes next season, in payment. Wheat Flour, Rye, Corn, Oats Barley, Pease & Pork will be received in payment for Debts, or in exchange for Goods, the Wheat will be received at John Bogarts Mills in Whitchurch, N. Millers in Markham, Lyon & Walkers in Vaughan and Timothy Rogers's in Pickering, the other Articles at his Store in York. He recommends to those that cure Pork for sale, to put more salt and better barrels. In a few days he will mention the Prices, which he will be enabled to give for the different Kinds of Produce. N.B. Cash will be given for wheat, flour, pot and pearl afhes, he has alfo for sale, one Houfe in King ftreet & two in George ftreet, at a low price and a long credit, provided fecurity for the payment is given by the purchafer. Alfo a Farm in the Township of Vaughan on Yonge ftreet, on the same conditions, containing 265 acres. York 7th. October 1808.

Quetton St George

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be fold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceffion—
1, 3, 8, 12, 13 and weft half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - - 9th do.—3600
acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 2d concer
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
9 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Wood.
19, 21 and 22 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - - 23—500 in
King.
17 - - - 34
14 - - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the feveral townfhips were Surveyed, it is to be fuppofed the fituations are eligible, and the quality fuperior—for particulars apply to the fubfcriber who can give an undifputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

WANTED to purchase, a quantity of BARLEY. Application to be made to the Printer.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 27.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 859.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1808. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 24th day of this prefent month of November, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREATING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of October laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 24th day of this prefent month of November at which time in our town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking and by thefe prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the 28th day of December next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may feem neceffary; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witnefs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, this fixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lateſt Intelligence.

Poſtſcript to the Boſton Gazette of Monday.

SUNDAY EVENING, 5 o'clock.

We ſtop the preſs to announce the arrival of the brig Conſtance, in 28 days from Liverpool, bringing London accounts to Sept. 16.—Though our perufal of them has been neceſſarily a rapid one, ſtill we find they contain the relation of many events of conſequence. The following are however all that we can give of their contents:—

CAPTURE OF LISBON AND THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Star Office, Second Edition.—We ſtop the Preſs to ſtate, that this afternoon, at half paſt four o'clock, a ſon of Sir H. Dalrymple, together with Captain Hallkett, Captain of the fleet under Sir Charles Cotton, arrived at the Admiralty and at the Secretary of State's office, with the important information, that Junot and his whole army are priſoners.—That Liſbon is occupied by the Britiſh Troops—and that the Ruſſian fleet ſurrendered to Sir C. Cotton.—Some French frigates were found among them; the whole taken amount to 27 ſail.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

The Spaniſh accounts to the 9th have been received. They adviſe, that the French have retreated from Burgos, and fallen back as far as Pampelona, where it is ſaid, they have been again defeated by the gallant Palafox.—The Spaniſh forces are all pouring in that direction. The Auſtrian and Ruſſian ambaſſadors remained at Madrid, and carry on their diplomatic correſpondence with their reſpective courts through Trieſte.

In the battle near Pampelona, General Palafox killed 5000 of the enemy, and took 1000 priſoners.

A letter from the Magiſtrates of Tudela, to General Palafox, dated 20th of Auguſt, announcing the evacuation of the French from that city, after a reſidence of nearly three months. The hero of Saragoſſa, in his anſwer, accuſes the inhabitants of a want of firmneſs, or patriotiſm, in ſuffering the enemy to remain for a moment among them.

General Blake has advanced from Leon to Rio Sequillo.

The French Senate has been ſummoned to meet to take the affairs of Spain into conſideration.

The eſcape of the Spaniſh troops from Holſtein, is noticed in the Paris papers, and their patriotic leader the Marquis de Romana ſtyled a traitor.

Letters from Holland adviſe, that Bonaparte is collecting an immenſe force, for the purpoſe of renewing his deſigns on Spain.—It is further ſaid, that nearly 300,000 French were already aſſembled on the Spaniſh frontiers; and that Bonaparte was determined to ſend his whole force in that direction, if neceſſary for the attainment of his object.

Bonaparte appears at length thoroughly roufed to a ſenſe of his danger from the unexpected and glorious efforts of Spain. French detachments are marching from Sileſia, from Brandenburgh, and indeed from every part of Pruſſia as well as other quarters towards the Pyrenees. Marſhal Ney has already paſſed through Bayonne, on his way to Burgos, where he is to aſſume the command of the French armies in Spain. The ſcene is now beginning to aſſume a new and terrific aſpect.—It will preſent a field for the exerciſe of patriotiſm and bravery almoſt beyond any that has ever been exhibited on the page of hiſtory. To reſiſt the torrent of force which is now preparing to overwhelm the Spaniſh nation, will require all the reſources of courage and conduct, fortified by invincible perſeverance, and prepared for every ſacrifice.—If the Spaniſh troops ſhall finally triumph, in this glorious cauſe, they will preſent the moſt auguſt ſpectacle to the world which has been exhibited ſince the invaſion of Greece by the Monarchs of Perſia.

Our lateſt Paris Journals, which are to the 9th of Sept. preſent a number of official documents of great intereſt. They give the Meſſage of the Emperor to the Senate, and the Expoſe of the ſeveral Miniſters of the Adminiſtration, in reſpect to Spain, and their relation with other powers. In the Meſſage, Bonaparte ſays—"I am determined to carry on the war with Spain, with the utmoſt activity, and deſtroy the armies which England has diſembarked in that country. The future ſecurity of my ſubjects, the proſperity of commerce, and a maritime peace, muſt alike depend upon thoſe important operations."

The conduct of the Engliſh in aſſiſting the eſcape of the Spaniards in Holſtein, has drawn forth the warmeſt acknowledgements from the Magiſtrates of Oviedo. The following is the concluding part of their addreſs:—"Noble and generous Engliſh, your extraordinary activity in all parts of the Globe, and the ſucceſs which you laviſh on the Spaniards, to deliver them from a tyrant, will be ever engraven on our hearts, and ſerve as a model in the hiſtory of nations.—Glory to Great Britain!—Glory to Spain!—And death to Tyrants!"

The troops ſent to be embarked for Spain from this country, will amount to near ſeventy thouſand men; they are the flower of our troops, and will compoſe greater force than was ever before ſent abroad at one time.

Dupont appears not likely to eſcape from Spain.—The manifold infractions of the convention, by which alone his own life as well as that of his army, was ſaved, are conſidered ſo attrocious and diſhonorable as to releaſe the Spaniards from every obligation which they entered into in that inſtrument.

The Dutch papers continue to be filled with the movements of the troops in Germany.

Inſurrections are ſaid to have broken out in thoſe parts of France which border on Spain.

Although Auſtria continues to augment her military force, ſtill it is believed that ſhe will not hazard at preſent any direct hoſtility againſt France. Policy ſeems to dictate this meaſure; ſo long as the beſt Generals

GREY PAPER

and armies of France, are hanging upon her frontiers. We confidently expect that Austria will rife againſt her moſt dangerous foe; but the time for her interference in the great ſtruggle of nations, ſeems not to have arrived.

Accounts from Holland adviſe, that Bonaparte has determined not to allow any veſſel whatever to depart from a French port without ſpecial permiſſion. The Hope, an American veſſel, which was loaded and on the point of ſailing has been ordered to return and unload.

The French official paper has at length propoſed to publiſh a genuine narrative of the preſent campaign in Spain; in which the French armies are repreſented as having been every where victorious. This one ſpecimen of French veracity, will ſhew what dependance is to be placed on their official accounts of Spaniſh affairs.

The Ruſſians have a fleet of 13 ſail of the line, and an equal number of frigates, lying in the port of Hango Bay, in Sweadiſh Finland. Their object appears to be an attack on the Sweadiſh fleet, while the Britiſh ſquadron on the Baltic ſtation, remain ſcattered as they now are.—We are happy however, to learn, that the Sweadiſh flotilla have retreated to Hufceſter Bay, the navigation of which is too intricate for the Ruſſians to attempt entering. In the mean time the Britiſh are concentrating their naval force with a view of attacking the Ruſſian fleet and great hopes are entertained of a new and ſplendid victory.

LERIDA, Auguſt 13.

We learn that on the 6th and 7th inſt. the French made a freſh attack upon Gerona, but were repulſed with inexpreſſible valour by its inhabitants, who occaſioned the enemy the loſs of 12,000 men, carrying towards Perpignan 14 waggons of wounded: the maquelets and ſmugglers followed in purſuit, maintaining a well directed fire of muſketry, which cauſed them much loſs.

LEON, Aug. 22.

Yeſterday orders were given to all the diviſions of Gallacia to aſſemble in that city on the 18 Sept. and for the whole army to march the following day for Burgos; the French are in number from 35 to 40,000 men; the army of Gallacia about 40,000, and that of Aſturias will amount to 30,000. It is to be obſerved that on the day of attack, of which day we are ignorant, though the 7th of September is named, the greater part of our armies will join, in order to attack the French in different points, and ſurround them; the army of Spain which will enter into action in conjunction with our allies, will amount to 70,000 men; conſequently we expect that not a ſingle Frenchman will eſcape out of Spain.

SPAIN.

Extract of a letter, dated GIJON, Sept. 8.

"At Caſtro, a ſhort diſtance only from Bilboa, I met a moſt intelligent gentleman, holding a high office in the Civil Department in the army of Old Caſtile. He was one of the members of the Junta of Bilboa, from whence he eſcaped when the French took poſſeſſion of that place; and having been ſtationed at Lun, a ſmall town cloſe to Bayonne, under the old government, in an official capacity, he was able to give me the beſt information reſpecting the French forces, &c. From him I learn that the French force now at Bilboa is about 1000, and 150 at Portogalette, a ſmall place on the bank of the river, a little below Bilboa, the whole of whom are boys and ſtriplings, *the Veteran troops having marched again towards Burgos.* The Force which took poſſeſſion of Bilboa, conſiſted of 4000 men, under general Merlin of which they loſt a conſiderable number; the Spaniards loſt only 90 or 100. Of 1000 who defended the place, there were 800 only armed with muſkets.

General Moncey arrived at Bilboa about the 18 inſt. Joſeph Bonaparte was ſuppoſed to be at Miranda, about 45 miles N. E. Burgos; and Jourdan is alſo arrived in Spain but without any conſiderable reinforcements. Between the 20th and 26th of Auguſt, 7180 wounded ſoldiers and ſeveral Generals paſſed into France.—The diviſion under General Lefebvre had retreated from Tudela, about 70 miles N. W. of Saragoſſa; and in the attack on Saragoſſa, on the 14th of Auguſt, the French loſt 9000 men, and it is believed nearly 23,000 altogether in the ſeveral engagements with General Palafox, who defended his poſt with a handful of troops (about ten thouſand!) his whole force including peaſantry, at this moment not compoſing 30,000.—The gentlemen above alluded to, eſtimated the French force in Spain and Portugal, in the firſt inſtance, at 150,000; of which 130,000 paſſed under his inſpection; 19,000 of that number are cavalry, including the artillery, horſes, &c.; and there were no leſs than 80 Generals attached to the army. The French are conſtantly throwing troops into Spain, but in ſuch ſmall numbers that they do little more than keep pace with the deſertion, which is great; and from every account I have reaſon to believe, that the French have loſt 113,000 men in Spain and Portugal, including in that number the forces under Junot whoſe fate is conſidered as inevitable.—The whole remaining force of the enemy is, therefore, at this time, about 10,000 between Burgos, Pampelona, Vittoria and Bilboa, not reckoning thoſe at Barcelona, as we are ignorant of the affairs in Catalonia.

"As General Caſtenos only reached Madrid of the 23d ult. and General Blake's army cannot move from Aſturgas for want of cavalry, I am ſorry to ſay, there is not at this moment, any force of the patriots ſufficiently advanced to keep the enemy in check; but they have not lately made any great efforts, and it is to be hoped part of our army from Portugal will ſoon be at liberty to act in Spain.

"The liberation of the Spaniſh troops in the North, has excited the moſt lively ſenſations of joy, and it is hardly poſſible to deſcribe the attachment of the Spaniards to the Engliſh, whom they hail as their deliverers.

"The property of the Prince of Peace having been confiscated, the Junta of Oviedo have ſold his ſheep, with other things, and ſent preſents to all the captains on the ſtation, of the Merino breed."

Madrid, Aug. 20.

The 24th inſt. is the proclamation of Ferdinand VII. for which day a conſpiracy was in readineſs, paid by the French and directed by the Marquis——, who had ſecreted 7000 muſkets, 1 cannon, 1 howitzer, and ſeveral caſes of ſabres; but ſoon we ſhall ſee a great number of thoſe intelligious wretches hanged, &c.

London, Sept. 17.

The troops embarked at Cork are to proceed to Falmouth, where they are to be joined by thoſe embarked in the Channel.—The whole will ſail from Falmouth for their ultimate deſtination under the command of Sir David Baird.

A monument has been erected at Madrid to the memory of the Spaniards who fell in the inſurrection of the ſecond of May.—The cenotaph is ſuperb: in the four corners are four pyramids, and in the front this inſcription—"To the unfortunate Spaniards aſſaſſinated on the ſecond of May, by French perfidy, their free and triumphant country conſecrates this deſerved memorial."

"*Head-Quarters, Graſſby* Aug. 23.

According to a report of Count Klingipor, The Sweadiſh troops have taken poſſeſſion of Jeppejard, whence the Ruſſians have retreated on the Road to Bjorneborg. His Majeſty has alſo received a report from Adjutant General Engelbrechten, dated Ejerge battery in Jemtland, the 20th inſt. ſtating that the enemy had evacuated both Jemtland and Herjedal, and retreated beyond the Lomſele.—*Stockholm Gazette, Aug. 26.*

Admiralty Office, Sept. 16, 1808.

Captain Halſted firſt Captain of to the Squadron under the command Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. commander in chief of his Majeſty's veſſels on the coaſt of Portugal, arrived yeſterday at this office, with diſpatches from the Admiral to the hon. W. W. Pole, of which the following are copies:

Hibernia, off the Tagus, Sept. 3.

SIR,

Incloſed herewith, for the information of the lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty, is a copy of a convention entered into by lieut. Col. Murray and Gen. Kellerman, for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army; ſuch convention having been ratified by Lt. Gen. Sir Hugh Dalrymple, myſelf, and the French commander in chief. Britiſh troops conſiſting of the 2d and 42d regiments, were on the 30 inſt. landed, to occupy the forts of Cascaile, St. Antonia, St. Julian, and the Bugio; and no time ſhall be loſt to embark the French troops, agreeable to the ſaid convention. Capt. Halſted, firſt captain of this ſhip, and captain of the fleet, who is bearer of diſpatches to their Lordſhips reſpecting the Ruſſian ſquadron in the Tagus, is in full poſſeſſion of my confidence, and will be able to explain to their Lordſhips the motives inducing me to ratify the convention in queſtion, as well as give any further information that may be thought neceſſary.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

Hon. W. W. Pole, &c. &c. &c.

A copy of the convention inclosed in the letter from Sir Hugh Dalrymple.

Hibernia off the Tagus, 4th Sept. 1808.

SIR,

Herewith I have to honor to inclose to you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a convention entered into by me, with Vice-Admiral Seniavin, commanding the Ruſſian fleet in the Tagus; by which it will appear to their Lordſhips that ſuch fleet has been ordered to me, to be held by his Majeſty as a depoſit, until ſix months after the concluſion of a peace between Ruſſia and England.

I have charged capt. Halſted, firſt captain of the Hibernia, and captain of the fleet, with the delivery of this diſpatch to their Lordſhips; he was ſent by me to negociate the convention with Vice-Admiral Seniavin, and will be able to explain every particular.

To capt. Halſted I feel greatly indebted for his able advice and aſſiſtance upon all points of ſervice, his zeal and diligence have been exemplary and entitle him to my higheſt commendations.

Rear-adm. Tyler has been directed to ſuperintend the firſt diviſion of the Ruſſian fleet, which I purpoſe ordering under his protection immediately to Spithead; to him (ſince with me) I have been indebted for every aſſiſtance, and to the captains, officers and crews of thoſe ſhips that have been employed throughout a tedioſly protracted blockade, (by whom every exertion has been made with a degree of cheerfulneſs doing them infinite honor.) I feel extremely grateful, and deem it my duty to offer every poſſible teſtimony of my approbation in their favor.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

Articles of a convention entered into between Vice-Admiral Seniavin, Knight of the Order of St. Alexander, and other Ruſſian Orders, and Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Baronet, for the ſurrender of the Ruſſian fleet, now anchored in the River Tagus.

Art. I. The ſhips of war of the Emperor of Ruſſia now in the Tagus, as ſpecified in the annexed liſt, ſhall be delivered up to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, immediately, with all their ſtores as they now are: to be ſent to England, and there held as a depoſit by his Britannic Majeſty, to be reſtored to his Imperial Majeſty, within ſix months after the concluſion of a peace between his Britiannic Majeſty and his Imperial Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias.

II. Vice-Admiral Seniavin, with the officers, ſailors, and marines, under his command, to return to Ruſſia without any condition or ſtipulation reſpecting their future ſervices; to be conveyed there in men of war, or proper veſſels at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty.

Done and concluded on board the ſhip Twenday, in the Tagus, and on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Hibernia, off the mouth of that river, the 3d day of Sept. 1808.

(Signed) DE SENIAVIN.

(Signed) CHARLES COTTON.

(Counter-ſigned) by command of the Admiral

L. Sala, Auditeur de Collegs.

(Counter Signed) by command of the Admiral

JAMES KENNEDY, Secty.

Liſt of ſhips referred to in the foregoing convention.

Twerday, Vice Admiral Seniavin, Capt. du rer rang Malayeff, of 74 guns and 736 men—Skoytoy, Captain du rer rang Schellbog, of 60 guns and 504 men.—Siebelot, Captain du 2d rang Bischenſkoy, of 74 guns and 598 men—S. Catsei, Captain du 2d rang Rothnoff, of 74 guns and 630 men—Ratvivau, Captain du 2d rang Rtihchoff, of 66 guns and 549 men.—Silnoy, Captain Lieutenant Molyguin, of 74 guns and 604 men.—Morchnoy, Captain Lieutenant Rasvoiff of 74 guns, and 629 men.—Rafael, Captain Lieutenant Byrchenſkoy, of 80 guns, and 646 men.—Fregate Leldayn, Captain Lieutenant Dournoff, of 26 guns, and 222 men.—Yarowſlavl, Captain du 2d rang, Miſkoff, of 74 guns, and 567 men.

Total—5685 men.

(Signed)

MALIVIEFF, le Capitaine de Pavillion.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Yeſterday evening a mail from Gottenburg arrived. It brings an account of an action between Sir Samuel Hood and the Ruſſian fleet in the Baltic. It appears that Sir S. Hood with two ſail of the line, has joined the Sweadiſh fleet, with which he ſailed in purſuit of the Ruſſians. The Ruſſian Admiral, apprized of their approach, quitted Henga Roads on the 25th of Auguſt, he was however, overtaken by the combined squadron. The Britiſh ſhips Cantaur and the Implacable, being ſo much better ſailers than the Swedes ſucceeded in bringing the rear of the Ruſſian fleet to action and one of their line of battle ſhips ſtruck her colors. The whole of the Ruſſian fleet then bore down to procure her, in which they ſucceeded; but ſhe was again attacked by the Centaur and carried by boarding; ſhe unfortunately, however, got aground and Sir H. was obliged, after taking out the priſoners to burn her. The Sweadiſh fleet at that time coming up, the Ruſſian Admiral crowded all ſail, and took refuge into Port Baltic, where he was blockaded up when the laſt accounts came away, by the united Britiſh and Sweadiſh fleets. The Ruſſians immediately on their entering Port Baltic, began to erect works for the protection of their fleet upon an iſland which commands the entrance of the harbor.—When this intelligence reached Sweden orders were given for the embarkation of a body of troops, for the purpoſe of reducing the Iſland. Sir J. Saumarez had joined Sir S. Hood with 4 ſail of the line. Lieutenant Thompſon arrived at the Admiralty yeſterday with the above intelligence. —Sun.

NEW YORK, October, 28.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

By the arrival this morning of the Barque Richard, captain Odricon, in 32 days from Liverpool, we have received the following very important verbal intelligence:—

That on the 18th Sept. Mr. Maury, the American Conſul at Liverpool, received diſpatches from our Government from Mr. Pinckney at London, with poſitive directions, that ſhould there be no veſſel about to ſail from Liverpool, one ſhould be inſtantly chartered for the purpoſe, and ſent off *within eight hours*.

That the Barque Richard, loaded only in part, was procured for the occaſion, and diſpatched early on the 19th.

That while beating down the channel, ſhe was boarded by Mr. Maury's Clerk, for the purpoſe of communicating the intelligence, that an expreſs had juſt arrived from Mr. Pinckney, bringing information that

Bonaparte had DECLARED WAR *againſt the* UNITED STATES.—

Had confiscated all American property within his reach.

And arrested and imprisoned all the American Citizens that could be found.

In corroboration of a part of this intelligence, we find in the London Statesmen, of the 17th of September, the following Poſt-Scrip:—

A Row-Boat has arrived at Guernſey, from St. Maloes, with four American ſeamen, who ſtate that Bonaparte had arreſted all the Americans in France. This account which has been received by a gentleman in the city, was read at Batson's Coffee Houſe this morning.

The York Gazette.

YORK, 19, NOVEMBER, 1808.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

18th Nov. 1808.

THE Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint, William Warren Baldwin, Eſquire, to be Regiſter of the Court of Probates, vice Miles M'Donell Eſq. reſigned.

W. HALTON, Sec'ry.

It muſt be a pleaſing circumſtance to ſuch as are intereſted in a juſt and well adminiſtered Government, and the general welfare of this Province, that in addition to the beneficent care, beſtowed on the heirs & children of the loyal ſubjects, who were its earlieſt ſettlers, there is now a rapid increaſe of valuable Farmers, all anxious and eager to be enrolled in the liſt of Britiſh ſubjects, and become partakers of the ſolid advantages, which, a fine, inviting, and encouraging country realizes to every man of regular induſtry and ordinary enterpriſe. In addition to whatever can be reaſonably hoped or actually enjoyed, under a mild and virtuous government, it muſt be obvious to a perſon who has knowledge of the riches of our Land and ſalubrious climate, that a welcome and juſt reward awaits the products of well ordered induſtry, and that neither time nor ſeaſon influences the market of the articles, or curtails the value of their price or ſale. To whoever either rears or produces our ſurplus neceſſaries, it muſt be a grateful reflection as well as a rational conſolation, that he is inſtrumental in contributing a mite to the national Funds—and that his induſtry & enterpriſe, are means of adminiſtering to public neceſſity, or diſſeminating wealth. Gifted as this Province is, with a fertile and almoſt unparalelled ſoil, every thing which it does or may by eaſy labour produce, is neceſſary to the common demands of our mother country. Nothing indemial or local is cultured or manufactured in vain—on the contrary, all and every part, is neceſſary and generally material to whatever purpoſe it is applied, or ſubſervient to. It becomes a general mean to the artiſan, not only as neceſſaries to an handicrafts ingenuity, but as an eſſential aid to his ſyſtem of procuring a livelihood, or a real promoter of his pecuniary ſavings. The evils which ſeems formerly appendant to our water communication, between this and our ſiſter Province are gradually diſappearing, or ſeem vaniſhed in our preſent modes of conveyance. The ſpeed with which this is now atchieved, is unaccompanied by ought like actual danger or obſtruction, but is attended with general additional and pleaſing certainty, and ſure profit. From that Province to this, ſome art and labour have been expended in neceſſary improvement, and more is looked forward to. Whatever may be deviſed or executed to meliorate its preſent difficulties, muſt be warmly approved in its authors and promoters, and be of great public utility. Our preſent knowledge and opinion of the face of the Country, leads us to believe, that the Town of Kingſton muſt ſhortly become a depot of additional conſequence, ſituated as it is, at the head and foot of ſhip and boat navigation, it muſt as the imports and exports increaſe, be uſed as a neceſſary landing place or ſtore-houſe. Its ordinary intereſt will depend either generally or ſolely on its weſtern neighborhood. Heretofore we have with ſome ſurpriſe witneſſed, that no man of large wealth, or mercantile enterpriſe, has ſelected it for a place of buſineſs—in a different, or reverſed, caſe a general profit would mutually accrue from ſupplying the ordinary ſhop keepers, and a large advantage be interwoven, with the diſburthening the Country of its extra products. A thing in itſelf ſo much needed and evident, requires to be ſuggeſted. On that in which a common intereſt is involved, we feel it a duty to be not wholly ſilent, but to recommend and promote it, ſo far as ſituation enables us. Pleaſed as we are with this flouriſhing and deſirable Province, our pleaſure is forcibly added to, by its valuable acquiſitions. Its preſent new ſettlers, principally Penſylvanians, in addition to their regular and devout religious habits, import a well ordered and moral exertion of induſtry, and the genuine comforts of a concomitant wealth, and inherit a ſincere attachment to our happy government, and the decorous adminiſtration of its decrees.

DIED, lately at Niagara, JOHN M'NABB Eſquire. This gentleman lived with an amiable character; which in the army, his conduct was particularly ſtriked and enforced by the higheſt eſteem of his fellow ſoldiers, and all who knew him.

GREY PAPER

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber is ready to receive sealed tenders, and will enter into engagements with such person or persons who may be willing to contract for the whole or any proportion of the supply of Flour, Pork and Peas, required for the use of His Majesty's Forces, stationed at Kingston, York, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg; each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds or two hundred and twenty four pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty first year of his Majesty's Reign, "for the examination of Flour in this Province."

The Pork to be cured, packed, inspected, and branded in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty fifth year of his Majesty's Reign, "to regulate the curing, packing and inspecting of Beef and Pork"; the quality of the Pork to be stated to the tender.

The Peas, to to be furnished, to be white prime boiled, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour, Pork and Peas, warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's stores, on or before the 25th day of July 1809.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quintuplicate, of the quantity of Flour, Pork, and Peas delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the above mentioned depots, by Bill on James Green Esq. acting Deputy Commissary General at Quebec.

The accounts are to be made up as formerly for the said supplies, in quintuplicate, and the furnishers signature to the vouchers, must be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th November, 1808.

To be Sold,

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home District, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indisputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, Nov. 11th, 1808.

Wanted,

BY the Subscribers, a quantity of Barley and Hops, for which a liberal price will be given.

JOS. & GEO. SHAW.

York, Nov 10th, 1808.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims on Lot No. 16 in the third Concession of Markham, granted to the late JOHN MATCHEFKY, are requested to exhibit the said claims to the subscriber, in three months from the date hereof.

CHRISTOPHER HECHT.

Home District, Markham 1st Nov. 1808.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers, that he will furnish them with Mutton of the first quality, at 7d. per pound for the fore quarters, and 8d. the hind.

T. R. JOHNSTON.

York, 27th Nov. 1808.

THE subscriber in the course of the present Week, whilst a lodger in the house of Mr. Alfred Barret, had a piece of Gold Coin, which accidentally was concealed from his immediate search, by getting into the inside folds of one of his Letters. On finding it there, his alarm at missing it, was immediately over—so far from having it supposed, that he ever intended to impute any blame to Mr. Barret on the occasion, he now takes pleasure to state thus publicly, that Mr. Barrets conduct to him, has been honorable, friendly, and praiseworthy in every circumstance.

JACOB BADGLEY.

York, 18th Nov. 1808.

WILLIAM COOPER, begs leave to inform the public, that he will have another Run of Stones and merchant Boult in operation about the first of December next, in his Mill on the Humber; and proposes manufacturing Flour on the following terms, (that is to say,) for every four and a half bushels of good clean merchantable Wheat and Barrel, he will deliver in the Town of York, a Barrel of fine Flour; and for every five bushels of like wheat and barrel, he will deliver in the Town of York, a barrel of warranted superfine flour; the wheat must be run through the screen before received. He will fetch wheat from Town in time of sleighing or when the communication is open by water, at the rate of three pence per bushel; if he finds barrels, they will be charged two shillings Halifax for each barrel. He will deliver Boards on the spot when wanted, in the Town, at the rate of six shillings per 100 feet, and one shilling a quarter, above or below an inch. Orders left with Mr. John Campbell, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, 2d Novr. 1808.

THE subscriber, wants from two to three thousand bushels of BARLEY and a few hundred bushels of good RED WHEAT; it is to be supported the grain will be wholesome and well dressed, for which he will pay Cash. Also some Indian Corn in ears.

NOTICE.

THOSE Farmers who had Peas leat them to sow, will please to return them agreeable to agreement, or pay their value in the course of one month, as the property did not belong to me, having only acted as agent for a friend.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

York, 30th Octr. 1808.

WHEREAS some malicious and evilly disposed persons have fabricated and pernicously and insidiously propagated a mischievous report for a baneful purpose, against Mr. Daniel Tiers, accusing him of having acquired the possession of his dwelling house and Lot of Land in this Town, together with the hundred acres of Land in the Township of King; through the medium of fraud and, further dealings with me: I therefore feel it incumbent on me to declare this publicly, the same to be false and of malicious intent, he having fairly and honorably discharged the conditions of Sale.

EDWARD WRIGHT.

York, Nov. 4 1808.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following necessary Blank Forms, viz BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, do. with the Seal of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of administration of the Estate of the late Ebenezer Totman, deceased; requests all those persons who have any just demands against said Estate, to render them lawfully attested; and all those who may be indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay or further trouble, to

THOS. HAMILTON,
Administrator

York, 4th Nov. 1808.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Part of the Goods of the Subscriber have arrived by Capt. Kendrick, and the remainder is expected in a few days, he therefore will be able to supply his Customers from the Country as usual; and as he will have a large assortment, any one recommended by his friends will have the same Credit and the advantage for payments as his older Customers. In a few days, he will have a quantity of Shoes & slippers of every kind, Books and Stationary, also all sorts of Tea, Liquers, Spices & some Fruit, &c. &c. &c. Wishing to encourage the farmers to make Pot-ash, he has brought several Kettles, which he will sell upon Credit if required, with some goods to purchase the Ashes, and will take Pot or Pearl-ashes next season, in payment. Wheat Flour, Rye, Corn, Oats Barley, Pease & Pork will be received in payment for Debts, or in exchange for Goods, the Wheat will be received at John Bogarts Mills in Whitchurch, N. Millers in Markham, Lyon & Wells in Vaughan and Timothy Rogers's in Pickering, the other Articles at his Store in York. He recommends to those that come Pork for sale, to put more salt and better barrels. In a few days he will mention the Prices, which he will be enabled to give for the different Kinds of Produce. N.B. Cash will be given for wheat, flour, pot and pearl ashes, or has all or for sale, one House in King street & two in George street, at a low price and a long credit, provided security for the payment is given by the purchaser. Also a Farm in the Township of Vaughan on Yonge street, on the same conditions, containing 265 acres. York 7th October 1808.

Quetton St. George

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

1 and No. 1, 2, 12, 24, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession of
1, 5, 9, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - 5th do.—200
acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concession
22 - 7th do.
4 - 8th do.
4 - 10 do.—250
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.
19 part and South half of 22 2d—300 in
King.
17 - 5th
24 - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 15th June, 1807.

WANTED to purchase, a quantity of BARLEY. Application to be made to the Printer.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 28.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 860. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1808. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 29th day of this present month of November, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of October last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 29th day of this present month of November at which time in our town of York, you were held and constituted to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the 28th day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this fifteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

QUEBEC, October 3, 1808.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

The September Term, of the Court of King's Bench of Criminal jurisdiction, commenced on Wednesday, the 21st inst. when the honorable Chief Justice Sewell, presided for the first time.

The following address was presented by his honor by the Grand Jury, on Monday last:

"To the Honorable John Sewell, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Province of Lower Canada;

"*May it please your honor,*

"The Grand Jury have great satisfaction in offering to your Honor their sincere congratulations on your appointment to the high and important office of Chief Justice, which you are so well qualified to fill."

"They, at the same time, take the liberty of returning their sincere thanks for your very instructive Charge, so impressively delivered from the Bench, at the opening of this session, and to request a copy for publication of that part of it which relates generally to the duty of a Grand Jury."

"*Grand Jury Room, Quebec, 26th Sept. 1808.*

His Honor having been pleased to comply with the above request, we have the satisfaction of gratifying the public with the following extract.

Extract from the Charge to the Grand Jury of the District of Quebec, delivered in the King's Bench, on the 21st September.

"GENTLEMEN,

"The system of Criminal jurisdiction which obtains in this Province is more careful of life and liberty, more provident in its dispositions to secure an impartial and careful investigation, than any other. It is not the premature offspring of speculative Theory, but the labor of the closet accomodated to the political views and designs of a transient Government, but the result of experience, designed for the benefit of the subject, ripened by the joint wisdom of successive Legislators of all ranks, and many centuries, and essentially connected with a constitution which perfectly attains the end of civil and social union."

"In the administration of this excellent system, you, Gentlemen, are now called to participate; to an office highly honorable and as extensive as it is honorable. You are indeed required, in a particular manner, to give attention to the matters which you receive in charge from the Court, and to the accusations which the Crown Officer presents for your consideration. But these are by no means the limits of your enquiries. It is your duty to search out, if it be possible, the concealed perpetrators of every crime, from Treason to Trespass, and to put him, of yourselves, in course for trial. No wrongs, no oppressions are beyond your authority. Whatever touches or affects the safety or honor of the Crown, does violence to the rights of any individual; is, forbidden by law, or inconsistent with the public peace, is a proper object for your animadversion. No man in Europe, is exempted from your accusing power; the lowest, if innocent, is entitled to your protection."

"This, Gentlemen, is an important trust. A trust which interests equally the Sovereign and his people,—to be executed with prudence, deliberation, diligence, integrity, secrecy and courage, according to the oath which you have taken; an oath originally framed, upon a clear and distinct view of all that is required of you; which is a guide to the performance of your duty, it becomes you to hold in faithful recollection, as much in tenderness to your own conscience, as in duty to his Majesty and to the community at large."

"You are bound by your Oath "diligently to inquire and make true presentment of all the matters and things which are given in charge" and "to present all things, truly, as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding."—Words to comprehensive, demand no comment; it is necessary only to remark that the true and diligent inquiry which you have promised to make, does not bind you to the extended examination and severe scrutiny necessary upon the trial of an offender.—The object of your institution is not to establish ultimately, the guilt, or innocence, of the accused, but to inquire and pronounce whether the matter with which he stands charged, be, or be not, to circumstanced, as to call for further investigation. You are to present him for trial, if you have reasonable grounds, to believe that the charge is founded in truth; to save him from the ignominy, the danger, and the inquietudes of a trial, if his innocence is apparent upon the evidence adduced in support of the indictment, or, to falsify to be presumed from it, that it cannot conscientiously be doubted. To do more, is to protect the accused from the due course of Law, to invade the province of the Petty Jury, and to usurp from them, the legal right of ultimate decision, to which they, constitutionally and exclusively, are entitled."

"You have sworn "not to present any "man, from envy, hatred or malice"; by which you engage, to reject the influence of every wicked motive; but to save you from an opposite extreme you have also sworn "not to leave any man unpresented, for fa"vor or affection"; by which you engage to reject even the influence of pity, compassion and benevolence, towards delinquents of every description; to extinguish such feelings by a sense of superior duty to the general body of the public, least they should excite in you, sentiments which might induce you to favor a Criminal, and which ought therefore studiously to be avoided; because if you favor you pardon, and in pardoning, you assume a prerogative constitutionally, and most wisely entrusted to the Crown."

"With a knowledge of the frailty, as well as the depravity of our nature, the oath requires you, and you have sworn to abstain even the hope of reward" and to discourage it."—A covenant that your conduct in every respect shall be disinterested, impartial and absolutely free from all pecuniary

apprehensions of consequences.—This, with your promise to keep secret the King's evidence and counsel, your own counsel, and the counsel of your fellow Jurors, constitutes the sum of your engagement."

"Gentlemen,

"We are aware that the duties of a grand Juror so frequently return to many Gentlemen in this District, as to render them in some degree irksome; but we are convinced, there are none among you, who regret the time or trouble which they require—If there was one, we would beg him to consider the high nature of the functions which he executes, their importance to himself and to his fellow subjects; and while he reflects that the corrupt performance of a Grand Juror's duty, exonerates the guilty, punishes the innocent, and by undermining the administration of justice, greatly injures the Government of his country, we would beg him to remember, that a negligent and imperfect performance of that duty, produces the same effects. The Inquest by a Grand Jury is indeed a privilege, of high inestimable value, but the mere form of it is nothing; much of personal convenience and individual comfort must be sacrificed, if we mean to preserve an institution, so pre-eminently beneficial to our [illegible] country."

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

That a number of Americans have eſcaped from France & arrived at Guernſey, under an apprehenſion that they would be impriſoned had they ſtayed longer in that country, is fully confirmed by letters received yeſterday from Falmouth.

The Moniteur of the 7th inſt. has publiſhed the mock treaties by which Bonaparte claims the right of transferring the Crown of Spain to his Brother Joſeph.—In return for this kingdom, the unfortunate Charles IV. receives the Palace of Compagne, with its parks and foreſts, and a revenue of thirty millions of reals. The acceſſion of the Prince of Aſturias follows his fathers reſignation, and he is to have poſſeſſions in Navarre to the amount of 30,000 acres.—The French and Dutch papers are ſtill filled with articles relative to the movement of troops, among which there is one which appears to throw ſome light on the nature of the journey which Bonaparte is ſaid to be about to undertake. It is ſtated that on the 7th, a detachment of the Imperial Life Guards ſet off in great haſte for Straſburgh. We may, therefore, ſoon expect to hear of the arrival of their Maſter in that city.—Whether we are to regard this journey of Napoleon as the prelude to hoſtile operations againſt Auſtria, or as undertaken for the purpoſe of an interview with the Emperor of Ruſſia, which, according to report, is to take place at Weimar, a ſhort time will ſhew.

The expedition under Sir David Baird, ſailed from Cork on Sunday ſe'nnight. Its firſt point of deſtination is underſtood to be Falmouth, for which port the tranſports, having on board the Brigade of Guards, have ſailed from the Downs.

September 21.

The following is an extract of a letter from Gottenburgh, Sept. 7 :—It is calculated that the Ruſſians have loſt 30,000 men ſince the commencement of the war in Finland. A want of proviſions and the intenſe cold, have been particularly fatal to them. I can aſſure you from good authority, that in Aland, Gothland, and Finland, the Swedes have collected and taken about 11000 ſtand of arms from the Ruſſians, amongſt which there is not one ſingle Ruſſian muſket, all of them being part of the 20,000 ſtand furniſhed two years ago, by the Swedes to Ruſſia, at the requeſt of Great-Britain. The troops encamped in the neighborhood of Riga are ſaid to be nearly deſtitute of arms.

September 22.

The Pluſhing ſquadron conſiſting of nine ſail of the line, it appears, are ready to put to ſea.—Rear Admiral Gardner in the Bellerophon, and ſix other ſail of the line, have ſailed from the Downs, to give a good account of the enemy, if they ſhould venture out of port.

September 23.

It was reported yeſterday, that orders had been diſpatched by government for the immediate recall of Sir Hugh Dalrymple and Sir Harry Burrard. The army in that country will then be placed under the command of Sir J. Moore. Sir Arthur Wellesley, it is ſaid, has marched with 16 000 men to the ſupport of the Spaniſh Patriots. The Encounter gun brig has arrived at Falmouth from Spain; but as the came direct from off Cadiz, ſhe could bring no recent intelligence from the immediate ſcene of hoſtilities. She has, however, brought diſpatches for government and the Spaniſh Deputies.

The tranſports, with the firſt diviſion of the Spaniſh troops on board, arrived off Yarmouth on Tueſday. On the ſame day the troops embarked at Harwich, which are to form a part of the expedition collecting at Falmouth, ſailed and yeſterday they arrived in the Downs. The Spaniſh troops will probably accompany this expedition.

It was yeſterday very currently reported in the city that our fleet had ſucceeded in an attack on the Ruſſians in Rogerwick Bay, and that ſeven ſail of the enemy's line had been captured.

The Baltic.—A reſpectable evening paper of yeſterday, publiſhed the following article, but without vouching for its truth, as it had been communicated by a ſtranger.

"A letter is ſaid to have reached town from an officer in Sir James Saumarez's ſquadron, ſtating, that on his junction with Sir Samuel Hood, at Baltic Port, the detachments of Royal Marines from the Britiſh ſquadron, were landed on the iſland, at its entrance, where the Ruſſians had taken poſt and erected heavy batteries; that after a moſt ſevere action with the enemy (who were far ſuperior in numbers) they ſucceeded in diſlodging them, a part of the Ruſſians ſurrendering, and others eſcaped in boats to their ſhips. At the time the letter was ſent off, our men were re-embarking on board their ſhips, which being effected, it was the gallant Admiral's intention immediately to enter the port, and give the enemy battle. The writer adds, "of the reſult no doubt can be entertained." Our loſs in this ſervice is ſtated to be very great, as our marines had to ſuſtain a tremendous fire of grape and muſketry, before a landing could be effected."

September 24.

Yeſterday we received by mails from Corunna and Gijon, Spaniſh papers to the 16th inſt. They were brought from the former port by the Snappe ſchooner, and from the latter by the Peruvian ſloop, both of which veſſels arrived at Plymouth. From theſe journals we have ſelected ſome very intereſting articles, and their contents prepare us for intelligence of the greateſt importance by the next arrivals from Spain. Various accounts lead to ſhew, that a great battle was about to take place on the Ebro, where the French have concentrated the whole of the force in Spain, and which, in the beginning of the preſent month, was ſuppoſed to amount to only 40,000 men.—The three great armies of the patriots were then endeavouring to form a junction, for the purpoſe of attacking the enemy. Palafox was advancing with 25,000 men from Saragoſſa; the Marquis de Caſtelar, with 25,000, from Madrid; and General Blake, with 35,000, from Leon. The latter commander is ſaid to be within a day's march of the French, but we hope that nothing will be attempted until the three armies can, by their union, cooperate in one regular plan of attack. We are afraid that the force detached from Portugal, under the command of Sir A. Wellesley, which we underſtand, conſiſt of 18,000 men, will not arrive at Burgos before the expected battle, on the reſult of which ſo much depends, ſhall have been fought.—It ſeems that the original intentions of the French were to have puſhed on to Aragon, and to have made another attempt to get poſſeſſion of Saragoſſa, but on their march to Tudela they received intelligence which induced them to meaſure back their ſteps. Joſeph Bonaparte is ſtill in Spain. A letter from Madrid, dated the 7th, ſtates, that he was then at Logrono, on the confines of old Caſtile, near Navarre, where the French head quarters were eſtabliſhed.—Some private accounts ſtate, that the French head quarters had been advanced to Burgos, but theſe is nothing in the papers to induce us to credit this ſtatement. On the contrary General Blake is ſuppoſed to have occupied Burgos, as the laſt accounts from his army left him at Reynoſa. The head quarters of General Cuеſta were at Alva del Formee. The Ruſſian Ambaſſador has left Madrid for Liſbon, it is ſuppoſed, for the purpoſe of communicating with admiral Siniavin. By a veſſel arrived at Carthagena, from Palermo, which the left on the 11th ult. we learn, that troops, arms and ammunition were then embarking for the Neapolitan territories, where the people, upon hearing of the events in Spain had riſen againſt the French.

An extraordinary Gazette, publiſhed by the Junta of Seville, dated the 22d ult. contains a detailed account of the battle at Gerona, on the 16th, in which the French under Dumeſne, were completely defeated, with the loſs of their artillery and baggage.

Letters from Stockholm have reached town which ſtates that ſubſequent to the 17th ult. the Swedes had another battle with the Ruſſians in Finland, between Bjornborg & Chriſtianſtadt, the reſult of which was a decided victory on the part of the Swedes. The Ruſſians left two thouſand dead on the field of battle. The Swedes had twenty-two officers and upwards of 800 privates killed & wounded. General Cronſtadt fell as he was charging at the head of his corps. The Ruſſians in conſequence of this defeat, are ſtated to have fallen back from Abo to the diſtance of between 30 and 40 miles on the road to St. Peterſburgh.—The Swedes had 760 ſome points marched upwards of fifteen miles beyond the Ruſſian frontiers.

Altona Mercury, Sept. 3.—Our Gazette contains the following article from Saxony :—"The apprehenſions of a war with Auſtria have vaniſhed, and it is made public at Dreſden that the Auſtrian Court has, under the date of the 9th ult. publiſhed an extremely ſatisfactory declaration relative to its armings.—*Correſpondent.*

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

DREADFUL FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

We have this day the painful taſk of recording one of the moſt dreadful conflagrations which have occured in the metropolis this ſeveral years. About 4 o'clock, yeſterday morning, a fire was diſcovered in Covent Garden Theatre, which raged with ſuch fury, that in the courſe of about three hours, the whole of the extenſive edifice was deſtroyed. The flames were ſo rapid that ſcarcely any of the property within the Theatre could be ſaved.—The books of account, deeds, and the treaſury, were fortunately preſerved through the exertions of Mr. Hughes, the Treaſurer. A trifling part of the ſcenery was alſo ſaved; but the whole of the wardrobe was deſtroyed.

It unfortunately happened that on the preceding day, in conſequence of ſome complaint reſpecting an irregular ſupply of water, the main had been cut off, with the intention of laying down a new one. From this circumſtance the ſupply of water was for ſome time very ſcanty, and the engines were unable to act with effect.—The flames in the mean time extended their ravages.—The wind being weſterly, blew them in a direction towards bow-ſtreet, and for a ſhort time there was ſo briſk a breeze, that the inhabitants on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet and the courts leading into it, began to entertain great fears for the ſafety of their property.—Fortunately, however, the wind ſoon abated.—But it took a contrary direction—inſtead of the oppoſite ſide of Bow ſtreet, the inhabitants of Hart-ſtreet were then threatened with deſtruction.—By this change of the wind the ſhip public houſe, the corner of Hart ſtreet, in Bow-ſtreet, was ſaved, notwithſtanding the fire raged with the greateſt violence on both ſides of it:—by the extraordinary exertions of the firemen, the Bath Hotel, on the other ſide of the Theatre, in Hart-ſtreet, was alſo ſaved.—But the blaze ruſhed across Hart ſtreet, the effect of which was, that there were ſix houſes in that ſtreet moſt actionally injured, although not totally deſtroyed.—The premiſes of Meſſrs. Hankins and Wilſher, coach-makers in Long-Acre, were alſo partially damaged. —But of all the damage which the furniture and other property of all the ſurrounding neighborhood ſuſtained, by their confuſed and haſty removal, as well as by the rapine of the miſcreants, who took advantage of their diſtreſſed ſituation, it is impoſſible to tender any account.

From the extent and hollow nature of the building, and immenſe quantity of oiled canvas, the flames formed an upright column riſing to a tremendous height in the atmoſphere, and ſending off ſparks that ſpread a ſhower of fire all around. The flames ſtill increaſed; and one of the Phoenix Engines, with rather too much daring, was introduced within the Theatre, with the hope that it could play with the greater effect. It moſt unfortunately happened, however, that the roof and an inſide wall fell in, with ſuch a ſudden craſh as to bury the Engine and the men beneath the ruins. It was ſome conſiderable length of time before the rubbiſh could be ſo far removed as to dig out the unhappy ſufferers. It was then found that two men belonging to the Phœnix (Higgleworth and Kilby) were totally deprived of life; Seyers, another belonging to the ſame office, was taken to Middleſex Hoſpital in a moſt dangerous ſtate, and is ſaid to have ſince died. Several poor labouring men who were employed in aſſiſting the firemen, were alſo dug out of the ruins; ſome of them dead and others in a moſt dreadful mutilated ſtate, from which there is little proſpect of their recovery. In the paſſage by the ſide of the Theatre, in Bow-ſtreet, ſome volunteers and their friends were found partly burnt and partly ſcalded to death by the pouring down of the water from the burning walls. In St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, there were eleven moſt ſhockingly mutilated human bodies.—Several perſons were alſo conveyed to Middleſex, Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas's Hoſpital, where the greater part of them are ſaid to have expired.

The loſs to the theatre itſelf is in fact irreparable. The property is inſured

In the Sun, for	£ 25,000
In the Phœnix, for	13,000
In the Royal Exchange, for	5,000
In the Union, for	5,000

which makes a total of 48,000l. It is ſaid that there are other inſurances nearly to the amount of 20,000l. more But among the property loſt there is beſides the uſual ſtock of ſcenery, an additional quantity for a new melo-drama, which was ſhortly to be brought forward: there were alſo a great quantity of pieces of muſic, of which, though the out-line might have been given in many books, a correct copy had not yet been taken; ſome dramatic productions, the property of the theatre, have alſo been forever loſt to the proprietors and to the public. Of the probable value of the Theatre a fair eſtimate may be taken when it is ſtated that Mr. J. Kemble, not long ſince, gave 25, 00l. for 1-6th ſhare.

Among other loſſes the Excellent Society which held their meetings at the top of the Theatre, called the *Beef Steak Club*, which have exiſted for many years, have loſt all their old ſtock of wines, which cannot be replaced, and worth at leaſt 1500l, beſides their ſideboard and table implements.

Superſtitious practices of the Ruſſians.

In ſpite of the civilized ſtate, in which we believe the Ruſſians are, it would be difficult to find a nation more ſuperſtitious; nor even Spain nor Portugal exceeds it. The Ruſſians eat no hares nor pigeons; the former becauſe they are reputed unclean, and the latter becauſe they are afraid of eating the Holy Ghoſt in the form of a dove. The ringing of bells is for them an object of veneration, and they aſcribe to it much efficacy for the ſaving of ſouls. On days of great ſolemnity, there are no eats able to bear the noiſe of the bells, which are put in motion at break of day, and are never ſuffered to reſt till ſun ſet. They reckon it devotion to go and ring them, and on this account the cords of the moſt part reach to cottages before the churches, conſtructed expreſsly for the convenience of benevolent ringers.

Like the Spaniards and Italians, the Ruſſians have ſmall chapels in their houſes, in honor of the ſaint for whom they have a peculiar devotion. This ſaint of predilection, is in Ruſſia known under the name of *Bog*, and no expence is grudged to decorate the chapel of a *Bog*, which is always furniſhed with the richeſt luminary, when the proprietor is in ability. This childiſhneſs is not the rage of the common people alone. Noblemen, people in office, monſteriers, all have their *Bogs*, and at the higheſt price. What will be ſcarcely believed, but we can atteſt, becauſe we have ſeen it, is that Mr. Scheremetoff, a member of the *Directing Senate* has a cabinet of Bogs worth more than a million of roubles. £222,222 : 4s Sterling.

Generally the Saint or Bog is painted on wood, and it is the diamonds, with which it is ſurrounded, that conſtitute its value. A Ruſſian entering an apartment ſalutes nobody before he has made three croſs ſigns before the Bog of the houſe. The Bogs moſt in faſhion are St. Nicholas, St. John the Baptiſt, St. Serguis and St. Alexander Neuſki; yet the other Saints are not without veneration, more or leſs, which is always ſettled by the pretended power attributed to them by ignorant ſuperſtition. For example, it is an opinion in this country that St. George watches parttcularly over the horned beaſts, and that St. Blaiſe is with God the patron and interpreter of other animals. Houſes have St. Anthony, and St. Jonas is for the fiſhes. St. Attipee is invoked for the toothach, St. Elias againſt thunder, and the Virgin for an infinite number of evils, and a very long patronage.

From the European Magazine for July 1808.

Degraded Europe, in thine awful ſtation,
Since pain ſpectators of the Tyrant's crimes!
By fraud deceived, or by your oppreſs'n,
No generous feelings warm'd your torpid breaſt.
ENGLAND alone oppoſ'd his fiery reign,
And now, THE YOUTH OF BRUNSWICK ſtands in Spain
Brightly it beams—a beacon to inſpire,
And warm ISRAEL'S Sons with Patriotic Fire!
Spaniards! the ſame flame throngh Europe ſpreads,
And ſtreak your featers on your Tyrant's head!
Glorious your ſtruggle! in a glorious cauſe!
For Wives, Religion, Liberty and Laws,
For all the ſoft endearments that can bleſs,
And tune to harmony the human mind!
Then ſhe ſhall reach your hearts, and arm each manly hand,
To drive the Gallic Bloodhounds from your land!
Your daughter's boſoms ſhall you to the field,
Where VICTORY ſhall triumph and where GLORY ſhall yield to Heroes in arms! purſue your glorious plan,
And vindicate the RIGHTS OF MAN.
Your ſhrieks proclaim'd by FRANCE, and wrote with blood
But thoſe like HANNAH to ſubſiſt on PUBLIC GOOD!
THE MIGHTY ISLAND, is your ſon no more,
But brings you ſuccour from far freedom's ſhore!
And, when the ſpoils your ſons have made her own,
The BLOOD HORSES DEMON trembles on his Throne
With daughter gorg'd, and borrow'd by default,
The BRAND OF INFAMIE ſhall torment him there!
And round, in fancy'd awful ſight, ſhall ſtand
All the pale victims of his worſ'ned hand!
Then ſhall the fury of his reign impart,
And ſcourge with Scorpions! Rings the tyrant's heart!
The muſt prophetic, long had ſeen his doom,
And ſtill preſerves his damnation mark!
Hear'n! a gloomy ſhades at night away,
And give the proſpect of a happier day!
GERMANY! ITALIANS! hear the glorious call,
ISRAELS' quarrel is this cauſe of all!
BRITANNIA points—and mark the noble view,
HER SPEAR TO FRANCE her OLIVE BRANCH to you!
Fight but as your birth'—and the bleſs you know,
The VIRTUOUS MONARCH is no more your foe.
Nations, ariſe! and to your vengeance join,
Redreſs your WRONGS OPPRESSION ſtrikes and,
Chaos from the earth his hate detached mass,
And end the hiſtory of your own diſgrace!
Then ſhall the groaning world from bondage free,
Talk all the ſweets of PEACE and LIBERTY!

Inſtance of Generoſity and Beneficence.—About 70 years ago, a perſon of the name of Honkins in the pariſh of Steventon Berkſhire, by will devised an eſtate of 200l. per ann. and his perſonal property, to a gentleman whom he had not ſeen for a long ſeries of years, but who formerly had been his ſchool-fellow; leaving two ſiſters, one of them living with him at the time of his death, in indigent circumſtances. Very lately this eſtate belonged to a gentleman of Woodſtock, who on being acquainted with the above circumſtances, ſought out the deſcendants of the unfortunate ſiſters; and on the 4th inſt. made over the eſtate to them, ſaying, "it was an unjuſt bequeſt, and he would have nothing to do with it."

ANECDOTES.

An Iriſh gentleman describing the beauties of a tour in Tipperary, ſaid that the *ſtagnated* waters which *perpetually flowed* through the town greatly contributed to the *wholeſomeneſs* of the place.

A country Jeweller advertiſes, that he has a number of precious ſtones to diſpoſe of—adding, that they *ſparkle like the tears of a young widow.*

GREY PAPER

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber is ready to receive sealed tenders, and will enter into engagements with such person or persons who may be willing to contract for the whole or any proportion of the supply of Flour, Pork and Peas, required for the use of His Majesty's Forces, stationed at Kingston, York, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg; each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds net, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty first year of his Majesty's Reign, "for the examination of Flour in this Province."

The Pork to be cured, packed, inspected, and branded in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty fifth year of his Majesty's Reign, "to regulate the curing, packing and inspecting of Beef and Pork"; the quality of the Pork to be stated in the tenders.

The Peas, so to be furnished, to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour, Pork and Peas, warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores, on or before the 25th day of July 1809.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quintuplicate, of the quantity of Flour, Pork, and Peas delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the abovementioned depots, by Bill on James Green Esq acting Deputy Commissary General at Quebec.

The accounts are to be made up as formerly for the said supplies, in quintuplicate, and the furnishers signature to the vouchers, to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN McGILL.
Agent for Purchases.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 14th November, 1808.

To be Sold,

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home District, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indisputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, Nov. 11th, 1808.

Wanted,

BY the Subscribers, a quantity of Barley and Hops, for which a liberal price will be given.

JOS. & GEO. SHAW.

York, Nov 10th, 1808.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims on Lot No. 10 in the third Concession of Markham, granted to the late JOHN MATCHEFKY, are requested to exhibit the said claims to the subscriber, in three months from the date hereof.

CHRISTOPHER HECHT.
Home District, Markham 18 Nov 1808

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers, that he will furnish them with Mutton of the first quality, at 7d. per pound for the fore quarters, and 8d. the hind.

T. R. JOHNSTON.

York, 17th Nov. 1808.

FOR SALE.

The following Lots of Land on very reasonable terms. Purchasers are requested, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorised to give the necessary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Caister.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Concession of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession of Scarborough.

WILLIAM COOPER, begs leave to inform the public, that he will have another Run of Stones and merchant Boult in operation about the first of December next, in his Mill on the Humber; and proposes manufactoring Flour on the following terms, (that is to say,) for every four and a half bushels of good clean merchantable Wheat and Barrel, he will deliver in the Town of York, a Barrel of fine Flour; and for every five bushels of like wheat and barrel, he will deliver in the Town of York, a barrel of warranted superfine flour; the wheat must be run through the screen before received. He will fetch wheat from Town in time of fleighing or when the communication is open by water, at the rate of three pence per bushel; if he finds barrels, they will be charged two shillings Halifax for each barrel. He will deliver Boards on the spot when wanted, in the Town, at the rate of six shillings per 100 feet, and one shilling a quarter, above or below an inch. Orders left with Mr. John Campbell, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, 2d Novr. 1808.

THE subscriber, wants from two to three thousand bushels of BARLEY and a few hundred bushels of good RED WHEAT; it is to be supposed the grain will be wholesome and well dressed, for which he will pay Cash. Also some Indian Corn in ears.

NOTICE.

THOSE Farmers who had Peas lent them to sow, will please to return them agreeable to agreement, or pay their value in the course of one month, as the property did not belong to me, having only acted as agent for a friend.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

York, 10th Octr. 1808.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following necessary Blank Forms, viz BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, do. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

WANTED CUT,

100 Cords of Wood;

ANY person or persons who will contract for cutting the same immediately, will be paid in Money, during the performance. Application to be made to the Printer hereof.

York, 2nd Nov. 1808.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of administration of the Estate of the late Ebenezer Tolman, deceased; requests all those persons who have any just demands against said Estate, to render them lawfully attested; and all those who may be indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay or further trouble, to

THOS. HAMILTON,
Administrator.

York, 4th Nov. 1808.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Part of the Goods of the Subscriber have arrived by Capt. Kendrick, and the remainder is expected in a few days, he therefore will be able to supply his Customers from the Country as usual; and as he will have a large assortment, any one recommended by his friends will have the same Credit and the advantage for payments as his older Customers. In a few days, he will have a quantity of shoes & slippers of every kind, Books and Stationary, also all sorts of Tea, Liquors, Spices & some fruit, &c. &c. &c. Wishing to encourage the farmers to make Pot-ash, he has brought several Kettles, which he will sell upon Credit if required, with some goods to purchase the Ashes, and will take Pot or Pearl-ashes next season, in payment. Wheat Flour, Rye, Corn, Oats Barley, Pease & Pork will be received in payment for Debts, or in exchange for Goods, the Wheat will be received at John Bogarts Mills in Whitchurch, N. Millers in Markham, Lyon & Walkers in Vaughan and Timothy Rogers's in Pickering, the other Articles at his Store in York. He recommends to those that cure Pork for sale, to put more salt and better barrels. In a few days he will mention the Prices, which he will be enabled to give for the different Kinds of Produce. N.B. Cash will be given for wheat, flour, pot and pearl-ashes, he has also for sale, one House in King Street & two in George Street, at a low price and a long credit, provided security for the payment is given by the purchaser. Also a Farm in the Township of Vaughan on Yonge street, on the same conditions, containing 265 acres. York 5th. October 1808.

Quetton St George

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - - 8th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—160
acres in the Township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concession
22 - - - 7th do.
4 - - - 8th do.
4 - - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12. - - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—640
acres in the township of Clarendon.
19, 21 and South half of 20 - 2d—500 in
King.
17 - - - 3d
14 - - - 5th—200 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up seven years previous to the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A Complete set of Harness, for two Horses. Enquire at the Printing Office.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY.

GREY PAPER

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 29.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 861.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1808. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 24th day of this preſent month of November, to be convened, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING !—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of October laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 24th day of this preſent month of November at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear ; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the 28th day of December next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary ; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this ſixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, *Saturday, 2 o'clock, afternoon, 24th September, 1808.*

"'Tis believed that the Portugueſe have refuſed to permit the convention to be carried into effect—Accounts from the Baltic juſt received by the Gottenburgh mail—Sir James Saumarez was bombarding the Ruſſian fortifications, and the Ruſſian fleet had offered to capitulate on certain terms, which were refuſed—The bombardment was expected to re-commence."

Sept. 25.

It is underſtood that a war between Auſtria and France, if not actually commenced is on the eve of breaking out.—Bonaparte has left Paris for Hamburgh.

One day later from London.—The ſhip Union Iſland, captain Sibton, has arrived at Norfolk in 32 days from Liverpool, bringing papers of the 26th of September, one day later than before received. Extracts will be found below.

"The lateſt papers we have received, ſays the Norfolk Ledger, aſſert—that information had been received that day, that a general inſurrection has taken place in the Kingdom of Naples, and that all the French there had been maſſacred or driven out :—although this intelligence wants confirmation it is by no means improbable.

The war in the North of Europe has reſulted moſt gloriouſly for the gallant king of Sweden. The Ruſſians have been driven from Finland with immenſe loſs and diſgrace.—In addition to that loſs and diſgrace, and the loſs of his fleet in the Tagus, freſh mortifications were preparing for the Emperor Alexander. His fleet in the Baltic are no doubt, ere this, in poſſeſſion of the United Swediſh and Engliſh fleets, for which purpoſe fire ſhips had been ſent from England, and troops were going from Sweden to make a joint attack by ſea and land. The Emperor of Ruſſia will find himſelf, it is probable, leſs in troops 30,000, and in ſhips of the line, beſides 12 or 15 frigates—in ſeamen 8 or 10,000, and in reputation, his loſs is incalculable. Our readers will perceive that nothing is more unfounded than thoſe reports which ſtated a difference between Sweden and England.

On Thurſday the brig Fox, capt. Thorndike, arrived at Salem from Palermo, laſt from Algeſiras. Captain Thorndike brought Gibraltar papers to the 14th of September, but they contain no accounts of Spaniſh affairs which we have not already had.—When he was at Palermo, the news which excited the greateſt intereſt, was Murats being king of Naples. An Engliſh Ambaſſador had ſailed from thence to Conſtantinople ; and two bomb ſhips for Barcelona, to bombard the fortreſs that commands that place. At Algeſiras the people were highly animated in the patriotic cauſe, and the name of a Frenchman was highly deteſtable to them.—He heard of no other recent important event, but they repreſented that Joſeph Bonaparte was ſurrounded by the Spaniſh armies and would be obliged to ſurrender ; by which event they expected to recover their king. The French ſtill maintained the ſtrong fortreſs of Montjoi, which commands the city of Barcelona ; but the Spaniards expected to reduce them. Indeed they did not admit a doubt of ſucceſs in the complete expulſion of the French from the kingdom. They were anxious to know of the concurrence of the colonies in the patriots cauſe, that the mines of Mexico might contribute to its ſupport.—*Salem Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from an American merchant in London, dated 20th Sept. 1808, to his friend in Virginia, received by the Hope.

"Many well wiſhers to Great Britain during the laſt winter, thought there was ſome reaſon to apprehend an unfavorable reſult to the arduous ſtruggle for the ſafety and independence of the world, in which ſhe was engaged. All the trade to the Continent of Europe was at an end, and juſt at this gloomy moment the United States evinced towards her a diſpoſition more hoſtile than war itſelf. A non-intercourſe law and an embargo ſeemed likely to be more miſchievous to England than any other America could have adopted ; That ſuch was the intention and expectation of her government, was generally believed. This ſneaking policy has however, met its merited diſgrace.—Owing to an event, over which England had no controul, the honorable and glorious ſtruggle of the Spaniſh people, Engliſh commerce has again revived, and is extending itſelf immenſely in every direction.—While the American embargo is bringing ruin on herſelf, it has no other effect in England than to give energy to her trade ; and, excepting amongſt us, a few American merchants, America is as little ſpoken or thought of here as any one of the Weſt-India Iſlands !"

Account of the African Inſtitution.

Patron and Preſident, His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter.

Vice-Preſident, His Grace the Arch Biſhop of Canterbury, His Grace the Duke of Grafton, Earl Belkirk, Earl Spencer, Earl Grofvenor, Earl Grey, Earl Moira, Viſcount Milton, Viſcount Valencia, Right Hon. Lord Henry Petty, the Lord Biſhop of London, the Lord Biſhop of Durham, the Lord Biſhop of Bath Wells, the Lord Biſhop of St. David's, Right Hon. Lord Holland, Right hon. Lord Grenville, Right Hon. Lord Erſkine, Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Right Hon. George Canning and William Wilberforce, Eſq. M. P.

Treaſurer Henry Thornton, Eſq. M. P.

Board of Directors.—Right Hon. Lord Headley, Right Hon. J. C. Villiers, Right Hon. Sir J. Newport, Right Hon. Iſaac Corry, Right. Hon. J. Smyth, Right Hon. N. Vanſittart, Sir Samuel Romilly Wm. Allan, Eſq. T. Babbington, Eſq. M. P. Robert Barclay, Eſq. Thomas Barnard, Eſq. Abraham Boodle, Eſq. M. P. Henry Broughton, Eſq.

J. H. Browne, Esq. M. P. Thomas Clarkson Esq. Edward Foster Esq. Thomas F. Foster, Esq. Charles Grant, Esq. M. P. George Harrison, Esq. John Hadaleftone, Esq. W. Jacob Esq. Matthew Martin, Esq. M. Montague, Esq. M. P. Zachary Macaulay, Esq. W. M. Pitt, Esq. M. P. Granville Sharp, Esq. John Simon, Esq. M. P. William Smith, Esquire, M. P. T. Woodroffe Smith, Esq. James Stephen, Esq. M. P. S. Thornton, Esq. M. P. R. Thornton, Esq. M. P. John Thornton, Esq. M. P. James Towers, Esq. S. Whitebread, Esq. M. P. James Rice Williams, Esq.

A number of individuals deeply impressed with a fenfe of the enormous wrongs which the natives of Africa have fuffered in their intercourfe with Europe; and actuated by a defire to impair thefe wrongs as well as by the general feelings of benevolence, have been anxious to adopt fuch meafures as may feem beft calculated to promote their civilization and happinefs. They have therefore formed themfelves into a Society for that purpofe, called the AFRICAN INSTITUTION, and they earneftly invite the aid of the humane and benevolent in every part of the kingdom in furtherance of their defign.

The abolition of the Slave Trade hitherto carried on by Great Britain, America, and Denmark, will in a confiderable degree remove the barrier which has fo long obftructed the natural courfe of focial improvement in Africa; and thus open a way for introducing the comforts and arts of a more civilized ftate of Society. The happieft effects may alfo be reafonably anticipated from diffufing ufeful knowledge, and exciting induftry among the inhabitants of Africa; and from obtaining and circulating throughout this country, more ample and authentic information concerning the agricultural and commercial faculties of that vaft Continent: and through the judicious profecution of fuch endeavors, it may be fairly hoped that, in the room of that traffic by which Africa has been fo long degraded, a legitimate and far more extended commerce will ultimately be eftablifhed, beneficial alike to the natives of Africa, and to the manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland. The prefent period, it may further be remarked, is eminently fitted for profecuting thefe benevolent defigns; fince the fufpenfion, during the war of that large fhare of the Slave Trade, which has commonly been carried on by France, Spain and Holland, will, when combined with the effect of the abolition Laws of Great Britain, America and Denmark, produce nearly the entire ceffation of that traffic, along a line of coaft extending between two and three thoufand miles in length and thereby afford a peculiarly favorable opportunity for giving a new direction to the induftry and commerce of Africa.

To prevent mifconception concerning the views and meafures of the African Inftitution, it may be proper to ftate, that it is the Society's fixed determination not to undertake any religious miffions, and not to engage in commercial fpeculations. The Society is aware that there already exift feveral moft refpectable inftitutions formed for the diffufion of Chriftianity, and means not to encroach on their province. It will be the duty and care of the Society in the firft inftance, to watch over the execution of the laws, recently enacted in this and other countries, for abolifhing the African Slave Trade; to endeavor to prevent the infraction of thofe laws, and from time to time to fuggeft any means by which they may be rendered more effectual to their object; and likewife to do all in their power, by communicating information and by other appropriate methods to promote the abolition of the African Slave Trade by foreign nations.

The further means which it is propofed to employ for the purpofe of promoting civilization and improvement in Africa are of the following kind.

1. To collect and diffufe throughout this country, accurate information, refpecting the natural production of Africa, and its general refpecting the agricultural and commercial capacities of the African continent, and the intellectual, moral, and the political condition of its inhabitants.

2. To promote the inftruction of the Africans in letters and in ufeful knowledge, and to cultivate a friendly connection with the natives of that Continent.

3. To endeavor to enlighten the minds of the Africans with refpect to their true intereft, and to diffufe information among them refpecting the means whereby they may improve the prefent opportunity of fubftituting a beneficial commerce in place of the Slave Trade.

4. To introduce among them fuch of the improvements and ufeful arts of Europe as are fuited to their condition.

5. To promote the cultivation of the African foil, not only by exciting and directing the induftry of the natives, but by furnifhing where it may appear advantageous to do fo, ufeful feed and plants, and implements of husbandry.

6. To introduce among the inhabitants, beneficial medical difcoveries.

7. To obtain a knowledge of the principal language of Africa, and as has already been found to be practicable, to reduce them to writing, with a view to facilitate the diffufion of information among the natives of that country.

8. To employ fuitable agents and eftablifh correfpondences as fhall appear advifable, and to encourage individual enterprife and exertion, in promoting any of the purpofes of inftitution.

The benefits to be conferred on Africa by the efforts of this Inftitution, muft fo obviously depend on the extent of the pecuniary funds which may be obtained, that it feems hardly neceffary to urge on thofe who feel the force of what has been already faid the importance of an early contribution. The Society has already engaged in meafures with a view to the improvement of Africa, to which their prefent funds are barely adequate, and without a very confiderable enlargement of them, they will be obliged to forego many opportunities of attempting to advance the happinefs and civilization of Africa.

Nor ought the benefits to be overlooked, which are likely to accrue to this country, fhould the Inftitution fucceed in their endeavors to develope the capabilities of the African Continent. Whilft France is employing her utmoft efforts to prevent our commerce from flowing into ancient channels, furely it becomes us to cherifh every reafonable profpect of finding our outlets. We have atchieved a great and fplendid act of national juftice in abolifhing the Slave Trade. Let our benevolence alfo interpofe to repair the ruin and degradation we have contributed to bring on Africa, and to teach her the ufe of her liberal faculties; and we may foon difcover, by our happy experience, that in exercifing juftice and benevolence towards her, whatever may be the apparent facrifices, we have only been laying a more folid foundation for the enlargement of our national profperity.

A fubfcription of fixty guineas or upwards at one time, conftitutes a hereditary Governor; of thirty guineas at one time a Governor for life; of three guineas annually, an annual Governor; of ten guineas at one time, a Member for life; of one guinea annually, an annual Member.

The Board of Directors is chofen from among the Governors.

*Thefe meafures are fully ftated in the Society's fecond report made on the 25th of March, 1803, and which has fince been printed.

With much unfeigned pleafure, I witneſs the beneficient difpofition, which in furtherance of that divine impulfe which led to the abolition of Slavery, is now to earneft in difleminating moral principles, and in the means of inculcating the neceffity, and promoting the advance of that ufeful and ornamental knowledge, which places ours at the head of all nations. From the Nobility and the many names of highly refpectable Commons, urging foremoft in this divinely implanted view, we may anticipate the rational completion, and happy refult of their well combined and appropriate intentions. The boundleſs fcope of creative wifdom extends equally to the proteeting care of its created Beings, whatever may be their complection or exterior colour. I can experience nothing more replete with genuine happineſs, than to ſee, ſo many exemplary worthies, animated with an unerring and Heaven beſtowed enthuſiaſm of diſcharging that Chriſtian duty of "do unto others, as you would they "ſhould do unto you." Added to the meek and many virtues, which our Miſſionaries are engrafting on the African mind, the progreſs of our handi-craft arts, and literature amongſt them is opening, and I feel the proſpective aſſurance of certainty, that their rapid advance, will richly compenſate the virtuous minds, connected with or intereſted in the truly worthy undertaking.

FROM THE EVENING POST.

Treatment of the Americans by the French.

It is high time America ſhould know how her citizens are treated in France. My blood boils in my veins as I liſten to the following recital which I here tranſcribe from the lips of the witneſſes themſelves.

The following ſtatement is given in plain, and not exaggerated terms, and in the full belief that it is every ſyllable ſtrictly true.

Captain Palmer, of this port (one of my informants) failed from the Canaries in the ſhip Mercury, bound to Hamburgh, in the Bay of Biſcay, was boarded by an Engliſh letter of marque, treated politely, and permitted to proceed. But on the 27th of January laſt, he was captured by a French privateer and carried into Dieppe, on the preſumption that he was bound to London. After the crew had been examined, in order to procure evidence of this fact, and it was found that none of them would ſwear to it, ſince they all knew the deſtination of the veſſel to be Hamburgh, three of them, namely, Adam Wiſe, the ſecond mate, Iſaac Robinſon, both Americans, and Henry Fatjotham, a German, were ſeized and put in a dungeon, and there they were kept for three days and three nights, and ſupplied with nothing but bread and water all that time, in order to compel them by this ſpecies of torture, to perjure themſelves, and ſwear what was wanted of them. While in this confinement, they were offered not only their liberty, if they would ſwear, but one third of the ſhip and cargo. They however, had the virtue to endure the puniſhment, to reſiſt the temptation, and deſpiſe every threat. At length they were ſet at liberty. Captain Palmer was however, detained from January to Auguſt, when his veſſel was condemned on another ground, viz: that ſhe had been viſited by an Engliſh letter of marque; this, it ſeems being a ground of condemnation that was not reſorted to till lately; but ſince it has been taken, condemnations have been going on inceſſantly, up to the time he ſailed from Havre, (Sept. 24th.) A fact of no ſmall moment is to be added to this narrative; which is, that during all the time Captain Palmer remained at Dieppe, waiting the fate of his ſhip, though he made repeated applications to our Ambaſſador General Armſtrong, by letter, that gentleman never gave himſelf the trouble to anſwer him; and when he at length went up to Paris to ſee him, he had no other ſatisfaction than to be told, coldly, that the General could not interfere, the ſhip muſt be condemned under the Milan Decree. Under this decree ſhe was condemned accordingly, and Captain Palmer was glad to make his eſcape and get home; where the only conſolation he has, and the only indemnity for being plundered by a foreign piratical government, is to be able to tell his ſad tale, and lament that he is an American Citizen.

Along with Capt. Palmer came Capt. Caleb Hopkins, of Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, (my other informant) who ſailed from this port for Cherbourg, in the ſhip Victory, of Portſmouth, and having been captured and ſent into England, but not detained, proceeded to his original deſtination, where he arrived, landed and warehouſed his cargo *ſome days before the Milan decree* had been acted upon except in the caſe of the Horizon. Neverthleſs the veſſel and cargo were ſeized under the ſame decree and held for trial. Captain Hopkins then applied to the American Ambaſſador at Paris, by letters from Cherbourg, and moſt earneſtly beſought him to interfere, or leaſt to ſend him a paſſport, to come to Paris to attempt to recover his ſhip.

Armſtrong after preſerving a perfect ſilence for many months, at length on the 16th of July laſt, deigned to write him by his ſecretary, in which he told him it would be uſeleſs to come to Paris; and he had the cruelty to attempt to play off a ſcarcaſm on his wretched countryman, by ſaying in his letter, which now lies before me, "I would adviſe you that *Paris is not on the rout to L'Orient*, the only port in France from which you can ſail for America."

After the veſſel was condemned, he walked all the way from Cherbourg, to Paris, more than three hundred miles, to ſee Armſtrong perſonally, and get a paſſport home. Armſtrong aſked him if *he had any money to pay for this paſſport?* The poor man anſwered no, he was not the owner of a farthing;—Armſtrong then turned to his ſecretary, and cut the buſineſs ſhort by ordering the man a paſſport, whenever he procured 12 franks to pay the fees. Captain Hopkins then went into the ſtreet, and begged the money with which he went back and bought a *License* to return to his native country, penyleſs and ruined. And now, Captain Hopkins found himſelf ſtripped of every thing, and nearly reduced to the laſt deſperate recourſe of great numbers of his countrymen, that of engaging on board a French privateer, to ſave himſelf from ſtarving; but accident aſſiſted him, and he got a conveyance back in the Hope. Theſe facts I take from himſelf; to-morrow he ſets out for his cheerleſs home.

If Captain Smith, of Philadelphia, who formerly ſailed in the employ of John Jubel, commonly known by the name of the *Algerine Smith*, (from having been captured and impriſoned by the Algerines) has any friends living, wife, or children, I am prepared to give them ſome account of his fate.—This Captain Smith laſt ſailed in his own brig, the Hope, and was captured about two and twenty months ago; his brig was run aſhore, all his papers loſt or deſtroyed, and the monſters who took him made a formal report that he was an Engliſhman. Being deprived of his evideuce to ſhew that he was a citizen of the United States, he was hurried off to the living grave of Americans at Arras, whe he has remained ever ſince. I am authoriſed to ſtate, that ſeveral Americans who knew Capt. Smith, have been to Armſtrong and informed him that they knew him, that he was an American and belonged to Philadelphia, but Armſtrong only anſwered, let him ſend home for regular papers, and declined to give any aſſiſtance.

The laſt caſe I have to mention is that of Captain Waterman, of this port. Capt. Waterman left London on his homeward bound voyage, and was captured by a French privateer in the Bay of Biſcay. The privateersman called him up in the night to ſee his veſſel in a blaze, in hopes he might be provoked to utter ſome intemperate expreſſion againſt the French government, but he was on his guard. Having burnt his veſſel and deſtroyed all his papers; they made a report that he was an Engliſhman. It was in vain that he denied it, and for want of papers which had been taken from him, appealed to ſome of his crew for evidence. He and all his crew were immediately ordered to the infernal priſon at Arras. As they paſſed by Paris, ſeveral American capts. went out to ſee them, ſome of whom, particularly a Captain Nichols, of Portſmouth, N. H. recognized captain Waterman, as an old acquaintance, and went directly and made application to our Ambaſſador, for his relief. The application however, was in vain, Armſtrong declining any interference, and Captain Waterman and all his crew were immerced in the priſon, where they are at this moment pining in hopeleſs captivity.

The following facts are added to ſhew the indignity and contempt our countrymen are treated by the French.—Captain Palmer, it ſeems, omitted to take off his hat and make his obedicance to the French commiſſary; in the evening he found himſelf arreſted by two ſoldiers who clapped him in priſon, from which he was only releaſed the next morning by the intercoſence of the American Conſul, but with an aſſurance, that if he was ever guilty of ſuch inſolence again, imprisonment and chains ſhould be his portion till he was ſent out of the country.—The other fact is ſtill more degrading. On the march of Captain Waterman's crew to their gloomy dungeon, the mate of the ſhip not chuſing to walk through a pond of water that lay in his way, went round, for which he was ſeized by his drivers, and chained laſt to a criminal conducting to the ſame priſon, and thus made to walk through all the mud puddles in the road, to the great diverſion of the French guard.

A coachmaker advertiſes that he has on ſale, a number of *Sociables* for young ladies and gentlemen, and *Sulkies* for married folks.

Among the ſingular inſtitutions of France, is a Celtic Society eſtabliſhed at Paris; the oſtenſible object is to trace the radicles of the European languages.

How to make Borax.

Take two ounces of rock-alum; diſſolve it and mix it with two ounces of alkaline ſalt which is uſed in making of glaſs. Put all into a pewter pot, and ſet it a-doing, for the ſpace of half an hour, over a gentle fire; then take it out of the water. Take next two ounces of gem ſalt in powder, as much of alkaline ſalt, two ounces of virginboney, and one of cow milk. Mix all well together and ſet it in the ſun for three days. Then the Borax is done.

To whiten iron like ſilver.

Mix ammoniac ſalt's powder, and quick-lime, in cold water. Then make your iron red hot ſeveral times, and each time, plunge it in that diſſolution. It will turn as white as ſilver.

To extract Mercury from Lead.

Take lead and beat it into ſheets, or laminas, very fine. Put theſe in a glaſs veſſel with common ſalt, a double quantity of the lead. Cover this well, and bury it under ground for nine days at leaſt. After this time if you open the veſſel again, you will find your lead turned all into running mercury, or quick-ſilver, at the bottom of it.

To preſerve the brightneſs of arms.

Rub them with Hart's marrow. Or, elſe, diſſolve ſome allum powder with the ſtrongeſt vinegar you can find, (that of *Montpellier* which ſerves to make their famous verdigriſe is the ſtuff), and rub your arms with it. By theſe means they keep forever bright and ſhining.

The York Gazette.

SATURDAY, 3. DECEMBER, 1808.

PERISHED, ſome day laſt week, near the Etobicoke, MITCHEL and GILES; they were with one other, returning from Town in a ſmall boat. From what little can be gathered of the attending circumſtances, my impreſſion is, that an indulgence in ſtrong drink nearly bordering on excels, conduced to the melancholy cataſtrophe. They have left widows and families to regret their immature death, and who may probably become objects of public charity.

GREY PAPER

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber is ready to receive sealed Tenders, and will enter into engagements with such person or persons who may be willing to contract for the whole or any proportion of the supply of Flour, Pork and Peas, required for the use of His Majesty's Forces, stationed at Kingston, York, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg; each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds or two hundred and twenty four pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty first year of his Majesty's Reign, "for the examination of Flour in this Province."

The Pork to be cured, packed, inspected, and branded in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty fifth year of his Majesty's Reign, "to regulate the curing, packing and inspecting of Beef and Pork"; the quality of the Pork to be plated in the tender.

The Peas, to to be furnished, to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour, Pork and Peas, warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's flores, on or before the 25th day of July 1809.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quintuplicate, of the quantity of Flour, Pork, and Peas delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the above-mentioned depots, by Bill on James Green Esq. acting Deputy Commissary General at Quebec.

The accounts are to be made up as formerly for the said supplies, in quintuplicate, and the furnishers signature to the vouchers, must be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL.
Agent for Purchases.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th November, 1808.

Taken up,

ABOUT two weeks ago, a white Steer, two years old; the owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges. Application to be made to the subscriber on Lot No. 24, west side Yonge Street.

MALCOLM WRIGHT.

York, 28th Nov. 1808.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, generally, that he has removed to the house of Mr. Hiram Kendrick, where he carries on the Saddle and Harness making business, and takes this method of tendering his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement conferred upon him since he commenced business in this Town. He likewise solicits a continuance of their favors which he hopes to merit, by an assiduous attention to the commands of those who may be pleased to honor him in the line of his profession.

ISAAC GROFF.

York, 2d Decr. 1808.

To be Sold,

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home District, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indisputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, Nov. 11th, 1808.

WANTED to purchase, a quantity of BARLEY. Application to be made to the Printer.

Wanted,

BY the Subscribers, a quantity of Barley and Hops, for which a liberal price will be given.

JOS. & GEO. SHAW.

York, Nov. 10th, 1808.

WILLIAM COOPER, begs leave to inform the public, that he will have another Run of Stones and merchant Boult in operation about the first of December next, in his Mill on the Humber; and proposes manufacturing Flour on the following terms, (that is to say,) for every four and a half bushels of good clean merchantable Wheat and Barrel, he will deliver in the Town of York, a Barrel of fine Flour; and for every five bushels of like wheat and barrel, he will deliver in the Town of York, a barrel of warranted superfine flour; the wheat must be run through the screen before received. He will fetch wheat from Town in time of sleighing or when the communication is open by water, at the rate of three pence per bushel; if he finds barrels, they will be charged two shillings Halifax for each barrel. He will deliver Boards on the spot when wanted, in the Town, at the rate of six shillings per 100 feet, and one shilling a quarter, above or below an inch. Orders left with Mr. John Campbell, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, 2d Novr. 1808.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims on Lot No. 10 in the third Concession of Markham, granted to the late JOHN MATCHEFKY, are requested to exhibit the said claims to the subscriber, in three months from the date hereof.

CHRISTOPHER HECHT.

Home District, Markham 1st Nov. 1808

THE subscriber, wants from two to three thousand bushels of BARLEY and a few hundred bushels of good RED WHEAT; it is to be supposed the grain will be wholesome and well dressed, for which he will pay Cash. Also some Indian Corn in ears.

NOTICE.

THOSE Farmers who had Peas lent them to sow, will please to return them agreeable to agreement, or pay their value in the course of one month, as the property did not belong to me, having only acted as agent for a friend.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

York, 20th Octr. 1808.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers, that he will furnish them with Mutton of the first quality, at 7d. per pound for the fore quarters, and 8d. the hind.

T. R. JOHNSTON.

York, 17th Nov. 1808.

WANTED CUT,

100 Cords of Wood;

ANY person or persons who will contract for cutting the same immediately, will be paid in Money, during the performance. Application to be made to the Printer hereof.

York, 23d Nov. 1808.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Part of the Goods of the Subscriber have arrived by Capt. Kendrick, and the remainder is expected in a few days, he therefore will be able to supply his Customers from the Country as usual; and as he will have a large assortment, any one recommended by his friends will have the same Credit and the advantage for payments as his older Customers. In a few days, he will have a quantity of Boots & slippers of every kind, Books and Stationary, also all sorts of Tea, Liquors, Spices & some Fruit, &c. &c. &c. Wishing to encourage the farmers to make Pot-ash, he has brought several Kettles, which he will sell upon Credit if required, with some goods to purchase the Ashes, and will take Pot or Pearl-ashes next season, in payment. Wheat, Flour, Rye, Corn, Oats Barley, Pease & Pork will be received in payment for Debts, or in exchange for Goods, the Wheat will be received at John Bogarts Mills in Whitchurch, N. Millers in Markham, Lyon & Walker in Vaughan and Timothy Rogers's in Pickering, the other Articles at his Store in York. He recommends to those that cure Pork for sale, to put more salt and better barrels. In a few days he will mention the Prices, which he will be enabled to give for the different Kinds of Produce. N.B. Cash will be given for wheat, flour, pot and pearl-ashes, he has also for sale, one House in King Street & two in George Street, at a low price and a long credit, provided security for the payment is given by the purchaser. Also a Farm in the Township of Vaughan on Yonge Street, on the same conditions, containing 265 acres. York 7th. October 1808.

Queston St George

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of administration of the Estate of the late Ebenezer Folman, deceased, requests all those persons who have any just demands against said Estate, to render them lawfully attested; and all those who may be indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay or further trouble, to

THOS. HAMILTON,
Administrator.

York, 4th Nov. 1808.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms & cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24, - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - - 5th do.—300
acres in the township of Bleasheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 2d corner
22 - - 5 - 7th do.
4 - - - 8th do.
Acres in the township of Burford. - - to do.—350
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—60th
acres in the township of Gianford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 3d—500 in
King.
23 - - - 4th
24 - - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Complete set of Harness, for two Horses. Enquire at the Printing Office.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY.

GREY PAPER

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 30.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 862 WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1808. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 24th day of this present month of November, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of October last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 24th day of this present month of November at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the 28th day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this fifteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JAWAS, Secretary.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber is ready to receive sealed tenders, and will enter into engagements with such person or persons who may be willing to contract for the whole or any proportion of the supply of Flour, Pork and Peas, required for the use of His Majesty's Forces, stationed at Kingston, York, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg; each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds or two hundred and twenty four pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty first year of his Majesty's Reign, "for the examination of Flour in this Province."

The Pork to be cured, packed, inspected, and branded in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty fifth year of his Majesty's Reign, "to regulate the curing, packing and inspecting of Beef and Pork"; the quality of the Pork to be plated in the tender.

The Peas, to to be furnished, to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour, Pork and Peas, warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's flores, on or before the 25th day of July 1809.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quintuplicate, of the quantity of Flour, Pork, and Peas delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the above mentioned depots, by Bill on James Green Esq. acting Deputy Commissary General at Quebec.

The accounts are to be made up as formerly for the said supplies, in quintuplicate, and the furnishers signature to the vouchers, must be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL.
Agent for Purchases.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th November, 1808.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The movement of the troops in every direction on the continent, continue to indicate the early renewal of war. Austria is on every side surrounded by hostile armies—a numerous Russian corps is assembled on the frontiers of Gallicia—two large French armies in Silesia menace Moravia: the Saxon contingent has approached the frontiers of Bohemia; the extensive camps at Erfmuth, Molsham, Bamberg, &c. and on the Rhine, threaten Austria. A large body of Bavarians is assembled in the Tyrol. It is to be joined by a corps of Italian troops, in the event of a war, to penetrate into Saltzburg—while the French army in the Friuli, augmented to nearly 50,000 men, threaten Siiria. Austria, in her part, has assumed an imposing attitude, and appears to view these formidable preparations without dismay. An extensive promotion has taken place in her Army—Nine Generals have been raised to the rank of Field Marshals, and nineteen officers to the rank of Generals.——The Austrian army has been divided into eight divisions, each commanded by a F. Marshal, under the command of the Archduke Charles, who is Generalissimo. Minister at war, and Supreme in all matters of Military jurisdiction. The eight corps of the army have been thus disposed of; 1st and 2d divisions, Archdukes John & Ferdinand; the 3d to Count Bellegarde; 4th Baron Sach; 5th Marquis Chasteler 6th Prince Schavarzenberg; 7th Prince Lichtenstein; 8th Count Kienau. Archduke Gustav commands under the Archduke J.

The duke of Sudermania has assumed the command of the Swedish army on the frontiers of Norway, and it is supposed, from this circumstance, that the expedition against that country will be renewed.

We understand that so late as the 9th. no detachments had been made from the British army. An expedition had been planned, we understand, to Spain, but it had been deemed expedient not to weaken our forces in Portugal, while a reasonable doubt[s] whether the conduct of the enemy had not impofed on us the necessity to renew hoftilities against him: or whether in the event of the fulfilment of the convention, our whole force might not be necessary to compel the Portuguese to its execution.——The Gazette of last night contains an order of the King in Council, for the reftoration of Portuguese property, which has been under detention since the French took poffeffion of that country.

A letter of the 10th inft. from Sicily ftates, that the Snapper schooner Lieut. Champion, was then off the Islands, and had given the following information to a pilot boat:—viz. "that the British and French troops had a very defperate action in the neighborhood of Corunna in which the British were victorious; that the French had loft 800 men killed in the action befides an immenfe number wounded, and a great number of officers made prifoners. A French general who had been taken prifoner in the affair, was then on board the Snapper, which had been 7 days on her paffage from Corunna."

An embassy is preparing at Paris, at the head of which Duroc is placed to compliment the Emperor of Austria on his marriage. Presents of considerable value, have been ordered by Bonaparte for the occasion.

In skirmishing, one of the English rifle-men, and a voltigeur of the French army, having levelled at each other both shots took effect. In this position desperately wounded, they contrived to screw on their bayonets, and crawling towards each other continued to fight until the Englishman drove his weapon through the body of his antagonist.

A London paper of Sept. 26, says, the Russian fleet block ded in Port Baltic, have offered to capitulate, on condition of the fleet being unrigged and not to serve again during the war, but that this, has been refused, and 5 ships of the line and 6 frigates demanded to be surrendered to the Allies, and the remainder to be placed in the above situation—and that the Allies had great expectations of capturing the whole fleet.

Calcutta, June 15.

An article of highly gratifying intelligence is received from Bashire. The propositions and views of France, disclosed by a late Embassy to the King of Persia, has excited the utmost indignation in the Breast of that sovereign. The perfidious designs of his ally were clearly discerned.

The accounts of the approaching English Embassy, were joyfully received, and a personage of high rank and consideration had been dispatched to Bashire as memendar to gen. gen. Malcolm, and to attend the embassy to Sheraiz.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated November 10.

"A vessel arrived yesterday from Newfoundland. The Captain mentions the arrival of a brig there (belonging to Messrs. Tobias of Boston) from Cadiz—by which, verbal accounts were received to the last of September or last of October, at which time the Spaniards continued very successful, and orders were given by the correspondent in Cadiz to send the brig back again with a cargo as early as possible."

Baltimore, Nov. 15.

By the ship Spartan from the Havanna, we learn that a convoy of 50 sail of English were momentarily expected from London. The ship Comet, Dixey, from Philadelphia, arrived there in distress, pumps continually at work. She was condemned as unseaworthy. Her cargo sold for about 73,000 dollars. Without undergoing any material repairs, she took a cargo in for old Spain. She belongs to the celebrated Daniel Clarke of N. Orleans, to which she was ostensibly bound. R. Keene was generally reputed here the author of the spurious intercepted letter from Talleyrand to Mr. Jefferson. He was generally detested by the Americans at Havanna, and left there a day or two before the letter was made public, in an English Hermaphrodite brig. The St. Lorenzo ship of the line, is to join as convoy for Old Spain, about the 4th inst. Flour from 50 to 56 dollars per bbl. The ship Bayone and other ships from Charleston had just arrived. The Spaniards seem much exasperated against us on account of the embargo.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

War Department, 3d Nov. 1808.

His Excellency the governor of the State of Maryland.

SIR.

The President of the United States by virtue of an act of Congress, passed on the 30th day of March, 1808, entitled, an act authorising a detachment from the Militia of the United States, has directed me to call upon the Executives of the several states and territories to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand Militia, officers included. —This therefore is to require of your Excellency to take effectual measures for having Six Thousand and Sixty Three of the Militia of the State of Maryland, (being her quota,) detached and duly organized into Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of Artillery, Cavalry, Riflemen and Infantry, viz. one twelfth artillery, one sixteenth Cavalry, and from one sixteenth to one twelfth Riflemen, and the residue Infantry, to be completely equipped with arms and accutremeuts fit for actual service, including blankets and knapsacks.

Any corps of volunteers who previous to orders may tender their services conformably to the second section of the aforesaid act, will be confidered a part of the quota of said State, according to their numbers: And your Excellency is also authorised to accept, as a part thereof, any Company or Companies of Volunteers, either of Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry, who may associate and offer themselves for the service, agreeable to an act of Congress, a copy of which is enclosed, passed on the 24th of February, 1807. And I have to request that your Excellency will endeavor to inspire as general a disposition as possible for voluntary offers of service, especially under the last mentioned act.—Permit me also to suggest the importance of having such general and field officers selected as can, in all respects be relied upon in case the detachments should be called into actual service.

When the detachments and organization shall have been completed, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied, or be considered in actual service, until by subsequent orders, they shall be directed to take the field.

Your Excellency will please to direct, that correct inspection returns be made of the respective corps, and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible; separate returns should be made of those who have heretofore volunteered, and many volunteered under the aforesaid act.

I have to honor to be,
Very respectfully, your Excellency's Obt. Servant,
H. DEARBORN.

CHARLESTON Nov. 5

A gentleman who left Port au Priuce St. Domingo on the 1st. Oct. informs us that an internal warfare is still carried on in that Island, between the rival Chiefs Petion and Christophe; the former marched from Port au Prince about the middle of Sept. with an army of 8000 men, to attack St. Marks and Cape Francois which were still in the possession of the latter; the last accounts left Petion, within a few miles of St. Marks, and several partial engagements had taken place between them.

There were many British ships at the different ports in that Island; indeed the British have almost the exclusive trade. Provisions were very high, flour, pork, &c. selling at 60 or 70 dollars per barrel colonial produce was plenty. Nearly 2000 fugitive Frenchmen had arrived in the different ports of St. Domingo, from the Island of Cuba, since the change of affairs in that Island; but they have been ordered by Gen. Petion to leave St. Domingo. It was supposed that the French privateers driven from Cuba, will now rendezvous at Samana, on the east end of St. Domingo.

A miserable looking object, last evening, a sailor, applied at a book store in Pearl-street for charity, and pleaded the want of employment as his excuse for adopting such means of procuring subsistence——Shortly after he left the store, it was perceived that he had stolen a gentleman's great coat and umbrella; and no doubt, has laid upon them such an embargo, that neither will ever find an opportunity to escape from the illegal & unconstitutional restraints imposed on it.

Christening.—In Georgia, (Vt.) a daughter of Mr. Alpheus Hardwick, by the name of *Embargo*: The reason given by the father for imposing this ludicrous name upon his only child, is rather singular, viz.—he wishes ever to have a *living* memorandum before his eyes of one of the best political measures to *enrich the country!*

Havanna, October 22.

Extract from the Mexico Gazette extra, of the 10th September, 1808.

"Proclamation passed on all the corners of this capital at seven in the morning, by order of government:

"Inhabitants of Mexico of all classes and conditions! Necessity is not subjected to ordinary laws; the people have seized the person of his excellency the Viceroy.—They have demanded his resignation for reasons of utility and general good. They have convoked last night to the Royal Assembly, the illustrious archbishop and other authorities, who have yielded to the urgency of the case, and separated the Viceroy from all authority,—it has fallen in conformity to the Royal order of the 5th of October, 1806, on the Field Marshal Don Pedro Caribay, until the provisional letters of instruction are opened. He is already in possession of the chief command; tranquil and without apprehension. You are at present commanded by a chief of known reputation, and with whose probity you are acquainted. Rely on the vigilance of the Royal Assembly and all will end in your benefit. Disturbances can only serve to divide our minds and create damages which may be irremediable. All this is assured by the abovementioned chief, ad interim, the Royal Council, and other authorities which occurred.

Published by command of the most Excellent Seignior, Regent of the Royal Council, the Illustrious Archbishop, &c.

FRANCIS XIMENES.

At 10 o'clock the new chief took the accustomed oath, in the Council Chamber, with the usual ceremonies prescribed by law. At 11 he was acknowledged as Supreme Commander of New Spain by all the authorities.

The people are in the most satisfactory state of tranquility."

From Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinckney,
Foreign Office, Sept. 23, 1808.

The undersigned his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, had the honor to receive the official letter addressed to him by Mr. Pinckney, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, respecting the orders in Council issued by his majesty on the 7th January and 11th November, 1807.

He has laid the letter before the King, and he is commanded to assure Mr. Pinckney that, the answer to the proposal which Mr. Pinckney was instructed to bring forward, has been deferred only in the hope that the renewed applications which was understood to have been recently made by the government of the United States to that of France, might, in the new state of things which has arisen in Europe, have met with such a reception in France, as would have rendered the compliance of his Majesty with that proposal consistent as much with his majesty's own dignity and with the interests of his people, as it would have been with his Majesty's disposition towards the United States. Unhappily now there is now no longer any reason to believe that such a hope is likely to be realized; and the undersigned is therefore commanded to communicate to Mr. Pinckney the decision which, under the circumstances as they stand, his majesty feels himself compelled, however unwilling, to adopt.

The mitigated measures of retaliation announced by his majesty in the orders in council of the 7th January, and further extension of that measure (an extention in operation but not in principle) by the order in November, were founded (as has been already repeatedly avowed by his Majesty) on the "unquestionable right of his majesty to retort upon the enemy the evils of his own injustice"...and upon the consideration that "if third parties incidentally suffered by these retaliatory measures, they were to seek their redress from the power by whose original aggression that retaliation was occasioned."

His Majesty sees nothing in the embargo laid on by the President of the United States of America, which varies this original and simple state of the question.

If considered as a measure of impartial hostility against both belligerents, the embargo appears to his majesty to have been manifestly unjust, as according to every principle of justice, that redress ought to have been first sought from the party originating the wrong. And his majesty cannot consent to buy off that hostility which America ought not to have extended to him, at the expense of a concession made not to America but to France.

If, as it has more generally been represented by the government of the United States, the embargo is only to be considered as an innocent municipal regulation which affects none but the United States themselves, and with which no foreign state has any concern; viewed in this light, his majesty does not conceive that he has the right or the pretension to make any complaint of it, and he has made none. But in this light there appears not only no reciprocity, but no assignable relation, between the repeal by the United States of a measure of voluntary self restriction, and the surrender by his majesty of his right of retaliation against his enemies.

The government of the United States is not now to be informed that the Berlin decree of November 21, 1806, was the practical commencement of an attempt not merely to check or impair the prosperity of Great Britain, but utterly to annihilate her political existence, thro' the ruin of her commercial prosperity; that in this attempt almost all the powers of the European continent, have been compelled more or less to co-operate; and that the American embargo, though most assuredly not intended to that end (for America can have no real interest in the subversion of the British power, and her rulers are too enlightened to be led from any impulse against the real interests of their country) but by some unfortunate concurrence of circumstances, without any hostile intention, the American Embargo did come in aid of "the blockade of the European continent" precisely at the very moment when, if that blockade could have succeeded at all, this interposition of the American government would most effectually have contributed to its success.

To this universal combination, his majesty has opened a temperate but a determined retaliation upon the enemy, trusting that a firm resistance would defeat this project, but knowing that the smallest concession would infallibly encourage a perseverance in it.

The struggle has been reviewed by other powers not without an apprehension that it might be fatal to this country. The British government has not disguised from itself that the trial of such an experiment might be arduous and long; though it has never doubted of the final issue. But if that issue, such as the British government confidently anticipated, has providentially arrived much sooner than could have been hoped; if "the blockade of the continent," as it has been triumphantly styled by the enemy, is raised even before it has been well established; and if that system, of which extent and continuity were the vital principles, is broken up into fragments utterly harmless and contemptible; it is nevertheless important in the highest degree to the reputation of this country (a reputation which constitutes great part of her power) that this disappointment of the hopes of her enemies should not have been purchased by any concession; that not a doubt should remain to distant times of her determination and of her ability to have continued her resistance; and that no step which could even mistakenly be construed into concession should be taken on her part, while the smallest link of the confederacy remains undissolved; or while it can be a question whether the plan devised for her destruction has or has not either completely failed or been unequivocally abandoned.

These considerations compel his majesty to adhere to the principles on which the orders in council of the 7th January and the 11th November are founded, so long as France adheres to that system by which his Majesty's retaliatory measures were occasioned and justified.

It is not improbable indeed, that some alterations may be made in the orders in council, as they are at present framed; alterations calculated not to abate their spirit or impair their principle, but to adapt them more exactly to the different state of things which has fortunately grown up in Europe, and to combine all practicable relief to neutrals, with a more severe pressure upon the enemy.

But of alterations made with this view only, it would be uncandid to take any advantage in the present discussion; however, it might be hoped, that in their practical effect, they might prove beneficial to America, provided the operation of the embargo were not to prevent her from reaping that benefit.

It remains for the undersigned, to take notice of the last paragraph of Mr. Pinckney's letter. There cannot exist on the part of Mr. Pinckney, a stronger wish than that does on that of the undersigned, and of the British government, for the adjustment of all the differences subsisting between the two countries.

His majesty has no other disposition than to cultivate the most friendly intercourse with the United States.

The undersigned is persuaded, that Mr. Pinckney would be one of the last to imagine what is often idly asserted, that the depression of any other country is necessary or serviceable to the prosperity of this. The prosperity of America is essentially the prosperity of Great Britain, and the strength and power of Great Britain are not for herself only but for the world. When those adjustments shall take place, to which, though unfortunately, not practicable at this moment, not under the conditions prescribed by Mr. Pinckney, the undersigned, nevertheless, confidently looks forward, it will perhaps be no insecure pledge, for the continuance of the good understanding between the two countries, that they will have learnt duly to appreciate each other's friendship; and that it will not hereafter be imputed to Great Britain, either on the one hand that the envies American industry as prejudical to British commerce, or, on the other hand, that she is compelled to court an intercourse with America, as absolutely necessary to her own existence.

His majesty would not hesitate to contribute, in any manner his power, to restore to the commerce of the United States, its wonted activity; and if it were possible to make any sacrifice for the repeal of the embargo, without appearing to depreciate it as a measure of hostility, he would gladly have facilitated its removal as a measure of inconvenient retribution upon the American people.

The undersigned is commanded, in conclusion, to observe, that nothing is said in Mr. Pinckney's letter of, any intention to repeal the proclamation by which the ships of war of Great Britain are interdicted from all those rights of hospitality, in the United States, which are freely allowed to the ships of his Majesty's enemies.

The continuance of an interdiction which, under such circumstances, amounts so nearly to direct hostility, after the willingness professed, and the attempt made by his majesty, to remove the cause on which that measure had been originally founded, would afford but an inauspicious omen for the commencement of a system of mutual conciliation; and the omission of any notice of that measure in the proposal which Mr. Pinckney has been instructed to bring forward, would have been of itself a material defect in the overture of the President.

But the undersigned is commanded no further to dwell upon this subject than for the purpose of alluding Mr. Pinckney, that on this and every other point in discussion between the two governments, his majesty earnestly desires the restoration of a perfect good understanding, and that his majesty would decline no measure for the attainment of that object, which should be compatible with his own honor, and just rights, and with the interests of his people.

The undersigned requests Mr. Pinckney will accept the assurances of his consideration.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

The clearance from the port of Quebec, from the 27th of Sept. to the 20 of November, were 23 ships, three snows, 8 brigs, 6 bark and 17 schooners—total 52—principally for European ports.

Supplies of money and produce, to the amount of seventeen millions of dollars, have subscribed in the Island of Cuba, for the use of the Spanish patriots—to which the Free Blacks have contributed six thousand Boxes of Sugar.—*Phila. Pol. Reg.*

The York Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 14, DECEMBER, 1808.

The suspension of our water communication with Niagara at the present Season, obliges me to alter the day of Publication, which will now be on Wednesday.

PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, for...

Sheriff's Office,
York, 13th December, 1808.

Home District, To Wit. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Tenth day of January now next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES DONELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales.

TAKEN by virtue of a writ of fi. fia. issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench against the Goods and Chattels of William D. Forrell, and to me directed; I have taken in Execution 1 Table, 2 Trunks, 1 Looking-Glass, 1 Bedstead, 9 Blankets, 2 Bed Quilts, 5 Chairs, 1 half round, 1 Bake-pan, 1 Kettle, 1 Candle stand, 1 Chest Carpenters Tools. Also by a writ of fi. fia. issued out of his Majesty's District Court, against the Goods and Chattels of Thomas Smith and Frederick Hinds; I have taken in execution 2 large Scow, four oars and paddles—all of said goods will be exposed to sale Campbell's Inn, on the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

For Sale.

FOUR hundred Acres of Land, situate in the Broken Front D. in the Township of Scarborough, about 12 miles from the Town of York. The soil is of an excellent quality and well watered; for further particulars apply to John Richardson in the Town of York, or to Henry Webster at the Printing Office, by either of whom the terms of sale will be made known.

York, 13th Dec. 1808.

Wanted,

BY the Subscribers, a quantity of Barley and Hops, for which a liberal price will be given.

JAS. & GEO. SHAW.

York, Nov. 10th, 1808.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers, that he will furnish them with Mutton of the first quality, at 3d. per pound for the fore quarters, and 5d. the hind

T. R. JOHNSTON.

York, 17th Nov. 1808.

To be Sold,

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home District, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which a suitable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, Nov. 11th, 1808.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Part of the Goods of the Subscriber have arrived by Capt. Kendrick, and the remainder is expected in a few days, he therefore will be able to supply his Customers from the Country as usual; and as he will have a large assortment, any one recommended by his friends will have the same Credit and the advantage for payments as his older Customers. In a few days, he will have a quantity of Shoes & Slippers of every kind, Books and Stationary, also all sorts of Tea, Liquors, Spices & some Fruit, &c. &c. &c. Willing to encourage the farmers to make Pot-ash, he has brought several Kettles, which he will sell upon Credit if required, with some goods to purchase the Ashes, and will take Pot or Pearl ashes next season, in payment. Wheat Flour, Rye, Corn, Oats Barley, Peas & Pork will be received in payment for Debts, or in exchange for Goods, the Wheat will be received at John Bogarts Mills in Whitchurch, N. Millers in Markham, Lyon & Walkers in Vaughan and Timothy Rogers's in Pickering, the other Articles at his Store in York. He recommends to those that raise Pork for sale, to put more salt and better barrels. In a few days he will mention the Prices, which he will be enabled to give for the different Kinds of Produce. N.B. Cash will be given for wheat, flour, pot and pearl ashes, he has also for sale, one House in King Street & two in George Street, at a low price and a long credit, provided security for the payment is given by the purchaser. Also a Farm in the Township of Vaughan on Yonge Street, on the same conditions, containing 265 acres.

York 7th October 1808.

Quetton St George

Taken up,

ABOUT two weeks ago, a white Steer, two years old; the owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges. Application to be made to the subscriber on Lot No. 24, west side Yonge Street.

MALCOLM WRIGHT.

York, 28th Nov. 1808.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of administration of the Estate of the late Ebenezer Tolman, deceased: requests all those persons who have any just demands against said Estate, to render them lawfully attested; and all those who may be indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay or further trouble, to

THOS. HAMILTON,
Administrator.

York, 4th Nov. 1808.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, generally, that he has removed to the house of Mr. Hiram Kendrick, where he carries on the Saddle and Harness making business, and takes this method of rendering his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement conferred upon him since he commenced business in this Town. He likewise solicits a continuance of their favors which he hopes to merit, by an assiduous attention to the commands of those who may be pleased to honor him in the line of his profession.

ISAAC GROFF

York, 2d Decr. 1808.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims on Lot No 10 in the third Concession of Markham, granted to the late JOHN MATCHEFKY, are requested to exhibit the said claims to the subscriber, in three months from the date hereof.

CHRISTOPHER HECHT.

Home District, Markham 1st Nov. 1808.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 22, 23, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
do 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 25, 7th do.
do 23, 24, 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 8th do
acres in the township of Etobicoke.
23 and Southern ½ of 24. 24 acres
24 - 7th do.
4 - 8th do.
4 - 9th do.
Acres in the township of Borlond.
23, 23 and 24 5th do. acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 24 9th do. do.
acres in the township of Cranford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 2d do. do.
King.
17 - 9th do.
14 - 9th do. do.
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is hoped that the situations are eligible, and the quality superior; for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

WILLIAM COOPER, begs leave to inform the public, that he will have another Run of Stones and merchant Boult in operation about the first of December next, in his Mill on the Humber; and proposes manufacturing Flour on the following terms, (that is to say,) for every four and a half bushels of good clean merchantable Wheat and Barrel, he will deliver in the Town of York, a Barrel of fine Flour; and for every five bushels of like wheat and barrel, he will deliver in the Town of York, a barrel of warranted superfine flour; the wheat must be run through the screen before received. He will fetch wheat from Town in time of sleighing or when the communication is open by water, at the rate of three pence per bushel; if he finds barrels, they will be charged two shillings Halifax for each barrel. He will deliver Boards on the spot when wanted, in the Town, at the rate of six shillings per 100 feet, and one shilling a quarter, above or below an inch. Orders left with Mr. John Campbell, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, 7th Novr. 1808.

THE subscriber, wants from two to three thousand bushels of BARLEY and a few hundred bushels of good RED WHEAT, it is to be supposed the grain will be wholesome and well dressed, for which he will pay Cash. Also some Indian Corn in ears

NOTICE.

THOSE Farmers who had Peas sent them to low, will please to return them agreeable to agreement, or pay their value in the course of one month, as the property did not belong to me, having only acted as agent for a friend.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

York, 20th Octr. 1808.

FOR SALE.

A Complete set of Harness, for two Horses. Enquire at the Printing Office.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 31.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 863.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1808. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

*To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 28th day of this present month of December, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—*GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of November last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 28th day of this present month of December at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the second day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, for the actual dispatch of public business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this 17th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber is ready to receive sealed tenders, and will enter into engagements with such person or persons who may be willing to contract for the whole or any proportion of the supply of Flour, Pork and Peas, required for the use of His Majesty's Forces, Stationed at Kingston, York, Niagara, Chippewa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg; each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds or two hundred and twenty four pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty first year of his Majesty's Reign, "for the examination of Flour in this Province."

The Pork to be cured, packed, inspected, and branded in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty fifth year of his Majesty's Reign, "to regulate the curing, packing and inspecting of Beef and Pork;" the quality of the Pork to be stated in the tender.

The Peas, to be furnished, to be white pease boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour, Pork and Peas, warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's stores, on or before the 25th day of July 1809.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quintuplicate, of the quantity of Flour, Pork, and Peas delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the above mentioned depots, by Bill on James Green Esq. acting Deputy Commissary General at Quebec.

The accounts are to be made up as formerly for the said supplies, in quintuplicate, and the furnishers signature to the vouchers, must be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

Agent for Purchases Office, York, 10th November 1808.

BOSTON, Nov 22

IMPORTANT REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States on the 8th inst. as respects our relations with foreign powers.

REPORT IN PART....

AFTER a period of twenty-five years of Peace, hardly interrupted by tranfient hostilities, and of prosperity unparalleled in the history of nations; the United States are, for the first time, since the treaty which terminated the revolutionary war, placed in a situation equally difficult, critical and dangerous.

Those principles recognized by the civilized world under the name of law of nations, which heretofore controuled belligerent powers, regulated the duties of neutrals and protected their rights, are now avowedly disregarded or forgotten by Great Britain and France. Each of those two nations, captures or condemns all American vessels trading with her enemies or her enemies allies; and every European power having become a party in the contest, the whole of our commerce with Europe and European colonies, becomes liable to capture by either one or the other. If there be any nominal exception, it is made on a condition of tribute, which only adds insult to injury.

The only plea urged in justification of those hostilities, is that of retaliation grounded on a presumed acquiescence of the United States in previous aggressions by the other party. Waving a discussion of the correctness of the principle of retaliation, a principle doubtful in itself and altogether inadmissible to the extent to which it has been carried, and when operating on the neutral rather than on the enemy; it is altogether untrue that the United States have ever voluntarily acquiesced in the unlawful aggressions of either nation; omitted or delayed any measures calculated to obtain redress, or in any respect deviated from that impartiality to which they were bound by their neutrality. France has alluded to the violations of the national flag, and of the sovereignty of the United States, in the instances of Pierce's murder, of the outrage on the Chesapeake, and of the destruction of the Impetueux. The measures taken to obtain redress in those cases, are of public notoriety, and it may be added, that with the exception of the last, those aggressions on the sovereignty of the United States, did not affect their neutrality, and gave no right to France either of complaint or interference. Setting aside irregularities of less importance and equally chargeable to both nations, such as the British order of June 1803, and the decree of the French General Ferrand; the principal violations by England of the neutral rights of America, prior to the Berlin decree of November 1806, and which, if acquiesced in, might have given grounds of complaint to France, are the capture of American vessels laden with colonial produce, founded on a renewal of that pretended principle generally called "the rule of 1756;" the impressment of American seamen, compelled thereby to become the auxiliaries of England against France, & proclamation or nominal blockades, particularly that of the coast from the river Elbe to Brest, notified in May, 1806.

It will not be asserted, that the United States ever tamely acquiesced in either of those pretensions. It will not be denied, that with respect to the two first the most strenuous efforts were instantly made to procure an alteration of the British system.

It is true that to the nominal proclamation blockades of England, the United States, had opposed only spirited & repeated remonstrances, and that these had not always been successful. But the measures which a neutral nation may be supposed bound to take against the infractions of its neutrality, must always bear a certain proportion to the extent and nature of the injury received, and to the means of opposition. It cannot certainly be

pretended, that a hasty refort to war should in every such instance have become the duty of America. Nor can the irregularities of England, in declaring in a ſtate of blockade, a certain extent of coaſt part of which was not, and the whole of which could not, even by her powerful navy be actually ingelled & blockaded, be plead in juſtification of that decree, by which France, without an efficient fleet, pretends to announce the blockade of the dominions a of power which has the incontestable command of the ſea, and before no port of which she can ſtation a ſingle veſſel. The Milan decree of 1807, can ſtill leſs ſerve for its defence on the ſuppoſed acquieſcence of the United States in the Britiſh orders of the preceding month, ſince thoſe orders, which have not certainly been acquieſced in, were not even known in America at the date of the decree. And it is proper here to add that the French have, particularly by the ſequeſtration of certain veſſels in their ports, and by burning our ſhips on the high ſeas, gone even beyond the tenor of their own extraordinary edicts.

The allegation of an acquieſcence in the Berlin decree of November 1806, by which alone the Britiſh government pretends to juſtify the orders of council, is equally unfounded. In the note on that ſubject, addreſſed on the 5th of December 1806, by the Britiſh government to the American miniſters; after having ſtated that "they could not believe that the enemy would ever ſeriouſly attempt to enforce ſuch a ſyſtem," the following declaration is expreſsly made, If however, the enemy ſhould carry theſe threats into execution, and if neutral nations, contrary to all expectation, ſhould acquieſce in ſuch uſurpation, his majeſty might probably be compelled, however reluctantly, to retaliate in his juſt defence,' &c. The two requiſites neceſſary in the opinion of Great Britain to juſtify retaliation, are ſtated to be; the execution of the decree and the acquieſcence of neutral nations. Yet within eight days after, and in the face of that declaration, without waiting for aſcertaining either of thoſe facts the retaliating Britiſh order of January 7th, 1807, was iſſued, which, contrary to the acknowledged law of nations, ſubjected to capture, veſſels of the United States ſailing from the ports of one belligerent to a port of another belligerent.

The United States in the mean while, and without delay, had taken the neceſſary ſteps to aſcertain the manner in which the French government intended to execute their decree.

That decree might be conſtrued merely as a municipal law forbidding the introduction of Britiſh merchandize, and the admiſſion of veſſels coming from England. Under that aſpect, and if confined to that object, the neutral rights of America were not affected by its operation.

A belligerent may, without any infraction of neutral rights, forbid the admiſſion into his ports of any veſſels coming from the ports of his enemy. And France had undoubtedly the ſame right to exclude from her dominions every ſpecies of Britiſh merchandize, which the united States have exerciſed in forbidding the importation of certain ſpecies. Great Britain might be injured by ſuch regulations: but America had no more right to complain of that part of the decree, than France had to object to the American non-Importation act. So far indeed as reſpects the United States, they were placed by the municipal part of the decree in the ſame ſituation, in relation to France, in which they are placed in their intercourſe with Great Britain by the permanent laws of that country. The French decree forbids American veſſels to import Britiſh merchandize into France. The Britiſh navigation act forbids American veſſels to import French merchandize into England. But that broad clauſe of the Berlin decree which declared the Britiſh iſlands in a ſtate of blockade, though not followed by regulations to that effect, ſtill threatened an intended operation on the high ſeas. This if carried into effect would be a flagrant violation of the neutral rights of the U. States, and as ſuch they would be bound to oppoſe it. The miniſter of the United States at Paris, immediately applied for explanation on that ſubject; and the French miniſter of marine on the 24th December, 1806, ſeven days before the date of the above mentioned note of the Britiſh government, ſtated in anſwer, that the decree made no alteration in the regulations then eſtabliſhed in France with regard to neutral navigation, or to the commercial convention of the United States with France: that the declaration of the Britiſh iſlands being in a ſtate of blockade did not change the exiſting French laws concerning maritime captures, and that American veſſels could not be taken at ſea for the mere reaſon of their being going to, or returning from an Engliſh port.

The execution of the decree comported for ſeveral months with thoſe explanations; ſeveral veſſels were arreſted for having introduced articles of Engliſh growth or manufacture, and among them ſome which being actually from England, and laden with Engliſh colonial produce, had entered with forged papers, as if coming from the U. States. But no alteration of the firſt conſtruction given by the French government took place until the month of September, 1807. The firſt condemnation of the principle that the decree ſubjected neutral veſſels to capture on the high ſeas, was that of the Horizon on the 10th october following. Prior to that time there could have been no acquieſcence in a decree infringing the neutral rights of the United States, becauſe till that time it was explained and what was more important, executed in ſuch manner as not to infringe thoſe rights, becauſe until then no ſuch infraction had taken place. The Miniſters of the United States at London, at the requeſt of the Britiſh miniſter, communicated to him on the 18th Oct. 1807, the ſubſtance of the explanations received, and of the manner in which the decree was executed. For they were at that time ignorant of the change which had taken place.

It was on the 18th of Sept. 1807, that a new conſtruction of the decree took place; an inſtruction having that day been tranſmitted to the council of prizes by the miniſter of juſtice, by which that court was informed, that French armed veſſels were authoriſed, under that decree, to ſeize without exception, in neutral veſſels, either Engliſh property, or merchandize of Engliſh growth or manufacture. An immediate explanation having been aſked from the French miniſter of foreign relations, he confirmed, in anſwer to the 7th October, 1807, the determination of his government to adopt that conſtruction. Its firſt application took place on the 10th of the ſame month, in the caſe of the Horizon, of which the miniſter of the United States was not informed until the month of November; and on the 12th of that month, he preſented a ſpirited remonſtrance againſt that infraction of the neutral rights of the United States. He had in the mean while, tranſmitted to America the inſtruction to the council of prizes of the 18th of September. This was on the of December; and a copy of the deciſion in the caſe of the Horizon, having at the ſame time reached government, the Preſident, aware of the conſequences which would follow that new ſtate of things, communicated immediately to congreſs the alteration of the French decree, and recommended the embargo, which was accordingly laid on the 22d of December, 1807; at which time it was well underſtood, in this country, that the Britiſh orders of council, of Nov. preceding, had iſſued, although they were not officially communicated to our government.

On the 11th of November preceding, the Britiſh orders of council had been iſſued, declaring that all the ports of France, of her allies, and of any other country at war with England, and all other ports of Europe, from which, although not at war with England, the Britiſh flag was excluded, ſhould thenceforth be conſidered as if the ſame were actually blockaded; that all trade in articles of the produce or manufacturer of the ſaid countries ſhould be deemed unlawful; and that every veſſel trading from or to the ſaid countries, together with all goods or merchandize on board, and alſo all articles of the produce or manufacture of the ſaid countries ſhould be liable to capture & condemnation.

Theſe orders cannot be defended on the ground of their being intended as retaliating on account of the Berlin decree as conſtrued, and uniformly executed from its date to the 18th September, 1807, its conſtruction and execution having till infringed no neutral rights.

For certainly the monſtrous doctrine will not be aſſerted even by the Britiſh government that neutral nations are bound to reſiſt not only the acts of belligerent powers which violate their rights, but alſo thoſe municipal regulations, which, however they may injure the enemy, are lawful, and do not affect the legitimate rights of the neutral. The only retaliation to be uſed in ſuch caſes, muſt be ſuch as will operate on the enemy without infringing the rights of the neutral. If ſolely intended as a retaliation on the Berlin decree, as executed prior to the month of September, the Britiſh orders of council ſhould have been confined to forbidding the introduction into Great Britain of French or enemy's merchandize, and the admiſſion into Britiſh ports of neutral veſſels coming from a French or other enemy's port. Indeed the ground of retaliation on account of any culpable acquieſcence of neutrals in decrees violating their rights, is abandoned by the very tenor of the orders; their operation being extended to thoſe countries from which the Britiſh flag was excluded, ſuch as Auſtria, although ſuch countries were neither at war with Great Britain, nor had paſſed any decree in any way affecting or connected with neutral rights.

Nor are the orders juſtifiable on the pretence of an acquieſcence on the part of the United States, in the French decree, as conſtrued and executed, ſubſequent to the 18th September, 1807, when it became an evident ſatisfaction of their rights, and ſuch as they were bound to oppoſe. For their miniſter at Paris, immediately made the neceſſary remonſtrances; and the orders iſſued not only without having aſcertained whether the United States would acquieſce in the injurious alteration of the French decree, but more than one month before that alteration was known in America. It may even be aſſerted that the alteration was not known in England when the orders of Council were iſſued; the inſtruction of the 18th September, 1807, which gave the new and injurious conſtruction, not having been promulgated in France and its firſt publication having been made in December, 1807, and by the American government itſelf.

"The British orders of council are, therefore, unjuſtifiable on the principle of retaliation, even giving to that principle all the latitude which has ever been avowedly contended for. They are in open violation of the ſolemn declaration made by the Britiſh miniſters in December, 1806, that retaliation on the part of Great Britain would depend on the execution of an unlawful decree, and on the acquieſcence of neutral nations in ſuch infraction of their rights. And they were alſo iſſued notwithſtanding the official communication made by the miniſters of the United States, that the French decree was conſtrued and executed ſo as not to infringe their neutral rights, and without any previous notice or intimation denying the correctneſs of that ſtatement.

The Berlin decree, as expounded and executed ſubſequent to the 18th September, 1807, and the Britiſh orders of council of the 11th November enſuing, are therefore, as they affect the United States, contemporatious aggreſſions of the belligerent powers, equally unprovoked and equally indefenſible on the preſumed ground of acquieſcence. Theſe, together with the Milan decree of December, 1807, which filled the meaſure, would on the principle of ſelf-defence, have juſtified immediate hoſtilities againſt both nations in the part of the U. States. They thought it more eligible in the firſt inſtance, by withdrawing their veſſels from the ocean, to avoid war, at leaſt for a ſeaſon, & at the ſame time, to ſnatch their immenſe and defenceleſs commerce from impending deſtruction.

Another appeal has in the mean time been made, under the authority veſted in the preſident for that purpoſe, to the juſtice and true intereſt of France and England.

The propoſitions made by the United States, and the arguments urged by their miniſters, are before Congreſs. By theſe, the very pretext of the illegal edicts was removed; and it is evident that a revocation, by either nation, on the ground on which it was aſked, either muſt have produced, what both pretended to have in view, a reſtoration of the freedom of commerce and of the acknowledged principles of the law of nations: or in caſe of a refuſal by the other belligerent, would have carried into effect, in the moſt efficient manner, the offenſible object of the edicts, and made the United States a party in the war againſt him. The effort has been ineffectual. The propoſitions have been actually rejected by one of the belligerent powers and remain unanſwered by the other. In this ſtate of things, what courſe ought the United States to purſue? Your committee can perceive no other alternative but abject and degrading ſubmiſſion; war with both nations; or a continuance and enforcement of the preſent ſuſpenſion of commerce.

The firſt cannot require any diſcuſſion. But the preſſure of the embargo is ſenſibly felt, and the calamities inſeparable from a ſtate of war, naturally create a wiſh that ſome middle courſe might be diſcovered, which ſhould avoid the evils of both, and not be inconſiſtent with national honor and independence. That illuſion muſt be diſſipated; and it is neceſſary that the people of the United States ſhould fully underſtand the ſituation in which they are placed,

"There is no other alternative but war with both nations, or a continuance of the preſent ſyſtem." For war with one of the belligerents only would be ſubmiſſion to the edicts and will of the other; and a repeal in whole or in part of the embargo muſt neceſſarily be war or ſubmiſſion.

A general repeal, without arming, would be ſubmiſſion to both nations.

A general repeal and arming of our merchant veſſels, would be war with both, and war of the worſt kind, ſuffering the enemies to plunder us without retaliating upon them.

A partial repeal muſt, from the ſituation of Europe, neceſſarily be actual ſubmiſſion to one of the aggreſſors, and war with the other.

The laſt poſition is the only one on which there can be any doubt; and it will be moſt fatisfactorily demonſtrated by ſelecting, among the ſeveral modifications which might be ſuggeſted that which only on firſt view appear the leaſt exceptionable; a propoſition to repeal the embargo, ſo far only as relates to thoſe powers which have not paſſed or do not execute any decrees injurious to the neutral rights of the United States.

It is ſaid that the adoption of that propoſition would reſtore our commerce with the native powers of Aſia and Africa, and with Spain Portugal, Sweden and Ruſſia. Let this be admitted, granted, although the preciſe line of conduct now purſued by moſt of thoſe nations in relation to the United States, is not correctly aſcertained. So far as relates to any advantages which would reſult from that meaſure, if confined to that offenſible object, it will be ſufficient to obſerve that the exports of articles of the domeſtic produce of the United States, during the year ending the 30th September, 1807, amounted to 48,700,000 dollars, and that the portion exported to the countries above enumerated, fell ſhort of ſeven millions: an amount too inconſiderable when compared with the bulk of our exports, to deſerve attention, even if a queſtion affecting the independence of the nation was to be decided by conſiderations of immediate profit.

But the true effect of the propoſition would be to open an indirect trade with Great Britain, which, through St. Bartholomew & Havanna, Lisbon, Cadiz or Gottenburgh, would receive, at prices reduced by glutted markets, and for want of competition, all the proviſions, naval ſtores, raw materials for her manufactures, and other articles which ſhe may want. Whether ſhe would be ſatisfied with that favorable ſtate of things, or whether, conſidering that boon as a pledge of unqualified ſubmiſſion, ſhe would according to the tenor of her orders, interrupt our ſcanty commerce with Ruſſia, and occaſionally under ſome new pretext, capture rather than purchaſe the cargoes intended for her own uſe, is equally uncertain and unimportant. Nor can it be doubted, that a meaſure which would ſupply excluſively one of the belligerents, would be war with the other. Conſidered merely as a queſtion of profit, it would be much more eligible at once to raiſe the embargo in relation to Great Britain, as we would then, at leaſt, have the advantage of a direct market with the conſumer. But the propoſition can only be defended on the ground that France is the only aggreſſor, and, that having no juſt reaſon to complain of England, it is our duty to ſubmit to her orders. On that inadmiſſible ſuppoſition, it would not only be more candid, but alſo a more dignified, as well as more advantageous courſe, openly to join England, and to make a war againſt France. The object would be clearly underſtood, an ally would be obtained, and the meannels of ſubmiſſion might be better palliated.

It appears unneceſſary to purſue any farther the examination of propoſitions, which the diſtinct ſituation of the United States will alone have ſuggeſted, and will prove more inadmiſſible, or impracticable as the ſubject is more thoroughly inveſtigated. The alternative is painful; it is between a continued ſuſpenſion of commerce and war with both England and France. But the choice muſt ultimately be made between the two; and it is important that we ſhould be prepared for either the one or the other.

The aggreſſions of England & France collectively, affecting almoſt the whole of our commerce, and perſiſted in notwithſtanding repeated remonſtrances, explanations and propoſitions the moſt can-did and unexceptionable, are to all intents and purpoſes a maritime war waged by both nations againſt the United States. It cannot be denied that the ultimate and only effective mode of reſiſting that warfare, if perſiſted in, is war. A permanent ſuſpenſion of commerce, after repeated and unavailing efforts to obtain peace, would not properly be reſiſtance; it would be withdrawing from the conteſt and abandoning our indiſputable right freely to navigate the ocean. The preſent unſettled ſtate of the world, the extraordinary ſituation in which the United States are placed, and the neceſſity if war be reſorted to, of making it at the ſame time againſt both nations, and theſe the two moſt powerful of the world, are the principal cauſes of heſitation. There would be none in reſorting to that remedy, however calamitous, if a ſelection could be made on any principle of juſtice, or without a ſacrifice of national independence.

On a queſtion of ſuch difficulty, involving the moſt important intereſts of the union, and which has not, perhaps until lately, been ſufficiently conſidered, Your Committee think the Houſe alone competent to pronounce a deciſive opinion: and they have in this report, confined themſelves to an expoſition of the ſubject, and to ſuch introductory reſolutions, as will be equally applicable to either alternative The firſt of theſe, being merely declaratory of a determination not to ſubmit to foreign aggreſſions, may perhaps at the firſt view, appear ſuperfluous. It is however, believed by the committee, that a pledge by the repreſentatives of the nation that they will not abandon its eſſential rights, will not at this critical moment be unacceptable. The miſapprehenſions, which ſeem to have exiſted, and the miſrepreſentations which have been circulated, reſpecting the ſtate of our Foreign relations, render alſo ſuch declaration expedient And it may not be uſeleſs that every foreign nation ſhould underſtand, that its aggreſſions never will be juſtified or encouraged by any deſcription of American citizen—For the queſtion for every citizen now is, whether he will rally round the Government of his choice, or enliſt under foreign banners? Whether he will be for his Country, or againſt his country

The committee reſpectfully ſubmitted the following Reſolutions:

1 Reſolved, That the United States cannot without a ſacrifice of their rights, honor and independence, ſubmit to the late edicts of Great Britain and France.

Reſolved, That it is expedient to prohibit, by Law, the admiſſion into the ports of the United States, of all public or private armed or unarmed ſhips or veſſels belonging to Great Britain or France or to any other of the belligerent powers, having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States; and alſo the importation of any goods, wares or merchandize, the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions of any of the ſaid powers, or imported from any place in the poſſeſſion of either.

Reſolved, That meaſures ought to be immediately taken for placing the Country in a more complete ſtate of defence.

WASH:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BANNATT, Printers.

Arrived at Norfolk, on Saturday evening, His Britannic Majesty's advice boat Rapid, in 31 days from Barbadoes. On the day the Rapid sailed, the British Ship Pompee, of 98 guns arrived at Barbadoes from England; the Neptune, of 98 guns sailed with the Pompee and was momentarily expected. From a proclamation published, notifying the blockade of the French Windward Islands, we believe the reduction of Martinique and Guadaloupe will be attempted by the British commanders. *Norfolk Leg.*

PROCLAMATION.

By the Honorable Sir A Cochrane, K.B. Rear Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels employed or to be employed at Barbados and the Leeward Islands &c.

Whereas, an intimation has been received from the Right Honorable Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, that the strictest naval blockade is to be established over the Leeward French Carribean Island. — The several captains, commanders, and commanding officers under my orders, are hereby authorised and directed, to stop all neutral vessels destined for any of the Ports of the said Islands; and if they shall appear to be ignorant of the existence of the blockade, and have no enemy's property on board, the masters of such vessels shall be apprised thereof, and warned not to proceed to such Ports, and a notice written to that effect, upon one or more of the principal ship's papers.

But if a neutral vessel shall appear to have been so warned or to be otherwise informed of the existence of the blockade or to have sailed from her last clearing port, after it may be reasonably supposed that this nouification might have been made public there, and yet be found attempting, or intending to enter either of the ports of the said Islands, such vessel, shall be seized and be sent into port for legal adjudication.—Any with respect to neutral vessels coming out of the said ports having any colonial produce, goods or merchandize on board, appearing to have been after the knowledge of the Blockade—such vessels shall in like manner be seized and sent in for legal adjudication.

Given on board the Belleisle, Carlisle Bay. Barbadoes, 14th October 1808

ALEXANDER COCHRANE

A Gentleman from St. Kitts informs that whilst there, the British brig of war Heureux, arrived there from a cruize having met with the Juliana from St. Vincents for New York upset, with all her sails &c. standing, and boats lashed on the deck, & no person living or dead on board. The Captain of the Heureux took out of her 40 puncheons of rum, her sails &c. and some clothes. The Officers of the Heureux with to give seven eights of the property to the real owners, if they exist.

The Juliana, had been captured by 3 French vessels of war, who took out the crew, part of the cargo, and scuttled her. The Capt. and crew have since arrived in the U. States.

We are informed that Don Juan Cagigal Governor of Cumana, has communicated to the Gov. of Trinidad under date of the 30th. October, the information received by a vessel from Cadiz, which left that place on the 18. September; that there had been a brilliant action between the French and Spaniards in which 8500 Manchegans, commanded by an Alcade, whose name is Don Joseph Lopez Membrillo, routed 5000 French, the greater part of whom they took prisoners, together with their Generals, artillery, &c. *Phi Gaz*

Cyrus B Deane, one of the Embargo oppositionists who was convicted of murder, was executed at Burlington on Lake Champlain, on the 10th. Ult.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies of this Town, that she has now commenced the MANTUA MAKING business in all its branches, and will be happy to be honored with their commands: from having attained a perfect knowledge of it, she flatters herself to give ample satisfaction.

MARIA DE DEIMAR.

York, 13th Dec.

THE Subscriber having opened a Cooper's Shop opposite the Printing Office, executes all orders in his line, with neatness and dispatch on reasonable terms. Demands for Cooper-work of any kind, punctually attended to.

MARK M'AULEY.

York, 20th Dec.

For Sale,

On the most moderate terms;

LOT NO. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Clarke, containing 200 acres of Excellent Land. Application, to the subscriber or John Cameron at York, will be immediately attended to.

Niagara, 16th Decr. JOHN M'KAY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is this day opening a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be sold remarkable low for Cash only.

All those who are indebted to him either by note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the twentieth day of January next, as after that period all notes and accounts which may remain unpaid, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection without discrimination.

The highest price will be given for most kinds of Country produce.

HENRY DREAN.

York, 20th December, 1808.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED,

Under the firm of

Smith & Curstead,

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public generally, that they now carry on the BOOT and SHOE making business in all its various branches, in a house belonging to Mr. St. George, in the Upper Town, and solicit the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, which they hope to merit by a punctual attendance to their commands.

JACOB SMITH.
WILLIAM CURSTEAD.

York, 20th Dec. 1808.

Wanted,

BY the Subscribers, a quantity of Barley and Hops, for which a liberal price will be given.

JOS. & GEO. SHAW.

York, Nov. 10th, 1808.

Sheriff's Office,

York, 13th December, 1808.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
To Wit. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Tenth day of January now next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales.

TAKEN by virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench against the Goods and Chattels of William D. Forrest, and to me directed; I have taken in Execution 1 Table, 2 Trunks, 1 Looking-Glass, 1 Bedstead, 9 Blankets, 2 Bed Quilts, 5 Chairs, 1 half round, 1 Bake-pan, 1 Kettle, 3 Candle stand, 1 Chest Carpenters Tools —also by a writ of fi. fa. issued out of his Majesty's District Court, against the Goods and Chattels of Thomas Smith and Frederick Hinds; I have taken in execution; 1 large Scow, four oars and paddles—all of said goods will be exposed to sale at Campbell's Inn, on the 26th inst. at 100 o'clock in the forenoon.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

For Sale.

FOUR hundred Acres of Land, situate in the Broken Front D. in the Township of Scarborough, about 18 miles from the Town of York. The soil is of an excellent quality and well watered; for further particulars apply to John Richardson in the Town of York, or to Henry Webster at the Printing Office, by either of whom the terms of sale will be made known.

York, 13th Dec. 1808.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers, that he will furnish them with Mutton of the first quality, at 7d. per pound for the fore quarters, and 8d. the hind.

T. R. JOHNSTON.

York, 17th Nov. 1808.

To be Sold,

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Whitechurch, in the Home District, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indisputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, Nov. 11th, 1808.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY

JOHN CAMERON,

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 32.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 864 WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1808. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 28th day of this present month of December, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you ——GREETING!——

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of November last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 28th day of this present month of December at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the second day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York; for the actual dispatch of public business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this 17th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and forty ninth of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber is ready to receive sealed tenders, and will enter into engagements with such person or persons who may be willing to contract for the whole or any proportion of the supply of Flour, Pork and Peas, required for the use of His Majesty's Forces, stationed at Kingston, York, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg; each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds or two hundred and twenty four pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty fifth year of his Majesty's Reign, "to regulate the curing, packing and inspecting of Beef and Pork"; the quality of the Pork to be slated in the tender.

The Peas, to be furnished, to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour, Pork and Peas, warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's stores, on or before the 25th day of July 1809.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, or producing the receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quintuplicate, of the quantity of Flour, Pork, and Peas delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the abovementioned depots, by Bill on James Green Esq. acting Deputy Commissary General at Quebec.

The accounts are to be made up as formerly for the said supplies, in quintuplicate, and the furnishers signature to the vouchers, must be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL.
Agent for Purchases.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 16th November, 1808.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The British Packet Manchester, Capt. Davis, arrived at this port on Saturday evening from Falmouth and Halifax, with the October mail. She left Falmouth on the 12th of October. Mr. Ely, a passenger, has politely favored us with London papers to the 9th 12 days later than our advices by the ship Betsey.

We have copied from them as liberally as our limits would allow. Indeed excepting the taking of Burgos and Bilboa by the Spaniards, their uniform success, and the departure of Bonaparte from Paris, to arrange at Euforth the destinies of Europe with the autocrath of the north; there is very little in these papers either to inform or amuse.

The expedition under Sir David Baird consisting of 200 transports and 14,000 men, said to be destined for Corunna, sailed from Falmouth on the 9th October.

We learn from Halifax, N. S. that the expedition of 4000 men, which has been fitting out there for a secret service, was to sail about the 7th or 8th inst. for Bermuda, under Sir George Prevost, where their number was to be augmented to 5000, & from whence it was conjectured, they would proceed to attack the island of Martinique.

The legislative assembly of the province of Nova Scotia opened its session at Halifax on the 24th November. The Governor Sir George Prevost, in his address to both houses, congratulates them on the present favorable aspect of political affairs, in the success which has attended the British arms in cooperation with those of Spain, Portugal and Sweden, against the common enemy; and thus notices the American embargo:—

"When I turn my thoughts to the affairs of this Province, I find much to congratulate you upon. We can now fully estimate the effects of the embargo, so long and so vigorously imposed on the commerce of the United States, by the Government of that country. The manner in which their general restriction of trade has been carried into execution, leaves no doubt as to their real object intended to be accomplished by it. The project has totally failed, and the British nation has derived sufficient experience from the measure, to be convinced that her colonies and her commerce can be as little affected by the embargo of America, as by the blockading decree of France. New sources have been resorted to with success, to supply the deficiencies produced by so sudden an interruption of Commerce, and the vast increase of imports and exports of this Province proves, that the embargo is a measure well adapted to promote the true interest of His Majesty's North American colonies.

After some local information his excellency announces to the legislature that he shall shortly proceed on a particular foreign service; and that during his temporary absence, the civil administration of the province will devolve on the honorable Alexander Croke.—*Mer. Adv.*

London, Sept. 28.

The Gazette of last night contains a dispatch from Lord Collingwood, including a letter from Lord Cochrane, relative to the capture from the French of the fort of Mongal, an important post commanding a pass in the road from Barcelona to Gerona, which the enemy were then besieging. The military stores found in the castle were delivered to the Spanish militia, after which the castle was destroyed and rocks blown down into the roads, which in many places was rendered impassable to artillery, without a very heavy loss of men to the enemy, should they determine to repair them. About the same time, Captain Otway of the Mona-

gue, landed at Rofas Bay a party of marines in aid of the Spanifh peafantry, and repulfed a French force which was on its march to attack that fortrefs.

The guards of the *little king* of Holland have lately committed feveral excefſes at Zieſt, which the king was unable to put a ſtop to, though in his rage he tore the uniform from off his back, and declared he never would put it on again unleſs they returned to ſubmiſſion.

Sept. 30. A Gottenburgh mail arrived at a late hour laſt night—its contents are very intereſting. The Swediſh papers contain the report of a propoſition made by Admiral Saumarez, for the ſurrender of the Ruſſian fleet in Baltic Port. It is ſaid, that the commanders of the combined ſquadron were willing to permit one half of the Ruſſian ſhips to return to Cronſtadt, on condition that the other half ſhould be given up. The Ruſſian Admiral objected to theſe terms. But offered to diſmantle his ſhips! This propoſal was, however in its turn rejected, & when the laſt accounts left the blockading fleet, a fire-ſhip was prepared to be ſent againſt the Ruſſians. The king of Sweden has written a letter to the Emperor of Ruſſia, on the cruelties committed by his troops in Finland, which points out, in a noble and dignified manner, the impolicy of his conduct. It is probable that this juſt reproof would reach his Imperial Majeſty when he was ſetting out to meet his worthy ally Bonaparte, for it appears that he was expected about the middle of the preſent month at Koningſburg on his way to Erfurth, where the interview is to take place!

Sir Hugh Dalrymple, we underſtand, has been recalled.—Sir Harry Burrard is to be left in the command of the troops in Portugal—and Sir John Moore is to command the troops going to Spain.

Some new reaſon occurs almoſt every day, for expecting important and favorable intelligence from Italy. A report of a ſerious inſurrection having broken out in that country, prevailed at Rotterdam on Saturday laſt.

Admiral Lord Gambier ſailed on Tueſday in the Caledonia, of 120 guns, to take the command of the Channel fleet.

Oct. 1. Reports have been long afloat, that the embargo in the French ports on American ſhips had been taken off; they are, however, ſtatly contradicted by the following letter, received by a reſpectable houſe in this city:

Paris, Sept. 19.—Our endeavours to get ſuch American ſhips as had actually loaded for America, releaſed from the exiſting embargo, have again completely failed: the anſwer we have got is nearly the ſame as the former one, viz. "That the Bayonne decree muſt remain in full force. That his Imperial and Royal Majeſty cannot allow any ſhips to depart from his dominions, till the reaſons have ceaſed to exiſt which cauſed the government of the United States to order an embargo on all its ſhipping: that any navigation now carried on by American veſſels, is in direct oppoſition to the wiſhes of the ſaid government, and can only be meant as trade, beneficial to the enemy of all neutral rights."—You will pleaſe to inform us, whether we ſhall unload your ſhip, &c. as no probability remains of accompliſhing your wiſhes of getting her home.

Oct. 3. Bonaparte has left Paris preceded by the crafty Talleyrand and Mr. Champigny, and accompanied by his ſeveral other miniſters, and ſome diſtinguiſhed general officers. His deſtination in the firſt inſtance, is avowedly for the ſtates of the Rheniſh Confederation; & under all the circumſtances of the caſe, there can be little doubt that his object is the arrangement of the operations of the approaching campaign in Germany.

Marſhal Lannes is ſaid to have arrived at Koningſburg, for the purpoſe of conducting the Emperor Alexander to Erfurth, in Saxony, where he was to have an interview with Napoleon. The object of this interview muſt unqueſtionably be the arrangement of ſome plan for the ſubjugation of Europe.

Bonaparte has iſſued two decrees, the one relating to the Greek Church in Dalmatia, the other to the increaſed rigorous prohibition of colonial produce in France. No article of this deſcription is allowed to be brought into France from Spain or Holland and veſſels ſo freighted which ſhall enter the rivers Elbe Wezer, and Jade, are ordered to be ſeized and confiſcated. The members of the confederation of the Rhine are ſtated to have been ſubſidized by Bonaparte to provide 100,000 men for France at a ſpecified price. They are, for the preſent to be employed in the interior of France, where in all probability, the tyrant is fearful of truſting the French troops among the diſcontented multitudes of his ſubjects.

Private letters ſtate, that the Ruſſian Admiral in Port Baltic has offered to ſurrender his fleet to Admiral Saumarez upon the ſame conditions as thoſe granted to the fleet in the Tagus; and that the latter has written home for inſtructions how to act.

The two Mr. Freres, who are appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary and Secretary to the Supreme Government of Spain, ſet out this day, to fulfil their miſſion. They will be accompanied by the gallant Marquis De la Romana.——They take with them one million of dollars for the uſe of the patriots.

The Genoa gazette, of the 30th ult. ſtates, that Napoleon has demanded that the Auſtrian ports in the Adriatic may be ſhut againſt American veſſels.

The German papers again name Bernadotte as Bonaparte's intended King of Portugal, and Berthier as Murat's ſucceſſor in the Grand Duchy of Berg.

Erfurth, the place affixed in the Gottenburg mail for the approaching interview between Bonaparte and the Emperor of Ruſſia, is a fortified town in lower Saxony. There Alexander will be as much in the power of the Corſican as in the power and centre of France.

Oct. 6. We ſtop the preſs to inſert the following, received by a mail juſt arrived.

"Koningſburg, Sept. 16.

On Saturday or Monday next the Emperor Alexander with his Brother Conſtantine and their mutual friend Caulincourt, are expected here on their way to Erfurth, where they are to have a meeting with Napoleon.—Conſtantine, it is ſaid, goes thither with very ill will, but the Emperor inſiſted on it.

The diploma ic concerns of the French at Peterſburgh will, in the mean time be managed by the Chevalier de Bray, the Bavarian miniſter at city.

The Emperor of Auſtria has alſo received through Duroc, who was ſent to Vienna, for that purpoſe, an invitation to be of the party; but it is thought that he will decline it.

Sir Arthur Welleſley and General Ferguſon have both arrived in England from the Britiſh army in Portugal.

It appears by the letters received from London that credit is reviving in that city. The government paper which had lately been at a diſcount of 40, is now only at 20—Exchange on London 58 a 8.

The patriots of Spain having ſucceeded in concentrating a conſiderable force without giving to the enemy any opportunity of attacking them in detail, have begun their operations againſt the enemy's quarters. In ſeveral ſkirmiſhes the Spaniards have had the advantage; but the principal affair that has taken place was on the 20th, at Bilboa, of which the patriots have again obtained poſſeſſion, after a very ſevere action in which the enemy was defeated with great loſs. The conquerors were received with great joy by the inhabitants, who immediately, proclaimed Ferdinand VII. "There ſeems great reaſon to hope from the ſituation of the two armies, that the French will be either obliged to abandon their poſitions, or to fight under great diſadvantage.

A curious circumſtance is mentioned in an article from Cadiz. Gen. Dupont with his ſtaff, who has embarked for France, are ſtated to have been captured by the Engliſh and carried into Gibraltar. Admiral Roſily, who commanded the French fleet at Cadiz, is alſo ſtated to have been captured in the ſame manner, and carried into Malta.

The Auſtrian Conſul at Carthagena was employed by order of his court in collecting the Spaniſh manifeſtoes, accounts of battles, &c. for the purpoſe of ſending to Vienna to be compared with the French ſtatements.

Large bodies of troops continued to paſs through Madrid for the main army.

There are a variety of ſtatements in the Dutch papers reſpecting Bonaparte's journey to Germany. According to one report, he is to return to Bayonne by the 20th of this month, to take the army acting againſt Spain. In the mean time, a conſcription of all the principal performers on the Paris ſtage has been made for the amuſement of the Emperor of Ruſſia, during his ſtay in Germany.

The troops of the Rheniſh Confederation are all preſſing towards the French headquarters at Bayonne, at which place, according to the arrangements that have been made, they are expected to arrive by the 24th of this month.

It appears that Murat did arrive at Naples on the 6th ultimo, and immediately proceeded to exerciſe the ſovereignty which Napoleon's decree has conferred upon him. *We* believe however, he does not ſit very tranquilly upon his throne. *He has to dread a deſcent of Britiſh troops* in Calabria, which may perhaps encourage his ſubjects to treat him much in the ſame manner as the Spaniards have Joſ.

Letters of a recent date from *Riga* ſtate, that the Senate of that city had petitioned the Emperor Alexander not to quit his dominions for the purpoſe of being met by Bonaparte. The anſwer returned to this repreſentation, is ſaid to be, that "the Senate, would better conſult its duty by attending to thoſe concerns that were within the limits of its functions."

Oct. 8.

Lord William Bentinck is arrived at Madrid, on a ſpecial miſſion to the Supreme Junta.

A letter from an officer at Falmouth ſays, "we ſhall ſail probably as ſoon as the wind is fair. Corunna is reported to be the place of rendezvous.

"We are in number 12,413 men, and 850 horſes, excluſive of officers, ſtaff, and non commiſſioned officers.

"The artillery are provided with the new invented guns, to be carried by mules when the march of the army lies through the mountains. The Royal Waggon train are alſo to be completed with mules on their arrival.

"The tranſports are proviſioned for two months, from which ſome conjecture we are going into the Mediterranean, but from what has tranſpired through the Staff, it is to enable thoſe ſhips after our debarkation, to proceed to Portugal to receive the troops there and convey them to any other port where they may be wanted."

Our Portſmouth correſpondents inform us, that when the Ruſſian fleet from Liſbon, accompanied by our ſquadron, entered Portſmouth harbour, the latter did not hold their colours, as if the feelings of the Ruſſians ought not to be wounded by ſeeing our colours hoiſted on our ſhips and their own colours not hoiſted on board theirs! Our correſpondent however adds, that ſince they have been in the harbour, the Ruſſian Admiral's flag has been flying on board his ſhips. This ſight galled the ſeamen and the people of Portſmouth grievouſly.

Dutch papers have been received to the firſt inſt. They contain no intelligence of importance. Bonaparte arrived at Mentz on the 24th, and was to ſet out for Frankfort the next day.

The Grand Decide, which has done ſo much miſchief to our trade in the Weſt Indies, has been taken by the Conſtitution and ſent into Plymouth.

It is ſaid that the ſix battalions which were ſent to Halifax under Sir George Provoſt, in the then probable event of a rupture with America, have been ordered to be embarked immediately.

Sir Charles Briſbane is appointed Governor of St. Vincents.

Mr. Murphy, of the houſe of Gordon and Murphy, having made application to the Spaniſh Government to raiſe three native battalions, permiſſion was accordingly given, and that gentleman was appointed Colonel of the regiment.

Mr. Francis Mazarredo, of the houſe of Meſſrs. Gomez de la Forte, Perez, Mazarredo, and Co. made application to the Spaniſh Government to raiſe three native battalions. Permiſſion was accordingly given, and that gentleman was appointed Colonel of the regiment.

The latter is the nephew of Bonaparte's Advocate in Biſcay. Another nephew has been ſome time with the Spaniſh army.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

It is with pleaſure we ſee that ſucceſs has not abated the caution of the Spaniards, and that they are proceeding with a prudence equal to their patriotiſm. It is ſuppoſed that as ſoon as they had collected a ſufficient force, they would fall upon the French, and aſk an immediate and general Battle. This does not appear to be their intention. The French have no idea of deſcending from the Ebro to Madrid; the patriots are therefore not obliged to ſtation their main force between the enemy and the capital; they are occupied in watching and harraſſing the enemy's flank.

When Palafox advanced againſt the left flank of the French, Moncey with a ſtrong detachment wiſhed to bring him to battle, and thus to carry that ſyſtem into execution which the French have often found ſo advantageous to them, viz the ſyſtem of beating their enemies in detail. Had Moncey been able to have cut up Palafox's diviſion, the enemy would have been able to have borne with more preſſure againſt Gen. Blake, who hovered on their right flank. But Palafox, as cautious as he is brave, ſaw Moncey's intention, and defeated it; he drew off his troops, and fell back upon Saragoſſa.

Mean while Blake made a menacing movement upon the enemy's right, and M. was immediately recalled to the main body. The intelligence received by Government yeſterday ſtated that Blake, inſtead of purſuing his courſe to the Ebro, as ſeemed to be his original purpoſe, has directed his march into Biscay and Guipuſcoa; he will there cut off the enemy's retreat through thoſe provinces, and perhaps may be able to throw a powerful detachment between the Pyrenean frontiers and Pampeluna. The only route by which the enemy can retreat from the Ebro, is by the road that leads through Pampeluna to their frontier. That they will ſuſtain themſelves on the Ebro if they can, there is no doubt—but the ſeaſon is coming on when troops will with difficulty be able to paſs the Pyrenees to reinforce them.

Supplies of proviſions will not be eaſily obtained; the country all around them is hoſtile, on each flank, and in front, there will be a hoſtile army. Perhaps they will court a general battle, in the hope of being able to beat troops not yet accuſtomed to military habits, and of thereby throwing diſcouragement among the Spaniards. The Spaniards however, may have determined not to riſk a general battle, but to wait and ſee if ſcarcity and ſickneſs may not effect more againſt the enemy than the ſword.

The Ruſſian Admiral in the Baltic is ſaid, to have rejected the terms offered him by Sir James Saumarez, and the Swediſh Admiral. He hopes to ſuſtain himſelf in his preſent poſition. The Iſland of Eaſt Roga or Rogen commands the entrance or anchorage of the harbor, and it is ſtrongly fortified. It was ſaid that the Swedes had determined to ſend a ſtrong military Force to attack it. But it is poſſible that fire-ſhips may render ſuch an attack unneceſſary. Sir James Saumarez had determined to ſend ſeveral in as ſoon as the wind was favorable. The enemy have ſtruck yards & topmaſts, and they may do conſiderable execution in a ſquadron already panick-ſtruck and not manned by officers and men poſſeſſed of great naval ſcience or ſkill.

Letters to the 10th inſt. have been received from Hamburg. They ſtate, that ſince the laſt meſſage of the emperor of the French to his Council of State, Auſtria has redoubled her exertions to increaſe her military force.

From the New York Spectator of 3d Dec.

It is ſtated in the Boſton Palladium, that Mr. Armſtrong has written a letter in which he has this obſervation: "We have greatly overrated our means of coercion—the embargo is not felt here, and in England it is forgotten. I wiſh it was raiſed."—It is added that he adviſes the immediate arming of our Frigates for the protection of our commerce.

I have good grounds for informing you, that our Miniſter in England, has in a private letter given the Adminiſtration to underſtand very diſtinctly, that he does not deſpair of effecting an accommodation with England. I have equal grounds to add, that our miniſter in France, has written in the moſt diſcouraging manner as to any hope of better proſpects there. Ev. Poſt.

A letter from a merchant in Havanna, to another in Charleſton, dated 12th inſt. ſays —"If the accounts are true that a rupture has taken place between France and America, the veſſels of United States will continue to be well received here; but if they ſtill adhere to the embargo, there is a ſtrong party here determined to retaliate, by excluding them from this trade."

The ſhip Winifred, Captain Bonnell, arrived at Charleſton on the 21ſt inſtant, from Barracoa, with fifty-ſix French paſſengers, which Capt. B. was compelled to take on board by the Spaniſh Government—a cartel, having on board 175 Frenchmen, had ſailed a few days before Capt. B. for Samana, and two or three other veſſels bound to the United States had taken a number on board. All Frenchmen who would not take the oath of allegiance to Ferdinand VIIth, were ordered to leave the Iſland.

Extract of a letter from Burlington Nov. 18

"I attended the execution of Dean. There was a vaſt concourſe of people. He appeared perfectly indifferent to his fate, and ſhewed no ſigns of repentance or ſorrow for his crime. After he aſcended the ſtageing of the gallows he denied the crime of which he was charged, and made a ſhort harrangue. At the laſt moment he kicked his hat into his grave, and upon his coffin, and pulled the cap over his eyes himſelf. He died without ſtruggling, in a very ſhort time. He appeared entirely compoſed, from the time he was taken from the goal until he ſwung off. No body prayed with him on the Gallows."

Corunna, Oct 1.

Burgos was evacuated by the French on the 22d ult. after ſpiking their artillery and deſtroying their powder. The next operation will be directed againſt St. Sebaſtian's. From the ſituation of the two armies, a great battle muſt take place very ſoon, unleſs the French retire altogether. Reinforcements are pouring in upon Blake's army every day. To morrow we expect 30,000 troops, part of which are Engliſh, and ſome from Portugal, to arrive here on their way to join him. The Spaniſh troops under the Marquis De la Romana arrived off this harbor laſt night, and have been ordered for Santander and Bilboa.

Madrid, 17th Sept.

The houſes and remaining effects of thoſe who went away with Joſeph Napoleon, and the other perſons devoted to the French, have been ſeized on by order of government.

WORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BANNATT, [illegible]

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

Public Good.

IN behalf of the Society, by which I am employed, I would render sincere thanks to those gentlemen in this town, who have favored me with their names and furnished me with money to carry into operation the benevolent design for which the Society sent me out.

I have agreed with a printer in this town for several thousand tracts of different kinds, to be struck off, as soon as possible. When they are printed I have ordered one of each kind to be sent to every person who has contributed to the work; that all may see to what use their money has been applied.—And the names of all those who have given to the amount of one Dollar will be sent to Boston and inserted in the PANOPLIST, a periodical work published monthly.—And if there are any other gentlemen in this vicinity who have not contributed and feel disposed to engage in the benevolent plan of attempting to enlighten the ignorant, and to reform the vicious, they will be so kind as to forward their names to the Printer hereof, or to Mr. John Campbell, Inn-Keeper, where I took lodgings, who holds the subscription paper, and the tokens of their liberality affixed to them. Those who subscribe a dollar will have their names inserted in the PANOPLIST with the sum annexed: and the smallest sum will be gratefully received by the public's sincere friend,

and humble servant,

THADDEUS OSGOOD.

York, 27th Dec. 1808.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies of this Town, that she has now commenced the MANTUA MAKING business in all its branches, and will be happy to be honored with their commands: from having attained a perfect knowledge of it, she flatters herself to give ample satisfaction.

MARIA DE DEIMAR.

York, 19th Decr.

THE Subscriber having opened a Cooper's Shop opposite the Printing Office, executes all orders in his line, with neatness and dispatch on reasonable terms. Demands for Cooper-work of any kind, punctually attended to.

MARK M'AULEY.

York, 20th Dec.

For Sale,

On the most moderate terms;

LOT NO. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Clarke, containing 200 acres of Excellent Land. Application, to the subscriber or John Cameron at York, will be immediately attended to.

Niagara, 16th Decr. JOHN M'KAY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED,

Under the firm of

Smith & Curstead.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public generally, that they now carry on the BOOT and SHOE making business in all its various branches, in a house belonging to Mr. St. George, in the Upper Town, and solicit the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, which they hope to merit by a punctual attendance to their commands.

JACOB SMITH.
WILLIAM CURSTEAD.

York, 20th Dec. 1808.

Wanted,

BY the Subscribers, a quantity of Barley and Hops, for which a liberal price will be given.

JOS. & GEO. SHAW.

York, Nov. 10th, 1808.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is this day opening a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be sold remarkable low for Cash only.

All those who are indebted to him either by note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the twentieth day of January next, as after that period all notes and accounts which may remain unpaid, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection without discrimination.

The highest price will be given for most kinds of Country produce.

HENRY DREAN.

York, 20th December, 1808.

Sheriff's Office,

York, 13th December, 1808.

Home District, To Wit.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Tenth day of January now next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

For Sale.

FOUR hundred Acres of Land, situate in the Broken Front D. in the Township of Scarborough, about 12 miles from the Town of York. The soil is of an excellent quality and well watered; for further particulars apply to John Richardson in the Town of York, or to Henry Webster at the Printing Office, by either of whom the terms of sale will be made known.

York, 13th Dec. 1808.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers, that he will furnish them with Mutton of the first quality, at 7d. per pound for the fore quarters, and 8d. the hind.

T. R. JOHNSTON.

York, 17th Nov. 1808.

To be Sold,

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home District, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indisputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, Nov. 11th, 1808.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following necessary Blank Forms, viz

BLANK DEED, OF CONVEYANCE, do. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

FOR SALE.

The following Lots of Land on very reasonable terms. Purchasers are requested, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorized to give the necessary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Caister.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Concession of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession of Scarborough.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession of
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 5, 23, 24 - - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - 9th do.—360
acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concess
22 - - - 7th do.
4 - - - 8th do.
4 - - - 10 do.—550
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 7th do.—600
acres in the township of Glandford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 3d—500 in
King.
17 - - - 3d
14 - - - 5th
in the township of Markham. —500 acres

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—as for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 180

WILLIAM COOPER, begs leave to inform the public, that he will have another Run of Stones and merchant Boult in operation about the first of December next, in his Mill on the Humber; and proposes manufacturing Flour on the following terms, (that is to say,) for every four and a half bushels of good clean merchantable Wheat and Barrel, he will deliver in the Town of York, a Barrel of fine Flour; and for every five bushels like wheat and barrel, he will deliver in the Town of York, a barrel of warranted superfine flour; the wheat must be run through the screen before received. He will fetch wheat from Town in time of sleighing or when the communication is open by water, at the rate of three pence per bushel; if he finds barrels, they will be charged two shillings Halifax for each barrel. He will deliver Boards on the spot when wanted, in the Town, at the rate of six shillings per 100 feet, and one shilling a quarter, above or below an inch. Orders left with Mr. John Campbell, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, 2d Novr. 1808.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims on Lot No. 10, in the third Concession of Markham, granted to the late JOHN MATCHEFKY, are requested to exhibit the said claims to the subscriber, in three months from the date hereof.

CHRISTOPHER HECHT.

Home District. Markham 1st Nov. 1808

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, [illegible]


1809

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 33.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 865] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Sheriffs, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 28th day of this present month of December, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of November last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 28th day of this present month of December at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the second day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, for the actual dispatch of public business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this 17th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and forty ninth of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION
FOR
PARDONING DESERTERS
FROM
His Majesty's Regular Land Forces.

WAR OFFICE, August, 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been represented to THE KING, That there are at this Time several DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in His MAJESTY'S LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majesty's GRACIOUS PARDON, and that such an Instance of His Royal Clemency would have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant His FREE PARDON to all DESERTERS from HIS REGULAR LAND FORCES, who shall surrender themselves, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER, to the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whose Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight.

Durham
Carlisle
Leeds
Manchester
Nottingham
Ipswich
Shrewsbury
Birmingham
Hereford
Bedford
Maidstone
Gloucester
Southampton
Wells
London

Such Deserters, if Able-bodied Men and fit for Service, shall be sent to the Regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majesty may be pleased to command; and, when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.

AND WHEREAS many of the said Deserters may have enlisted in other Regular Corps, and are now serving therein, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to such Deserters the Benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they shall continue to serve in the Corps wherein they now are, upon declaring themselves to their respective Commanding Officers, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER next, & they shall not be liable at any future Time, to be claimed by the Regiments in which they formerly served.

The Magistrate to whom any Deserter from His Majesty's Regular Forces may surrender himself, is authorized and required to certify the Day on which such Deserter surrendered himself, which Certificate is to continue in Force . .til the Arrival of the Deserter at the Head Quarters of the nearest Military Post, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unless prevented by Sickness, to be certified by some Medical Practitioner on the Back of the Magistrate's Certificate, or to be otherwise proved to the Satisfaction of the Officer Commanding at such Military Post.

And with a View to prevent as far as possible all Soldiers from Desertion, after these His Majesty's most gracious Intentions shall be made known, His Majesty has been pleased to command, that the Name of every Soldier who may hereafter desert, shall be transmitted through the Secretary at War to the Church Wardens of the Parishes, to which the Deserters belong; in order that their Names may be exposed to public View in the Church, or such other conspicuous Place, as may render it impossible for Men, who have been guilty of this Crime, to return home to their friends, on whom they have brought disgrace by their Misconduct, without immediate Detection; and His Majesty has further commanded, that this Measure shall be made public, that every Soldier may be assured, that the greatest Exertions will be used for the Apprehension of any Man who may hereafter desert, and that those who have already been guilty of that Crime, may be aware of the daily Risk they incur of Detection, and of the most severe Punishment, if they do not immediately avail themselves of the Pardon held out in this His Majesty's most gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may desert after these His Majesty's gracious Intentions are made Public, shall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded against with the utmost Severity.

It is to be clearly understood, That this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deserters from the Army of Reserve and Additional Force Act, but not to extend to any Deserter from His Majesty's Militia Forces.

By His Majesty's Command,
JAS. PULTENEY,

THE COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES In the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA, having received an Official Copy of the above PROCLAMATION issued by His Majesty's Orders in England and desirous of affording to all Deserters the opportunity of availing themselves of His Majesty's gracious offer of Pardon, is pleased thus to make the same public, and to extend the term to which it is limited with respect to the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER

CANADA to 24th DECEMBER next ensuing, and with respect to such persons as are desirous of atoning for their past misconduct who may come in from beyond the limits of these Provinces, to 24th FEBRUARY, that will be in the year 1809. Deserters are to surrender themselves to any Field Officer or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Military Post in either of the aforesaid Provinces, or to any Magistrate near whom they may be; such Magistrate being desired to furnish them with a Certificate of the date of such surrender, which Certificate will be in force in the same manner and under the same limitations as directed in His Majesty's Proclamation.

GIVEN AT HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 7th November, 1808.
J. H. CRAIG,
General.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.
ED. BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

Boston, Dec. 6.

FROM ENGLAND—Very late.

A gentleman who came to town last evening from Salem, informed us of the arrival there of the schooner Mohawk, of this port, in 28 days from Liverpool, and favored us with letters and papers from England to the 28th October, inclusive.

London, October 24.

PACIFIC OVERTURES.

A Russian and French messenger arrived from France on *Friday* morning, & returned on Sunday.

Nothing certain has yet transpired either with respect to the dispatches to or the reply returned by our government.—We have heard that the former are very short—that they consist of two letters dated from Erfurth, and addressed from M. de Champagny, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. de Romanzow, the Russian Minister, to his Excellency George Canning, *Esq.*—that the two letters are in substance the same, stating, that his Majesty the emperor of all the Russias and his Majesty the emperor of the French, being equally animated with a desire to put an end to the calamities of war, he (the minister for Foreign Affairs) has it in command from his Majesty to request his excellency to communicate to his Britannic Majesty that desire, and if his Britannic Majesty be influenced by a similar desire, to propose that plenipotentiaries shall be immediately named, to proceed to a place that may be fixed upon, to open a negociation with the plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majesty for the conclusion of a *Maritime Peace.*

If we be correct, the answer that will be returned by his Majesty's Ministers to such a communication is obvious. The epithet applied by the enemy to the kind of peace which they are desirous of negociating, shews us at once, that they do not admit our interference in the affairs of the Continent. His Majesty's ministers we should conjecture would reply to M. de Champagny, and M. Romanzow, that his Britannic Majesty was animated by the desire which he had always expressed, and which was known to all *Europe*, to put an end to the calamities of war, whenever he could do so consistently with the security of his dominions, the honor of his crown, and the good faith he owed to his allies—that he was ready to enter into a negociation in concert with those allies, and that he would immediately communicate the overture that had been made to him to his Majesty the King of Sweden, to the Prince Regent of Portugal and to the Central & Supreme Junta in Spain, governing in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.

Other persons have indulged very different conjectures. They imagine, we think contrary to all probability, that Bonaparte and his vassal emperer, have at once rushed *in medios res*—that they have proposed a basis *in limine*; and that they have began by mentioning terms. Some suppose, that in the overture to our government, we are told we have no right to assist the Spaniards; that it is a mere *family quarrel*, with which we as Islanders have nothing to do. This he would hardly do in the first instance. It will be found, we dare say, that the overture which has been made us, is of a loose and general nature, and does not touch upon terms or basis

The arrival of the messengers had some effect upon the funds—but it produced disgust instead of pleasure in the public mind. Every body viewed the overture as an insidious attempt to detach us from the Spanish and Portuguese patriots—there was not a man who did not say "is Bonaparte ready, as a preliminary to negociation, to withdraw his troops from Spain, and release Ferdinand the 7th—if he is not, let us have no negociation—let us hear of no peace—let us send back his messengers and his overtures with disdain and defiance."

It is probable that we shall have also the flag of truce over in a few days with the answer to the reply of our ministers.

Oct. 26—French troops under Marshal Ney, moved from Victoria, Sept. 27, and took possession of Bilboa—the Spaniards retreating.

It is said, the French attempted to retreat from Bilboa, Sept. 30, but found their retreat cut off.

There are frequent desertions from the French troops in Spain, of Italians, Germans and Portuguese.

Latest accounts from Spain.

We have received Spanish papers of the 19th. The Spaniards hope to cut off the divisions of the French army that entered Bilboa.—The general attack on the whole French line was intended for the 23d or 24th instant.

British troops under Generals Moore and Hope, marched from Lisbon, October 12, for Spain.

The troops under general Baird, 13,000, were lying at Corunna, Oct. 17, in transports

Ferdinand of Spain, his uncle and brother are at Paris.

Castaño is to command the centre of the great Spanish army.

The French still hold Barcelona—have declared it in a state of siege, proclaimed martial law; and issued one of their severe proclamations.

There are several accounts of internal battles between parties of Spaniards and French. They always ended in favor of the former.

Among the British officers in Spain, are 40 members of Parliament.

The French troops embarked at Lisbon on the 15th.

The transports conveying the French troops from Lisbon to France, met with severe gales soon after leaving port, which dispersed them. One was lost and 287 soldiers perished.

The French General Kellerman, at Portugal, at his request has been brought to England.

The late revolution in Turkey has prevented the British envoy, who was on his way, from proceeding to that capital.

An expedition is preparing at Sicily, under General Stuart, supposed against Naples.

Parliament is further prorogued to the 10th December.

Seven vessels bound to Heligoland, & 5 from the Baltic, have been taken by a French privateer.

The British squadron have quitted the blockade of the Russian fleet in Port Baltic, leaving three Swedish ships to watch it.

Report says, that 20 of our transports have driven on the French coast in a gale. We presume they were light vessels without troops.

The Windsor Castle packet arrived in England, October 19th, from New York and Halifax.

The Am. brig Adamant, Allen, and ship Ann, Bradford, of Alexandria have been sent into Malta.

Plymouth, October 23.

Arrived the Rowena from Corunna, which is said to have brought a report that the Spaniards have gained a victory over the French, and that Corunna has been illuminated in consequence.

20,000 British troops have marched into Spain, from Portugal. The rest there, are ordered to the Mediterranean.

The Hibernia, James, from Londonderry for Philadelphia, has been wrecked—no lives lost.

Colonial produce through Holland is prohibited in France.

A new decree has been passed in Holland to prevent intercourse with England.

An embargo has been laid at Petersburgh, where several American vessels are among the detained.

Our cruizers have just sent into Spain two valuable vessels from Guadaloupe.

American vessels are not permitted at Trieste during the American embargo—in consequence, six bound thither have stopped at Malta.

The American schooner, Betsey, Hooper, of Marblehead, from England to Spain, was captured by a French privateer, and re-captured, September 23d & arrived at Castro near Bilboa.

Santano, Sept 27.

Joseph Napoleon slept last night in a village near Durango, 16 leagues from Bilboa.

The Marquis de Portago, and Gen. Paul Ceuta [illegible] Blake, commanding our troops in this [illegible] army.

Madrid, October 1.

The Central Junta have ordered military succours to Catalonia, which is threatened with fresh forces from France.

The Junta have communicated their installations to the foreign Ministers at Madrid, and their respective courts, & to all the courts of Europe whose friendship they could expect. They have appointed Don Juan Ruiz Apodica, charge d'Affaires at the Court of London.

A military Junta has been formed composed of five Generals, viz. Castanos, Marquis de Castelar, Mahi, Sangra and the Marquis de Palacios.

The Supreme Junta have formally demanded King Ferdinand of Napoleon.

RIVADEO, Sept. 30.

Yesterday arrived two transports with Spanish troops, rescued from the French in the North of Europe.

PORTUGAL, Sept. 15.

The establishment of the Regency will immediately take place. The info of the French here in battles previous to the capitulation, are—killed 2226, wounded 1703; prisoners 2634; captivated 26303 infantry, 1093 cavalry, and 161 conductors, with 28.8 waggons, and 80 boxes of cartridges. The Regency was established September 28: one of the principals is to be the Archbishop of Oporto.

PARIS, Oct. 3.

The day before yesterday arrived here the 66th regiment in its march to Spain; this is the 18th regiment which is to proceed from the Grand Army to that country.

Within these last two days no intelligence of any moment has been received from Spain. General Lefebvre has arrived in Bayonne from that country, and is daily expected in this capital.

We feel nothing regarding American affairs in the late papers, but the reiteration of the remark, that there is no impediment to a DIRECT trade between the U. S. and Spain and Portugal, and their colonies.

The London papers say, that the French dispatches for America found on Mr. Young the Consul, directed the procuring of Joseph Bonaparte to be acknowledged in the Spanish colonies.

Imperial Interview. There has been a friendly meeting of the Emperors of Russia and France at Erfurth. They had continued there three weeks at the last dates. From thence the pacific overtures had been sent to England—and there the fate of Europe will be determined on.

Bonaparte was accompanied to Erfurth by Talleyrand and Champagny.

His Majesty the King of Westphalia, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, and the Duke and Hereditary Prince of Weimar, had arrived at Erfurth.

Armistice between the Swedes and Russians.

The propositions of Russia for an Armistice with the Swedes, is conjectured to be because she wants to employ her troops elsewhere.—A letter from Sweden says, there is nothing in this armistice to warrant a peace between Sweden and Russia. The Swedish King, dissatisfied with his guards, has broke 4000 of them. The Swedes have suffered much lately in Finland.

The armistice is said to be confined to military operations in the North of Finland. It is for an unlimited time, and it is dated Sept. 27, 1808.

There is no new indication of a hostile disposition on the part of Austria.

20,000 British troops having marched from Bilboa, and others preparing soon to sail from England, it is probable there soon will be forty thousand English soldiers in the Northern part of Spain, to act against the French.

No military event of great consequence has occurred to Spain for some time past. Gueita has been a little refractory, and is said to have resigned.

Castanos is said to be appointed Commander in Chief of the Spanish forces.

The French Emperor in an address to his soldiers, Sept. 29, says, "Let us carry our conquering Eagles to the Pillars of Hercules," (Gibraltar.)

The French troops in Spain had not been much reinforced. The Northern army is not estimated at more than 43,000. The Patriot army opposed to it includes double that number.

A Proclamation has been issued in Italy by Bonaparte, forbidding the people to speak about the affairs of Spain.

Sir Arthur Wellesley had returned to England.

Sir H. Dalrymple, is also in England.

About the middle of Sept. the Spanish Patriots took Bilboa from the French. It was defended by 5000—2000 of whom it was said was killed or wounded, and 3000 made prisoners. On the 27th, the French with a strong force retook it.

Cavellos has published under his name an account of the conduct of Napoleon towards the Royal Family of Spain.

The whole strength of the Spanish forces is stated to be as follows—General Castenos army is, however considered one half overated.

Central army, under Castenos,	65,000
Northern army under Blake, including ten thousand Asturians,	30,000
Arragonese, under Palafox,	15,000
Catalonians, under Lamas,	20,000
Reinforcements on their march from Sarragoffa, under Vives,	10,000
Ditto from Grenada, under Reding,	10,000
Ditto from Portugal, under Badojos,	14,000
The Marquis d. Romana's army,	9,000
The expedition under Sir D. Baird,	15,000
Sir John Moore's army, on its march for Spain,	20,000
The Remainder of the British in Portugal going to Catalonia,	15,000
Grand Total	243,000

The first division of Junot's Army had been dispersed by a tempest, with some loss, but were working up into Quiberon Bay. The second were expected to arrive at Rochelle about the 20th. It was reported that the third, on sailing from Lisbon, were ordered to return, by dispatches from England, to wait at Lisbon, until it was ascertained that the transports which carried the former were suffered to return from France.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated October 28. 1808.

The affairs of the Spaniards go on well.—They will doubtless make good their independence. But Russia, it seems, will be more closely leagued with France, than before.

"We had intelligence a few days since from London of the arrival of a French and a Russian Messenger from the French court.—It is believed they were the bearers of some pacific propositions: but it is not expected any thing will arise out of it; as the proposals are understood to have been of an inadmissible nature.

From late LONDON PAPERS.

Division of Turkey—*The following project for the dismemberment of European Turkey, is the substance of some observations made by the French General Lauriston, while speaking of the distracted state of the Ottoman Government, and is communicated by an Officer of L'Unite frigate, cruizing off Ragusa:*—"*France to have Albania, Greece, the Morea, and the Islands.*—*Russia*, to retain its Conquests in Moldavia and Bessarabia.—*Austria* (as the event of her acceding to the Confederacy) to receive Bosnia, Servia, and Macedonia.—*Austria* ceding to France the Lutheran.—*The Provinces of Wallachia, Bulgaria and Romania*, to be erected into a separate Kingdom, for the Grand Duke Constantine, with the title of King of Thrace: Constantinople to be his Capital. The disposition of the Asiatic Provinces is not mentioned, and they are possibly reserved for some future arrangements.

New York, December 8.

Surrender of the City of St. Domingo to the British.—*The Norfolk Ledger of the 6. inst. says*" *A gentleman who arrived here on Saturday, in 22 days from Cape Francois, informs us, that an express had arrived at the Cape, bringing information, that General Ferrand had surrendered the City of Saint Domingo to the British, and that it was garrisoned with troops of that Nation. Samana, it was also said, was taken by the Spaniards. The surrender of the former was a voluntary offer on the part of General Ferrand.*—*The war between Petion and Christophe, still raged with unabated fury. Christophe had been latterly successful, particularly in the destruction of Petion's naval force.*"

Captain Taylor of the ship Lydia, who arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday last from Liverpool, is the bearer of dispatches from our Minister at London, which were immediately forwarded to the seat of Government.

Most of our Readers recollect an explosion of gun powder some time since demolished a great part of Leyden. A gentleman from Holland informs us, that after that melancholy event, subscription papers were sent to various parts of Europe, for the relief of the sufferers. When the subscription money arrived at Holland, Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, ordered the money to be paid into the royal coffers and left the suffering inhabitants for whose relief it was intended in beggary and wretchedness. Wash. Fed.

The Comet again, which at this period last year first made its appearance, seems again to have directed its erratick course towards our sphere. It bears due east and may be seen every evening soon after 7, somewhat below a straight line between the planet Jupiter, and the leading star in Ursa Minor, at about two thirds distant from the planet, and forming nearly an angled triangle with the Pleiades. The tail is not so perceptible as last year, but its nucleus is visible to the naked eye.

Government House,
2d January, 1809.

THERE will be a Ball and Supper at the Government House, on her Majesty's Birth Day; for such Ladies and Gentlemen who have been presented to the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Gore.

THE Ball will commence at nine o'clock.

W. HALTON,
Secretary.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.

For General Information.

THE Winter Mail will be dispatched from Quebec, for Upper Canada, on the following days, viz.

Monday 2d January, 1809.
Ditto 6th February, do.
Ditto. 6th March, do.
Ditto. 3d April, do.

Each Mail may be looked for here, from 16 to 18 days after the above periods. The carrier from Kingston, is to go on to Niagara without making any stay, (unless found necessary) at this place; so that all persons will have time to prepare their letters by the time he returns from Kingston again.

WM. ALLAN. Dy. P. M.

York, 2d Jan. 1809.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the Farmers in genera, that he will receive merchantable Wheat at the following Mills, viz. Lyon & Walker's on Yonge Street, Milliken & Miller's in Markham, and at Timothy Roger's in Pickering; for which he will give at the rate of seven shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, when received in payment for debts that have been contracted for eighteen Months past. ——Seven shillings and six pence N. Y. Cy. per bushel, in payment for debts that have been contracted nine Months and upwards; and eight shillings of like currency per bushel, when in payment for debts that have been contracted subsequent to the 1st of April last, or in exchange for Goods.

He will also receive in payment for debts not exceeding nine months standing, or in exchange for merchandize, the following articles of Country produce, at the prices affixed to each and, and delivered at his Store in York, viz.

FLOUR, two pounds fix shillings New York currency per Barrel, containing 196 pounds nett.
RYE——PEASE, seven shillings N. Y. currency per Bushel.
INDIAN CORN, five shillings——ditto——per Bushel.
OATS, three Shillings——ditto——per Bushel.
BUTTER and CHEESE, Price according to the quality.
PORK, fifteen dollars per Barrel of 208 pounds Nett, and six pence N. Y. currency, when not cut up.

Cash will be given for the above articles at a reduced price, or they will be received in Payment of debts, contracted previous to the 1st of April last, upon a reasonable deduction in the price.

The subscriber regrets that he could not make an arrangement with Mr. J. Bogart; but any Flour manufactured at his Mills, and branded with his mark, will be received and a short-ose price given.

From the approved prices now offered for all kinds of produce, the subscriber entertains the hope that his friends in the country, will be enabled to settle their accounts of long standing. In justice to himself, he has to inform those that are in his debt for goods, had eighteen months past, and who will not profit by the advantageous terms offered, that unless their accounts are discharged before the first of February next ensuing, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Should the Embargo continue, he will furnish his customers, on any person recommended by them (if required) in the Month of April next, with Pot-Ash Kettles, at a reasonable price, and furnish goods for the purchase of Ashes.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

N. B. Any person who may wish to make a payment in wheat, or exchange this article for Goods, should such person live at a greater distance from any of the aforementioned Mills I cannot take, his wheat will be received at the Store of the Subscriber in York; who wish is to accommodate his customers in every possible and reasonable way.

Strayed,

FROM the premises of the subscriber, in the Township of Pickering; a Chesnut brown MARE, ten years old, and carries her head high. Any person having taken up said Mare and will deliver her to the subscriber, or to Mr. Hawkins Woodruff in the said Township, shall receive a Reward of TEN DOLLARS and all reasonable expences paid.

ABRAHAM TOWNSEND.

Pickering, 3d Jan. 1809.

For SALE at this OFFICE,

The UPPER CANADA ALMANAC

For the Year 1809;

Containing a variety of new, useful, and entertaining matter.

For Sale.

FOUR hundred Acres of Land, situate in the Broken Front D. in the Township of Scarborough, about 12 miles from the Town of York. The soil is of an excellent quality and well watered; for further particulars apply to John Richardson in the Town of York, or to Henry Webber at the Printing Office, by either of whom the terms of sale will be made known.

York, 13th Dec. 1808.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

Public Good.

IN behalf of the Society, by which I am employed, I would render sincere thanks to those gentlemen in this town, who have favored me with their names and furnished me with money to carry into operation the benevolent design for which the Society sent me out.

I have agreed with a printer in this town for several thousand tracts of different kinds, to be struck off, as soon as possible. When they are printed I have ordered one of each kind to be sent to every person who has contributed to the work; that all may see to what use their money has been applied.—And the names of all those who have given to the amount of one Dollar will be sent to Boston and inserted in the PANOPLIST, a periodical work published monthly.—And if there are any other gentlemen in this vicinity who have not contributed and feel disposed to engage in the benevolent plan of attempting to enlighten the ignorant, and to reform the vicious; they will be so kind as to forward their names to the Printer hereof, or to Mr. John Campbell, Inn-Keeper, where I took lodgings, who holds the subscription paper, and the tokens of their liberality affixed to them. Those who subscribe a dollar will have their names inserted in the PANOPLIST with the sum annexed: and the smallest sum will be gratefully received by the public's sincere friend,

and humble servant,

THADDEUS OSGOOD.

York, 27th Dec. 1808.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies of this Town, that she has now commenced the MANTUA MAKING business in all its branches, and will be happy to be honored with their commands: from having attained a perfect knowledge of it, the flatters herself to give ample satisfaction.

MARIA DE DEIMAR.

York, 13th Decr.

THE Subscriber having opened a Cooper's Shop opposite the Printing Office, executes all orders to his line, with neatness and dispatch on reasonable terms. Demands for Cooper work of any kind, punctually attended to.

MARK M'AULEY.

York, 20th Dec.

For Sale,

On the most moderate terms;

LOT NO. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Clarke, containing 200 acres of Excellent Land. Application, to the subscriber or John Cameron at York, will be immediately attended to.

Niagara, 16th Decr. JOHN M'KAY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED,

Under the firm of

Smith & Curstead.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public generally, that they now carry on the BOOT and SHOE making business in all its various branches, in a house belonging to Mr. St. George, in the Upper Town, and solicit the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, which they hope to merit by a punctual attendance to their commands.

JACOB SMITH.
WILLIAM CURSTEAD.

York, 20th Dec. 1808.

Wanted,

BY the Subscribers, a quantity of Barley and Hops, for which a liberal price will be given.

JOS. & GEO. SHAW.

York, Nov. 10th, 1808.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is this day opening a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be sold remarkable low for Cash only.

All those who are indebted to him either by note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the twentieth day of January next, as after that period all notes and accounts which may remain unpaid, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection without discrimination.

The highest price will be given for most kinds of Country produce.

HENRY DREAN.

York, 20th December, 1808.

Sheriff's Office,

York, 13th December, 1808.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
To Wit. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Tenth day of January now next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

JES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers, that he will furnish them with Mutton of the first quality, at 7d. per pound for the fore quarters, and 8d. the hind.

T. R. JOHNSTON.

York, 17th Nov. 1808.

To be Sold,

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home District, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indisputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, Nov. 11th, 1808.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land on very reasonable terms. Purchasers are requested, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorised to give the necessary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Caister.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Concession of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession of Scarborough.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 34.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 866.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 28th day of this present month of December, to be convened, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of November last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 28th day of this present month of December at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the second day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, for the actual dispatch of public business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this 17th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FOR

PARDONING DESERTERS

FROM

His Majesty's Regular Land Forces.

WAR OFFICE, August, 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been represented to THE KING, That there are at this Time several DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in His MAJESTY'S LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majesty's GRACIOUS PARDON, and that such an Influence of His Royal Clemency would have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant His FREE PARDON to all DESERTERS from His REGULAR LAND FORCES, who shall surrender themselves, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER, to the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whose Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight.

Durham	Such Deserters, if Able-bodied Men and fit for Service, shall be sent to the Regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majesty may be pleased to command; and, when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.
Carlyle	
Leeds	
Manchester	
Nottingham	
Ipswich	
Shrewsbury	
Birmingham	
Hereford	
Bedford	
Maidstone	
Gloucester	
Southampton	
Wells	
London	

AND WHEREAS many of the said Deserters may have enlisted in other Regular Corps, and are now serving therein, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to such Deserters the Benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they shall continue to serve in the Corps wherein they now are, upon declaring themselves to their respective Commanding Officers, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER next, & they shall not be liable at any future Time, to be claimed by the Regiments in which they formerly served.

The Magistrate to whom any Deserter from His Majesty's Regular Forces may surrender himself, is authorized and required to certify the Day on which such Deserter surrendered himself, which Certificate is to continue in Force until the Arrival of the Deserter at the Head Quarters of the nearest Military Post, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unless prevented by Sickness, to be certified by some Medical Practitioner on the Back of the Magistrate's Certificate, or to be otherwise proved to the Satisfaction of the Officer Commanding at such Military Post.

And with a View to prevent as far as possible all Soldiers from Desertion, after these His Majesty's most gracious Intentions shall be made known, His Majesty has been pleased to command, that the Name of every Soldier who may hereafter desert, shall be transmitted through the Secretary at War to the Church Wardens of the Parishes, to which the Deserters belong; in order that their Names may be exposed to public View in the Church, or such other conspicuous Place, as may render it impossible for Men, who have been guilty of this Crime, to return home to their friends, on whom they have brought disgrace by their Misconduct, without immediate Detection; and His Majesty has further commanded, that this Measure shall be made public, that every Soldier may be assured, that the greatest Exertions will be used for the Apprehension of any Man who may hereafter desert, and that those who have already been guilty of that Crime, may be aware of the daily Risk they incur of Detection, and of the most severe Punishment, if they do not immediately avail themselves of the Pardon held out in this His Majesty's most gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may desert after these His Majesty's gracious Intentions are made Public, shall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded against with the utmost Severity.

It is to be clearly understood, That this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deserters from the Army of Reserve and Additional Force Act, but not to extend to any Deserter from His Majesty's Militia Forces.

By His Majesty's Command,

JAS. PULTENEY.

THE COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES In the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA, having received an Official Copy of the above PROCLAMATION issued by His Majesty's Orders in England and desirous of affording to all Deserters the opportunity of availing themselves of His Majesty's gracious offer of Pardon, is pleased thus to make the same public and to extend the term to which it is limited with respect to the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER

CANADA to 24th DECEMBER next enfuing, and with respect to such persons as are desirous of atoning for their past misconduct who may come in from beyond the limits of these Provinces, to 24th FEBRUARY, that will be in the year 1809. Deserters are to surrender themselves to any Field Officer or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Military Poft in either of the aforesaid Provinces, or to any Magistrate near whom they may be; such Magistrate being desired to furnish them with a Certificate of the date of such surrender, which Certificate will be in force in the same manner and under the same limitations as directed in His Majesty's Proclamation.

GIVEN AT HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 7th November, 1808.
J. H. CRAIG.
General.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.
ED. BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

Regular Council days, for Land matter throughout the year 1809.

Tuesday, 17th January.
7th February.
28th ditto.
21st March.
11th April.
2d May.
23d ditto.
13th June.
4th July.
25th ditto.
15th August.
5th September.
26th ditto.
17th October.
7th November.
28th ditto.
19th December.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

LONDON, July 30.

We find by a Gottenburgh Mail, that the disposition both of the people and the Government of Denmark towards this Country has undergone a material change.—By the judicious management of Sir James Saumarez, an agreement has been entered into with the Government of Denmark for the exchange of prisoners, which has already been carried into effect. The prisoners taken on board the Prince Christian are sent home to Denmark, and in return a number of British prisoners have been sent to Gottenburgh. They speak very highly of the reception they met with among the Danish, and state, that the French, though in the character of Allies, treat Holstein as a conquered country: the Danish arms and ensigns have been taken down every where, and those of France substituted in their room.

The following General orders have been issued to the Army.

HORSEGUARDS July 20.

"The Commander in Chief directs it to be notified, that in consequence of the state of preparation for immediate service, in which the whole army is at this present moment held, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to dispense with the QUEUES until further orders.

"His Royal Highness desires the Commanding Officers of the Regiments will take care that their men's hair is cut close to their necks in the neatest and most uniform manner, and that their heads are kept perfectly clean, by combing, brushing and frequently washing them; for the latter purpose, it is His Majesty's pleasure that a small sponge shall hereafter be added to each man's regimental necessaries.

"By order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

"HARRY CALVERT Adj. Gl."

From the North American.

The following is handed to us as the outlines of the new order of things, which is advocated at Washington, in the ministerial parties as the most eligible in the present crisis. We have subjoined a few notes, in very concise form, to them. If the gentleman should have misapprehended any of the conversation, by giving a character of general approbation to projects, which were confined to a few only of the addle-headed politicians, who figure in the management of our destinies, it must be attributed to any thing rather than the want of veracity in him. Generally we suppose his capacity for observation would not suffer him to fall into material errors.

SKETCH.

1. To prohibit intercourse by land and sea with all foreign powers.

2. To recall our ministers, consuls and agents from all foreign powers.

3. To prohibit the importation of goods and merchandize in foreign bottoms after the 1st day of May next. Vessels arriving after that date to be allowed to depart with their cargoes, but not to land.

4. To reduce the salary of the president to 5000 dollars per annum.

5. To abolish the department of state from the fourth of March.

6. To reduce the salary of the secretary of the treasury and reorganize this department, so as to abolish what is useless, and incorporate with it what is proper to be preserved of the department of state.

7. To abolish the office of the secretary of the navy, and align the duties of this office to the secretary of war, whose salary is to be reduced.

8. All officers of the custom-house to be discharged from and after the 4th day of March, except the collectors of the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Charleston. The navy officers of the United States are to execute the revenue laws in all the other ports, under those collectors.

9. The payment of dividends and interests to foreigners to be suspended from and after the 1st January next.

10. A land tax to be substituted for duties on commerce, to operate after the year 1809.

11. Internal navigation to be encouraged, so far as to render the intercourse between the states as secure as possible from the chance of interruption by a foreign force.

12. Domestic manufactures to be encouraged and patronized by the governments.

13. The per diem and other expences of congress to be [illegible].

We learn says the New York Gazette, from Havana, that the following property, belonging to the Viceroy of Mexico, has been seized by the Patriots: found in his palace 55,085 dollars in money; in plate and jewels, 250,000 dollars; silver in bars 40,000 dollars; in the mint 400,000 dollars; depofited in different houses 200,000 dollars, and 600,000 dollars had been depofited in several mines in the name of his wife.

Extract of a letter from a Spanish Gentleman officially employed in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated October 2nd, 1808.

We are anxious to know the fate of the general attack of the Patriots against the remains of the French army in Spain. General Blake has already arrived in Reynosa, to attack the flanks of the French in that poft—Genera' Caftanos was to attack the front of Burgos—Gen. Palafox with another army was to attack the other flank. The three armies amounted to above 90,000 of the beft regular troops; to this to be added 10,000 of the Marquis Romana's troops, and 10,000 English troops, which are now landing in Auftarias—the 20,000 Englifh troops which were in Lifbon, and 15,000 Spaniards, from Eftremadura, had marched to join the army at Burgos—in addition to these there were upwards of 35,000 well armed peafants.—The Emperor Napoleon is making every exertion to effect his purpofe in Spain, where he will be powerfully, and we hope fuccefsfully oppofed, though not without great bloodfhed.

A Non-Intercourse with England.

"Why should this take place? Only to make the people believe there is some cause for the frothy rage so long expressed by our rulers against England—and to hide their own disgrace and the real state of our affairs with France. The tyrant has again repeated that he will allow of no neutrality, and he decrees a non intercourse with us as long as we dare to avoid his demand of declaring war on England. Were there no blockade of France and Holland by the Orders in Council, enforced by ships of war, we should not dare go together of those countries under American colours, as we are seized under some of Bonaparte's decrees. In order therefore to avoid offending Bonaparte, by holding intercouse with England, while we can have none with France, our rulers will now declare a Non Intercouse, and execute it probably with all the rigour of Napoleon's tyranny.

Our embargo was a substitute for complying with the Tyrants commands to go to war with England; but it is probable that though he was satisfied, how this monster has found that our Embargo is treated with contempt by the British—it is required of us that we should declare war with England and the people not being ready for this, are to be brought one step nearer, and being deprived of all intercourse with England, it is vainly hoped by our Philosophic rulers, that this will satisfy France; but they are mistaken—and if the British Ministers are as much [illegible] and magnanimous as they have hitherto appeared, they will yet leave us to ourselves — to suffer the just punishment which our national folly and vice have inflicted."

Bost. Gaz.

FROM GUADALOUPE.

Capt. Fairchild of the brig Mary, arrived in 28 days at New York from Guadaloupe, informs, that the Alligator, from Baltimore to some other port in the States with 1700 Barrels of Flour and 300 do. lard and butter, had arrived at Guadaloupe, the crew having two days after leaving Baltimore, risen upon the Officers, and *compelled* them to take her to that pt. On going in, the Alligator loft her rudder and the crew all left her as soon as she arrived.—*ib.*

Method of extracting Opium from the Poppy and preparing it.

The tapping ought to commence directly after the flower leaves fall from the capsules.—If this should be neglected many days the stalk becomes dry, and no juice can be obtained. The best method of performing this part of the business, is first to cut off the stalk about half an inch below the capsule; then holding the capsule in one hand, take the milky juice that issues from it with the knife and put it upon an earthen plate: by this time the top of the incised stalk will hold another large drop, which should be removed as before; this done, the stalk should be again cut about an inch lower, when a similar drop of juice will issue; the cutting must be repeated as often as the milk rises upon the top. This juice must be exposed to the Sun when in a few hours the aqueous parts will evaporate, and the genuine opium be formed, much stronger and more pure than any imported.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Ceremony of depofing a Spanish King.—About the middle of the fifteenth Century, when the patience of the Caftilian people was exhaufted by the crimes and follies of the flagacious Henry IV. they in a body claimed to themselves and exercised the privilege of trying and passing sentence on their Sovereign. A fpacious theatre having been erected in the plain near Avila, an image representing the king seated on a throne clad in royal robes, with a crown on its head, a fceptre in its hand, and the fword of juftice by its fide——The accusation against the king was read, and the fentence of depofition was pronounced in presence of a numerous assembly. At the close of the firft article of the charge, the Archbifhop of Toledo advanced and tore the crown from the head of the image: at the close of the fecond, the Count De Placentia snatched the fword of juftice from its side; at the clofe of the third, the Comte De Beneventi wrefted the sceptre from its hand; at the clofe of the laft, Don Diego Lopez De Stuniga tumbled it headlong from the throne. At the same inftant Don Alfonzo, Henry's brother, was proclaimed King of Caftile and Leon in his ftead.

A celebrated Phyfician being rallied by a friend on the inefficacy of his pre[illegible]

As Lieut. Col. Lake gallantly led on the grenadiers of the 29th, his men dropped faft around him, and he thought it right to push on the light company, who had hitherto been in the rear, and had of courfe but slightly suffered; at this movement, perceiving the grenadiers murmur a little at this fuppofed preference, he immediately called out to them, with admirable prefence of mind, and in that dialect beft fuited to thofe he addreffed—"My brave comrades, let the light company *lather* these fellows, and we'll *fhave* them?"—Thefe were his laft words—for he had fcarcely fpoken, when he was ftruck in the breaft with a musket ball, and never fpoke more!

In the moment of Lieut. Col. Stuart's cheering his men to the attack, and juft after Col. Lake was wounded, he was ftruck by a muffet ball in the groin. Some of the 9th immediately turned back, and would have affifted, but he cried out—"I shall be taken care of, my lads—don't mind me; but push on, and support the brave 29th.

New-York, 8th Dec.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Canaan, (Con.) to his correfpondent in this city, dated 22d Nov 1808.

"A great number of mad foxes have been killed in this and the neighboring towns the Summer and fall paft. Many creatures of different kinds, fuppofed to have been bitten by them, have died of the fame diforder. One man was bit in the leg by a mad fox, who took medicine as an antidote against the virus of the Hydrophobia, but without effect. He was foon taken with the fymptoms of the difeafe and had many violent fits. Hundreds of people came to see him among which were fome Doctors. The Phyficians tried an experement, by giving him great quantities of poifon, sufficient to kill ten well men—but ftrange to tell it wholly removed the fits, and has effectually cured the man."

Remarks upon the Spanish Nation.

Perfons and Habits.—As to the perfons of the Spaniards the men are generally tall, but feldom corpulent; their complexion fwarthy; their hair black, with brifk fparkling eyes. Their women are generally fmall and ftender.

Genius and Temper.—The Spaniards are men of wit, and of an elevated genius, but very little improved by ftudy or converfation. They are admired, however, for their fecrecy, conftancy and patience in adverfity. They are flow in determination, but ufually conclude judicioufly at laft; true to their words, great enemies to lying, and extremely temperate in eating and drinking.

Taxes.—The taxes in Spain are, duties on goods imported and exported; on goods brought into Madrid, or carried from one province into another.

The rents of all the firft floor of all the houfes in Madrid.

A kind of land tax on the peafants, and thofe under the degree of nobility.

A kind of general excife on meat, drink, and other provifions.

Duties on cattle driven from north to south.

A tax on thofe who eat butter, cheefe, milk, or eggs, in Lent.

A tax on the clergy, who are exempt from military fervice.

A tax on the three military orders, for the King their grand-maffer.

A tax on timber.

But more money is raifed by the King's fifth of the treafure brought from America, than by all other means.

Nobility.—The nobility of Spain are ftyled *Hidalgos*, by which is to be underftood, that they are defcended from the ancient Gothic Chriftians, and not from the Moors; for *Hidalgo* is a gentleman. Their titles are Dukes, Marquiffes, Vifcounts, &c. The grandees are the moft noble, and fuffered to be covered before the King, who treats them as princes, ftyling them Illuftrious in his letters, and in fpeaking to them, or of them, they are ftyled their eminencies.

Military Orders.—The knights of the military orders of St. James, Calatrava, and Alcantara, are efteemed noblemen; they were inftituted in the long wars between the Chriftians and the Moors, as an encouragement to valour; and have large commanderies, or eftates annexed to their refpective orders, confifting chiefly of towns and territories recovered from the Moors. The maffers of thefe orders were once fo powerful, that they difputed the King's authority over them; whereupon the King procured thofe maffterfhips to be conferred on himfelf by the Pope, that they might no longer affume an independency of the ftate.

In the fine country they inhabit, there are fome fandy barren deferts in the southern parts, but their vallies in general are exceedingly fruitful, and their mountains are covered with trees and herbage to the tops. The country produces a very great variety of rich wines, oil & fruit such as Seville oranges, lemons, prunes, figs, almonds, pomegranates, chefnuts, & capers. It produces alfo filk, fine wool, flax, and cotton; and there are mines of quickfilver, ftecl, copper, lead, and allum. The ftcel of Toledo and Bilboa, is efteemed the beft in Europe.

The Spaniards, in return for the manufactures they export to America, receive gold, filver, cochineal, indigo, the cocoa, or chocolate nut, logs-wood, and other dying woods, fugar, tobacco, fnuff, and other produce of that part of the world, fupplying moft of the countries of Europe and Afia with the filver they bring from thence in their galleons.

Government, House,
2d January, 1809.

THERE will be a Ball and Supper at the Government Houfe, on her Majefty's Birth Day; for fuch Ladies and Gentlemen who have been prefented to the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Gore.

THE Ball will commence at nine o'clock.

W. HALTON,
Secretary.

PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PROPRIETORS.

For General Information,

THE Mail will be dispatched from Quebec, for Upper Canada, on the following days, viz.

Monday 2d January, 1809.
Do to 6th February, do.
Ditto. 6th March, do.
Ditto, 3d April, do.

Each Mail may be looked for here, from 16 to 18 days after the above periods. The courier from Kingston, is to go on to Niagara without making any stay, (unless found neceſſary) at this place; so that all perſons will have time to prepare their letters by the time he returns for Kingſton again.

WM. ALLAN, Dy. P. M.

York 2d Jan. 1809.

THE Subſcriber informs his cuſtomers and the Farmers in general, that he will receive merchantable Wheat at the following Mills, viz Lyon & Walker's on Yonge Street, M'Millan & Miller's in Markham, and at Timothy Rogers's in Pickering; for which he will give at the rate of ſeven dollars New-York Currency per Buſhel, when received in payment for debts that have been contracted for eighteen Months paſt —Seven Shillings and ſix pence N. Y. Cy. per Buſhel, in payment for debts that have been contracted nine Months and upwards, and eight Shillings of like currency per buſhel, when ſuch payment for debts that have been contracted ſince the 1ſt of April laſt, or in exchange for Goods

He will alſo receive in payment for debts not exceeding nine months ſtanding, or in exchange for merchandize, the following articles of Country produce, at the prices affixed to each and, and delivered at his Store in York, viz.

FLOUR, two pounds ſix ſhillings, New York currency per Barrel, containing ninty pounds nett.
RYE and PEASE, ſeven ſhillings N. Y. currency per Buſhel.
INDIAN CORN, five ſhillings——ditto——per Buſhel.
OATS, three ſhillings——ditto——per Buſhel.
BUTTER and CHEESE, Pence according to the quality.
PORK, fifteen dollars per Barrel of 200 pounds Nett, and
Six pence N. Y. currency, when not cut up.

Cash will be given for the above articles at a reduced price, or they will be received in Payment of debts, contracted previous to the 1ſt of April laſt, upon a reaſonable deduction in the price.

The ſubſcriber regrets that he could not make an arrangement with Mr. J. Bogart; but any Flour manufactured at his Mills, and branded with his mark, will be received and a generous price given.

From the generous prices now offered for all kinds of produce, the ſubſcriber entertains the hope that his friends in the country will be enabled to ſettle their accounts at long ſtanding. In caſhes to himſelf, he has to inform thoſe that are in arrear for goods, had eighteen months paſt, and who will not pay them by the advantageous terms offered, that unleſs their accounts are diſcharged before the firſt of February next enſuing, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Should the Embargo continue, he will furniſh his cuſtomers, or any perſon recommended by them (if required) in the Month of April next, with Pot-Aſh Kettles, at a reaſonable price, and furniſh goods for the purchaſe of Aſhes.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

N. B. Any perſon who may wiſh to make a payment in wheat, or exchange the article for Goods, ſhould ſuch perſon live at a greater diſtance from any of the aforementioned Mills than a York, his wheat will be received at the Store of the Subſcriber in York, who is willing to accommodate his cuſtomers in every poſſible and reaſonable way.

STRAYED.

FROM the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in the Township of Pickering; a Cheſnut brown MARE, ten years old, and carries her head high. Any perſon having taken up ſaid Mare and will deliver her to the ſubſcriber, in Mr. Hawkins Woodruff in the ſaid Township, ſhall receive a Reward of TEN DOLLARS and all reaſonable expences paid.

ABRAHAM TOWNSEND.

Pickering, 3d Jan. 1809.

For SALE at this OFFICE.

The UPPER CANADA ALMANAC
For the Year 1809;
Containing a variety of new, uſeful, and entertaining matter.

THE ſubſcriber informs all perſons who have claims which have not been exhibited againſt the eſtate of Paul Marian, deceaſed, to bring them forward duly authenticated for ſettlement, on or before the firſt day of February next, as after that period they will not be received. And all thoſe indebted to the Eſtate either by note or book account, previous to or ſince the death of the ſaid Paul Marian, to make payment on or before the aforeſaid date, otherwiſe all accounts will be put in ſuit indiſcriminately,

C. BAYNES.
Atty. for Jane Marian.

York, 8th Jan. 1809.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

Public Good.

IN behalf of the Society, by which I am employed, I would render ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen in this town, who have favored me with their names and furniſhed me with money to carry into operation the benevolent deſign for which the Society ſent me out.

I have agreed with a printer in this town for ſeveral thouſand tracts of different kinds, to be ſtruck off, as ſoon as poſſible. When they are printed I have ordered one of each kind to be ſent to every perſon who has contributed to the work; that all may ſee to what uſe their money has been applied.—And the names of all thoſe who have given to the amount of one Dollar will be ſent to Boſton and inſerted in the PANOPLIST, a periodical work publiſhed monthly.—And if there are any other gentlemen in this vicinity who have not contributed and feel diſpoſed to engage in the benevolent plan of attempting to enlighten the ignorant, and to reform the vicious, they will be ſo kind as to forward their names to the Printer hereof, or to Mr. John Campbell, Inn-Keeper, where I took lodgings, who holds the ſubſcription paper, and the tokens of their liberality affixed to them. Thoſe who ſubſcribe a dollar will have their names inſerted in the PANOPLIST with the ſum annexed: and the ſmalleſt ſum will be gratefully received by the public's ſincere friend,

and humble ſervant,
THADDEUS OSGOOD.

York, 27th Dec. 1808.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Ladies of this Town, that ſhe has now commenced the MANTUA MAKING buſineſs in all its branches, and will be happy to be honored with their commands: from having attained a perfect knowledge of it, ſhe flatters herſelf to give ample ſatisfaction.

MARIA DE DEIMAR.

York, 13th Decr.

THE Subſcriber having opened a Cooper's Shop oppoſite the "Printing" Office, executes all orders in his line, with neatneſs and diſpatch on reaſonable terms. Demands for Cooper-work of any kind, punctually attended to.

MARK M'AULEY.

York, 20th Dec.

For Sale,

On the moſt moderate terms;

LOT NO. 17, in the 4th Conceſſion of the Township of Clarke, containing 200 acres of Excellent Land. Application, to the ſubſcriber or John Cameron at York, will be immediately attended to.

Niagara, 16th Dec. JOHN M'KAY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED,
Under the firm of

Smith & Curſtead.

THE Subſcribers beg leave to inform the Public generally, that they now carry on the BOOT and SHOE making buſineſs in all its various branches, in a houſe belonging to Mr. St. George, in the Upper Town, and ſolicit the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, which they hope to merit by a punctual attendance to their commands.

JACOB SMITH.
WILLIAM CURSTEAD.

York, 20th Dec. 1808.

Wanted,

BY the Subſcribers, a quantity of Barley and Hops, for which a liberal price in Caſh will be given.

JOS. & GEO. SHAW.

York, Nov. 10th, 1808.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is this day opening a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be ſold remarkable low for Caſh only.

All thoſe who are indebted to him either by note or book account, are requeſted to make payment on or before the twentieth day of January next, as after that period all notes and accounts which may remain unpaid, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection without diſcrimination.

The higheſt price will be given for moſt kinds of Country produce.

HENRY DREAN.

York, 20th December, 1808.

Sheriff's Office,

York, 13th December, 1808.

Home Diſtrict, To Wit.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this Diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tueſday the Tenth day of January now next enſuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, and Bailiffs, are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform thoſe things which by reaſon of their reſpective offices, ſhall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his cuſtomers, that he will furniſh them with Mutton of the firſt quality, at 7d. per pound for the fore quarters, and 8d. the hind.

T. R. JOHNSTON.

York, 17th Nov. 1808.

To be Sold,

THE half of Lot No. 38, in the 6th Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home Diſtrict, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indiſputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, Nov. 11th, 1808.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land on very reaſonable terms. Purchasers are requeſted, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authoriſed to give the neceſſary information, and to negotiate the Sale and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Conceſſion of the Township of Caiſter.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Conceſſion of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Conceſſion of Scarborough.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 854

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 867.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 28th day of this preſent month of December, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ſixteenth day of November laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 28th day of this preſent month of December at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the ſecond day of February next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, for the actual diſpatch of public buſineſs, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this 17th day of December in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION
FOR
PARDONING DESERTERS
FROM
His Majeſty's Regular Land Forces.

WAR OFFICE, Auguſt, 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to THE KING, That there are at this Time ſeveral DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in His MAJESTY'S LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majeſty's GRACIOUS PARDON and that ſuch an Inſtance of His Royal Clemency would have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to grant His FREE PARDON to all DESERTERS from His REGULAR LAND FORCES, who ſhall ſurrender themſelves, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER, to the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whoſe Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Iſle of Wight.

Such Deſerters, if Able-bodied Men and fit for Service, ſhall be ſent to the Regiments from which they reſpectively deſerted, or be appointed to ſuch Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majeſty may be pleaſed to command; and, when ſo placed, ſhall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.

Durham, Carliſle, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham, Liſtwich, Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Hereford, Bedford, Maidſtone, Gloucester, Southampton, Wells, London

AND WHEREAS many of the ſaid Deſerters may have enliſted in other Regular Corps, and are now ſerving therein, His Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to extend to ſuch Deſerters the Benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they ſhall continue to ſerve in the Corps wherein they now are, upon declaring themſelves to their reſpective Commanding Officers, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER next, & they ſhall not be liable at any future Time, to be claimed by the Regiments in which they formerly ſerved.

The Magiſtrate to whom any Deſerter from His Majeſty's Regular Forces may ſurrender himſelf, is authorized and required to certify the Day on which ſuch Deſerter ſurrendered himſelf, which Certificate is to continue in Force until the Arrival of the Deſerter at the Head Quarters of the neareſt Military Poſt, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unleſs prevented by Sickneſs, to be certified by ſome Medical Practitioner on the Back of the Magiſtrate's Certificate, or to be otherwiſe proved to the Satisfaction of the Officer Commanding at ſuch Military Poſt.

And with a View to prevent as far as poſſible all Soldiers from Deſertion, after theſe His Majeſty's moſt gracious Intentions ſhall be made known, His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to command, that the Name of every Soldier who may hereafter deſert, ſhall be tranſmitted through the Secretary at War to the Church Wardens of the Pariſhes, to which the Deſerters belong; in order that their Names may be expoſed to public View in the Church, or ſuch other conſpicuous Place, as may render it impoſſible for Men, who have been guilty of this Crime, to return home to their friends, on whom they have brought diſgrace by their Miſconduct, without immediate Detection; and His Majeſty has further commanded, that this Meaſure ſhall be made public, that every Soldier may be aſſured, that the greateſt Exertions will be uſed for the Apprehenſion of any Man who may hereafter deſert, and that thoſe who have already been guilty of that Crime, may be aware of the daily Riſk they incur of Detection, and of the moſt ſevere Puniſhment, if they do not immediately avail themſelves of the Pardon held out in this His Majeſty's moſt gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may deſert after theſe His Majeſty's gracious Intentions are made Public, ſhall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded againſt with the utmoſt Severity.

It is to be clearly underſtood, That this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deſerters from the Army of Reſerve and Additional Force Act, but not to extend to any Deſerter from His Majeſty's Militia Forces.

By His Majeſty's Command,
JAS. PULTENEY.

THE COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES In the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA, having received an Official Copy of the above PROCLAMATION iſſued by His Majeſty's Orders in England and deſirous of affording to all Deſerters the opportunity of availing themſelves of His Majeſty's gracious offer of Pardon, is pleaſed thus to make the ſame public, and to extend the term to which it is limited with reſpect to the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER

CANADA to 24th DECEMBER next inclusive, and with respect to such persons as are desirous of atoning for their past misconduct who may come in from beyond the limits of these Provinces, to 24th FEBRUARY, that will be in the year 1809. Deserters are to surrender themselves to any Field Officer or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Military Post in either of the aforesaid Provinces, or to any Magistrate near whom they may be; such Magistrate being desired to furnish them with a Certificate of the date of such surrender, which Certificate will be in force in the same manner and under the same limitations as directed in His Majesty's Proclamation.

GIVEN AT HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 7th November, 1808.
J. H. CRAIG.
General.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.
ED. BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

Regular Council days, for Land matter throughout the year 1809.

Tuesday, 17th January.
7th February.
28th ditto.
21st March.
11th April.
2d May.
23d ditto.
13th June.
4th July.
25th ditto.
15th August.
5th September.
26th ditto.
17th October
7th November.
28th ditto.
19th December.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

New York, December 17.

On Wednesday morning last arrived in this city the schooner Experiment, Captain Fitch, in 49 days from the island of Trinidad in the South sea.—This vessel was dispatched by government to bring home from the uninhabited island of Trinidad, six unfortunate men, who were unavoidably left there by the ship Leonidas a whaler, belonging to New London.

They report that the island abounds with goats which rove about in flocks of from 100 to 200 each, hogs in great numbers, and among the rocks various kinds of fish. There is also tobacco, parsley, caster nuts, and mustard. It is very mountainous and rugged, and the only landing is on the east side, where there is a beach about one mile in length. *Daily Adv.*

It appears from the London general shipping list, that upwards of 70 ships sailed from England for the little island of Heligoland, near the Elbe, between the 25th of July and 8th of October last: which clearly shews, that Great Britain is carrying on a very considerable trade with the Continent, notwithstanding all Bonaparte's decrees and our embargo. *Daily Gazette.*

Mr. Smith, the printer of the National Intelligencer makes the following remarks on the relaxation of the British orders in council.

"The article, which intimates a relaxation of the orders of council, which we take from the morning Chronicle, if correct, would open a wide field for speculation; and would seem to shew, either that the British cabinet are opening the way to the eventful dereliction of a system which a hard necessity may compel them to abandon; or that they have thrown out this appearance of a disposition to yield to the just claims of neutrals, to paralize the measures expected from our government. This last conjecture acquires some weight from the fusion when this relaxation is alledged to have been made, which just followed it time, on a common calculation, to reach this Country on the opening of the session of Congress. But it is unnecessary further to speculate on what may have occurred. When substantiated, it will be time enough to analize its character, and to decide whether it evinces most of friendship or treachery."

A Barbadoes paper of Oct. 22, says, "Bonapatte approves the American embargo because he thinks it will tend to flatter Great Britain—Our government intends to make him feel that we have something stronger than an embargo to starve his islands——A chain of eighteen or twenty frigates have been drawn round Martinique and Guadaloupe, which are declared to be in a state of strict blockade; while victuallers are stationed near to supply them."

St. Domingo.—By an arrival in 19 days from from Jamaica, we are informed that the city of St. Domingo has surrendered to the British, and that the French Gen. Ferrand had shot himself.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia lately met in the road near Koningsburgh;—they both alighted from their carriages, and tenderly embraced each other. "The ways of Monarchs are sometimes dark and mysterious"—*London paper.*

The Jews in France have been ordered by an Imperial decree, to assume and enregister family or surnames, on pain, in case of failure for three months, being banished France. They are prohibited taking names in the old Testament or that of towns. *ib.*

Letters received by the Favorite, arrived a few days since at this port from Cadiz announce that Don Pedro Cavallos has been appointed First Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, by the new Government of Spain, whose confidence, as well as that of the nation, he fully enjoys.

An article, dated Cadiz, October 9, says—"The post has just arrived with the agreeable news of the retreat of Joseph Bonaparte and his army to France, being entirely cut off by the patriots; and that he had no other alternative than to throw himself into Bilboa with 9,000 men, which will be attacked by a superior force, and there is no doubt he will be obliged to surrender at discretion."

Dec. 19.—From Jamaica.—Jamaica papers to the 26th November are arrived by the ship Meffenger, in 19 days from Kingston. These papers announce the capture of Sumana, a notorious rendezvous of French privateers. It is stated that, on the 10th of November, the frigates La Franchife, Aurora, and Daedalus, and the brigs Rein Deer and Pert anchored before the town; that more than 200 of the inhabitants fled to two french privateers, lying in the harbor, with the hope of escaping to St. Domingo; that they were soon captured by the British squadron; and that the fort of Sumana was then stormed & carried after a feeble resistance.

These papers also confirm the account of the death of Gen. Ferrand.

"It appears," they say, "that on the first attempt of the Spaniards to gain possession of the city of Santo Domingo, the General did not command the troops himself; but on the following day, when he understood that a large body of Spaniards from Porto Rico had landed and things began to wear a alarming aspect, he marched out at the head of a very fine corps, on whom he placed the most implicit confidence; but scarcely had he proceeded, when the major part of them, who were Spaniards, and who were exasperated at the outrages committed by the French against their country, deserted his ranks, and joined their countrymen. Enraged to find himself thus abandoned by his only hope, Gen. Ferrand terminated his existence by blowing out his brains with a pistol. Still, however, the Spaniards were unable to gain possession of the city, but retired to a strong post, in order to wait for reinforcements when the attack was to be renewed. On Tuesday last, off Cape Tiburon, the Hebe spoke a Spanish schooner which had been at Santo Domingo as a flag of truce from Cuba, and which confirmed the above."

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jam. per ship Meffenger, dated Nov. 29.

An act has passed the Legislature imposing on the Island of Jamaica, laying the following duty on articles imported in American vessels:

Superfine Flour per	196 wt.	5s.
Ship Bread	100 do.	3s. 6d.
Corn Meal	196 do.	3s. 4d.
Rice	100 do.	1s. 8d.
Corn per Bushel		2s.
Boston Chips per	M	3s. 4d.
Cypress Shingles per	M	2s. 6d.
Staves and Heading	M	10s
Plank and Scantling	M	20s
Pitch Pine do.	M	15s
All other Lumber	M	15s
Hogshead Hoops	M	5s

Tonnage duty 6s. 8d. per ton.

Horses, neat Cattle, and all other articles not enumerated, 10 per cent. ad valorem, at the port of entry.

Duties on Fish the same as the bounty on that imported from British America, in their own vessels.

Dec. 20. Letters from Spain say, "that the greatest exertions are made in the different provinces in providing and training up of mules, and getting the necessary equipages for the new invented field-pieces from Woolwich; in the provinces of Asturias and Galicia there are 1300 of these fine animals purchased, and are now training for the purpose: the invention is highly admired by Gens. Blake and Caftanos; as it is of the most excellent use to small parties in a mountainous country, as the guns recoil across the backs of seven mules abreast, though only carried by one. An experiment was tried by Colonel Don Palandro, in Asturias, twenty one mules stood for it to be fired alternately for five hours; in all one hundred and fifty times."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 25.

A copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Gollingwood, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, off Cape Pallas, the 5th Sept. 1808.

Sir,

I enclose for the information of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, two letters which I have received from captain Stewart, of his Majesty's ship Seahorse, dated the 6th and 8th of July, giving an account of his having fallen in with a large Turkish frigate and corvette on the evening of the 5th of the month, off the Island of Scopolo, and after a severe action, taken the Bedaie Zaffer, a Turkish frigate of 52 guns, and 500 men; the corvette was not seen in the morning.

The example which captain Stewart has given in this action of gallantry and skill, by which his own ship was so well preserved, while his opponent was ruined, must be highly gratifying to their lordships, and marks the high state of discipline of his ship, and the ability of the officers who conducted it.

I enclose also a letter from captain Hope, Hall, of his Majesty's sloop Kingfisher, of the 27th of June, informing me that he had captured a French letter of marque, the Hercule of 12 guns and 37 men, off the coast of Caramania.

I am, &c. COLLINGWOOD.

His Majesty's Ship Seahorse,
off Skyro, July 6, 1808.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that yesterday evening we observed 2 Turkish men of war and a galley coming round the east end of the Island of Scopolo, towards which we immediately made sail. On coming near enough to make out that they were both single decked ships, I determined to bring them to action, having every confidence in the officers and crew of the ship. The action began at half past nine, the Turks going a little off the wind, under easy sail, and continually endeavoring to run up on board; indeed I early saw that their chief attention was directed to this object, and as the largest ship appeared of great force, and full of men, I kept this ship in a position not to be boarded. At ten o'clock observing a good opportunity of more particularly attacking the small ship to advantage, we dropped alongside of her, & after a quarter of an hour's hot fire, at half pistol shot distance, her fire having totally ceased, we left her in a state of the greatest distress and confusion, with her sails mostly down, and just before we had left her, the had partially blown up forward. By this time the large frigate, which, from having fallen a little to leeward, had not been able to assist her consort, had again got pretty close up, and the action between us soon recommenced; still to obliviate was the resistance of the Turks, that it was not till a quarter past one we rendered her a motionless wreck. As they now would neither answer nor fire, I conceived it most prudent, knowing the character of the people, to wait for day light to send on board her. At day light, observing her colors upon the stump of the mizen mast we poured a broadside into her stern, when she struck, and I had the pleasure to take possession of the Badere Zaffer, a very fine frigate of the largest dimensions, carrying 52 long brass guns, 24 pounders, on the main deck, except two, which are 42 pounders, & 12 pounders on the quarter deck and forecastle. She had a complement of 500 men, and was commanded by Scandelli Richue Ali, who, I am informed, was only prevented by his own people, from blowing her up.—Her loss in killed and wounded is prodigious, 165 killed, and 195 wounded; ours comparatively small, five killed, and ten wounded.—Our mizen mast fell soon after the action, which is the greatest injury we have sustained. The other ship was named the Aba Pesan, carrying 23 13 pounders and two mortars, commanded by capt. Darigadi Ali, with a complement of 230 men. I understand they took most of the men out of the galley before the action, and sent her away.

Having now my lord, given you the detail of this affair, there only remains the pleasant office of recommending to you the officers & ship company, who during a tedious night action, where much depended upon working the sails as well as the guns, behaved in a manner to command my utmost gratitude. The disparity of force, with the loss in the enemy's ships, will prove the greatness of their exertions, to which I shall add, that 80 men were absent from the ship. Mr. Downie the first Lieutenant, is an officer of merit, ability and experience, and I beg strongly to recommend him to your Lordship's protection for promotion. Mr. Lester master's mate, who has passed, is also very deserving of promotion. Thomas Hulls, gunners mate, and an excellent man, acted as gunner of his ship, and conduct, is very deserving of such a situation I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

JOHN STEWART.

The right hon. Lord Collingwood.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday December 17.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The unfinished bufiness of Yesterday was taken up; the question being on the following resolution;

Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit, by law, the admission into the ports of the U. S. of all public or private, armed or unarmed ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain or France—or to any other of the belligerent powers, having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce or neutral rights of the United States—and also the importation of any goods, wares or merchandize, (the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers, or imported from any place in the possession of either.)

Mr Rhea (T.) supported the resolution in a speech of near two hours.

Mr. Taggart oppofed the resolution in a speech of two hours.

A division of the question was called for, taking the sense of the House on each member of the resolution separately.

Mr. Van Horne moved to amend the last clause of the resolution, by striking out the foregoing words between parentheses and adding the following:

"And that the Act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels within the ports and harbours of the U. States and the several supplementary Acts thereto, shall be repealed," so far as to allow the ships and vessels, belonging to and wholly navigated by citizens of the U. S. to depart with their cargoes to places not in the possession of any of the said belligerent powers, and that the citizens of the U. S. be authorised to arm and equip their merchant vessels, and repel by force any assault or hostility which may be made or committed by any vessel belonging to any of the said powers, and may fubdue and capture the same, and may retake any vessel owned as aforesaid which may have been captured by any vessel belonging to any of the said powers."

Mr. D. R. Williams called for a division of Mr. Van Horne's amendment, taking the question first on striking out the words in the original resolution.

And the motion to strike out was negatived—Ayes 34.

Mr, Mumford called for the Yeas and Nays on the amendment.

Mr. Quincy called for a division of the amendment, so as to take the question first on the words in parenthesis.

Mr. Van Horne said, this was one way of making a man vote against his own motion; for he certainly must vote against the first clause if taken separately.

On the suggestion of Mr. G. W. Campbell that the gentleman would get at his object better by a distinct propofition at another time—

Mr. Van Horne withdrew his motion for the present.

Mr. Lewis moved to amend the original resolution by adding at the end of it the following:—and also, that the Act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbour of the U. S. and the several acts supplementary thereto, be repealed."

The Speaker decided that the amendment was out of order, as it involved a subject already specially before a committee of the whole.

The question on the first clause of the resolution recurring—

Mr. Gardenier called for a division of it so as to take the question separate on the exclusion of English and French ships.

Mr. Gardenier spoke half an hour in explanation of his reasons for taking the question separately as to G. Britain and France.

The question was then taken on the following member of the resolution:

"Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit, by law, the admission into the ports of the U. S. of all public or private, armed or unarmed ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain"—Yeas 92—Nays 28

Mr. Elliot called for a further division of the remainder of the first clause, so as to take it separately on excluding the vessels of France, and of other powers, having in force edicts affecting neutral commerce.

And the question was taken on the words "or France"—Yeas 97—Nays 24.

The question was then taken on the remainder of the first clause, to wit the words "or to any other belligerent powers having, in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the U. States"—Ayes 96—Nays 25.

The question then being on the second member of the resolution, as follows:

"And also the importation of any goods, wares or merchandize, the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers, or imported from any place in the possession of either."

Mr. Randolph spoke for about two hours and a half against it.

The question was then taken on the said clause, by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 82—Nays 36.

The question was then taken on the whole resolution and carried—Yeas 84.—Nays 3.

The question then being on the following resolution—

"Resolved, That measures ought to be immediately taken for placing the country in a more complete state of defence"

Mr. Dana observed that as this would probably be a nearly unanimous vote, he wished the full sense of the House to be expressed on it, and therefore called for the Yeas and Nays, which the House agreed to take.

But upon the suggestion of several members that taking them would forbid with be common content

The resolution was carried without a dissenting voice

The two instructive resolutions was referred to the committee who reported it, with instructions to bring in a bill or bills in conformance of it

The last resolution was referred to the committee on our military and naval establishments.

And then the House adjourned.

Proclamation by the President of the U. S.

"Whereas information has been received that sundry persons are combined, or combining and confederating together, on Lake Champlain and the country thereto adjacent for the purpose of forming insurrections, against the authority of the Laws of the United States, for oppoing the same, and obstructing their execution; and that such combinations are too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by the laws of the U. States: Now therefore to the end that the authority of the Laws, may be maintained, and that those concerned directly or indirectly, in any insurrection or combination against the same, may be duly warned, I have issued this Proclamation, hereby commanding such insurgents, and all concerned in such combinations, instantly and without delay to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes: and I do hereby further require and command all officers, having authority, civil or military, and all other persons, civil or military, who shall be found within the vicinage of such insurrections or combinations, to be aiding & assisting, by all the means in their power, by force of arms or otherwise, to quell and subdue such insurrections or combinations, to seize upon all those therein concerned, who shall not, instantly and without delay, disperse and retire to their respective abodes; and to deliver them over to the civil authority of the place, to be proceeded against according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have caused &c.

TH: JEFFERSON

We are informed that the Governor of Delaware, when he received orders to draft the quota of 100,000 militia, replied that he should issue no orders on that subject, until he had been informed of the object for which the troops were to be raised. As commander in chief of the state force, he considered himself entitled to such information. He also wrote to one of the state representatives, Mr. White, to procure the information who accordingly made a motion in the Senate with a view of drawing forth the real object of the measure. The information, however, was not rendered, nor has any step been taken to organize the quota of Delaware.

Pol. Register.

Intelligence from LONDON.

The accounts via Havanna, of the capture of Joseph Bonaparte, are ordered extremely probable by advices from the city of Coruna, in Spain, was nominated for three successive nights; in consequence of a great victory said to be obtained by the Spanish patriots over the French—no doubt the capture of the multi-room king.

It appears also, that Marshal Ney, upon whom the French had rested their last hopes for reducing the irresistible Spaniards, was expected to surrender, with a fine army of 34,000 men.

From the circumstance of Napoleon making propositions to the Spanish Junta, it would appear as if he began to be apprehensive of the flame reaching France, where it is well known discontent is only kept down by military awe—and the Spanish troops were rapidly pressing on towards the French frontiers.

By a letter just received, I understand, that terrible damage has been sustained at Quebec, by the great rise of the River.

The person who sent me some verses, will excuse my not inserting them,—having declined publishing such things, but favors of a complimentary cast to individuals.

WORK—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, FRANKFORD.

For General Information.

THE Winter Mail will be dispatched from Quebec, for Upper Canada, on the following days, viz.

Monday 2d January, 1809.
Ditto 6th February, do.
Ditto. 6th March, do.
Ditto. 3d April, do.

Each Mail may be looked for here, from 16 to 18 days after the above periods. The couriers from Kingston, is to go on to Niagara without making any stay, (unless found necessary) at this place; to that all persons will have time to prepare their letters by the time he returns for Kingston again.

Wm. ALLAN, Dy. P. M.

York, 2d Jan. 1809.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the Farmers in general, that he will receive merchantable Wheat at the following Mills, viz. Leon & Walker's on Yonge Street, M'Nabb & Miller's on Markham, and at Timothy Roger's Mill Dickenson's; for which he will give at the rate of seven shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, when received in payment of debts that have been contracted for eighteen Months and upwards: —Seven shillings and six pence N. Y. Cy per bushel, in payment for debts that have been contracted nine Months and upwards; and eight shillings of like currency per bushel, without any payment for debts that have been contracted subsequent to the 1st of April last, or in exchange for Goods.

He will also receive in payment for debts not exceeding nine months standing, or in exchange for merchandize, the following articles of Country produce, at the Prices affixed to each and, and delivered at his Store in York, viz

FLOUR, two pounds six shillings New York currency per Barrel, containing 196 pounds nett.
BYE and PEASE, seven shillings N. Y. currency per Bushel.
INDIAN CORN, five shillings ——ditto——per Bushel.
OATS, three Shillings ——ditto——per Bushel.
BUTTER and CHEESE, Price according to the quality.
PORK, fifteen dollars per Barrel of 208 pound, Nett, and six pence N. Y. currency, when not cut up.

Pork will be given for the above articles at a reduced price, if they will be received in Payment of debts, contracted previous to the 1st of April last, upon a reasonable deduction in the price.

The subscriber regrets that he could not make an arrangement with Mr. J. Hogart; but any Flour manufactured at his Mills, and branded with his mark, will be received and a generous price given.

From the generous prices now offered for all kinds of produce, the Subscriber entertains the hope that his friends in the country, will be enabled to settle their accounts of long standing. To public Officers, he has to inform those that are in his debt for goods, bid eighteen months sale, and who will not profit by the advantageous terms offered, that unless their accounts are discharged before the first of February next ensuing, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Should the Umburgo continue, he will furnish his customers, or any person recommended by them (if required) in the Month of April next, with Pot-Ash Kettles, at a reasonable price, and furnish goods for the purchase of Ashes.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

N. B. Any person who may wish to make a payment in wheat, or exchange this article for Goods, should such person live at agreater distance from any of the aforementioned Mills than in York, his wheat will be received at the Store of the Subscriber in York; where will be accommodate his customers in every possible and reasonable way.

STRAYED.

FROM the premises of the subscriber, in the Township of Pickering; a Chesnut brown MARE, ten years old, and carries her head high. Any person having taken up said Mare and will deliver her to the subscriber, or to Mr. Hawkins Woodruff in the said Township, shall receive a Reward of TEN DOLLARS and all reasonable expences paid.

ABRAHAM TOWNSEND.

Pickering, 3d Jan. 1809.

For SALE at this OFFICE,

The UPPER CANADA ALMANAC For the Year 1809;

Containing a variety of new, useful, and entertaining matter.

THE subscriber informs all persons who have claims which have not been exhibited against the estate of Paul Marian, deceased, to bring them forward duly authenticated for settlement, on or before the first day of February next, as after that period they will not be received. And all those indebted to the Estate either by note or book account, previous to or since the death of the said Paul Marian, to make payment on or before the aforesaid date, otherwise all accounts will be put in suit indiscriminately,

C. BAYNES,
Atty. for Jane Marian.

York, 8th Jan. 1809.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

Public Good.

IN behalf of the Society, by which I am employed, I would render sincere thanks to those gentlemen in this town, who have favored me with their names and furnished me with money to carry into operation the benevolent design for which the Society sent me out.

I have agreed with a printer in this town for several thousand tracts of different kinds, to be struck off, as soon as possible. When they are printed I have ordered one of each kind to be sent to every person who has contributed to the work; that all may see to what use their money has been applied.—And the names of all those who have given to the amount of one Dollar will be sent to Boston and inserted in the PANOPLIST, a periodical work published monthly.—And if there are any other gentlemen in this vicinity who have not contributed and feel disposed to engage in the benevolent plan of attempting to enlighten the ignorant, and to reform the vicious, they will be so kind as to forward their names to the Printer hereof, or to Mr. John Campbell, Inn-Keeper, where I took lodgings, who holds the subscription paper, and the tokens of their liberality affixed to them. Those who subscribe a dollar will have their names inserted in the PANOPLIST with the sum annexed: and the smallest sum will be gratefully received by the public's sincere friend,

and humble servant,
THADDEUS OSGOOD.

York, 27th Dec. 1808.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies of this Town, that she has now commenced the MANTUA MAKING business in all its branches, and will be happy to be honored with their commands: from having attained a perfect knowledge of it, she flatters herself to give ample satisfaction.

MARIA DE DEIMAR.

York, 13th Dec.

THE Subscriber having opened a Cooper's Shop opposite the Printing Office, executes all orders in his line, with neatness and dispatch on reasonable terms. Demands for Cooper work of any kind, punctually attended to.

MARK M'AULEY.

York, 20th Dec.

For Sale,

On the most moderate terms;

LOT NO 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Clarke, containing 200 acres of Excellent Land. Application, to the subscriber or John Cameron at York, will be immediately attended to.

Niagara, 16th Dec. JOHN M'KAY.

CO PARTNERSHIP FORMED,
Under the firm of

Smith & Curstead.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public generally, that they now carry on the BOOT and SHOE making business in all its various branches, in a house belonging to Mr. St. George, in the Upper Town, and solicit the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, which they hope to merit by a punctual attendance to their commands.

JACOB SMITH.
WILLIAM CURSTEAD.

York, 20th Dec. 1808.

Wanted,

BY the Subscribers, a quantity of Barley and Hops, for which a liberal price in Cash will be given.

JOS. & GEO. SHAW.

York, Nov. 20th, 1808.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is this day opening a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be sold remarkably low for Cash only.

All those who are indebted to him either by note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the twentieth day of January next, as after that period all notes and accounts which may remain unpaid, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection without discrimination.

The highest price will be given for most kinds of Country produce.

HENRY DREAN.

York, 20th December, 1808.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 13th December, 1808.

Home District,
To Wit.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Tenth day of January now next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers, that he will furnish them with Mutton of the first quality, at 7d. per pound for the fore quarters, and 8d. the hind.

T. R. JOHNSTON.

York, 17th Nov. 1808.

To be Sold,

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home District, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indisputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette,

York, Nov. 11th, 1808.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land on very reasonable terms. Purchasers are requested, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorised to give the necessary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Caister.—Lot No. 22 in the 5th Concession of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession of Scarborough.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 36.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 808] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, in the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 28th day of this present month of December; to be commenced, held, called and elected; and to every of you ——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of November last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 28th day of this present month of December at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the second day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, for the actual dispatch of public business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this 17th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and forty ninth of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION
FOR
PARDONING DESERTERS
FROM
His Majesty's Regular Land Forces.

WAR OFFICE, August, 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been represented to THE KING, That there are at this Time several DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in HIS MAJESTY'S LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majesty's GRACIOUS PARDON, and that such an Instance of His Royal Clemency would have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant His FREE PARDON to all DESERTERS from His REGULAR LAND FORCES, who shall surrender themselves, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER, to the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whose Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight.

Durham	Such Deserters, if Able-bodied Men and fit for Service, shall be sent to the Regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majesty may be pleased to command; and, when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.
Carlisle	
Leeds	
Manchester	
Nottingham	
Ipswich	
Shrewsbury	
Birmingham	
Hereford	
Bedford	
Maidstone	
Gloucester	
Southampton	
Wells	
London	

AND WHEREAS many of the said Deserters may have enlisted in other Regular Corps, and are now serving therein, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to such Deserters the Benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they shall continue to serve in the Corps wherein they now are, upon declaring themselves to their respective Commanding Officers, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER next, & they shall not be liable at any future Time, to be claimed by the Regiments in which they formerly served.

The Magistrate to whom any Deserter from His Majesty's Regular Forces may surrender himself, is authorized and required to certify the Day on which such Deserter surrendered himself, which Certificate is to continue in Force until the Arrival of the Deserter at the Head Quarters of the neareft Military Poft, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unleſs prevented by Sickneſs, to be certified by ſome Medical Practitioner on the Back of the Magiſtrate's Certificate, or to be otherwiſe proved to the Satisfaction of the Officer Commanding at ſuch Military Poſt.

And with a View to prevent as far as poſſible all Soldiers from Deſertion, after theſe His Majeſty's moſt gracious Intentions ſhall be made known, His Majeſty has been pleaſed to command, that the Name of every Soldier who may hereafter deſert, ſhall be tranſmitted through the Secretary at War to the Church Wardens of the Pariſhes, to which the Deſerters belong; in order that their Names may be expoſed to public View in the Church, or ſuch other conſpicuous Place, as may render it impoſſible for Men, who have been guilty of this Crime, to return home to their friends, on whom they have brought diſgrace by their Miſconduct, without immediate Deteſtion; and His Majeſty has further commanded, that this Meaſure ſhall be made public, that every Soldier may be aſſured, that the greateſt Exertions will be uſed for the Apprehenſion of any Man who may hereafter deſert, and that thoſe who have already been guilty of that Crime, may be aware of the daily Riſk they incur of Detection, and of the moſt ſevere Puniſhment, if they do not immediately avail themſelves of the Pardon held out in this His Majeſty's moſt gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may deſert after theſe His Majeſty's gracious Intentions are made Public, ſhall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded againſt with the utmoſt Severity.

It is to be clearly underſtood, That this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deſerters from the Army of Reſerve and Additional Force Act, but not to extend to any Deſerter from His Majeſty's Militia Forces.

By His Majeſty's Command,
JAS. PULTENEY.

THE COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES In the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA, having received an Official Copy of the above PROCLAMATION iſſued by His Majeſty's Orders in England and deſirous of affording to all Deſerters the opportunity of availing themſelves of His Majeſty's gracious offer of Pardon, is pleaſed thus to make the ſame public, and to extend the term to which it is limited with reſpect to the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER-

CANADA to 24th DECEMBER next ensuing, and with respect to such persons as are desirous of atoning for their past misconduct who may come in from beyond the limits of these Provinces, to 24th FEBRUARY, that will be in the year 1809. Deserters are to surrender themselves to any Field Officer or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Militia Post in either of the aforesaid Provinces, or to any Magistrate near whom they may be; such Magistrate being ordered to furnish them with a Certificate of the date of such surrender, which Certificate will be in force in the same manner and under the same limitations as are recited in His Majesty's Proclamation.

GIVEN AT HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 7th November, 1808.
J. H. CRAIG.
General.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.
ED. BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

London, Oct. 29.

The Rowena sloop of war is arrived at Plymouth from Corunna, and is said to have brought intelligence of importance respecting the French and Spanish armies, & it is rumoured that the latter have gained a victory over the former. The town of Corunna is stated to have been illuminated for three nights, but whether on account of a fresh victory, or on the arrival of the British troops, is not stated. Col. Hamilton is arrived on the Rowena.

The French again evacuated Bilboa on the 30th ult. after plundering the place, but were compelled to return the same day, on finding their retreat cut off by the different divisions of the Spanish army, by which they were outflanked. Gen. Blake being informed of this important fact, put his whole army in motion on the 31st, and when the accounts left Corunna, intelligence of the surrender of the 14,000 men, under the command of Marshal Ney, was hourly expected. Meanwhile Palafox, with 18000 men, was advancing to Estramadura, to secure that important maritime pass into France.

Latest from Spain.

MADRID, November 1.

The French attacked our line on the Ebro, by Logrono, Ladosa and Lerin.——The first two points very feebly, and the last Marshall Moncey charged with his entire division, which was well resisted by our riflemen of Cadiz, who suffered severely. General Blake disladged the enemy from Zarnoza with the loss of many men, two cannon, and one howitz; and pursued the enemy to Vergara, by which means the French are cut off from the road to Irun, and have no other road left through which to return to France but that of Roncesvalles. From the ardor of our troops, we may expect the most successful results.——Such is the impetuosity and their eagerness for battle, that the commanders are compelled continually to restrain them.

November 4.

The celebrated Valdes and Count de La-Quintanilla, have taken the Oath as Deputies to the Central Government, from the Kingdom of Leon.

The army of Gallicia attacked the French on the 26th October, and continued on the 27th, dislodging them from all their posts, and on the 28th, occupied Estrago. When the post set off, the French continued retreating, and our troops attacking.—The result we hope will be highly prosperous.

ARANJUEZ Nov 4.

General Palafox, a member of the Central Government, with the Count de Montijo, have gone to Catalonia to view the troops of that ground, and make the needful provisions for the defence of the country, and to repel the enemy.

The Central Government have decreed, that each Vice-reynais (Vice Governments) of which, there are five in South America, shall send two deputies to the Central Government.——They have also decreed that their President count Florida Blanca shall have in his service the Royal Body Guards.

The Marquis de la Romana, has set out from Villaca stin to Vittoria, to take command of the veterans who arrived from the Baltic, and landed at St. Anders, and are now to form a part of the army of General Blake.

VIC, (in Catalonia,) Oct. 28.

We are endeavouring to concentre the enemy, and in particular the line at Barcelona, from whence persons of the first credit assure us, that the general quarters are about to be removed to Sarria, one and a half miles from that place, to confine the French still more, who, it seems are much divided among themselves.

GERONA, October.

Last week 3000 Frenchmen, stationed at Rosellon, who were appointed to protect the Coast and go to Bayonne to reinforce the army of Navarre, with 600 Mountaineers, hand-cuffed and accompanied by a number of gens d'armes, on the second days journey from Perpignan, mutinied, curfing their Regenerator Bonaparte, and attributing to his ambition, their unhappiness, and misfortunes, and after killing some of the gen d'armes, liberated themselves.

Alboa, October 31.

The greatest activity still prevails in raising troops throughout this part of the Country. This village has just equipped 8 armed 800 infantry and 56 cavalry.—The troops of Grenada have passed through Murcia, on their way to the army.

LISBON, October 26.

The army now raising by the Regency of Portugal, for the defence of this country consists of 100 944 Infantry and 7128 Cavalry besides 4 Regiments of Artillery.

New York Spect.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The general attack upon the French in Spain was expected to be made on the 22d or 23d of last month—and sanguine expectations are entertained of its success.—The enemy will have been previously reduced to great straits for want of provisions. The Spaniards describe around them a semi-circle—but they possess both the roads that lead from Spain to Bayonne, the road from Vittoria and the road from Pampeluna. They are behind the little river which takes its rise in Biscay and runs to Pampeluna.

Our troops that have been landed at Corunna are to proceed in divisions of 3000 men each to Burgos.——They will there join the troops that have marched from Lisbon under General Moore.—The remainder of our troops in Portugal were expected to embark immediately in the Tagus for the purpose of proceeding [illegible] mouth of the Ebro, from whence they will march to Barcelona. The Spanish troops which had so long been confined in the Tagus, and when their release embarked on board British transports, have proceeded to their destination.

The British squadron in the Tagus consisted of four sail of the line, [illegible] small vessels. It would shortly be [illegible] diminished, as Sir Charles Cotton had received orders to return to England.

By the Brutus, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received New Orleans papers to the 2d of December. The Gazette of the 23d of November, announces the arrival of Mr. Morales from Havana. He informs, says the Gazette, "the Supreme junta established in Mexico, had agreed to acknowledge the authority of the junta at Seville——to supply the wants of the other colonies, and to remit all the funds of the crown to Europe, for the support of the war against France. It had likewise promised to supply Cuba with flour, on the condition of shutting the ports of that island against the Americans," whose government was suspected of an undue attachment and partiality for France, which was manifested by the continuance of the embargo at a moment when the withholding supplies was a forerunner to a declaration of war. Sixteen vessels were loading with flour for Havana, at the date of the last advices from Vera Cruz."—*ibid. Gaz.*

A letter from St. Croix, dated Nov. 19th, says—"In a few weeks, Martinique will be added to the number of captured islands, as well as Guadaloupe, as it is supposed little opposition will be made.—A force of from 8 to 10,000 men goes against them."

Charleston, Dec. 19.

Yesterday arrived the Span. ship Maria, Raimonde Olevera, 24 days from Havana, in ballast, bound to Cadiz, with dispatches for the Spanish government, but having got on the Florida reef and carried away her rudder, has been compelled to put into this port to refit.

We learn by the arrival of the Spanish ship Maria that the day before the Jersey Havana news arrived that place, that the city of St. Domingo, had been taken by the Spaniards, and that Gen. Ferrand the French commandant had shot himself in consequence. It was also stated that the Governor of Cuba had received a message from Gen. Christopher, importing that he would surrender that part of the island which he possessed to the officers of Ferdinand VII. provided he should think proper to take possession of it in the name of that king.

YORK, 25th January, 1809.

Wednesday last being the anniversity of His Majesty's Birth Day, the Royal Standard was hoisted in the morning at the Garrison. At twelve o'clock a Royal Salute was fired by the Artillery, and followed by three rounds from the Infantry.

In the evening an elegant Ball and Supper was given at the Government House.—Dancing commenced at ten o'clock;—the Ball Room having been tastefully and elegantly fitted up and decorated for the occasion.—At half past one the Supper Room was thrown open, when the Company, amounting to about an hundred persons, partook of a very sumptuous Banquet, consisting of every delicacy, and a variety of the choicest Wines.

Dancing was resumed after Supper, and kept up with great spirit, till near eight o'clock in the morning—when the Company retired highly gratified with the splendour of the Entertainment and the condescending attention of the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs Gore.

TO BE LET,

on advantageous terms [illegible] possession,

THE FARM of PETERSFIELD, distant within a quarter of a mile of York.—There are on the Premises about a hundred acres of Land completely cleared, well fenced and stocked;—two Story Farm House with three Cellars, Dairy, Stable, Sheep and Cow house, [illegible] convenient Orchard, to make an industrious man comfortable.—It will be expected that the Tenant will give good personal security for the honest performance of his engagement, and for the preservation and care of the Stock and farming utensils.—Proposals to be made in writing on or before the 23rd day of April next, to Miss RUSSELL of York.

N. B. For Sale on the premises a small SADDLE HORSE well formed, and warranted, fit for a Lady or Gentleman.

York, 25th Jan. 1809.

PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, [illegible]

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 37.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 869] FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANN.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 28th day of this present month of December, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you ——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of November last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 28th day of this present month of December at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the second day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, for the actual dispatch of public business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this 17th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION
FOR
PARDONING DESERTERS
FROM
His Majesty's Regular Land Forces.

WAR OFFICE, August, 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been represented to THE KING, That there are at this Time several DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in His MAJESTY'S LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majesty's GRACIOUS PARDON, and that such an Instance of His Royal Clemency would have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant His FREE PARDON to all DESERTERS from His REGULAR LAND FORCES, who shall surrender themselves, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER, to the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whose Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight.

Such Deserters, if Able-bodied Men and fit for Service, shall be sent to the Regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majesty may be pleased to command; and, when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.

Durham	
Carlisle	
Leeds	
Manchester	
Nottingham	
Ipswich	
Shrewsbury	
Birmingham	
Hereford	
Bedford	
Maidstone	
Gloucester	
Southampton	
Wells	
London	

AND WHEREAS many of the said Deserters may have enlisted in other Regular Corps, and are now serving therein, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to such Deserters the Benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they shall continue to serve in the Corps wherein they now are, upon declaring themselves to their respective Commanding Officers, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER next, & they shall not be liable at any future Time, to be claimed by the Regiments in which they formerly served.

The Magistrate to whom any Deserter from His Majesty's Regular Forces may surrender himself, is authorized and required to certify the Day on which such Deserter surrendered himself, which Certificate is to continue in Force until the Arrival of the Deserter at the Head Quarters of the nearest Military Post, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unless prevented by Sickness, to be certified by some Medical Practitioner on the Back of the Magistrate's Certificate, or to be otherwise proved to the Satisfaction of the Officer Commanding at [illegible] Military Post.

And with a View to prevent as far as possible all Soldiers from Desertion, after these His Majesty's most gracious Intentions shall be made known, His Majesty has been pleased to command, that the Name of every Soldier who may hereafter desert, shall be transmitted through the Secretary at War to the Church Wardens of the Parishes, to which the Deserters belong; in order that their Names may be exposed to public View in the Church, or such other conspicuous Place, as may render it impossible for Men, who have been guilty of this Crime, to return home to their friends, on whom they have brought disgrace by their Misconduct, without immediate Detection; and His Majesty has further commanded, that this Measure shall be made public, that every Soldier may be assured, that the greatest Exertions will be used for the Apprehension of any Man who may hereafter desert, and that those who have already been guilty of that Crime, may be aware of the daily Risk they incur of Detection, and of the most severe Punishment, if they do not immediately avail themselves of the Pardon held out in this His Majesty's most gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may desert after these His Majesty's gracious Intentions are made Public, shall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded against with the utmost Severity.

It is to be clearly understood, That this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deserters from the Army of Reserve and additional Force Act, but not to extend to any Deserter from His Majesty's Militia Forces.

By His Majesty's Command,
JAS. PULTENEY.

THE COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES In the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA, having received an Official Copy of the above PROCLAMATION issued by His Majesty's Orders in England and desirous of affording to all Deserters the opportunity of availing themselves of His Majesty's gracious offer of Pardon, is pleased thus to make the same public, and to extend the term to which it is limited with respect to the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER-

CANADA to 24th DECEMBER next enfuing, and with refpect to fuch perfons as are deftrous of atoning for their paft mifconduct who may come in from beyond the limits of thefe Provinces, to 24th FEBRUARY, that will be in the year 1809. Deferters are to furrender themfelves to any Field Officer or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Military Poft in either of the aforefaid Provinces, or to any Magiftrate near whom they may be; fuch Magiftrate being defired to furnifh them with a Certificate of the date of fuch furrender, which Certificate will be in force in the fame manner and under the fame limitations as directed in His Majefty's Proclamation.

GIVEN AT HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 7th November, 1808.
J. H. CRAIG.
General.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.
ED. BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

Regular Council days, for Land matter throughout the year 1809.

Tuesday, 17th January,
7th February.
28th ditto.
21ft March.
11th April.
2d May.
23d ditto.
13th June.
4th July.
25th ditto.
15th Auguft.
5th September.
26th ditto.
17th October
7th November.
28th ditto.
19th December.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

From the Albany Gazette.

We this day enter on the publication of a State Document, fays the Editor of the London Times, of as much intereft and importance as any which has been offered to the public within our recollection. It is a circumftantial narrative, fupported by official documents, of the artifice, hypocrify, treachery and tyranny, by which Bonaparte drew the virtuous and unfortunate King Ferdinand from Madrid to Bayonne, compelled him to defcend from the throne of Spain, and renounce his right to it. The facts & proofs are furnifhed by Mr. Cevallos, who filled the important office of Minifter of Foreign Affairs, under the late and prefent King of Spain, accompanied the latter to Bayonne, and who notwithftanding the noble ftand he made there in fupport of the indefeafible rights of his maftar, was continued by Joleph Bonaparte in the fame appointment. With the subsequent conduct of this very able and honeft ftatesman, the public are already acquainted. He went in the train of the Ufurper to Madrid, from whence he made his efcape, to throw himfelf into the arms of his country, and give it the full benefit of his virtues and talents. When we were firft apprized that M. Cevallos had abandoned the traitorous fervice into which he was impreffed, we were perfuaded that the interval would not be long until he laid before his country and Europe the particulars of thefe extraordinary tranfactions. This he has done in one of the cleareft, moft luminous, as well as moft temperate expofitions it has ever fallen to our lot to peruse.

The following which we extract from a London paper, will give a general idea of its contents:— Don Cevallos, Secretary of State to Ferdinand VII. and who accompanied that unfortunate Monarch to Bayonne, has publifhed an expofition of the bafe and perfidious practices of the Emperor of the French in his ufurpation of the crown of Spain. This intereffting paper is accompanied with the moft authentic documents; which while they muft tend to increafe the enthufiasm of the Spanifh people, are well calculated to unite every legitimate monarch in a league againft the ruler of France. Its extreme length however, only enables us to prefent a fummary of its contents.

Don Cevallos, after noticing the fubfervicncy of Spain to the wifhes of France, owing to the weaknefs and treachery of the prince of peace; that fleets, armies & treafure had been facrificed to preferve the ruinous alliance of 1796; and that every thing was done to fatisfy the infatiable demands of the French government proceeds to obferve that, fcarcely had the treaty of Tilfit been concluded, in which the deftiny of the world feemed to be decided in Bonaparte's favor, when he turned his eyes towards the Weft, and refolved in his mind the ruin of Spain &c. "He began by demanding a refpectable body of our troops to exert their valour in remote regions, and for foreign intereffs. This he effected without difficulty, for the Spanifh Minifter regarding him as his patron, immediately placed a gallant and choſen force of 16,000 men at his difpofal. The enterprize of making him felf maſter of Spain however, was not fo eaſy as he imagined; it was neceſſary to find ſome pretext for the introduction of his troops into the kingdom, to excite diſcord and enmity in the Royal Family, that his deſigns might not be penetrated, and his forces experience any oppoſition, his ambaſſador at our Court (Beauharnois,) who is nearly related to the Imperial family, received inſtructions to that effect; and ſhortly after, the arreſt of the Prince of Aſturias, who had entered into a correſpondence with the emperor reſpecting a marriage with his niece, was the conſequence. At this period, a Treaty which had been concluded between his Catholic Majeſty and Bonaparte, at Fontainebleau, was brought to Spain. It was negociated by an agent of the favorite's without the participation, or even the knowledge of the Spaniſh Miniſtry.—The reſult of this Treaty was to render the Emperor maſter of Portugal with very little expence: to furniſh him a plauſible pretext for introducing his troops into the peninſula with the intent of ſubjugating it at a proper opportunity; and to put him in immediate poſſeſſion of Tuscany. In return for theſe conceſſions his Imperial Majeſty engaged to acknowledge C. IV. emperor of the two Americas, & to reward the treacherous favoriſe with the Algarves and Alentejo, in property and ſovereignty. The execution of the treaty was delayed, and the favoriſe became apprehenſive that he had loſt the imaginary protection of the Emperor. In truth, Bonaparte, aware that he had incurred the hatred of the Spaniſh people, and conceiving it no longer neceſſary to treat with confidence wiſhed to inſpire him with apprehenſions for his ſafety, that he might perſuade his Royal Maſter, over whom, he had an unbounded sway, to emigrate to S. America.—The plan ſucceeded, for even during the negociation of a marriage between the Prince of Aſturias and Bonapartes niece, French troops were marched into Spain; their Commanders took poſſeſſion by fraud and ſurprize, of the fortreſſes of Pampeluna, St. Sebaſtian, Figueras, and Barcelona; and then induſtriouſly propagated the belief that Bonaparte was favorable to the Heir apparent. The royal parents, as well as the favorite, were ſtruck with terror at this conduct of the Emperor, and new fears were artfully impreſſed upon them by French agents. 'At length; they determined to emigrate to Mexico; and this reſolution became known to the people by their preparations. The commotions of Aranjuiz, however, which on the 17th and 19th March burſt forth like a ſudden exploſion, prevented its execution; the favorite, who without the title of king, had exerciſed the functions of Royalty, was impriſoned, and the Royal Parents abdicated in favor of their ſon, who was proclaimed Sovereign under the title of Ferdinand VII. The Emperor was ignorant of theſe events; he imagined that the Royal Family had fled to the coaſt, and was preparing to embark; he ordered his army to advance to Madrid, and flattered himſelf he ſhould now poſſeſs without a ſtruggle a throne which had been thus haſtily vacated. The new Sovereign learning the advance of the French army, haſtened to communicate the voluntary abdication of his parents to the Emperor; he made every effort to procure the latter's recognition of his title; he was at length aſſured by his Imperial Majeſty's Envoy, Gen. Savary, that his maſter would viſit him at Madrid; that he was already diſpoſed in his favor; and that nothing would tend more to conciliate the Emperor than this mark of reſpect. The preſſing ſolicitations of the Duke of Berg, Savary, and others, added to the earneſt wiſhes of the King to make his people happy, and reſtore tranquility to the kingdom, at length induced him to quit Madrid, in the expectation of meeting the Emperor at Burgos—from thence he was perſuaded by Savary, who accompanied him, to advance to Vittoria, where ſome ſuſpicious movements of the Frh. troops led the courtiers to urge him to return. But Ferdinand had too much confidence in the faith of the French emperor—he paſſed the frontiers, and arrived at Bayonne. Duroc, on his arrival, came to invite the King to dine with his Imperial Majeſty, where his reception was flattering: what muſt then have been the feelings of Ferdinand, after his return to his reſidence, to be informed by Savary —the man who had drawn him from his capital with ſo many proteſtations of ſecurity, who had aſſured him of the recognition of his Imperial Majeſty—that Bonaparte had irrevocably decreed that the Bourbon dynaſty ſhould no longer reign in Spain, and that it ſhould be ſucceeded by his own! In the conference which ſucceeded between M. Champigny and Don Cevallos, the latter ſtrongly ſupported his Majeſty's rights, and any communication he might make while abſent from his kingdom, and in a ſtate of confinement, would be null and void, and would not be acknowledged by his people. The emperor, who over heard the conference, inſulted the Spaniſh miniſter, called him a traitor, and informed Ferdinand that he muſt nominate a more flexible negociator, and one who would be leſs ſuſceptible on the point of honor. In the laſt interview which the king had with his Imperial Majeſty, the latter ſaid, —"Prince, you have only to chuſe betwixt life or death." "Who can doubt (adds Don Cevallos) from this clear evidence, that the renunciation executed by Ferdinand VII. in favor of his auguſt father, and that which ſucceeded in favor of the Emperor, are abſolute nullities, & that the rights of the dynaſty of Bourbon are not in the leaſt prejudiced by it?'

French Friendſhip again.—The ſchooner John Clayton, from La Guira, with a cargo of 200,000 lbs. coffee, and 100 ceroons of Indigo belonging to Baltimore, has been ſeized at Leghorn, and it is expected will be condemned in conſequence of the Bayonne decree. We underſtand the caſe of this veſſel ſtands as follows:—the John ſailed from Baltimore for La Guira, by permiſſion, under the fourth ſupplementary embargo act; by ſome means or other ſhe found her way with her cargo to Leghorn, where it was vainly hoped ſhe might with liberty diſpoſe of her cargo. Unfortunately, however, the Bayonne Decree came into operation. This decree it will be recollected, was kindly intended by Bonaparte, to give effect to our embargo laws, and enacts, that as the American Government had abandoned the ocean, all veſſels ſailing under their flag ſhould be deemed good and lawful prize.—*Phil. Gaz.*

YORK, February 3, 1809.

This day His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the usual Formalities, opened the Seſſion of the Legiſlature, and was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both Houſes:

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

It is a great ſatisfaction to me, at this important period to avail myſelf of the General Senſe of the Country; and I now meet you with a full confidence in your beſt Exertions to Frame ſuch Laws, as may further promote the Happineſs, the Proſperity, and the Security of this Province

The Truſt, with which you are now inveſted, is of the utmoſt importance to your Country; the proper diſcharge of that Truſt, will reflect the higheſt Honor on yourſelves.

Your general and local knowledge of this Province, will point out, what may be moſt conducive to its Proſperity, while the important ſituation in which you are now placed, enables you to avail yourſelves of that knowledge.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

I have directed as uſual, the Public Accounts to be laid before you, not doubting but that you will beſtow on them, the attention which they deſerve.

Arrangements with the Province of Lower Canada, with reſpect to Revenue, will terminate on the firſt day of March next, and the Legiſlature of that Province, have paſſed a Law conditionally to continue them, to the twenty fifth day of March, One thouſand eight hundred and eleven. It will be for you to conſider how far it may be expedient to concur with them in this meaſure.

Some alterations relative to the value of certain Gold Coins having been made during the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature of Lower Canada, which operate to the diſadvantage of this Province, it will not be unworthy of your attention to inveſtigate the propriety of giving them a correſponding value.

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

The eventful times in which we live, demand our moſt ſerious attention,—While we contemplate with pleaſure and pride, the noble and ſucceſsful ſtand for liberty, and the intereſts of mankind, which Great Britain has made amidſt the awful conflicts of contending nations; we ought attentively to conſider our own ſituation and circumſtances. Hitherto we have enjoyed tranquility, plenty and peace; how long it may pleaſe the Supreme Ruler of Nations, thus to favor us, is wiſely concealed from our view. But under ſuch circumſtances it becomes us to prepare ourſelves to meet every event, and to evince by our zeal and loyalty, that we know the value of our Conſtitution, and are worthy the name of Britiſh Subjects.

In the evening the members of the Legiſlative Council, and of the Houſe of Aſſembly, the Officers of the Garriſon and ſeveral Gentlemen of the Town and neighbourhood, dined with his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at the Government Houſe.

The Houſe of Aſſembly have choſen Samuel Street, Eſq. their Speaker.

From the SUN.—An Engliſh paper.

THE SPANISH DEPUTIES' FEAST.

An Anti-Gallican, Anti-Yankee Ode.

'Twas for the feaſt by Thames' Commercial Sons
Given to Iberia's Deputies and Dons,
In cloſe debate,
A Junta fate,
As ſoft in etiquette and City breeding;
Like Arthur's Peers the table round,
They plan'd in wiſdom moſt profound,
The pride and pomp, and circumſtance of feeding.
Happy, happy, happy City!
Bleſt with ſuch a *Sage* Committee,
Happy Gueſts! allowed to ſhare
City friendſhip—City fare!

High on a throne with proper emblems graced
So the committee will'd, was *Baring* placed,
Baring—whoſe trade extends its buſy
Foot Tor's to Maſſachuſet's bays,
And equal benefit beſtows
On Britain's friends, and Britain's foes;
Forming (each Yankee knows the fact)
Its own great Navigation Act.
Happy City, bleſt with rare men,
Fit to act the part of Chairmen;
Happy moſt, Sir *Francis Baring*,
This diſtinguiſh'd honor wearing.

See from every foreign board,
Choiceſt dainties crown the board,
Turbot's Holland's coaſt ſupplies,
Lobſters, Norway not denies;
Types of their Country's hopeleſs cauſe,
Thoſe without gills, and theſe without their claws;
Turtles too, of large dimenſion,
From thy teeming Iſle—Aſcenſion,
Spread their fins and blubber green
In calapaſh and deep tureen.

Nor abſent *thou*, whom days of old
Number'd 'mongſt our *Barons* bold;
Roaſt beef—not that
Which ſwol'n and fat
Coke's Norfolk Agriculti'ral Meeting
To Smithfield ſends unfit for eating;
Soft as pork lard, or cow's rank tumen?
But beef that nouriſh'd Engliſh yeomen,
And by its ſolid meat, and *pudding* ſuet,
Made England's tars
And lions of Mars,
Like Dragons fight, and Frenchmen rue it.

The Chairman carv'd a ſlice, then wav'd his hand,
And ſtrains reſponſive iſſued from the band.
Air—"When hearty Roaſt Beef," &c.
Chorus—*O the Roaſt Beef*, &c.

The Dinner ended—unreſtrain'd
Social mirth and friendſhip reign'd,
Friendſhip, ſuch as ought to be
'Twixt Patriots leagued in amity,
Not that which to alliances States
Gallia thew'd at civic rates,
Frantic riot—mirth infernal,
Tranſient love, and hate eternal;
But ſuch as o'er the waſſail bowl,
Britain's ſons in days of yore,
With liberal hand, and generous ſoul,
To *their* gueſts alliances bore.

Friendſhip making common cauſe
'Gainſt Napoleon's Demon band,
Foes to divine and human laws,
Scourge and peſt of every land;

Save in that Britain's favor'd Iſle,
Of Freedom's Sons the bleſt domain,
Over-ſhall it ſecure, and Commerce ſmile,
Beneath a patriot Monarch's reign;
Whilſt her vallies laugh and ſing
To echoing hills—"God ſave the king."

TOAST—The King.
CHORUS—*God ſave Great George our King*, &c.

The toaſt libations a pie crown'd,
Reſponſive plaudits ſhook the room,
Iberia's Sons the rapture own'd,
But ſully mourn'd *their* Monarch's dooms

When lo! with hearty welcome cheer'd,
The Genius of the place appear'd,
And gazing round with concious pride,
Took her place by *Canning's* ſide;
Then ſmiling on each ſtranger gueſt,
Thus her native friends addreſs'd.

"Not to Britain's Iſle alone
"Be the god-like taſk aſſign'd,
"To ſhake the Gallic Deſpot's throne,
"And chaſe the ills that threat mankind;
"Not alone to Britain's coaſt
"Be the boon of freedom known,
"Soon Iberia's Sons ſhall boaſt
"Britiſh freedom in their own.

"Deſcendants they from Chiefs of old,
"In Pavia's battle-lift enroll'd,
"From Dons in noble daring tried,

PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, ...EET.

" Of Chivalry the flower and pride?
" Thefe—alfe t at their Country's call,
" 'Gainft the fell invading Gaul,
" Shall with peafants hardy, ftrong,
" Soon avenge their Country's wrong,
" And by *Cafhone* feel to war,
" Bid *Fama's* laurels bloom in Andujar;
" Whilft our Patriot Sons afford
" Britain's buckler, Britain's fword,
" And round their thotes her navies fail,
" Partake their triumph & their valor hail."

The grateful tear from *Maferosa* flow'd,
And *Apodaca's* cheek with ardour glow'd;
And, whilft the accents grac'd her tongue,
The tuneful band,
With gratious hand,
Their harps to Britain's favorite Carol ftrung,

AIR—" When Britain firft," &c.

CHORUS—*Rule Britannia.*

" Nor to Iberia's land alone
" Shall Britifh amity be thown;
" On Tagus tide
" Her fleets fhall ride;
" Affift the weak—the ftrong inſpire
" With Englifh valor—patriot fire;
" Again to *Lufitania's* fhore
" Her laws, her faith, her prince reſtore;
" Bid fanguine ſtains no more her fields deſile,
" But yellow harveſts wave—the purple vintage ſmile."

AIR—" Britons ſtrike home."

CHORUS.

Then in ſong and converſe gay
Paſs'd the feſtive hour away,
Every tongue its joy declaring;
When ſome Demon whiſper'd *Baring*—
Some Demon Imp of Mammon race,
With Belial tongue and Yankee face;
Some Agent Imp that unſeenhand
Works in Commerce contraband,
" Good Sir *Francis*—Hope and Aid,
" And Patron of our Lumber Trade,
" Quondam Friend of Lee and Gates,
" Toaſt our *Prefident* and *States!*"
Well inclin'd, and thus entreated,
He the Yankee Toaſt repeated.
But, or ere his lips could cloſe,
Hiſs and hollow murmur roſe;
Hiſſes loud and never ceaſing,
Murmurs into groans encreaſing.

Baring trembled, *Sherry* ſtared,
And though with Patriot ſpeech prepar'd
Silent ſat, and bit his thumb;
And *Erſkine*, ſtrange to ſay—was dumb!
Each Patriot boſom indignation own'd,
And *Meterosa* mus'd and *Apodaca* frown'd,
And with looks of grief and gloom,
The feſtive Genius left the room.

Thus from Order, Diſcord roſe
At the Civic Banquet's cloſe.
Ne'er may Yankee Toaſt again
Our City's Patriot Rites profane!
And Oh! Auguſta, if thy gen'rous Sons
To future Banquets ſhall invite the Dons,
To cheer them with a lure affiance
Of Engliſh Friendſhip and Alliance;
Be it thy peculiar care
To keep a *Baring* from the Chair:
Nor when thy wiſdom ſhall again think fit
To give them Roaſt Meat—bake them with the Spit.

For General Information.

THE Winter Mail will be diſpatched from Quebec, for Upper Canada, on the following days, viz.

Monday 3d January, 1809.
Ditto 6th February, do.
Ditto. 6th March, do.
Ditto. 3d April, do.

Each Mail may be looked for here, from 16 to 18 days after the above periods. The courier from Kingſton, is to go on to Niagara without making any ſtay, (unleſs found neceſſary) at this place; ſo that all perſons will have time to prepare their letters by the time he returns for Kingſton again.

WM. ALLAN, Dy. P. M.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WANTED by the Subſcriber 10,000 BUSHELS MERCHANTABLE WHEAT, and in order to accomodate them, it will be received at the following Mills, viz.

At Lyon & Walker's, Yonge Street,
Miliken & Miller's, Markham,
And Timothy Rogers', Pickering.

One DOLLAR per Buſhel will be given; one half in Cash if required, and the other half in Merchandize at Cash prices, and no advantage taken.

Alſo, The higheſt Market Prices for Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Cheeſe and Pork at his Store in York.

Having given ſome of thoſe who are indebted to him a further extent of time to the 15th of February next, the better to enable them to ſettle their Accounts; he confidently expects that they will avail themſelves of the proffered opportunity, otherwiſe he will be obliged to put into the hands of his Attorney for collection, all Notes and Accounts that may remain unſettled after that period.

HENRY DEAN.

York, 31ſt January, 1809.

THE Subſcriber informs his cuſtomers and the Farmers in general, that he will receive merchantable Wheat at the following Mills, viz. Lyon & Walker's on Yonge Street, Milliken & Miller's in Markham, and at Timothy Rogers's in Pickering; for which he will give at the rate of Seven Shillings New-York Currency per Buſhel, when received in payment for debts that have been contracted for eighteen Months paſt——Seven ſhillings and ſix pence N. Y. Cy. per buſhel, in payment for debts that have been contracted nine Months and upwards; and eight ſhillings of like currency per buſhel, when in payment for debts that have been contracted fifteen months the 1ſt of April laſt, or in exchange for Goods

He will alſo receive in payment for debts not exceeding nine months ſtanding, or in exchange for merchandize, the following articles of Country produce, at the prices affixed to each one, and delivered at his Store in York, viz.

FLOUR, two pounds ſix ſhillings New York currency per Barrel, containing 196 pounds nett.
RYE and PEASE, ſeven ſhillings N. Y. currency per Buſhel.
INDIAN CORN, five ſhillings——ditto——per Buſhel.
OATS, three Shillings——ditto——per Buſhel.
BUTTER and CHEESE, Price according to the quality.
PORK, fifteen dollars per Barrel of 208 pounds Beef, and ſix pence N. Y. currency, when not cut up.

Cash will be given for the above articles at a reduced price, or they will be received in Payment of debts, contracted previous to the 1ſt of April laſt, upon a reaſonable deduction in the price.

The ſubſcriber regrets that he could not make an arrangement with Mr. J. Bogart; but any Flour manufactured at his Mills, and branded with his mark, will be received and a generous price given.

From the generous prices now offered for all kinds of produce, the ſubſcriber entertains the hope that his friends in the country, will be enabled to ſettle their accounts of long ſtanding. In juſtice to himſelf, he has to inform thoſe that are in his debt, by Notes, had eighteen months paſt, and who will not profit by the advantageous terms offered, that unleſs their accounts are diſcharged before the firſt of February next enſuing, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Should the Embargo continue, he will furniſh his cuſtomers, or any perſon recommended by them (if required) in the Month of April next, with Pot-Aſh Kettles, at a reaſonable price, and furniſh goods for the purchaſe of Aſhes.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

N. B. Any perſon who may wiſh to make a payment in wheat, or exchange this article for Goods, ſhould ſuch perſon live at ſgreater diſtance from any of the aforementioned Mills than Weſtern York, his wheat will be received at the Store of the Subſcriber in York; who, with it to accommodate his cuſtomers in every poſſible and reaſonable way.

TO BE LET,

on advantageous terms to a reſponſible tenant,

THE FARM of PETERSFIELD, ſituate within a quarter of a mile of York.—There are on the Premiſes about a hundred acres of Land completely cleared, well fenced and ſtocked,—a long Farm Houſe with a ſtone wall Cellar, Dairy, Stable, Sheep and Cow houſe, Barn, and every convenience neceſſary to make an induſtrious man conforta-ble.—It will be expected that the Tenant will give good perſonal ſecurity for the honeſt performance of his engagement, and for the preſervation and care of the Rock and farming utenſils.—Propoſals to be made in writing on or before the firſt day of April next, to Miſs RUSSELL of York.

N. B. For Sale on the premiſes a ſmall SADDLE HORSE well formed, and warranted, fit for a Lady or Gentleman.

York, 17th Jan. 1809.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land on very reaſonable terms. Purchaſers are requeſted, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authoriſed to give the neceſſary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Conceſſion of the Township of Caiſter.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Conceſſion of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concellion of Scarborough.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 13, 14, 23, and 24, in the 5th conceſſion——1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do. 1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
Weſt half of 24 in the 5th do.——360 acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 2d do.
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—250 Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - - 2d——700 in King.
17 - - - 3d
14 - - - 5th——300 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1809.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

Public Good.

IN behalf of the Society, by which I am employed, I would render ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen in this town, who have favored me with their names and furniſhed me with money to carry into operation the benevolent deſign for which the Society ſent me out.

I have agreed with a printer in this town for ſeveral thouſand tracts of different kinds, to be ſtruck off, as ſoon as poſſible. When they are printed I have ordered one of each kind to be ſent to every perſon who has contributed to the work; that all may ſee to what uſe their money has been applied.—And the names of all thoſe who have given to the amount of one Dollar will be ſent to Boſton and inſerted in the PANOPLIST, a periodical work publiſhed monthly.—And if there are any other gentlemen in this vicinity who have not contributed and feel diſpoſed to engage in the benevolent plan of attempting to enlighten the ignorant, and to reform the vicious, they will be ſo kind as to forward their names to the Printer hereof, or to Mr. John Campbell, Inn-Keeper, where I took lodgings, who holds the ſubſcription paper, and the tokens of their liberality ſtated to them. Thoſe who ſubſcribe a dollar will have their names inſerted in the PANOPLIST with the ſum annexed: and the ſmalleſt ſum will be gratefully received by the public's ſincere friend,

and humble ſervant,

THADDEUS OSGOOD.

York, 27th Dec. 1808.

To be Sold,

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Whitchurch, in the Home Diſtrict, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indiſputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, Nov. 11th, 1808.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following neceſſary Blank Forms, viz

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, &c. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. II. NUMBER 38.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TO[illegible]MBER 8, 1809. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

PROCLAMATION
FOR
PARDONING DESERTERS
FROM
His Majeſty's Regular Land Forces.

WAR OFFICE, Auguſt 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to THE KING, That there are at this Time ſeveral DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in His MAJESTY'S LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majeſty's GRACIOUS PARDON, and that ſuch an Inſtance of His Royal Clemency would have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to grant His FREE PARDON to all DESERTERS from His REGULAR LAND FORCES, who ſhall ſurrender themſelves, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER, to the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whoſe Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Iſle of Wight.

Durham
Carliſle
Leeds
Manchester
Nottingham
Ipſwich
Sh-ewſbury
Birmingham
Hereford
Bedford
Maidſtone
Gloucester
Southampton
Wells
London

Such Deſerters, if Able-bodied Men and fit for Service, ſhall be ſent to the Regiments from which they reſpectively deſerted, or be appointed to ſuch Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majeſty may be pleaſed to command; and, when ſo placed, ſhall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.

AND WHEREAS many of the ſaid Deſerters may have enliſted in other Regular Corps, and are now ſerving therein, His Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to extend to ſuch Deſerters the Benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they ſhall continue to ſerve in the Corps wherein they now are, upon declaring themſelves to their reſpective Commanding Officers, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER next, & they ſhall not be liable at any future Time, to be claimed by the Regiments in which they formerly ſerved.

The Magiſtrate to whom any Deſerter from His Majeſty's Regular Forces may ſurrender himſelf, is authoriſed and required to certify the Day on which ſuch Deſerter ſurrendered himſelf, which Certificate is to continue in Force until the Arrival of the Deſerter at the Head Quarters of the neareſt Military Poſt, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unleſs prevented by Sickneſs, to be certified by ſome Medical Practitioner on the Back of the Magiſtrate's Certificate, or to be otherwiſe proved to the Satisfaction of the Officer Commanding at ſuch Military Poſt.

And with a View to prevent as far as poſſible all Soldiers from Deſertion, after theſe His Majeſty's moſt gracious Intentions ſhall be made known, His Majeſty has been pleaſed to command, that the Name of every Soldier who may hereafter deſert, ſhall be tranſmitted through the Secretary at War to the Church Wardens of the Pariſhes, to which the Deſerters belong; in order that their Names may be expoſed to public View in the Church, or ſuch other conſpicuous Place, as may render it impoſſible for Men, who have been guilty of this Crime, to return home to their friends, on whom they have brought diſgrace by their Miſconduct, without immediate Detection; and His Majeſty has further commanded, that this Meaſure ſhall be made public, that every Soldier may be aſſured, that the greateſt Exertions will be uſed for the Apprehenſion of any Man who may hereafter deſert, and that thoſe who have already been guilty of that Crime, may be aware of the daily Riſk they incur of Detection, and of the moſt ſevere Puniſhment, if they do not immediately avail themſelves of the Pardon held out in this His Majeſty's moſt gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may deſert after theſe His Majeſty's gracious Intentions are made Public, ſhall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded againſt with the utmoſt Severity.

It is to be clearly underſtood, That this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deſerters from the Army of Reſerve and Additional Force Act, but not to extend to any Deſerter from His Majeſty's Militia Forces.

By His Majeſty's Command,
JAS. PULTENEY.

THE COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES in the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA, having received an Official Copy of the above PROCLAMATION iſſued by His Majeſty's Orders in England and deſirous of affording to all Deſerters the opportunity of availing themſelves of His Majeſty's gracious offer of Pardon, is pleaſed thus to make the ſame public, and to extend the term to which it is limited with reſpect to the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER-CANADA to 24th DECEMBER next enſuing, and with reſpect to ſuch perſons as are deſirous of atoning for their paſt miſconduct who may come in from beyond the limits of theſe Provinces, to 24th FEBRUARY, that will be in the year 1809. Deſerters are to ſurrender themſelves to any Field Officer or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Military Poſt in either of the aforeſaid Provinces, or to any Magiſtrate near whom they may be; ſuch Magiſtrate being deſired to furniſh them with a Certificate of the date of ſuch ſurrender, which Certificate will be in force in the ſame manner and under the ſame limitations as directed in His Majeſty's Proclamation.

GIVEN AT HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 7th November, 1808.
J. H. CRAIG.
General.

By His EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.
ED. BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

Regular Council days, for Land matter throughout the year 1809.

Tuesday, 17th January.
7th February.
28th ditto.
21ſt March.
21th April.
2d May.
23d ditto.
13th June.
4 h July.
25th ditto.
15th Auguſt.
5th September.
26th ditto.
17th October
7th November.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.

28th ditto.
19th December.
(Signed) JOHN SMALL, C. E. C

Selections from late London Papers.

AN INVITATION TO A WALK BY MOONLIGHT.

Per incertam lunam—
Est iter in silvis. VIRGIL.

WILL you my love? the moon is high,
The air is calm, the night's serene,
A hazel and a chestnut fire,
Shiveen o'er the lofty scene

Will you my love? the hour's so still,
So solemn that, methinks, I hear
The Elfins on the hollow hill,
Footing their magic morrice near.

Will you my love? come forth and see,
How mild the moon, in chaftly bright,
Efays, o'er the ftream from tree,
And thus reflect a lovelier light?

Behold! how all its cheerleſs rays,
Round and round thy temples more,
Bright ſting to their amorous gaze,
And trembling as they kiss thee—love.

And hark! the bird from yonder grove
Woos thee to oft her pretty long,
While echoes fweeten all—love,
And every thrilling note prolong

Then come, and this laſt hour ferene,
Devote to ſofter thoughts and—me,
Adding to this fair lovely ſcene,
The tarter, lovelier light of thee.

In a recent liſt of marriages we read of that of Mr. *Savage*, of *Eat*-on, to Mrs. *Wild*, of *Hunger*-ford.

Over a door in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's Inn-fields, is written *J. Death*, dealer in *ſpirit*-ous liquors.

The late marriage of Mr Lyon with Miſs Lamb, is a violation of Horace's rule in his art of Poetry.

" Ne'er let dircordant tempers be entwin'd,
" Nor in Love's chaplet lions with a lamb join'd."

An *old man*, who had a *young wife*, of reputed gallantry, enquiring in what part of the body the ſkin was thickeſt, received for anſwer—"undoubtedly in the forehead; for otherwiſe, you would already have horns.'

A punſter obſerves, that we muſt ceaſe to wonder at the ſelection of prieſts to the head of the Spaniſh armies, when we reflect that they have been bred to the *cannon* law.

It was rather a ſingular coincidence, that on the firſt day of the late Weſtminſter Quarter Seſſions, when Counſellor Fielding took his place on the Juſticial Bench, almoſt the firſt priſoner tried before the Court was named *Tom Jones*.

The *Premen* of the metropolis have formed themſelves into a ſociety which they call the *Sporting Club*.

The man of the name of *Stealwell*, who was lately taken up for *picking* a gentleman's pocket, has been excluded the ſociety of pickpockets, for having in ſo *bungling* a manner *effaced his* name, and forfeited his pretenſions to dexterity.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Charleſton, January 4.

The Britiſh ſhip Anne, captain Kermod, in 49 days from Liverpool, anchored within the bay yeſterday, and laſt evening ſome of the paſſengers came up to town in one of the pilot boats.

By this arrival we have been furniſhed with copious files of London and Liverpool papers to the 20th November.

It will be ſeen by the extracts which we have given this morning, that Bonaparte is about to "let flip the dogs of war" againſt Spain, in good earneſt; and that he had arrived at Bayonne, to ſuperintend their operations in perſon.

No action has been fought in Spain ſince the date of our laſt advices.

The Britiſh troops under Sir John Moore and Sir David Baird, had formed a junction with the Spaniſh armies, and a general engagement was momently expected.

London, Nov. 7.

Intelligence by the Gottenburgh mails ſtate, that the embargo in the Ruſſian ports was taken off on the 8th ult. A gentleman arrived in town from St. Peterſburg, ſtates, that that port was opened the day preceding his departure. The ſole motive for ſhutting it, we underſtand was to prevent proviſion ſhips from falling into the hands of the Engliſh and Swedes who were blockading the Baltic port, and who were ſuppoſed to be deſtitute of proviſions, and without the means of procuring any, except what they picked up at ſea.

Sir John Cradock is to command the Britiſh troops in Portugal, in the room of general Burrard, who has been recalled. —The amount of the Britiſh force in that kingdom will be 10,000 men.

The Britiſh force now in Spain are all to rendezvous at Valladolid. When aſſembled, they will amount to at leaſt 40,000 men.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

Spain.—The opinion we expreſſed laſt week, that the ſuſpicion Bonaparte entertained of Auſtria, had delayed in preparations againſt Spain, appears to be confirmed by the late intelligence in the Dutch papers. The conferences in Erfurth are terminated, and Bonaparte having bro't Alexander into his views, and ſucceeded in menacing Auſtria into an apparent acquieſcence, is organizing his means with all poſſible celerity for the eſtabliſhment of his brother Joſeph on the throne of Madrid. He himſelf returned to Paris, and had ſet out for Bayonne, from whence he intends to proceed to Spain, to take command of hisarmy in perſon. Whether the ſame good fortune will attend him there as in Italy and Germany, or whether, as in Egypt, after the defeat of ſubordinate commanders, he be deſtined to perſonal diſgrace and diſcomfiture, will depend upon contingencies as various as they are critical; but this may be affirmed, that the axiom—"a people in arms and determined to defend their country, cannot be conquered," will be put to a ſevere trial; and, until the reſult be proclaimed, at leaſt three quarters of the globe will be held in a ſtate of painful ſuſpenſe, and involved in the deepeſt attention.

NEW-YORK, January, 10.

Lateſt from Waſhington.—We have been obligingly favored with the following extracts of letters from Waſhington.

January 7.

"This day the Senate have concurred in paſſing the Bill to enforce the Embargo, with the amendments from the Houſe, and on Monday orders will be iſſued accordingly.—Thus, you ſee, that by this meaſure, they have completely ruined the coaſting Trade, the only little commerce which remained to us. The Non-Intercourſe Bill is the next in queſtion, and will undoubtedly paſs. Theſe meaſures will be purſued until Congreſs convenes in May next; and if then found ineffectual, War with both England and France will be the reſult; but not with the latter if our government can poſſibly avoid it. *War with England ſeems to be their great object.*

"It is a fact too evident to admit of contradiction, that the adminiſtrators of our government are determined on the deſtruction of Commerce; and on the ruin of all thoſe engaged in its purſuits. How the meaſures which have been lately adopted will be received by the people of the Eaſtern States, I leave for them to decide. Government contemplates ſending a Diſpatch veſſel to Europe in 15 or 20 days."

January 9.

"It ſeems to be now ſettled, with the majority in both Houſes, that we are to have the embargo enforced and a Non-Intercourſe adopted. The preſent Congreſs will riſe with all theſe embarraſſments upon the commerce of our country. Thoſe in the ſecrets ſay, that Congreſs will meet in May, when the new Congreſs and new Preſident will do as they pleaſe, with regard to the fetters put upon us by the old.

"A Diſpatch-boat is to be ſent to Europe about the middle of the preſent month, with all their violent legiſlation in the trunk of the Meſſenger. At the approach of this hoſt, Great-Britain is to fall down before its mighty power, and give up her Orders in Council, and ſucumb to the Great Nation."

STRONG LANGUAGE.

[From the Baltimore Federal Republican.]
From our Correſpondent at Waſhington:

It is not uncommon for a coward who is kicked upon the exchange, to go home and revenge himſelf by whipping his wife and children.——When our territory was invaded by Spain, and our ſouthern frontiers were expoſed to the incurſions of the moſt contemptible enemies, the ſyſtem of economy forbade the augmentation of our forces. Now that the people threaten to reſiſt the encroachments of tyranny, and it is neceſſary to teach the people to admire Mr. Jefferſon's Embargo, a force of *one hundred and fifty-ſix thouſand men* is to be employed, not againſt foreign enemies, but againſt our own citizens. One hundred thouſand Militia, Wilkinſon's ſix thouſand regulars, and the new ſtanding army of fifty thouſand men. Mr. Gardenier obſerved to the houſe, "I for one will not ſtand guilty in my place, and permit the chains which are forging to be wound round me. When the liberties of my conſtituents are thus invaded, ſtanding upon the rampart of the conſtitution, I will fight in their defence to the laſt gaſp. Sir, when the country is overrun with this force, it will be no longer ſafe for ſome of us to hold a ſeat upon this floor, but at the riſk of my head, I will fight in defence of the people's rights, while I have life. Within this citadel of the nation's ſafety, I will found the tocſin of alarm, and arouſe my countrymen to a ſenſe of their danger."

IMPORTANT.

From the Waſhington Monitor.

The following propoſitions, made by the Emperors of Ruſſia and France to Great Britain, we gave to our readers on Monday in an extra ſheet; we now republiſh them in the Monitor, to wit.—

1ſt. Hanover to be reſtored to Great Britain.

2d. Brunſwick to be reſtored to the heirs of the Duke.

3d. Holland to be reſtored to the prince of Orange.

4th. Portugal to be reſtored to the duke of Braganza, or become a Britiſh Colony.

5th. King Ferdinand (of Naples) to retain Sicily.

6th. Joſeph Napoleon to become king of Spain and the Indies.

I repeat, the intelligence may be relied on; I received it from Bordeaux by the late arrival; and my correſpondent, intimately acquainted with French policy, has ſent me other intereſting communications, which I will hereafter make known.

[The above tempting propoſitions were immediately and decliſively rejected by the Britiſh Cabinet.]

A great man has now a new and grand project in his head, of erecting, on what is called the middle ground, certain flats in the mouth of the Cheſapeake, an immenſe ſtone wall, encloſing about ten acres of water, with a large gate to it, as a Gun-boat pen, for them to run into and lock themſelves up whenever an enemy appears on the coaſt. He has conſulted a number of gentlemen on the ſubject, particularly Admiral Graves, who approved of it mightily, as extremely important in a Gun boat warfare.——A certain facetious member of Congreſs from Virginia, told him that the chief difficulty he foreſaw, would be in opening and ſhutting the gate when the Sea beat ſo tremendouſly high, that perhaps he had better leave a ſmall gap juſt wide enough for a gun boat to ſlip in at. The Secretary of the Navy has been under the neceſſity of informing him that all the wealth and labour of the univerſe would not be ſufficient to erect a work there capable of withſtanding the ſhock of the Sea for one hour—it is more than probable however, that there will be a meſſage on the ſubject. The Secretary at war, delighted with the boldneſs of the idea, had been drawing a plan of the work, and propoſes that two baſtions ſhould be erected on the inſide, upon each of which a manufactory of torpedoes ſhould be conſtructed; the whole to be accompliſhed with the Surplus-REVENUE of 1810. *Waſh. Fed.*

Extract of a letter from Kingſton, Jamaica, dated the 5th of December.

"In conſequence of the ſudden prorogation of the Colonial aſſembly, no duty has been laid on American importations, nor can be, attempt to lay any be renewed for ſix months to come."

YORK, February 8, 1809.

The following Addreſſes were preſented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in anſwer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the preſent Seſſion of the Provincial Legiſlature.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, *Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Legiſlative Council in Provincial Parliament aſſembled, return your Excellency our thanks, for your moſt gracious Speech. And we aſſure your Excellency, that you may rely with confidence on our beſt endeavours to diſcharge the important truſt with which we are inveſted, in ſuch a manner as may moſt effectually promote the happineſs, the proſperity, and the ſecurity of this Province.

The eventful times in which we live, do indeed, demand our moſt ſerious attention. While we contemplate with pleaſure and pride, the noble and ſucceſsful ſtand for liberty, and the intereſts of mankind, which Great Britain hath made amidſt the awful conflicts of contending Nations, our own ſituation and circumſtances ſhall be attentively conſidered.

Thankful to the Supreme Ruler of Nations, for the tranquility, Plenty and Peace we have hitherto enjoyed; it alſo becomes us under preſent circumſtances, to prepare for every event, and we ſhould ill deſerve the bleſſings we enjoy, did we not properly appreciate the value of our Conſtitution, and were we not at all times ready to evince our zeal and loyalty, and to ſhew ourſelves worthy of the name of Britiſh ſubjects.

(Signed) THOS. SCOTT, Speaker.

Legiſlative Council Chamber, York, 6th February, 1809.

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

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN,

YOUR dutiful and loyal addreſs, merits my higheſt approbation.

I have the beſt hopes in your exertions to promote the proſperity and ſecurity of this Province: And your profeſſions of attachment to the Conſtitution, and your Gratitude for the bleſſings you enjoy as Britiſh ſubjects, afford me great ſatisfaction.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, *Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in this firſt Seſſion of the fifth Provincial Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return Your Excellency our moſt grateful thanks for your gracious Speech.

We are fully aware of the importance of the Truſt with which we are inveſted, and will with diligence and aſſiduity endeavor, to the utmoſt of our abilities, faithfully to diſcharge it.

We will pay due attention to the Public Accounts, and will maturely take into our conſideration the expiring arrangements made with Lower Canada, as well as the conditional Law paſſed relative thereto, by the Legiſlature of that Province, ſo ſoon as the tendency and operation of that Law, is made known to us.

The neceſſity of equaliſing the Standard of Gold Coin between this Province and that of Lower Canada, is a meaſure which we will not loſe ſight of, and which we will carefully attend to, when the exiſting Standard of the Gold of that Province is ſubmitted to our conſideration.

Eventful indeed, are the times in which we live, and momentous may be the reſult thereof, yet we contemplate with pride and pleaſure, the pre-eminent and proud poſition which Great Britain has taken amidſt the conflicts of contending Nations. We implore the Supreme Diſpoſer of Events, to reſtore, and continue to mankind in general, the tranquility, plenty, and peace, which this Province ſo happily enjoys; under every circumſtance, we truſt that it will be made appear, that the ſame zeal, loyalty and exertion, which animate the Mother Country, have not degenerated in this her diſtant Colony, and that we will never forfeit our claim to the appellation of Britiſh Subjects.

(Signed) SAML. STREET, Speaker.

Common Houſe of Aſſembly, York, the Sixth day of February, 1809.

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

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

I Thank you for this dutiful and Loyal Addreſs, and ſhall be ready at all times to co-operate with you in every meaſure, that may tend to promote the welfare of the Province.

The aſſurances of your zeal and attachment to our Mother Country, are at this time peculiarly proper, and reflect on you the higheſt honor.

I ſhall direct the Statutes of the laſt Seſſion of the Province of Lower Canada, to be laid before you.

Errata in our laſt week's paper; in the Lieut. Governor's Speech, 5th paragraph.

For "Arrangements with the Province of Lower Canada, with reſpect to Revenue &c. &c. &c.

Read "Our arrangements with the Province of Lower Canada, with reſpect to Revenue &c. &c. &c.

Confuſion in the Camp!—The democratic repreſentatives from Maſſachuſetts have received a letter from Mr. John Quincy Adams, announcing to them that the embargo muſt be given up, or democracy dies forever in the Eaſt. Mr. Storey and Mr. Bacon have taken the alarm, and are preparing to *diſcover* that this wiſe and powerful meaſure, "however honorable to the Sages with whom it originated," as the former gentleman has ſaid, ſh

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is not so coercive upon foreign powers as those sages had led them to believe.—— There are many strong indications of an approaching rebellion against the "anti-commercial system of Confucius the younger," in a quarter where nothing but the most abject submission was expected.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Mr. Gallatin's Opinion.—A letter from Boston, dated December 30, says—— a gentleman in this town, last from Washington, has had a conversation with Mr. Gallatin, who informed him *the embargo must come off before Congress rises*, as commerce is the only support of the treasury."—*ib.*

Effects of the Embargo.—In a neighboring county at Sheriff's Sales, were sold 1000 acres of land for 12 dollars, four grown negroes, three horses, and three beds for 90 dollars. The above is received from unquestionable authority. To remark on it would be to insult the miseries that grind the hapless victims of that "death consuming measure."—*Wilmington Gaz.*

Secretary of State.—It is reported in high circles at Washington, that Mr. Jefferson has consented to serve as Secretary of State under President Madison. It was hinted a year or two ago that he would do so, in the Intelligencer or Enquirer, we cannot at this moment recollect which. This event is certainly far from being an improbable one. *Spectr.*

The British Minister has requested our Executive to grant leave to British vessels to ascend the Mississippi to Baton Rouge in West Florida. The President refuses to comply. Mr. Erskine is said to have remarked that it was immaterial, for as we are bound by treaty with Spain to suffer Spanish vessels to come to that place, the intercourse which the British government has in view, can be carried on by that channel. *ib.*

THE Subscriber now takes the liberty of requesting all Persons who induced him by promises, subscriptions and encouragement to undertake and complete the necessary and substantial Bridge near Mr. Hills's, on Yonge Street, immediately to discharge their several subscriptions, and voluntary promises, as a small indemnification to the Subscriber for his toils in the undertaking.

York, 5th Feby. 1809. ELISHA DEXTER.

For General Information.

THE Winter Mail will be dispatched from Quebec, for Upper Canada, on the following days, viz.

Monday 2d January, 1809.
Ditto 6th February, do.
Ditto. 6th March, do.
Ditto. 3d April, do.

Each Mail may be looked for here, from 16 to 18 days after the above periods. The courier from Kingston, is to go on to Niagara without making any stay, (unless found necessary) at this place; so that all persons will have time to dispatch their letters by the time he returns to Kingston again.

WM. ALLAN, Dy. P. M.

For SALE at this OFFICE,

The UPPER CANADA ALMANAC

For the Year 1809;

Containing a variety of new, useful, and entertaining matter.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WANTED by the Subscriber 10,000 BUSHELS MERCHANTABLE WHEAT; and in order to accommodate them, it will be received at the following Mills, viz.

At Lyon & Walker's, Yonge Street,
Milliken & Miller's, Markham,
And Timothy Rogers', Pickering.

One DOLLAR per bushel will be given; one half in Cash, if required, and the other half in Merchandize at Cash price, and no advantage taken.

Also, The highest Market Prices for Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Cheese and Pork at his Store in York.

Having given some of those who are indebted to him a further extent of time to the 15th of February next, the better to enable them to settle their Accounts; he confidently expects that they will avail themselves of the proffered opportunity, otherwise he will be obliged to put into the hands of his Attorney for collection, all Notes and Accounts that may remain unsettled after that period.

HENRY DEAN.

York, 31st January, 1809.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the Farmers in general, that he will receive merchantable Wheat at the following Mills, viz Lyon & Walker's on Yonge Street, Milliken & Miller's in Markham, and at Timothy Rogers's in Pickering; for which he will give at the rate of seven shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, when received in payment of debts that have been contracted for eighteen Months past;—Seven shillings and six pence N. Y. Cy. per bushel, in payment for debts that have been contracted nine Months and upwards; and eight shillings or like currency per bushel, when in payment for debts that have been contracted subsequent to the 1st of April last, or in exchange for Goods.

He will also receive in payment for debts not exceeding nine months standing, to be in exchange for merchandize, the following articles of Country produce, at the prices affixed to each and, are delivered at his Store in York, viz.

FLOUR, two pounds six shillings New York currency per Barrel, containing 196 pounds nett,
RYE and PEASE, seven shillings N. Y. currency per Bushel.
INDIAN CORN, five shillings ——ditto—— per Bushel.
OATS, three Shillings ——ditto—— per Bushel.
BUTTER and CHEESE, Price according to the quality.
PORK, sixteen dollars per Barrel of 208 pounds Nett, and six pence N. Y. currency, when not cut up.

Cash will be given for the above articles at a reduced price, or they will be received in Payment of Debts, contracted previous to the 1st of April last, upon a reasonable deduction in the price.

The subscriber regrets that he could not make an arrangement with Mr. J. Bogart; but any Flour manufactured at his Mills, and branded with his mark, will be received and a generous price given.

From the generous prices now offered for all kinds of produce, the subscriber entertains the hope that his friends in the Country, will be enabled to settle their accounts of long standing. In justice to himself, he has to inform those that are in his debt for goods, full eighteen months past, and who will not profit by the advantageous terms offered, that unless their accounts are discharged before the first of February next ensuing, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Should the Embargo continue, he will furnish his customers, or any person recommended by them (if required) in the Month of April next, with Pot-Ash Kettles, at a reasonable price, and furnish goods for the purchase of Ashes.

QUETON ST. GEORGE.

N. B. Any person who may wish to make a payment in wheat, or exchange this article for Goods, should such person live at a greater distance from any of the aforementioned Mills than on York, his wheat will be received at the Store of the Subscriber in York; which will in no wise accommodate his customers in every possible and reasonable way.

TO BE LET,

on advantageous terms to a responsible tenant,

THE FARM of PETERSFIELD, situate within a quarter of a mile of York.—There are on the Premises upon a hundred acres of Land completely cleared, well fenced and broken;—a long Farm House with a shed, well Cellar, Dairy, Stable, Sheep and Cow house, Barn, and every convenience necessary to make an industrious man comfortable.—It will be expected that the Tenant will give good personal security for the honest performance of his engagement, and for the preservation and care of the Stock and farming utensils.—Proposals to be made in writing on or before the first day of April next, to Miss RUSSELL of York.

N. B. For Sale on the premises a small SADDLE HORSE well formed, and warranted, fit for a Lady or Gentleman.

York, 17th Jan. 1809.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land on very reasonable terms. Purchasers are requested, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorised to give the necessary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Caistor.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Concession of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession of Scarborough.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 7, 12, 13, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—
1, 5, 6, 11, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 15, 24 - - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 8th do.—360
acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concession
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—250
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 24—500 in
King.
17 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

Public Good.

IN behalf of the Society, by which I am employed, I would render sincere thanks to those gentlemen in this town, who have favored me with their names and furnished me with money to carry into operation the benevolent design for which the Society sent me out.

I have agreed with a printer in this town for several thousand tracts of different kinds, to be struck off, as soon as possible. When they are printed I have ordered one of each kind to be sent to every person who has contributed to the work; that all may see to what use their money has been applied.—And the names of all those who have given to the amount of one Dollar will be sent to Boston and inserted in the PANOPLIST, a periodical work published monthly.—And if there are any other gentlemen in this vicinity who have not contributed and feel disposed to engage in the benevolent plan of attempting to enlighten the ignorant, and to reform the vicious, they will be so kind as to forward their names to the Printer hereof, or to Mr. John Campbell, Inn-Keeper, where I took lodgings, who holds the subscription paper, and the tokens of their liberality affixed to them. Those who subscribe a dollar will have their names inserted in the PANOPLIST with the sum annexed: and the smallest sum will be gratefully received by the public's sincere friend,

and humble servant,

THADDEUS OSGOOD.

York, 27th Decr. 1808.

To be Sold,

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home District, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indisputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, Nov. 11th, 1808.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following necessary Blank Forms, viz

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, do. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

York:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, [illegible]

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 39.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 887.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

PROCLAMATION FOR *PARDONING DESERTERS* FROM His Majesty's Regular Land Forces.

WAR OFFICE, August, 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been represented to THE KING, That there are at this Time several DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in His MAJESTY'S LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majesty's GRACIOUS PARDON, and that such an Instance of His Royal Clemency would have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant His FREE PARDON to all DESERTERS from His REGULAR LAND FORCES, who shall surrender themselves, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER, to the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whose Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight.

Such Deserters, if Able bodied Men and fit for Service, shall be sent to the Regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majesty may be pleased to command; and, when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.

Durham
Carlisle
Leeds
Manchester
Nottingham
Ipswich
Shrewsbury
Birmingham
Hereford
Bedford
Maidstone
Gloucester
Southampton
Wells
London

AND WHEREAS many of the said Deserters may have enlisted in other Regular Corps, and are now serving therein, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to such Deserters the Benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they shall continue to serve in the Corps wherein they now are, upon declaring themselves to their respective Commanding Officers, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER next, & they shall not be liable at any future Time, to be claimed by the Regiments in which they formerly served.

The Magistrate to whom any Deserter from His Majesty's Regular Forces may surrender himself, is authorized and required to certify the Day on which such Deserter surrendered himself, which Certificate is to continue in Force until the Arrival of the Deserter at the Head Quarters of the nearest Military Post, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unless prevented by Sickness, to be certified by some Medical Practitioner on the Back of the Magistrate's Certificate, or to be otherwise proved to the Satisfaction of the Officer Commanding at such Military Post.

And with a View to prevent as far as possible all Soldiers from Desertion, after these His Majesty's most gracious Intentions shall be made known, His Majesty has been pleased to command, that the Name of every Soldier who may hereafter desert, shall be transmitted through the Secretary at War to the Church Wardens of the Parishes, to which the Deserters belong; to order that their Names may be exposed to public View in the Church, or such other conspicuous Place, as may render it impossible for Men, who have been guilty of this Crime, to return home to their friends, on whom they have brought disgrace by their Misconduct, without immediate Detection; and His Majesty has further commanded, that this Measure shall be made public, that every Soldier may be assured, that the greatest Exertions will be used for the Apprehention of any Man who may hereafter desert, and that those who have already been guilty of that Crime, may be aware of the daily Risk they incur of Detection, and of the most severe Punishment, if they do not immediately avail themselves of the Pardon held out in this His Majesty's most gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may desert after these His Majesty's gracious Intentions are made Public, shall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded against with the utmost Severity.

It is to be clearly understood, That this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deserters from the Army of Reserve and Additional Force Act, but not to extend to any Deserter from His Majesty's Militia Forces

By His Majesty's Command,
JAS. PULTENEY.

THE COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES in the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA, having received an Official Copy of the above PROCLAMATION issued by His Majesty's Orders in England and desirous of affording to all Deserters the opportunity of availing themselves of His Majesty's gracious offer of Pardon, is pleased thus to make the same public, and to extend the term to which it is limited with respect to the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA, to 24th DECEMBER next ensuing, and with respect to such persons as are desirous of atoning for their past misconduct who may come in from beyond the limits of these Provinces, to 24th FEBRUARY, that will be in the year 1809. Deserters are to surrender themselves to any Field Officer or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Military Post in either of the aforesaid Provinces, or to any Magistrate near whom they may be; such Magistrate being desired to furnish them with a Certificate of the date of such surrender, which Certificate will be in force in the same manner and under the same limitations as directed in His Majesty's Proclamation.

GIVEN AT HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 7th November, 1808.
J. H. CRAIG,
General.

By His Excellency's Command.
ED. BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

York, Upper Canada, 15th Feby. 1809.

His Excellency the COMMANDER OF THE FORCES has been pleased to signify to the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of this PROVINCE, that the Time for Deserters surrendering themselves in the PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, is extended from the 24th of FEBRUARY, to the 24th of APRIL next ensuing.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Govr.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the fortieth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, a certain sum of Money, for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof;" It is (among other things enacted) that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act, it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation thereof;" It is enacted, that the sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton, should be the rate or price for good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Acts.

NOW KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, do, by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Acts, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint, the Honorable James Baby, the Honorable Richard Cartwright, the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Esq. and William Allan, of York, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners or any one or more of them are, and is hereby respectively authorised & empowered, to purchase such Hemp, at & after the price or rate in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes, in such case made and provided; And to do, perform and execute all such other matters & things, as they are authorised and required to do, in and by the said recited Acts.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

Regular Council days, for Land matter throughout the year 1809.

Tuesday, 17th January.
7th February.
28th ditto.
21st March.
11th April.
2d May
23d ditto.
13th June.
4th July.
25th ditto.
15th August.
5th September.
26th ditto.
17th October
7th November.
28th ditto.
19th December.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Last evening arrived here the ship Charleston Packet, Capt. Cornell, from Bordeaux.—While off New Castle, he forwarded the following letter, which contains the most material articles of his intelligence.

Ship Charleston Packet, off New Castle, Dec. 21.

The present will serve to inform you of my arrival from Bordeaux, which place I left on the 2d Nov. by Special permission of his Majesty the Emperor, through the interference of our minister, for the purpose of bringing home the distressed seamen of our country, belonging to the vessels condemned and sequestered; those in the latter situation, the Council of prizes have some time since received orders to suspend the trials of.

A general embargo continued on all neutrals throughout the ports of the French. I have on board a number of passengers, one of which is the bearer of dispatches from our Ambassador at Paris for the American government.

I have herewith enclosed you a file of Bordeaux papers, but from which, I believe a few political truths may be gathered, according to the reports from Spain and elsewhere. Bordeaux and its vicinity was crouded with sick and wounded returning from Spain, and these troops were allowed no communication with the reinforcements from the grand army marching that way. So unfavorable were the accounts they brought from the seat of war, it was currently reported and credited that the French had been defeated with great slaughter in a late action at Catalonia, that King Joseph maintained with great difficulty his position a Burgos and Vittoria. The grand army was daily encreasing by forced marches through Bordeaux, and about 50,000 had already passed that city, as many more by other roads.

The Emperor arrived at Bordeaux the morning of my departure, he remained there but three hours, and continued his rout towards Spain, his haste is said to be in consequence of meeting a courier from thence with unfavourable news. The French troops under Junot who capitulated in Portugal, were daily arriving at Bordeaux and Rochefort in English tranports, and it was reported were marching into the interior of France, and not to be sent on the present campaign, for certain reasons. Previous to the separation of the Emperors of France and Russia at Erfurth, each sent a courier to St. James's (so says the official Gazette at Paris.)—Report said they were not received.—Since this conference of their Majesty's the rumor of war with Austria appears to have subsided.

Little may be said of the commercial state of affairs, as no change has taken place except a small depreciation of Colonial produce, owing to a number of late arrivals of letters of Marque...Many others were fitting out in the different ports which was believed would continue to reduce the markets; the absence of the American flag for so long a time, has created a spirit of enterprise, and taught them to carry on a commerce independent of us, and they boastingly say, we shall no longer monopolize the trade of their colonies.

On the 23d of Oct. Napoleon delivered a speech to the Legislative corps, in which, he pledges himself to establish the new dynasty in Spain, and to plant his eagles on the forts of Lisbon...In this speech he takes the following notice of the United States: "they have, says he, preferred abandoning the commerce of the Ocean, rather than submit, &c."

On the same day Bonaparte had a grand levee, at which all the foreign ministers attended. Among the presentations, we observe M. Le Chevalier de Sartiwanis, minister plenipotentiary to the United States, from Joseph king of Spain.

PORTUGUESE Dominions in America.

Brazil is bounded by the mouth of the river Amazon, and the Atlantic Ocean on the North; by the same Ocean on the East; by the mouth of the river Plata on the South; and by a chain of Mountains which divide it from Spanish America and the country of the Amazons, on the West. The places of greatest Consequence, are Para, Belim, St. Lewis, Siara, St. Luc. Tignates, Payraba, Tamara, Olinda, Seregippe, St. Salvador, Puys, Porto Seguro, Spirito Santo, St. Sebastian, St. Vincent, &c.

There are some small Islands on the coast of Brazil, where Ships touch sometimes for provisions in their voyages to the South seas (namely) Fernando, St. Barbora, St. Catharine's, &c. The Atlantic Ocean washes the coast of Brazil on the North east and South, for 3000 miles and upwards; wherein are several fine bays and harbours: the harbour of Pernambucco, the harbour or bay of All Sts. the harbour of Porto Seguro, the port & harbour of Rio Janeiro, the port of St. Vincent, the harbour of St. Gabriel, the port of St. Salvador, on the North thore of the river La Plata, near the entrance of it. The principal Capes are, Cape Roque, Cape St. Augustine, Cape Frio, and Cape St. Mary, the most Southerly promontory of Brazil.

The Portuguese, who first discovered this part of the Continent, gave it the name of the Holy Cross; but it afterwards obtained the name or Brazil, from the Brazil wood, as it grows there abundantly.

As to the face of this extensive country, the land is rather low than high near the coast, but exceeding pleasant, being chequered with woods and savannahs, or meadow grounds, and the trees for the most part ever-greens: but on the west side of it, far with in land, are high mountains, which separate it from the Spanish province of La Plata; & in these are innumerable springs and Lakes, from whence ifsue abundance of rivers that fall into the great rivers Amazon and La-pla ta, or run across the country from west to east, and fall into the Atlantic Ocean; which last are very numerous, and of great use to the Portuguese in turning their Sugar mills.

As to the north of Brazil, which lies almost under the equator, this, like other countries in the like situation, is subject to great rains and variable winds, particularly in the Months of March and September, when they have such deluges of rain, with storms & tornadoes, that the country is overflowed, and the air unhealthful.

As to the more southern provinces of Brazil, there is no country between the tropics where the heats are more tolerable, or the air more healthful than this, being constantly refreshed with breezes from the sea, and abounding in lakes and rivers, which annually overflow their banks and in the inland part of the country, the winds from the mountains are still cooler than those that blow from the Ocean.

Sugar in immense quantity is made there and in Europe is much preferred to the wellandian muscovado, as the unrefined sugar is called.

About the latter end of December annually, a species of whales, are uncommonly numerous on this coast. They come also into the harbours and inland lakes, where the seamen kill them in great numbers. The fat or blubber is then boiled into oil, and becomes an article of profitable commerce; the leaner part of this species, is esteemed wholesome and palatable food, and much eaten by the poorer sort of people.

The bay and river of Rio Janeiro, are as much resorted to by the Portuguese, as any part of Brazil, on account of the gold and diamonds that have been discovered in the mountains to the westward of this and the neighboring province of St. Vincent. These have occasioned the building upon, and peopling the banks of the river Janeiro, more than any part of Brazil.

The Portuguese discovered this country in the year 1500. but did not plant it until 1549. when they fixed themselves at the bay of All Saints, and built the city of St. Salvador. The French also made some attempts to plant colonies on this coast; but were driven from thence by the Portuguese, who remained in Brazil, almost without a rival, till the year 1623; but being then under the dominion of the King of Spain, with whom the United Provinces were at war, the Dutch W. India company invaded Brazil, and subdued the northern provinces.

They also sent a squadron to the coast of Africa, and took from them the important fort of Del Mina, the strongest fortress on the Guinea coast, which the Hollanders are in possession of.

But the Dutch were entirely driven out of Brazil in the year 1654. However, the W. India company still continuing their pretensions to Brazil, and committing depredations on the Portuguese at sea, the latter agreed, in 1661, to pay the Dutch eight tuns of gold to relinquish their interest in that country; which was accepted, and the Portuguese remained in peaceable possession of all Brazil from that day till near the year 1763, when the Spanish governor of Buenos Ayres having had intelligence of the war between Portugal and Spain, he marched, and after a month siege, made himself master of the Portuguese frontier forts, called St. Sacrament, on the 3d of December; but by the treaty of peace it was restored.

The Prince Regent on leaving Europe & on his arrival in his American dominions, was most joyfully received by his grateful subjects; a general illumination for seven days, celebrated his joyful arrival. Commodore Moore, who went out with his Highness, had been knighted; a new order of honour was instituted, and the people were altogether in high spirits.

A CHRITSMAS HYMN.

FROM yonder beauteous realms of light,
Conceal'd from mortal view,
An am'rous train of cherubs bright
To Bethlem's valley flew.

Dark was the night; in silence drear
The world was huh'd around;
Our earth-born race, devoid of care,
Lay wrapt in sleep profound:

All but a few industrious swains
That guarded night and day,
Their flocks in safety on the plains
From savage beasts of prey.

When, lo! a brighter morn than e'er
Had bluth'd o'er Bethlem's sky,
Stopt midnight in her black career,
Made sullen darkness fly.

Around and round an airy throng
Of Angels fair appear'd;
Balanc'd on golden clouds they hung;
The shepherds saw and fear'd

When soft descending from the sky,
In morning bluhes clad,
The Angel of the Lord drew nigh,
With speech and visage glad:

"Fear not—swift messengers from GOD,
"We come to banish fear—
"For in our hands no vengeful rod
"Of wrath divine we bear.

"But calls of mercy, tidings blest,
"From mercy's climes we bring;
"Rise, Shepherds, to you village haste,
"Salute your infant King.

"In Bethlem's town, a peaceful place,
"On this auspicious morn,
"Of David's long forgotten race,
"Your Saviour CHRIST is born.

"You'll find him in a Manger mean,
"In swadding bands array'd;
"Content to fill a lowly scene,
"Till man's just debt be paid.

"No kingly rites adorn his birth
"Though born o'er King's to rule:
"For thee, O man, he visits earth,
"And tread's affliction's school."

Thus Gabriel spoke—th' angelic crowd,
On golden harps high strung,
As ocean's solemn murmurs loud,
This new Hosanna sung:

"All glory be to GOD on high,
"To all the earth be peace:
"Good will to man, proclaim it high
"And henceforth never cease."

EPITAPH ON A MISER.

BENEATH this verdent hillock lies
Demar, the wealthy and the wife.
His heirs, that he might safely rest,
Have put his carcase in a chest;
The very chest, in which, they say,
His other left, his *money* lay.
And, if his heirs continue kind
To that dear self he left behind,
I dare believe, that four in five
Will think his better half alive.

From the Canadian Courant Extra of Jan. 31.

[We impose on ourselves the talk of an extra to impart to our subscribers the grateful intelligence of *Spanish Triumph*: grateful, although but rumour ed—next in satisfaction we announce the rising spirit of the patriots of Newengland. May the reward of their independence be an establishment in their unalienedrights, and a freedom from the degrading alternative of either falling by their own hand or bending it against the nation which was once their parent & has always been their friend.]

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Important from Spain.

Philadelphia, Sunday noon, Jan. 22d, 1809.

The source from whence the following highly interesting and agreeable intelligence is derived, entitles it to almost implicit belief.—

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool 21st November 1808, received by a Gentleman from Alexandria on the 19th Instant, by a Vessel arrived at Hampton Roads from Liverpool.

"*Some days ago dispatches arrived from Spain, advising that the French army, under the command of General Ney, 25,000 men strong, attacked the Spanish army, under the command of General Blake, 17,000 strong; the action lasted nine hours, during which the Spaniards maintained their ground, but finding themselves so inferior in numbers, they retreated during the night to Bilboa, and two days after fell back twenty miles, where they were joined by the troops from the Baltic, under the command of General Romana; on the 5th of this month they attacked the French, and the battle lasted four days—the French were COMPLETELY DEFEATED.—Ney killed;—besides 9000 killed, wounded, and prisoners—Blake is wounded—the two armies were nearly equal in numbers.*—Phil. gaz.

BOSTON, Jan. 26, 1809.

IMPORTANT.

To the politeness of a respectable merchant, we are indebted for the following extract.—It will be remembered that the last accounts from London, stated that information had been received of WAR between AUSTRIA and FRANCE.—The following letter informs us that the Austrian port of Trieste, which was closed by Bonapartean mandate, is again opened to neutral trade.—If this be true, and it appears very probable, then it will favor the belief that Austria has joined the glorious cause of Spain and freedom. In which case, we may suppose, that a power resulting from the close union of oppressed and indignant nations will yet be adequate to humble the world's Great Foe.

[Bal. Fed. Gaz.

Extract of a letter, dated Cadiz, November 7.

I have just received a letter from Mr. Erving, an extract of which follows under date 25th ult.

"I have received the most prompt and satisfactory assurances whilst at Aranjuez, both from Mr. Cevallos, the Minister of State, & the President of the junta, that the ship at Algesiras, should be liberated without any difficulty or delay. I shall return to Aranjuez on Friday, or Saturday, and may perhaps then write to you more particularly on the subject."

We have recieved an express from Gibraltar giving information, that the port of Trieste, is open to all vessels. This circumstance argues favorably for colonial produce, which rises in consequence.

We have seen a letter from a respectable and intelligent Gentleman at Washington, under Tuesday's date, which intimates a resolution will be offered in the House of Representatives on Wednesday or Thursday, (this day) for the recal of Mr. Pinckney from London." The writer does not mention any thing relative to our Minister in France. On a subject so extremely delicate, we at present hazard no comment.

Balt. Gaz. January 19.

Extract from Bonaparte's speech Oct. 27.

"The United States of America, have preferred to renounce commerce and the sea, rather than to acknowledge the slavery of them.

"A part of my army is marching against those armies which England has formed or landed in Spain, it is a particular blessing from that providence which has constantly protected our arms, that passion should have so far blinded the English councils, as to make them attempt more than the protection of the seas, and at length present their army upon the continent.

"I set off in a few days, in order to put myself at the head of my army, and with the help of God, to crown the King of Spain in Madrid, and plant my eagles upon the forts of Lisbon.

"I have every reason to be satisfied with the sentiments of the princes of the confederation of the Rhine.

"Switzerland feels every day more and more the benefits of the act of mediation."

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

At the Subscriber's Room, on Tuesday next the 21st inst. if not previously disposed of at private Sale,

An Elegant Cariole.

Sale to begin at Ten o'clock.

THOS. HAMILTON, Auct.

York, 16th Feb. 1809.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, at his Farm in Vaughan, about the 18th January last, a yearling Heifer, with the following natural marks, viz.—A white spot on the forehead, white on the shoulders, white flanks, a white tail and white hind legs; the rest of the animal is red. The owner by paying charges, and proving property, is requested to take her away.

JOHN SHUNK.

York 13th Feb. 1809.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING.

The Subscriber, takes this method of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town, that he has commenced HAIR DRESSING and CUTTING, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, at the House of Mr. D. Tiers, where he will attend all those who are pleased to favor him with their custom. And will also wait upon those Ladies and Gentlemen, who may wish him to attend at their lodgings. He flatters himself, that from the opportunity he has had of acquiring a perfect knowledge of his business, he will afford general satisfaction.

ROBERT PALMER.

YORK 16th Feb. 1809.

WILLIAM COOPER, begs leave to inform the public, that he will have another Run of Stones and merchant Boult in operation about the first of December next, in his Mill on the Humber; and proposes manufactoring Flour on the following terms, (that is to say,) for every four and a half bushels of good clean merchantable Wheat and Barrel, he will deliver in the Town of York, a Barrel of fine Flour; and for every five bushels of like wheat and barrel, he will deliver in the Town of York, a barrel of warranted superfine flour; the wheat must be run through the screen before received. He will fetch wheat from Town in time of sleighing or when the communication is open by water, at the rate of three pence per bushel; if he finds barrels, they will be charged two shillings Halifax for each barrel. He will deliver Boards on the spot when wanted, in the Town, at the rate of six shillings per 100 feet, and one shilling a quarter, above or below an inch. Orders left with Mr. John Campbell, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THE Subscriber now takes the liberty of requesting all Persons who induced him by promises, subscriptions and encouragement to undertake and complete the necessary and substantial Bridge near Mr. Hall's, on Yonge Street, immediately to discharge their several subscriptions, and voluntary promises, as a small indemnification to the Subscriber for his loss in the undertaking.

York, 6th Nov. 1808. ELISHA DIXTER

For General Information.

THE Winter Mail will be dispatched from Quebec, for Upper Canada, on the following days, viz.

Monday 2d January, 1809.
Ditto 6th February, do.
Ditto. 6th March, do.
Ditto. 3d April, do.

Each Mail may be looked here, from 16 to 18 days after the above periods. The courier from Kingston, is to go on to Niagara without making any stay, (unless found necessary) at this place; to that all persons will have time to prepare their letters by the time he returns for Kingston again.

WM. ALLAN, Dy. P. M.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WANTED by the Subscriber 10,000 BUSHELS MERCHANTABLE WHEAT; and in order to accomodate them, it will be received at the following Mills, viz.

At Lyon & Walker's, Yonge Street,
Milliken & Miller's, Markham,
And Timothy Rogers', Pickering.

One DOLLAR per Bushel will be given; one half in Cash, if required, and the other half in Merchandize at Cash prices, and no advantage taken.

Also, The highest Market Prices for Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Cheese and Pork at his Store in York.

Having given some of those who are indebted to him a further extent of time to the 15th of February next, the better to enable them to settle their Accounts; he confidently expects that they will avail themselves of the proffered opportunity, otherwise he will be obliged to put into the hands of his Attorney for collection, all Notes and Accounts that may remain unsettled after that period.

HENRY DREAN.

York, 31st January, 1809.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the Farmers in general, that he will receive merchantable Wheat at the following Mills, viz Lyon & Walker's on Yonge Street, Milliken & Miller's in Markham, and at Timothy Roger's in Pickering; for which he will give at the rate of seven shillings New York Currency per Bushel, when received in payment for debts that have been contracted for eighteen Months past — Seven shillings and six pence N. Y. Cy. per bushel, in payment for debts that have been contracted nine Months and upwards; and eight shillings of like currency per bushel, when in payment for debts that have been contracted subsequent to the 1st of April last, or in exchange for Goods.

He will also receive in payment for debts not exceeding nine months standing, or in exchange for merchandize, the following articles of Country produce, at the prices affixed to each and, and delivered at his Store in York, viz.

FLOUR, two pounds six shillings New York currency per Barrel, containing 196 pounds nett.
RYE and PEASE, seven shillings N. Y. currency per Bushel.
INDIAN CORN, five shillings ——ditto—— per Bushel.
OATS, three Shillings ——ditto—— per Bushel.
BUTTER and CHEESE, Price according to the quality.
PORK, fifteen dollars per Barrel of 208 pounds Nett, and six pence N. Y. currency, when cut up.

Cash will be given for the above articles at a reduced price, or they will be received in Payment of debts, contracted previous to the 1st of April last, upon a reasonable deduction in the price.

The subscriber regrets that he could not make an arrangement with Mr. J. Rogers; but any Flour manufactured at his Mills, and branded with this mark, will be received and a generous price given.

From the generous prices now offered for all kinds of produce, the subscriber entertains the hope that his friends in the country, will be enabled to settle their accounts of long standing. In justice to himself, he has to inform those that are in his debt for goods, had eighteen months past, and who will not profit by the advantageous terms offered, that unless their accounts are discharged before the first of February next ensuing, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Should the Embargo continue, he will furnish his customers, or any person recommended by them (if required) in the Month of April next, with Pot-Ash Kettles, at a reasonable price, and furnish goods for the purchase of Ashes.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

N. B. Any person who may wish to make a payment in wheat, or exchange this article for Goods, should such person live at a greater distance from any of the aforementioned Mills than from York, his wheat will be received at the Store of the Subscriber in York; whose wish is to accommodate his customers in every possible and reasonable way.

TO BE LET,

on advantageous terms to a responsible tenant,

THE FARM of PETERSFIELD, situate within a quarter of a mile of York.—There are on the Premises about a hundred acres of Land completely cleared, well fenced and flocked;—a long Farm House with a stone wall Cellar, Dairy, Stable, Sheep and Cow house, Barn, and every convenience necessary to make an industrious man comfortable.—It will be expected that the Tenant will give good personal security for the honest performance of his engagement, and for the preservation and care of the flock and farming utensils.—Proposals to be made in writing on or before the first day of April next, to Mess. RUSSELL of York.

N. B. For Sale on the premises a small SADDLE HORSE well formed, and warranted, fit for a Lady or Gentleman.

York, 17th Jan. 1809.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land on very reasonable terms. Purchasers are requested, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorised to give the necessary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21 22, and 23 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Cailler.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Concession of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession of Scarborough.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

For No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—
25, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
24, 25, 24 - - 8th do.
South half of 24 in the - - 8th do. 200
acres in the Township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern 3 of 24 - 9th concer
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—800
acres in the Township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 22—500 in
King.
17 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

Public Good.

IN behalf of the Society, by which I am employed, I would render sincere thanks to those gentlemen in this town, who have favored me with their names and furnished me with money to carry into operation the benevolent design for which the Society sent me out.

I have agreed with a printer in this town for several thousand tracts of different kinds, to be struck off, as soon as possible. When they are printed I have ordered one of each kind to be sent to every person who has contributed to the work; that all may see to what use their money has been applied.—And the names of all those who have given to the amount of one Dollar will be sent to Boston and inserted in the PANOPLIST, a periodical work published monthly.—And if there are any other gentlemen in this vicinity who have not contributed and feel disposed to engage in the benevolent plan of attempting to enlighten the heathen, and to reform the vicious, they will be so kind as to forward their names to the Printer hereof, or to Mr. John Campbell, Inn-Keeper, where I took lodgings, who holds the subscription paper, and the tokens of their liberality shall be fixed to them. Those who subscribe a dollar will have their names inserted in the PANOPLIST with the sum annexed: and the smallest sum will be gratefully received by the public's sincere friend,

and humble servant,

THADDEUS OSGOOD.

York, 27th Dec. 1808.

To be Sold,

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home District, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indisputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, Nov. 11th, 1808.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following necessary Blank Forms, viz

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, do. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 40.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 881.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

PROCLAMATION FOR PARDONING DESERTERS FROM His Majesty's Regular Land Forces.

WAR OFFICE, August 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been represented to THE KING, That there are at this Time several DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in His MAJESTY'S LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majesty's GRACIOUS PARDON, and that such an Instance of His Royal Clemency would have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant His FREE PARDON to all DESERTERS from His REGULAR LAND FORCES, who shall surrender themselves, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER, to the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whose Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight.

Durham
Carlisle
Leeds
Manchester
Nottingham
Ipswich
Shrewsbury
Birmingham
Hereford
Bedford
Maidstone
Gloucester
Southampton
Wells
London

Such Deserters, if Able bodied Men and fit for Service, shall be sent to the Regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majesty may be pleased to command; and, when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.

AND WHEREAS many of the said Deserters may have enlisted in other Regular Corps, and are now serving therein, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to such Deserters the Benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they shall continue to serve in the Corps wherein they now are, upon declaring themselves to their respective Commanding Officers, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER next, & they shall not be liable at any future Time, to be claimed by the Regiments in which they formerly served.

The Magistrate to whom any Deserter from His Majesty's Regular Forces may surrender himself, is authorized and required to certify the Day on which such Deserter surrendered himself, which Certificate is to continue in Force until the Arrival of the Deserter at the Head Quarters of the nearest Military Post, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unless prevented by Sickness, to be certified by some Medical Practitioner on the Back of the Magistrate's Certificate, or to be otherwise proved to the Satisfaction of the Officer Commanding at such Military Post.

And with a View to prevent as far as possible all Soldiers from Desertion, after these His Majesty's most gracious Intentions shall be made known, His Majesty has been pleased to command, that the Name of every Soldier who may hereafter desert, shall be transmitted through the Secretary at War to the Church Wardens of the Parishes, to which the Deserters belong; in order that their Names may be exposed to public View in the Church, or such other conspicuous Place, as may render it impossible for Men, who have been guilty of this Crime, to return home to their friends, on whom they have brought disgrace by their Misconduct, without immediate Detection; and His Majesty has further commanded, that this Measure shall be made public, that every Soldier may be assured, that the greatest Exertions will be used for the Apprehension of any Man who may hereafter desert, and that those who have already been guilty of that Crime, may be aware of the daily Risk they incur of Detection, and of the most severe Punishment, if they do not immediately avail themselves of the Pardon held out in this His Majesty's most gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may desert after these His Majesty's gracious Intentions are made Public, shall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded against with the utmost Severity.

It is to be clearly understood, That this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deserters from the Army of Reserve and Additional Force Act, but not to extend to any Deserter from His Majesty's Militia Forces.

By His Majesty's Command,
JAS. PULTENEY.

THE COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES In the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA, having received an Official Copy of the above PROCLAMATION issued by His Majesty's Orders in England and desirous of affording to all Deserters the opportunity of availing themselves of His Majesty's gracious offer of Pardon, is pleased thus to make the same public, and to extend the term to which it is limited with respect to the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA to 24th DECEMBER next ensuing, and with respect to such persons as are desirous of atoning for their past misconduct who may come in from beyond the limits of these Provinces, to 24th FEBRUARY, that will be in the year 1809. Deserters are to surrender themselves to any Field Officer or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Military Post in either of the aforesaid Provinces, or to any Magistrate near whom they may be; such Magistrate being desired to furnish them with a Certificate of the date of such surrender, which Certificate will be in force in the same manner and under the same limitations as directed in His Majesty's Proclamation.

GIVEN AT HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 7th November, 1808.
J. H. CRAIG.
General.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.
ED. BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

York, Upper Canada, 15th Feby. 1809.

His Excellency the COMMANDER OF THE FORCES has been pleased to signify to the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of this PROVINCE, that the Time for Deserters surrendering themselves in the PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, is extended from the 24th of FEBRUARY, to the 24th of APRIL next ensuing.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Govr.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the reign of His preſent Majeſty, intitled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty a certain ſum of Money, for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof;" It is (among other things enacted) that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act, it ſhould and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government for and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the reign of His preſent Majeſty, intitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation thereof;" It is enacted, that the ſum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

NOW KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, do, by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, conſtitute and appoint, the Honorable James Baby, the Honorable Richard Cartwright, the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Eſq. and William Allan, of York, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners or any one or more of them are, and is hereby reſpectively authoriſed & empowered, to purchaſe ſuch Hemp, at & after the price or rate in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes, in ſuch caſe made and provided; And to do, perform and execute all ſuch other matters & things, as they are authoriſed and required to do, in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty-ninth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

FOREIGN NEWS.

Received by the arrival of the Britiſh Packet Princeſs Amelia, from Falmouth, and ſhip Philſburgh, from Liverpool.

By thoſe two veſſels the editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer has received London papers of the 3d December, and Cork papers of the 8th, nearly a month later than any previous advices.

We have extracted from the lateſt of the papers whatever is intereſting, thoſe of an anterior date being unuſually barren of intelligence. It appears that the army of the French Emperor had entered Spain and that the diviſion of the patriot army under General Blake had been defeated with conſiderable loſs; but this defeat is not conſidered as calculated to excite deſponency with reſpect to the ultimate ſucceſs of the Patriots.

The captain of the Packet informs us that on the 6th of December two Britiſh regiments of cavalry ſailed from Plymouth for Spain, to reinforce the patriot army: and that on his paſſage he ſpoke the Guerrier frigate from the Weſt-Indies and received intelligence that the Engliſh had taken Martinique.

Captain Moorſon, we underſtand brot London papers to the 5th December, but gave them to the Governor of Bermuda.

London Dec. 4.

The operations of the Spaniſh Army of the centre have been attended with complete ſucceſs—The paſſage of the Ebro has been forced in three points, and the ſtrong French poſitions of Caparoſſo, with the heights about taken——On the 25th ult. a freſh battle is ſaid to have taken place, and the accounts are that at the cloſe of it, the Marquis Romana was driving the French before him—It is added, that after ſeveral days fighting the Spaniſh army have routed the French in Navarre, which would oblige Marſhal Ney to abandon all the advantages he had gained in Gallicia.

Boſton, Jan. 10.

We hear from Barnſtable diſtrict, that a Deputy Sheriff, being about to ſerve a proceſs under the authority of the State, has been reſiſted by a military force called out by the U. S. Collector—and compelled to retire, without performing his duty. The Collector excuſed himſelf by ſaying he acted under inſtructions from the ſecretary of the Treaſury. We underſtand, that this is the ſecond time the Collector of that Diſtrict has called out a military detachment.

January 26.

A number of Wood veſſels, which have diſcharged their loads, on ſeveral wharves at the North End, are now detained for want of ſuch bonds as the New Embargo Law requires for granting a clearance to go home.—Their bonds muſt be ſigned by one or more of the owners of the veſſels, and alas, they reſide 2 or 300 miles off. In this predicament the poor fellows are detained at a conſiderable expence, and no little vexation; and the owners though innocent in their remiſsnels in their fulfilment of known laws, are put to an expence, that muſt render their trips an expence rather than profit to them.

From the Boſton Centinel.

It is underſtood that the merchants of this town have generally determined not to comply with the Embargo requiſitions.—Having depoſited their goods in their ſhips and warehouſes when they had a legal right ſo to do, they will not ſubmit to any regulations which is in effect an ex-poſt facto law.—They will neither give bonds nor unload their veſſels, and if the officers of the United States attempt to take poſſeſſion, they will truſt to an independant Judiciary of their own State for protection.

BOSTON, Jan 25.

The ſhip that went to ſea from Bath, a ſhort time ſince, was the Sally, lately belonging to Mr. John Richardſon, loaded with lumber. We have been favored with a letter from that place, giving the following account of her:—I ſhould have written you reſpecting the ſhip which went to ſea, but ſuppoſed you would have had correct information of her departure from Portland before my account would reach you, but the account which is publiſhed in the Gazette of that place, is ſo erroneous, that I will relate the particulars. The ſhip ſtarted from the wharf between 12 and one o'clock, the cuſtom houſe pimps looking on, at a diſtance, but not daring to interfere to ſtop her—the ſort commenced firing as ſoon as ſhe appeared in ſight, and continued till ſhe got out of reach, only one ball touched the ſhip; ſeveral who counted the guns ſay, that 50 ſhot were fired—they uſed at the fort two long 12's, two 6's, and one 6 pounder, and if they had ever ſo many guns they could not have made uſe of more than they did.——The ſhip paſſed within 8 or 10 rods from the fort, and as ſoon as ſhe got out of the reach of the guns, the cutter which laid at the wharf, and fired at the ſhip as ſhe paſſed, was manned with the ſoldiers in addition to her crew, with an intent to board her, but could not over take her, and with difficulty got back themſelves, after picking up the ſhip's pilot and 2 men—there were only 17 men with the pilot on board, when ſhe went out of the river, and ſeveral of them walked on deck as ſhe paſſed the fort, apparently with unconcern—one of the ſoldiers walked upon the breaſt work of the fort, and with a muſket took aim at the captain of the ſhip, which compliment was returned from her, and was the only gun ſhe fired—the departure of the ſhip by the fort was witneſſed by hundreds, 30 ſleighs went down from Bath. The new embargo law cannot be enforced in this town.

Extract of a letter from Providence, (R. I.) dated Jan. 20.

"This day Col. Olney the Collector of this port and brother have incloſed their Commiſſions, and reſigned their offices, declaring, as they have taken an oath to ſupport the conſtitution, they cannot poſſibly act as the direct agents of its evident violation in the execution of the laſt law for enforcing the Embargo. There is now no Cuſtom-Houſe here."

Ev. Poſt.

Extract of a letter dated Providence (R. I.) Jan. 25.

"We are under martial law. Our Governor has this day ordered out four military companies to protect the embargo—The companies met, and reſolved that they would diſmiſs and retire to their houſes. Information having been lodged with the collector, that an attempt would be made to get off a ſmall ſloop that had lately been ſeized by the cuſtom houſe officers, was the reaſon for calling in military aid. The ſenſations excited among the inhabitants by this act are not to be deſcribed. The ſtreets were ſoon thronged; and had a ſingle ſhot been fired, the whole military force would have been maſſacred, and many houſes demoliſhed. At 9 o'clock, P. M. a party of men, from a to 3 hundred took poſſeſſion of the ſloop—cut a paſſage of about a mile through the ice—bent her ſails—and hung her rudder, and now ſhe is under way with a briſk breeze."

Cabinet Councils.—When the laſt mail left Waſhington, it was underſtood, that the Preſident and his Council had been many hours in ſeſſion. Expreſſes had been diſpatched for Vermont and Boſton, with inſtructions to the officers commanding the regular troops in thoſe quarters, to cauſe the new embargo law to be executed by means of the forces under their command. We have no heſitation in announcing that the Executive is inflexibly determined to execute that law at the point of the bayonet! [*Free. Jour.*

The Senate (of the U-States) has concurred with the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in the reſolution to adjourn Congreſs to the fourth Monday of May next.

New-York Spectr.

A letter has juſt been received at Waſhington from Savannah, in Georgia, mentioning that while cotton at that place and Auguſta, is only ten or eleven cents a pound, it is at 62-1-2 in Florida, oppoſite St. Mary's, near which place three Britiſh Ships are loading with cotton, ſmuggled out of the United States into Florida.—*Free. Journal.*

Intercourſe with Brazil.—The brig Hamlet, of New York, was ſome time ſince ſent out by the Preſident of the U. States, with a commercial agent or meſſenger to the Portugueſe government at Brazil, commiſſioned to enquire of that government, whether a commercial intercourſe could be open'd between the United States and Brazil, on terms ſimilar to thoſe which regulated the commercial connexion between us and Portugal, while the government of that kingdom continued in Europe? An anſwer in the affirmative, highly ſatisfactory in its manner as well as matter, has been received. *Free. Journal.*

The Attitude!—The favourite expreſſion at Waſhington, to convey the idea of going to war, is *changing the attitude of the nation.* Heaven knows it is time that our attitude ſhould be altered. We are in a ſtate of diſgraceful and degrading ſubmiſſion to the tyrant of the Land and the tyrant of the Sea, to the "Tyger and the Shark." It is Impoſſible to give a better deſcription of our preſent "attitude" than that which is to be found in Geneſis, chap. xlix. ver. 14, 15. "Iſaachar is a ſtrong ass, couching down before two burdens: And he ſaw that reſt was good, and the land that it was pleaſant; and bowed his ſhoulder to bear, and became a ſervant unto tribute."—*ib.*

War! War!—The Monitor echoes the Enquirer, and boldly proclaims that "The Embargo will *come off*, and War be ſubſtituted, if the Engliſh do not do juſtice to our demands upon them."—Great Britain muſt come to our feet, or we go to War with G. Britain—*and France.*" Was not Mr. Randolph very much in the wrong in objecting to a queſtion being taken upon the words, "and France?" There is ſurely much meaning in thoſe two potent monoſyllables!

Nothing but a moſt tremendous expreſſion of the voice of the people—we pray to God that they may do nothing but expreſs their voice—will prevent War with England and alliance with France.

May the God of Our Fathers ſave us from deſtruction!—Freemans Journal.

Denunciation.—The Veteran LINCOLN is denounced at Waſhington by the miniſters of adminiſtration, as little better than a traitor to his country, for reſigning his office, the duties, or rather powers, of which he could not conſcientiouſly execute in theſe deſpotic times. He was one of our firſt generals during the revolution—was wounded in one battle, and taken priſoner in conſequence of another—and, amid the evil commotions which preceded the adoption of the preſent conſtitution, ſuppreſſed the formidable inſurrection led by Shays, without ſhedding the blood of a ſingle man. Howl on ye Monſters! His fame will remain untarniſhed by your peſtilence breath. His laurels will grow greener in the current of ages. Ingratitude thou marble hearted fiend!—*ib.*

Albany Jan. 30.

The eight ſhips which lately ſailed from Jerſey, for "Boſton and elſewhere," had on board 4900 bales cotton, containing probably nearly a million and an half pounds. If they ſhould be blown off to Liverpool, and obliged to diſpoſe of their cargoes at 3s. ſterling per pound, would we not ſympathiſe with their unfortunate owners?

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated January 18, 1809.

"Since writing my laſt letter, the additional embargo law has arrived, & has had an aſtoniſhing effect on the people generally of this place, democrats as well as federaliſts. A few days previous to its being received, a large number of veſſels cleared out from here in ballaſt, and went off, ſome to Europe, and ſome to the Weſt Indies.—The commotion has been ſuch, that the cuſtom houſe is ſhut up, and it is generally reported, that the collector and his deputy have reſigned their offices.

State Street, the principal ſtreet in the city, has had thouſands of people in it this morning, and it ſeems certain, there is a determination to reſiſt the laws. The legiſlature meet the 25th of this month, and I fear, from the extreme violence of the people, and the ſentiments of a very large majority of the members, that there will be very ſerious work.——There is hardly a man in Boſton, but what declares his ſentiments openly, that rather than ſubmit any longer to the embargo laws, he would prefer a ſeparation of the Union.—I believe they wait only the ſitting of the Legiſlature, which meets next week, when I am very poſitive you will ſoon hear of ſerious work in this State."

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Jas. Sloan, member of Congreſs from New-Jerſey, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"I ſhall now proceed to a very important communication which I with thee with all poſſible ſpeed to lay, or cauſe to be laid before the peaceable citizens of Philadelphia. It is, that within a ſhort time paſt, the leaders of the dominant party in our houſe, have thrown off the maſk, and avow their determination to keep on, and enforce in the moſt rigorous manner, the Embargo laws, until they are ready to declare war (doubtleſs with England) that is to ſay, we will oppreſs the people with unconſtitutional ruinous, and tyrannical laws, enforced at the point of the bayonet, as to compel them to ſubmit to foreign war, as the leſſer evil. To prevent this greateſt of all evils, ſpirited but decent memorials from your city (which ranks firſt in the union) would be very efficacious; as our opponents alledge that the people approve of the Embargo laws, otherwiſe they would petition for their removal. The Chamber of Commerce have had a meeting, at which the ſubject of a memorial to Congreſs was agitated, and as I am informed declined on the oſtenſible ground of former memorials having been treated with contempt; but on the real ground of ſpeculation——in my merchants having, after the paſſage of non-intercourſe reſolutions in our houſe, made ſuch great ſpeculations in foreign articles, that their intereſt induces them to wiſh the Embargo to continue for a conſiderable time longer; but I hope the great maſs of citizens, whoſe ſufferings are increaſed by thoſe ſpeculations, and who with to prevent domeſtic commotions, as well as foreign war, will be aroused to a ſenſe of the imminent danger in which they ſtand, before it is too late. If the late law, for more rigorouſly enforcing the Embargo laws, does not awaken the free citizens of the Middle and Eaſtern ſtates, they will deſerve indeed, to be made "hewers of wood and drawers of water"! to Southern Nabobs who are now ſo flushed with ſucceſs on the election of another Virginia Preſident, that they appear determined, "by a few bold ſtrokes, to ſilence all oppoſition." But I hope they will ſpeedily cauſe their all-powerful voice, to penetrate our ſplendid walls in ſuch a manner, as to convince the preſent dominant party, that they will neither ſubmit tamely to be ruined by unconſtitutional oppreſſive laws; nor compelled to go to war unneceſſarily, and therefore unjuſtly with any nation on earth.

"I expect ere this comes to hand, the paper, will have announced the loading and departure of a brig from Bath, of ſuperior force to the revenue cutter, who fired to bring her too, but, inſtead of obeying, returned the fire, and proceeded on her voyage. Thus have a ſpecies of civil war (ſo called) commenced, which I fear if the plan of enforcing the Embargo is perſiſted in much longer, will increaſe to a deplorable height. Thus have I, from a ſenſe of duty, unboſomed myſelf to thee, with a view if poſſible to arreſt the progreſs of the ruinous meaſures adopted by the majority now in power, which it is evident, are more injurious to the peace and intereſt of theſe U. States, than thoſe loudly complained of,

in '98, '99, and 1800. The people have been falsely imputed upon, with the idea that keeping on the embargo, is the only means of procuring peace; whereas, the reverse is the fact—the present measures if persisted in, will acquire a large military force to execute them, and from the tyrannical manner in which every petty deputy collector is authorized to act, it is morally certain, that opposition of a very serious and alarming nature will soon be made. Whereas I do not entertain a doubt, that were we to adopt my friend Mumford's resolution, we might peaceably engage in our trade, with this additional pleasure, that in benefiting ourselves, we should relieve the wants of divers friendly nations, now contending against the unjust demands of Bonaparte, whose conduct latterly cannot in my opinion, be approbated by any republican, or indeed by any just and humane person. This plan would also be consistent with sound policy, by laying the Spaniards under a debt of gratitude, which would probably keep open, after peace, an extensive trade to her rich and populous territories on our continent.

"It is probable that some of your citizens may think my interference in this business improper; and that it ought to be left to the representatives of your city. Let such be informed, that one of them has been long absent from this place and the other, however worthy and honest a private citizen he may be, appears as a legislator, not to trouble himself with minutely investigating subjects; but prefers an easier and safer line of conduct, that is, to glide smoothly along with the majority."

IMPROMPTU.

CHLOE declares, that tho' my heart
Trembles, my passion to impart,
Her piercing eyes can view it!
She says I love her—
'Twould affect her, were I to contradict her,
But long as I knew it

Country Subscribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, and for Advertisements inserted by desire, are requested, if convenient to them, to leave the amount in any Grain advertised to be purchased by Mr. St. George, at the places he proposes to receive Grain in the Country; a document from the Miller or person in charge of the Mill, will oblige the Subscriber. J. CAMERON.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, at his Farm in Vaughan, about the 1st January last, a yearling Heifer, with the following natural marks, viz.—A white spot on the forehead, white on the shoulders, white flanks, a white tail and white hind legs; the rest of the animal is red. The owner by paying charges, and proving property, is requested to take her away. JOHN SHUNK.

York, 13th Feb. 1809.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING.

The Subscriber, takes this method of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town, that he has commenced HAIR DRESSING and CUTTING, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, at the House of Mr. D. Tiers, where he will attend all those who are pleased to favor him with their custom. And will also wait upon those Ladies and Gentlemen, who may with him to attend at their lodgings. He flatters himself, that from the opportunity he has had of acquiring a perfect knowledge of his business, he will afford general satisfaction.

York, 16th Feb. 1809. ROBERT PALMER

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WANTED by the Subscriber 10,000 BUSHELS MERCHANTABLE WHEAT; and in order to accomodate them, it will be received at the following Mills, viz.

At Lyon & Walker's, Yonge Street,
Miliken & Miller's, Markham,
And Timothy Rogers', Pickering.

One DOLLAR per bushel will be given; one half in Cash, if required, and the other half in Merchandize at the prices, and no advantage taken.

Also, The highest Market Prices for Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Cheese and Pork at his Store in York.

Having given some of those whom are indebted to him a further extent of time to the 15th of February next, the better to enable them to settle their Accounts; he confidently expects that they will avail themselves of the proffered opportunity, otherwise he will be obliged to put into the hands of his Attorney for collection, all Notes and Accounts that may remain unsettled after that period.

HENRY DREAN.

York, 31st January, 1809.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the Farmers in general, that he will receive merchantable Wheat at the following Mills, viz Lyon & Walker's on Yonge Street, Miliken & Miller's in Markham, and at Timothy Rogers's in Pickering; for which he will give at the rate of seven shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, when received in payment for debts that have been contracted for eighteen Months past.—Seven shillings and six pence N. Y. Cy. per bushel, in payment for debts that have been contracted nine Months and upwards; and eight shillings of like currency per bushel, when in payment for debts that have been contracted subsequent to the 1st of April last, or in exchange for Goods

He will also receive in payment for debts not exceeding nine months standing, or in exchange for merchandize, the following articles at Country produce, at the prices affixed to each and, and delivered at his Store in York, viz

FLOUR, two pounds six shillings New York currency per Barrel, containing 196 pounds nett.
RYE and PEASE, seven shillings N. Y. currency per Bushel.
INDIAN CORN, five shillings——ditto——per Bushel.
OATS, three Shillings——ditto——per Bushel.
BUTTER and CHEESE, Price according to the quality.
PORK, fifteen dollars per Barrel of 208 pounds Nett, and six pence N. Y. currency, when not cut up.

Cash will be given for the above articles at a reduced price, or they will be received in Payment of debts, contracted previous to the 1st of April last, upon a reasonable deduction in the price.

The subscriber regrets that he could not make an arrangement with Mr. J. Bogart; but any Flour manufactured at his Mills, and branded with his mark, will be received and a generous price given.

From the generous prices now offered for all kinds of produce, the Subscriber entertains the hope that his friends in the country will be enabled to settle their accounts of long standing. In justice to himself, he has to inform those that are in his debt for goods, had eighteen months past, and who will not profit by the advantageous terms offered, that unless their accounts are discharged before the first of February next ensuing, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Should the Embargo continue, he will furnish his customers, or any person recommended by them (if required) in the Month of April next, with Pot-Ash Kettles, at a reasonable price, and furnish goods for the purchase of Ashes.

QUETON ST. GEORGE.

N. B. Any person who may wish to make payment in wheat, or exchange this article for Goods, should such person live at a greater distance from any of the aforementioned Mills than from York, his wheat will be received at the Store of the Subscriber in York; whose will is to accommodate his customers in every possible and reasonable way.

TO BE LET,

on advantageous terms to a responsible tenant,

THE FARM of JETERSFIELD, situate within a quarter of a mile of York.—There are on the Premises about a hundred acres of Land completely cleared, well fenced and fitched;—a snug Farm House with a stone wall Cellar, Dairy, Stable, Sheep and Cow houses, Barn, and every convenience necessary to make an industrious man comfortable.—It will be expected that the Tenant will give good personal security for the honest performance of his engagement, and for the preservation and care of the Stock and farming utensils.—Proposals to be made in writing on or before the 3rd day of April next, to Miss RUSSELL of York.

N. B. For Sale on the premises a small SADDLE HORSE well formed, and warranted, fit for a Lady or Gentleman.

York, 17th Jan. 1809.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land on very reasonable terms. Purchasers are requested, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorised to give the necessary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Caister.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Concession of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession of Scarborough.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

In the No. 1, 2, 22, 24, 23, and 24,	in the 6th concession—	
1, 2, 21, 22, 23 and west half of 24,	7th do.	
1, 2, 21, 24	8th do.	
North half of 23 in the	5th do.—	360
Acres in the Township of Blenheim		
23 and Southern ½ of 24	- -	200 acres
22	- -	7th do.
4	- -	8th do.
4	- -	10 do.—350
Acres in the township of Burford.		
22, 23 and 24	- -	5th—600 acres
in Westby.		
10, 11 and 12	- -	7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14	- -	9th do.— 800
Acres in the Township of Glanford.		
19, 21 and South half of 22		24—500 in
King.		
17	- -	3d
24	- -	5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.		

the above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE Public Good.

IN behalf of the Society, by which I am employed, I would render sincere thanks to those gentlemen in this town, who have favored me with their names and furnished me with money to carry into operation the benevolent design for which the Society sent me out.

I have agreed with a printerin this town for several thousand tracts of different kinds, to be struck off, as soon as possible. When they are printed I have ordered one of each kind to be sent to every person who has contributed to the work; that all may see to what use their money has been applied.—And the names of all those who have given to the amount of one Dollar will be sent to Boston and inserted in the PANOPLIST, a periodical work published monthly.—And if there are any other gentlemen in this vicinity who have not contributed and feel disposed to engage in the benevolent plan of attempting to enlighten the ignorant, and to reform the vicious, they will be so kind as to forward their names to the Printer hereof, or to Mr. John Campbell, Inn-Keeper, where I took lodgings, who holds the subscription paper, and the tokens of their liberality affixed to them. Those who subscribe a dollar will have their names inserted in the PANOPLIST with the sum annexed: and the smallest sum will be gratefully received by the public's sincere friend,

and humble servant,
THADDEUS OSGOOD.

York, 27th Dect. 1808.

To be Sold,

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home District, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indisputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, Nov. 11th, 1808.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following necessary Blank Forms, viz BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, do. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 41.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 888.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 180[illegible] [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANN[illegible]

PROCLAMATION FOR *PARDONING DESERTERS* FROM His Majesty's Regular Land Forces.

WAR OFFICE, August, 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been represented to THE KING, That there are at this Time several DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in His MAJESTY'S LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majesty's GRACIOUS PARDON, and that such an Instance of His Royal Clemency would have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant His FREE PARDON to all DESERTERS from His REGULAR LAND FORCES, who shall surrender themselves, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER, to the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whose Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight.

Such Deserters, if Able bodied Men and fit for Service, shall be sent to the Regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majesty may be pleased to command; and, when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.

Durham	
Carlisle	
Leeds	
Manchester	
Nottingham	
Ipswich	
Shrewsbury	
Birmingham	
Hereford	
Bedford	
Maidstone	
Gloucester	
Southampton	
Wells	
London	

AND WHEREAS many of the said Deserters may have enlisted in other Regular Corps, and are now serving therein, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to such Deserters the Benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they shall continue to serve in the Corps wherein they now are, upon declaring themselves to their respective Commanding Officers, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER next, & they shall not be liable at any future Time, to be claimed by the Regiments in which they formerly served.

The Magistrate to whom any Deserter from His Majesty's Regular Forces may surrender himself, is authorized and required to certify the Day on which such Deserter surrendered himself, which Certificate is to continue in Force until the Arrival of the Deserter at the Head Quarters of the nearest Military Post, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unless prevented by Sickness, to be certified by some Medical Practitioner on the Back of the Magistrate's Certificate, or to be otherwise proved to the Satisfaction of the Officer Commanding at such Military Post.

And with a View to prevent as far as possible all Soldiers from Desertion, after these His Majesty's most gracious Intentions shall be made known, His Majesty has been pleased to command, that the Name of every Soldier who may hereafter desert, shall be transmitted through the Secretary at War to the Church Wardens of the Parishes, to which the Deserters belong; in order that their Names may be exposed to public View in the Church, or such other conspicuous Place, as may render it impossible for Men, who have been guilty of this Crime, to return home to their friends, on whom they have brought disgrace by their Misconduct, without immediate Detection; and His Majesty has further commanded, that this Measure shall be made public, that every Soldier may be assured, that the greatest Exertions will be used for the Apprehension of any Man who may hereafter desert, and that those who have already been guilty of that Crime, may be aware of the daily Risk they incur of Detection, and of the most severe Punishment, if they do not immediately avail themselves of the Pardon held out in this His Majesty's most gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may desert after these His Majesty's gracious Intentions are made Public, shall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded against with the utmost Severity.

It is to be clearly understood, That this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deserters from the Army of Reserve and Additional Force Act, but not to extend to any Deserter from His Majesty's Militia Forces.

By His Majesty's Command,
JAS. PULTENEY.

THE COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES In the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA, having received an Official Copy of the above PROCLAMATION issued by His Majesty's Orders in England and desirous of affording to all Deserters the opportunity of availing themselves of His Majesty's gracious offer of Pardon, is pleased thus to make the same public, and to extend the term to which it is limited with respect to the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA to 24th DECEMBER next ensuing, and with respect to such persons as are desirous of atoning for their past misconduct who may come in from beyond the limits of these Provinces, to 24th FEBRUARY, that will be in the year 1809. Deserters are to surrender themselves to any Field Officer or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Military Post in either of the aforesaid Provinces, or to any Magistrate near whom they may be; such Magistrate being desired to furnish them with a Certificate of the date of such surrender, which Certificate will be in force in the same manner and under the same limitations as directed in His Majesty's Proclamation.

GIVEN AT HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 7th November, 1808.
J. H. CRAIG.
General.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.
ED. BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

York, Upper Canada, 15th Feby. 1809.

His Excellency the COMMANDER OF THE FORCES has been pleased to signify to the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of this PROVINCE, that the Time for Deserters surrendering themselves in the PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, is extended from the 24th of FEBRUARY, to the 24th of APRIL next ensuing.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Govr.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, a certain sum of Money, for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof;" It is (among other things enacted,) that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act, it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation thereof;" It is enacted, that the sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton, should be the rate or price for good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

NOW KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, do, by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint, the Honorable James Baby, the Honorable Richard Cartwright, the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Esq. and William Allan, of York, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners or any one or more of them are, and is hereby respectively authorized & empowered, to purchase such Hemp, at & after the price or rate in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes, in such case made and provided; And to do, perform and execute all such other matters & things, as they are authorized and required to do, in and by the said recited Acts.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

Stockholm, Nov. 11.—His royal Majesty has received the following report from the general in chief of the Finnish Army, including a report from Colonel Sandals, chief of Brigade, touching a severe battle which has been fought in the vicinity of Ideofalme, since the armistice concluded between the Swedish and Russian armies was declared to be at an end, received yesterday by a Russian officer from Lieut. Tuchkoff, with the intimation that hostilities would immediately commence.

"Soon after I received a report that my advanced posts had been attacked by the Russians, and compelled by the enemy's great superiority in number to fall back to Wirdabridge, which soon after broke down after the troops had crossed it. A violent cannonading was immediately commenced by the enemy from the neighboring heights, which was vigorously returned from our side, and Prince Dolgorouky, who commanded the Russian van, was mortally wounded at the beginning of the action, and expired soon after. In the mean time the enemy's chasseurs and infantry crossed the bridge, which they had repaired, formed the line, and advanced against our troops, notwithstanding the vigorous cannonade which was kept up from our batteries, which they attempted to carry, but were repulsed by our troops with the utmost intrepidity and valour, and pursued as far as Wirda bridge. In this action the enemy's loss consisted in 360 men killed and wounded, and 70 taken prisoners, among whom are three field officers.

"According to the accounts of the prisoners, the enemy's force in the above affair which lasted six hours, exceeded 6000 men, commanded by lieut. General Tuschoff, and under him by generals Rackmonoff, Prince Dolgorouky and Alexejeff.

"At the close of the action, the Russian commanding general propofed a fuspenfion of hoftilities for 24 hours to bury his dead, which I was the more ready to grant, as our loss was alfo confiderable, confifting of 30 killed, and 250 wounded.

(Signed) "J. A. SANDELS Ch. Brig.

"Brigade quarters, Ideafalme, Oct. 28, 1808.

Latest News.

Aranjuez, Nov. 17.—Lieut. general Don Joachim Blake has reported from Elpinala, under date of the 10th inft. that finding it impoffible to maintain himfelf in Biscay on account of the fcarcity of provifions, he refolved to move with the army to the above place & its environs, in order to procure provifions and allow his troops fome moments of repofe. When he made the neceffary preparations to carry that refolution into effect, the enemy appeared before Valmaloda, 14 or 15,000 ftrong, which place was occupied by the firft and fecond divifions, & the Afturian troops. Several detachments were fent to skirmish with the enemy while the main body was falling back to Nava. The third divifion poffed at Orantus, was at the fame time attacked by a numerous French corps, which, no doubt, intended to occupy the road to Nava, and cut off the retreat of our troops; but the enemy were defeated, and the third divifion effected a junction with the army in Nava, the whole of which filed off in Elpenofa de las Montens, covering the retreat of the North divifion, commanded by general count de S. Romana. The faid General Blake reports from Rinofa, under the date of the 11th, that at 9 o'clock in the morning, his army was attacked by very fuperior forces, but our troops, both officers and men, maintained their pofitions with the utmoft gallantry until the fall of night, and the enemy was repulfed on all fides, but being conftderably reinforced by frefh troops, and availing himfelf of his vaft fuperiority in number, he attacked again the next day, general Blake's army ftill fatigued by the glorious exertion of the preceding day, and making fome impreffion on our left, the centre and right fell back towards St. Andero, and took poft in Reinofa, where the whole army rallied, and the Marquis de la Romana affumed the command in Chief.—*Madrid Gazette, Nov. 13.*

Lydela, Nov. 6.——Yefterday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, his Excellency Don Joleph de Palafox, and a Major General Doyle, arrived at this place, and proceeded to the houfe of the former Don Francifco de Palafox, where in the evening, a meeting of the generals was held. The next morning they returned to Sarragoffa. Two Phyficians who made their efcape from Pampeluna ftate, that the French have three upwards of 500 fick, and that from 40 to 50 are dying every day. All travellers who come from Navarre, confirm that intelligence.

Coruna, Nov. 26.

By letters received in the courfe of yefterday we learn, that with commendable activity and addrefs the lieutenant colonel Don Enrique Canfeco, has procured the artillery of the army of Eftremadura, and in like manner that the lieutenant Colonel Don Miguel Valledor, has conducted to Leon, the artillery and ammunition at Reynofa. Conftdering the activity and addrefs neceffary for thefe particular fervices, one cannot but highly praife thefe worthy officers, and in general all thofe of the royal corps of artillery who conducted themfelves fo gallantly; without meaning by this eulogium to deprive the other officers and foldiers of the army of the praife fo juftly due to them.—The retreat of our army to Leon has deranged all the plans of the enemy, who the moment they fhall know of our junction with the Englifh army and the reinforcements which we fhall fend with the utmoft difpatch muft abandon all the country he occupies, unlefs he would be cut off and obliged to furrender; this point of reunion was the only one we ought to have chofe in cafe the enemy penetrate by Borgage in the plains. But when the two armies have joined, we fhall have cavalry, and that very refpectable. The organization and reunion will be effected without lofs of time, and clearing the plains we will march immediately to diflodge them from Burgos, and all the country they occupy from that to Bidafoa. Let us then have courage and conftancy, and make every exertion that reinforcements may not be delayed an inftant.—*Diari de Coruhna.*

LONDON, Decr. 9.

It was on Wednefday ftated at Lloyd's, that inteligence had been received of Bonaparte's arrival at Madrid, on the 17th ult. but from what quarter, or by what means fuch a ftatement was brought to the Coffee-Houfe we could not afcertain.

Mr. Munro, one of the king's meffengers, who arrived yefterday with the Corunna mail, and brought difpatches from Lord William Bentinck, and Mr. Frere, brought difpatches from Generals Broderick and Leith, having paffed along the line of march of Sir David Baird's army. The accounts received by government were given in fubftance in a Bulletin, of which the following is a copy:

BULLETIN.

It appears by difpatches received from Corunna dated the 23d, and from San Vicente de la Barquera, dated the 19th ult. that the account of general Blake being defeated is confirmed. He was engaged in continual actions from the 4th to the 13th. On the 11th the Afturians having been worfted on the left, the French got poffeffion of a height which covered the road on which they retreated, and they were thrown into great confufion, and General Blake retired to Reynofa, but a French column, appearing upon this road from Burgos, he retreated by Salo to San Vincente de la Barquera. There, upon the 17th, he had collected near 20,000 of his troops, and the Marquis de la Romana had taken the command, and they would be in a ftate of advance again.

"The French has occupied St. Andero & Santona—the former on the 16th, and the latter on the 20th. But by the exertions of General Leith, all the provifions, ammunition and ftores fent by this country, had been removed.

"It appears that part of the army at Eftremadura had been defeated near Burgos by the French; but there is no account of their having advanced beyond it. General Moore arrived on the 10th at Salamanca—General Baird was at Aftorga."

To this we add, on the credit however, of private letters, that the French corps that advanced to Palladolid had afterwards retreated to Burgos.

LATER ACCOUNTS.

The favourite cutter has arrived at Plymouth, from the coaft of Spain—The Bonne Citoyenne, Capt. Thompfon, arrived yefterday at Portsmouth. Capt. Thompfon has fince reached town. He left Corunna on the 26th ult. and brings accounts from General Blake's army to the 24th. The fubftance of the intelligence by the Bonne Citoyenne, will be found in the fubjoined letters:—

Portsmouth, Dec. 1.

"This afternoon arrived here the Bonne Citoyenne, Capt. Thompfon, with difpatches from Corunna, from whence the Bonne Citoyenne, failed on Saturday laft, the 26th ult. Capt. Thompfon brings difpatches from General Blake's army, which continued retreating, but bravely defending every inch of ground, till the 24th, when General Blake made a firm ftand, and repelled his enemies, numerous as they were. After this action General Blake's force remained 25,000 ftrong. This we muft think very good news; but, we regret to hear that Romana's force, having made fome miftake in the rout, fell in with the enemy, and after a very brave refiftance, and having flaughtered an immenfe number of the enemy, he was at length overpowered and cut to pieces. We regret ftill more to learn that Bonaparte's emiffaries had but too well fucceeded in ftirring up fedition, and that the Prince of Peace's party was formidable in Spain. We truft, however, that the Patriots will ultimately fucceed over Bonaparte and the Prince of Peace.

The laft letters from Madrid are not in the expreffion of alarm. The Spanifh troops have been fucceafsful every where but in Bifcay and Gallicia: and a great part of the army of Eftramadura, which, it was confidered had been deftroyed at Burgos, has efcaped, though in a deftitute ftate, to Segovia.

The enemy's excurfions in Caftile have been rapid, but of fhort duration. At Palencia, however, and Valladolid, they accomplifhed the releafe of a number of French prifoners and fome fufpected per

The pul[illegible] feeling is, on the whole in a better ftate than it was ten days. Human nature muft lament the fufferings and endurances of the brave patriots—but the recollection is unaccompanied by any difmay, as to the refult of their exertions.

Gallant and Sanguinary Action.—The following letter from Plymouth records the moft gallant and fanguinary Action that has been fought this war.—It was between the Amethyft of 36 guns, and the Thetis, a French frigate of 44 guns—Need we add that the latter was taken?—

"*Plymouth*, Nov. 14.

"Came in the Amethyft 36 guns, captain Seymour from a cruize off L'Orient.—Laft Thurfday evening fhe fell in with a large French Frigate of 44 guns and 436 men, including 100 foldiers—brought her to clofe action at 7 p. m. in the moft gallant ftyle, which lafted three hours and a half, one hour and a half of which they were grappled by the anchor of the Amethyft ftriking in the bow of the French frigate, when the fire of the enemy ftackened and foon ceafed.—After two fmart broadfides from the Amethyft fhe ftruck. On being boarded fhe appeared like a channel houfe, the dead and mangled bodies lying in heaps on the deck. She proved to be the Thetis, of 44 guns, Mons. Pinfen, and 436 men, including 100 foldiers——out of which the had captain Pinfen killed, and 286 men killed and wounded. Out of 100 foldiers there are only fourteen left alive. She had on board 1000 barrels of flour for Martinique, and Mons Thibaud, Lieutenant Governor of that Iland. She is a fine frigate of her claſs, and every officer on board of her but one, is either killed or wounded. The French frigate, from all accounts, was well manœuvred; but the very fuperior fire of the Amethyft bore down all oppofition. We are happy to ftate, that the gallant capt. Seymour is unhurt; Lieutenant Kendall, Royal Marines, wounded; Mr. Gibfon, Master's mate, and Mr. Marks Miller's mate, are badly wounded; 19 feamen and Royal Marines, killed, and 51 feamen and royal marines wounded.—It is fuppofed to be the moft defperate action that has been fought this war, and redounds greatly to the credit and difcipline of captain Seymour, his officers and fhip's company.—The prize is now in tow of the Shannon, 32, which hove in fight at the clofe of the action. The Thetis is twelve feet longer than the Amethyft.

Very Interefting Foreign Intelligence.—Arrived at this port laft evening, the fhip Philipsburgh, Leffingwell, from Liverpool and Cork and the Britifh Packet Princefs Amelia, Moorfon, from Falmouth—The Editor of the Commercial Adverttifer is indebted to the politenefs of his friend Profeffor Hall of Middlebury College (Vermont) who came paffenger in the Philipsburgh, for files of London and Cork papers, the former to the 4th, and the latter to the 8th of December. From thefe we have filled our paper this evening with very intereffing extracts. Other articles fhall be given hereafter.

In prefenting this mafs of intelligence to our readers, we avail ourfelves of the following fummary from the Cork Chronicle of December 7.

It will be recollected, that on the 31ft of October, General Blake was attacked by a large French force near Durango, and after a brave and obftinate refiftance compelled to fall back upon Bilboa, and fubfequently upon Navia. By this fuccefs of the enemy, two divifions of this army were feparated from the body he commanded, and he refolved to effect a junction with them. With this intention on the 5th, he advanced and attacked a ftrong column of the enemy, which he defeated and drove beyond the Valmaleda. On the feventh he again attacked them, but for fome want of co-operation in the centre divifions of his army, he was unable to advance and he again retreated upon Valmaleda. On the 9th the rear divifion of his army was ftarply engaged and not unfuccefsfully. On the 9th, the French renewed their attack, and with great fuperiority of number.—This was a fanguinary conflict, and maintained upon both fides during the day. It terminated favorably for Blake.—By the affiftance of reinforcements the French were enabled to refume offenfive fighting on the 11th, and the Spaniards were at length compelled to give way to this inceffancy of attack with augmented numbers. They were broken and thrown into confufion. The occupation of fome elevated ground in their line of retreat, gave the enemy fuch an advantage, as to compel Blake to feek his fecurity by the facrifice of a part of his cannon and baggage. He, however, fucceeded in gaining Reynofa with whatever he could collect of his difperfed forces. His adverfary gave him no refpite in this poft, and an immediate attack upon it forced him to retreat to Villa Vicienza.—This laft movement was perilous, and difplayed the conſummate ability of General Blake, and the unfubdued bravery of his army. Perhaps the hiſtory of any time does not fupply inſtances of greater intrepidity and determination in battle, and of more endurance and conſtancy under every kind of hardſhip and privation than Blake's Army evinced during this unremitting warfare. The ſoldiers of this very great man, inſpired by his example, and by the cauſe of their country, fought without clothes, ſhoes, or ſtockings, literally almoſt naked, expoſed to all the ſeverity of the weather in that condition.—They had not for ſeveral days more food than would juſt ſuſtain nature—and before the accumulated preſſure, of want, fatigue, and a powerful enemy, they at laſt gave way. Since the French ruler began his career of tyranny, he has not had ſuch adverſaries to contend with as this band of heroes—and if we judge from what they have performed, ſuch he is likely ſtill to find in Spain. We are compelled to cloſe obſervations by merely ſtating, that General Blake's army which could not retreat to St. Vincent with the Marquis de Romana were collecting at Leon, and with ſome augmentation of new levies, made a force of nearly 20,000.

The brother of the Marquis de Romana, and General Quiroz, were killed in the battle of the 11th.

The Fr. occupied Santander on the 15th ult.

There are ſeveral rumours afloat, ſtating, that the French had been repulſed from St. Vincente de Barquera, with great loſs—that they have retreated from Burgos—that Auſtria and the Porte have declared war againſt France, and ſeveral others equally flattering, and deſirable, which we cannot permit ourſelves to credit at preſent.

An Auſtrian meſſenger, it is ſtated, came in the Minſtrel, which arrived in Plymouth on Wedneſday laſt, from Mol[illegible]. A Treaty, it is reported, is nearly concluded between England and Auſtria.

Official accounts from Stockholm confirm the defeat of the Ruſſians in Finland.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.

The Britiſh ſchr. Swift, captain Young, from Porto-Rico, is arrived at Newport-Iland with the loſs of her anchors.—Capt. Y. ſailed from thence on the 23d ult. previous to which time a Spaniſh veſſel arrived from St. Andero, with advices to the 17th of November, ſtating that the Spaniards had obtained a great victory, and captured Pampeluna. Capt. Young alſo informs that the Britiſh had taken Martinique with the loſs of 730 men. The city of St. Domingo had offered to capitulate to the government of Porto-Rico, and an officer had been diſpatched to St. Domingo for that purpoſe.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—We yeſterday announced the receipt of diſpatches from Spain, communicating an account of an action between the Spaniards under gen. Blake, and the French army under general Ney. It appears that gen. Blake having advanced from Bilboa, attacked the enemy on the 26th at Zarnoza, on the road to Durango, to which the French, under gen. Merlin had withdrawn, after they had evacuated Bilboa. After a ſhort but very ſharp action the French began to retreat, but continued to diſpute every inch of ground during the whole of their retrograde movement. General Blake advanced as far as Darnoza, from whence he meant ſhortly to make a freſh attack upon the enemy, who, it was thought, would riſk a general battle in defence of Durango, as the poſſeſſion of it by the Spaniards, would place them completely in the rear of the French at Vittoria. In this action the Spaniards are ſaid to have loſt 2000 men. The loſs of the French is repreſented as much more conſiderable. A private letter ſtates that a French corps, conſiſting of upwards of 4000 infantry, was entirely cut off and compelled to ſurrender. On the 27th, General Blake reconnoitered the poſition of the enemy, and determined to attack them with all

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possible speed: so that the next arrival will in all probability bring us accounts of the utmost importance from that quarter. The army under the command of marshal Lefebvre had, we understand, been reinforced by about 3000 men from France; but beyond this we have not heard of material reinforcements having reached the enemy in Spain.

The army under the command of Blake, is estimated at 50,000 men, mostly infantry; that under Castanos is nearly 90,000, including a great number of cavalry. An army from Catalonia, amounting to between 30 and 40,000, under the command of Vivas, had also proceeded to join the main body. The army of Arragon, which continued to advance, had been strengthened by great numbers of recruits, who flocked voluntarily from all parts of that Province, to share in the glory which was expected soon to result from the joint exertions of the patriotic forces.

These accounts were brought by the Windsor Castle Packet, arrived at Falmouth in 5 days from St. Andero. Private letters from St. Andero, of the 31st the day on which the Packet sailed, describe the French army as being in great want of provisions, and that many desertions daily took place.

At the imperial meeting at Erfurth, one million and five hundred thousand dollars are said to have been thrown into circulation in that town and its environs. The two emperors paid each for their apartment, 50 Louis-dors a day

An article from Hamburgh, of the 21st ult. states that the two emperors, before their departure from Erfurth, signed a new treaty of amity and alliance.

The contents of the propositions from Erfurth, and the answer of our government, have been from the beginning subjects of anxious curiosity and speculation. Among the various opinions hazarded upon them, the following account of their substance is considered the most worthy of notice:—The offer, it is said, was to the following effect, that we "should acknowledge Joseph as king of Spain, and that Bonaparte was then ready to treat with us upon any terms we might propose." To which our answer is said to have been, that "he should restore Ferdinand, and we had then no objection to negociate on the *uti possidetus*."

County Subscribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, and for Advertisements inserted by desire, are requested, if convenient to them, to leave the amount in any Grain advertised to be purchased by Mr. St. George, at the places he proposes to receive Grain in the Country; a document from the Miller or person in charge of the Mill, will oblige the Subscriber. J. CAMERON.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, at his Farm in Vaughan, about the 1st January last, a yearling Heifer, with the following natural marks, viz.—A white spot on the forehead, white on the shoulders, white flanks, a white tail and white hind legs; the rest of the animal is red. The owner by paying charges, and proving property, is requested to take her away. JOHN SHUNK.

York, 13th Feb. 1809.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WANTED by the Subscriber 10,000 BUSHELS MERCHANTABLE WHEAT; and in order to accommodate them, it will be received at the following Mills, viz.

At Lyon & Walker's, Yonge Street,
Miliken & Miller's, Markham,
And Timothy Rogers', Pickering.

One DOLLAR per Bushel will be given; one half in Cash, if required, and the other half in Merchandize at Cash price, and no advantage taken.

Also, The highest Market Prices for Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Cheese and Pork at his Store in York.

Having given some of those who are indebted to him a further extent of time to the 15th of February next, the better to enable them to settle their Accounts; he confidently expects that they will avail themselves of the proffered opportunity, otherwise he will be obliged to put into the hands of his Attorney for collection, all Notes and Accounts that may remain unsettled after that period.

HENRY DREAN.

York, 31st January, 1809.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the Farmers in general, that he will receive merchantable Wheat at the following Mills, viz Lyon & Walker's on Yonge Street, Millikin & Miller's in Markham, and at Timothy Rogers's in Pickering; for which he will give at the rate of seven shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, when received in payment for debts that have been contracted for eighteen Months past — Seven shillings and six pence N. Y. Cy. per bushel, in payment for debts that have been contracted nine Months and upwards; and eight shillings of like currency per bushel, when in payment for debts that have been contracted subsequent to the 1st of April last, or in exchange for Goods

He will also receive in payment for debts not exceeding nine months standing, or in exchange for merchandize, the following articles of Country produce, at the prices affixed to each and delivered at his Store in York, viz

FLOUR, two pounds six shillings New York currency per Barrel, containing 196 pounds nett.
RYE and PEASE, seven shillings N. Y. currency per Bushel.
INDIAN CORN, five shillings ——— ditto ——— per Bushel.
OATS, three Shillings ——— ditto ——— per Bushel.
BUTTER and CHEESE, Price according to the quality.
PORK, fifteen dollars per Barrel of 208 pounds Nett, and six pence N. Y. currency, when sold out.

Cash will be given for the above articles at a reduced price, or they will be received in Payment of debts, contracted previous to the 1st of April last, upon a reasonable deduction in the price.

The subscriber regrets that he could not make an arrangement with Mr. J. Bogart; but any Flour manufactured at his Mills, and branded with his mark, will be received and a generous price given.

From the generous prices now offered for all kinds of produce, the subscriber entertains the hope that his friends in the country, will be enabled to settle their accounts long before the ensuing. In justice to himself, he has to inform those that are in debt for goods, had eighteen months past, and who will not profit by the advantageous terms offered, that unless their accounts are discharged before the first of February next ensuing, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Should the Embargo continue, he will furnish his customers, or any person recommended by them (if required) in the Month of April next, with Pot-Ash Kettles, at a reasonable price, and furnish goods for the purchase of Ashes.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

N. B. Any person who may wish to make a payment in wheat, or exchange this article for Goods, should such person live at a greater distance from any of the above stores than from York, his wheat will be received at the Store of the Subscriber in York; whose wish is to accommodate his customers in every possible and reasonable way.

TO BE LET,

on advantageous terms to a responsible tenant,

THE FARM of PETERSFIELD, situate within a quarter of a mile of York.—There are on the Premises about a hundred acres of Land completely cleared, well fenced and stocked—a fine Farm House with a stone wall Cellar, Dairy, Stable, Sheep and Cow house, Barn, and every convenience necessary to make an industrious man comfortable.—It will be expected that the Tenant will give good personal security for the honest performance of his engagements, and for the preservation and care of the stock and farming utensils.—Proposals to be made in writing on or before the first day of April next, to Mrs RUSSELL of York.

N. B. For Sale on the premises a small SADDLE HORSE well formed, and warranted, fit for a Lady or Gentleman.

York, 17th Jan. 1809.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land on very reasonable terms. Purchasers are requested, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorised to give the necessary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS, No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Caister.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Concession of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession of Scarborough.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 24, 25, and 26, in the 6th concession—	
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24,	7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - -	6th do.
North half of 24 in the	5th do.—360
acres in the township of Blenheim.	
23 and Southern ½ of 24	2d concession
22 - - -	7th do.
4 - - -	8th do.
4 - - -	10 do.—360
Acres in the township of Plympton.	
22, 23 and 24 - - -	5th—600 acres
in Whitby.	
10, 12 and 13 - - -	7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - -	9th do.—630
acres in the township of Glanford.	
19, 21 and South half of 22	2d—500 in
King.	
17 - - -	3d
14 - - -	5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.	

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are elegible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

Public Good.

IN behalf of the Society, by which I am employed, I would render sincere thanks to those gentlemen in this town, who have favoured me with their names and furnished me with money to carry into operation the benevolent design for which the Society sent me out.

I have agreed with a printer in this town for several thousand tracts of different kinds, to be struck off, as soon as possible. When they are printed I have ordered one of each kind to be sent to every person who has contributed to the work; that all may see to what use their money has been applied.—And the names of all those who have given to the amount of one Dollar will be sent to Boston and inserted in the PANOPTIST, a periodical work published monthly.—And if there are any other gentlemen in this vicinity who have not contributed and feel disposed to engage in the benevolent plan of attempting to enlighten the ignorant, and to reform the vicious, they will be so kind as to forward their names to the Printer hereof, or to Mr. John Campbell, Inn-Keeper, where I took lodgings, who holds the subscription paper, and the tokens of their liberality affixed to them. Those who subscribe a dollar will have their names inserted in the PANOPLIST with the sum annexed; and the smallest sum will be gratefully received by the public's sincere friend,

and humble servant,
THADDEUS OSGOOD.

York, 27th Dec. 1808.

To be Sold,

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home District, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indisputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, Nov. 11th, 1808.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following necessary Blank Forms, viz. BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, do. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 42.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 888.] THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

PROCLAMATION

FOR

PARDONING DESERTERS

FROM

His Majesty's Regular Land Forces.

WAR OFFICE, August, 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been represented to THE KING, That there are at this Time several DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in His MAJESTY'S LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majesty's GRACIOUS PARDON, and that such an Instance of His Royal Clemency would have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant His FREE PARDON to all DESERTERS from HIS REGULAR LAND FORCES, who shall surrender themselves, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER, to the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whose Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight.

Such Deserters, if Able bodied Men and fit for Service, shall be sent to the Regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majesty may be pleased to command; and, when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.

Durham
Carlisle
Leeds
Manchester
Nottingham
Ipswich
Shrewsbury
Birmingham
Hereford
Bedford
Maidstone
Gloucester
Southampton
Wells
London

AND WHEREAS many of the said Deserters may have enlisted in other Regular Corps, and are now serving therein, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to such Deserters the Benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they shall continue to serve in the Corps wherein they now are, upon declaring themselves to their respective Commanding Officers, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER next, & they shall not be liable at any future Time, to be claimed by the Regiments in which they formerly served.

The Magistrate to whom any Deserter from His Majesty's Regular Forces may surrender himself, is authorized and required to certify the Day on which such Deserter surrendered himself, which Certificate is to continue in Force until the Arrival of the Deserter at the Head Quarters of the nearest Military Post, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unless prevented by Sickness, to be certified by some Medical Practitioner on the Back of the Magistrate's Certificate, or to be otherwise proved to the Satisfaction of the Officer Commanding at such Military Post.

And with a View to prevent as far as possible all Soldiers from Desertion, after these His Majesty's most gracious Intentions shall be made known, His Majesty has been pleased to command, that the Name of every Soldier who may hereafter desert, shall be transmitted through the Secretary at War to the Church Wardens of the Parishes, to which the Deserters belong; in order that their Names may be exposed to public View in the Church, or such other conspicuous Places as may render it impossible for Men, who have been guilty of this Crime, to return home to their friends, on whom they have brought disgrace by their Misconduct, without immediate Detection; and His Majesty has further commanded, that this Measure shall be made public, that every Soldier may be assured, that the greatest Exertions will be used for the Apprehension of any Man who may hereafter desert, and that those who have already been guilty of that Crime, may be aware of the daily Risk they incur of Detection, and of the most severe Punishment, if they do not immediately avail themselves of the Pardon held out in this His Majesty's most gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may desert after these His Majesty's gracious Intentions are made Public, shall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded against with the utmost Severity.

It is to be clearly understood, That this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deserters from the Army of Reserve and Additional Force Act, but not to extend to any Deserter from His Majesty's Militia Forces.

By His Majesty's Command,
JAS. PULTENEY.

THE COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES in the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA, having received an Official Copy of the above PROCLAMATION issued by His Majesty's Orders in England and desirous of affording to all Deserters the opportunity of availing themselves of His Majesty's gracious offer of Pardon, is pleased thus to make the same public, and to extend the term to which it is limited with respect to the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA to 24th DECEMBER next ensuing, and with respect to such persons as are desirous of aloning for their past misconduct who may come in from beyond the limits of these Provinces, to 24th FEBRUARY, that will be in the year 1809. Deserters are to surrender themselves to any Field Officer or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Military Post in either of the aforesaid Provinces, or to any Magistrate near whom they may be; such Magistrate being desired to furnish them with a Certificate of the date of such surrender, which Certificate will be in force in the same manner and under the same limitations as directed in His Majesty's Proclamation.

GIVEN AT HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 7th November, 1808.
J. H. CRAIG,
General.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,
ED. BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

York, Upper Canada, 15th Feby. 1809.

His Excellency the COMMANDER OF THE FORCES has been pleased to signify to the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of this PROVINCE, that the Time for Deserters surrendering themselves in the PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, is extended from the 24th of FEBRUARY, to the 24th of APRIL next ensuing.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Govr.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, a certain sum of Money, for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof;" It is (among other things enacted) that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act, it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation thereof;" It is enacted, that the sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton, should be the rate or price for good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Acts.

NOW KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, do, by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint, the Honorable James Baby, the Honorable Richard Cartwright, the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Esq. and William Allan, of York, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners or any one or more of them are, and is hereby respectively authorised & empowered, to purchase such Hemp, at & after the price or rate in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes, in such case made and provided; And to do, perform and execute all such other matters & things, as they are authorised and required to do, in and by the said recited Acts.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

Regular Council days, for Land matter throughout the year 1809.

Tuesday, 17th January.
7th February.
28th ditto.
21st March.
11th April.
2d May.
23d ditto.
13th June.
4th July.
25th ditto.
15th August.
5th September.
26th ditto.
17th October.
7th November.
28th ditto.
19th December.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Of the Governments of Guinea &c.

In this Country there are some sovereign princes, whose dominions are very extensive, rich, and powerful, and who are arbitrary monarchs, limited by no laws, or any other restraints. And there are a multitude of others, to whom the Europeans have given the name of Kings, whose dominions do not exceed the distant bounds of a common Parish, and whose power and revenues are proportionally mean. But the King of Whidah, or Fidah, is reverenced and much feared by his subjects, and is by them considered as a demigod; they always appear in his presence either kneeling or prostrate on the ground. When they attend him in the morning; they prostrate themselves before the gate of his palace, kiss the earth three times, and clapping their hands together, use some expressions that look more like the adoration of some deity, than any compliments paid to an earthly prince, and they even tremble at the sight of him.

No person whatever is permitted to see his Majesty eat, or to know in what part of the palace he sleeps, unless his wives, of whom the King has seldom less than a thousand; these continually surround him and are his life-guards, and are frequently sent on embassies, and employed in executing such commands and sentences as seem much more proper for men, such as punishing criminals, pulling down houses and inflicting the other severe chastisements decreed and ordered by their Sovereign Lord and husband.

When the King goes abroad, five or six hundred of his wives run before him, or attend him: he has not it is said, a single man in his train.

The chief magistrates under the King, are the Cabiceroes, whom he consults in state affairs, and concerning peace & war, and by these he usually administers justice to the people.

We do not find this King ever wearing a crown, or that there is any other ceremony at his accession, than the shewing him publicly to the people, and sacrificing some animals to his gods.—The eldest son, and in some places the brother, is intitled to the throne; the females never succeed, except in one kingdom up on this large coast.

The habits of the common people, in Proper Guinea, are a cloth about their middle, and the people of condition have another over their shoulders, and are adorned with abundance of rings & bracelets of gold, ivory or copper; the arms, legs, and great part of the bodies of the men are naked, but the women are veiled when they go abroad.

Of their Religion, they generally acknowledge one supreme almighty being, that created the universe; and yet pay no manner of worship or adoration, never praying to him, or giving him thanks for any thing they enjoy. They believe he is too far exalted above them to take any notice of poor mortals, and therefore pray and sacrifice to a multitude of inferior deities; of which they have some in common to whole nations; and yet every one has a god of his own chusing.

The Sea is one of their principal gods, to which they sacrifice, when the winds, and waves are so tempestuous, that no foreign merchants can visit their coasts. This usually happens in July, and they then throw in all manner of goods, meat, drink, and clothing, to appease the enraged element.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

By the arrival yesterday of the Brig Triton, from Halifax, a report was received of the defeat of a French army in Spain. The information reached Halifax subsequent to the publication of the papers of the day—so that no printed account has been received. We have however, been so fortunate as to obtain the following extract of a letter respecting this interesting intelligence:—

Extract of a letter from Halifax, Jan. 28.

"I have just time to copy from a Newfoundland paper (just received) the following paragraphs:

"*Royal Gazette Office,*
"*St. John's, N. F. Dec. 29.*

"On Saturday last arrived here the brig Elizabeth, capt. Way, in 23 days from Lisbon. He reports, that the evening previous to his sailing, news had arrived that a general engagement had taken place between the united forces of the British and Spanish troops and the French army.—*The latter were Defeated,* with the loss of 5000 killed. The former lost 2000 men—and we are sorry to learn that General Baird is mentioned among the number. Our troops distinguished themselves, and much praise is bestowed on the 20th regiment of cavalry for their gallantry in the action."

[As there were British officers of high rank in Portugal, it might be the duty of the officer commanding the British troops in Spain to send an express thither. Our last rumours via England, mentioned, that the retreating Spaniards had turned upon the French, on the 24th of Nov. & the British troops were extremely near. Lisbon is better situated than Cadiz for news from the northern armies in Spain.]

NORFOLK, Feb. 2.

A letter has been received by a gentleman in this place, from the Captain of the British frigate Guerrier, in which it is stated, that Martinique, had surrendered to the British, and that Guadaloupe was invested.

[*N. Y. Spectator.*

Died in England, General Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, K. B. aged 84; formerly Governor General of Canada, and commanding the British troops in America, at the conclusion of the peace:—he is succeeded in his title by a son of the late Colonel Tarleton, about 4 years of age. [*Albany Gaz.*

PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, ... STREET.

YORK, MARCH 9, 1809.

This Day His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the usual Formalities, closed the Session of the Legislature, and was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both Houses:—

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

HAVING dedicated a considerable portion of your time with zeal, and I hope with success, to the Public Service, and the business of the Session being concluded; I have great pleasure in being able to relieve you, from your Labors.

Your attention to the Quartering and Accommodation of His Majesty's Regular Forces, and of the Militia when called into Actual Service, affords a convincing proof of your watchful attention, to whatever may be necessary for our Preservation and Defence.—The Provisions of an Act passed by you, for preventing vexatious Suits at Law, and the continuance of the Arrangements made between this Province, and that of Lower Canada, with the Regulations which you have established relative to Gold Coin, discover that you are not less solicitous to promote such measures as may tend to the Internal Prosperity of this Province.

The other Laws which you have enacted, have also met with my approbation, and appear to me, to be well calculated to accomplish the salutary ends, which they propose.

You have now for a Season finished the Task, which as Branches of the Legislature, you have been called upon to perform—But on retiring to the situation of Private Individuals, you will still have it in your power to render the most essential Services to your Country.—Well knowing the value of our excellent Constitution, by your Influence and Example, you will be able to promote amongst those around you, a Spirit of Loyalty to the King; of Attachment to our Parent State, and of Subordination to the Laws,—the only means by which that Constitution can be supported, and the Happiness as well as the Safety of this Province, under every circumstance preserved.

Died, at Carlisle, Penn. Mr. John Lyle and his wife; their house caught on fire while they were in a state of *intoxication!* and they were consumed with it—a dog belonging to the house was heard barking during the conflagration, and was found consumed close by his master's remains. Lyle and his wife, *(loving creatures!)* were seen *fighting* about two hours before the dreadful catastrophe, which took place about nine o'clock in the evening.

[*Boston Palladium, Feb. 10.*



The CHILD OF SORROW'S Tale.

Deny, but do not taunt a maid
Who never scorn, with scorn repays,
Proud man, tho' now I ask your aid,
Mine once, alas! were happier days.
But sorrow mark'd me for her own
Before I told my twentieth year,
Yet when my friends began to frown,
I but reproach'd them with—a tear.

I ne'er could frame the harsh reply,
The look unkind, by feeling fear'd,
E'en when I met disdain's gold eye,
E'en when I cruel language heard.
I've seen my friend, my earliest friend,
Refuse my tale of woe to hear;
Yet still unwilling to offend,
All my remembrance was—a tear.

And I have known the Slanderer's tongue
My fame with vile dishonor paint,
Yet on my lips no curses hung,
The murmur—mild was my complaint,
And I was forc'd by cruel power
To leave the scenes I held most dear;
Oh, 'twas indeed a trying hour,
Yet all my language was—a tear.

And I have known the youth I lov'd
Recall the vows he swore to me,
Behold my pallid cheek unmov'd
And smiling, boast that he was free!
Yet I was calm,—and (hour of dread)
I saw him woo a maid more dear—
But I was mute—I only shed,
No, no! I could not shed a tear.

Ah, full was then my cup of grief,
Friends, fortune, lover, fame all lost!—
A Beggar now, I ask relief,
A smile, a trifling boon at most;—
Still can you chide me from your door?
Ah no! your looks compassion wear;
So large a gift—Oh words were poor!
I thank, I bless you, in—a tear.

Virtue is the race which God hath set man to run; & happiness the goal; which none can arrive at till he hath finished his course, and received his crown in the mansions of eternity.

Felicity pure and unmixed, is by no means a draught for mortal man.

The terrors even of death are no terrors to the good; he that committeth no guilt, hath nothing to fear.

Envy not the appearance of happiness in any man, for thou knowest not his secret griefs.

Let not hope allure, nor fear deter thee from doing that which is right; so shalt thou be prepared to meet all events with an equal mind.

Murmur not at the dispensation of God, but correct thine own heart, neither lay within thyself, if I had wealth or power, or leisure, I should be happy, for know, they all of them bring to their several possessors their peculiar inconveniences.

From the experience of others do thou learn wisdom; and from their failings correct thine own faults.

To the FRIENDS of MORALITY and LITERATURE in YORK, and its Vicinity.

THE Subscriber has been engaged for several months past in travelling through the two Provinces of Canada, in the character of a Missionary.—My time has been devoted to purchasing lectures from town to town, and visiting Schools and private families. And the great want of religious information which I have discovered among the lower classes of the community, induces me to make the greatest exertions in my power, and earnestly solicit the assistance of my fellow men, towards furnishing them with the means of improving their minds and reforming their manners.—Much has been done in some parts of Europe, towards instructing the ignorant and reforming the vicious, by means of printing and distributing Tracts & giving away small books to the poor. I have been making an humble attempt to promote the same benevolent design in this Country. And by the patronage and assistance of the friends of humanity where I have been lecturing, I have been enabled to give away about 300 dollars worth of moral and religious Tracts; and I trust, by the assistance of the Public in this part of the country, the benevolent plan will be carried into some good degree of perfection.

The names of those who have given to the amount of one dollar, towards the business of printing and circulating Tracts, are translated, and a copy may be seen at Mr. Post's, in York, and likewise at Mr. Mower's, at Montreal;—another copy is left with Mr. Frieon, Merchant, at Niagara. And different kinds of small Tracts are left for distribution at the above mentioned places.—All are invited without distinction of sects, to accept of the Tracts; for it is presumed, nothing will be found among the small tracts which are or may be printed, that is calculated to wound the feelings of different sects and denominations of Christians; and should anything be found among the small tracts in circulation, that wounds the feelings of the man of pleasure, it is hoped, that such wounded feelings may be amply compensated for all the pains which they endure, while reading a suitable warning from a friend.

The principal design of these small tracts, is to instruct the ignorant and reform the vicious, and it is the sincere desire and fervent prayer of every Christian, that they may have the desired effect.

Let none fear to call for these tracts, because they may be unable, or feel unwilling to give any thing towards favoring the plan. For nothing is expected from the poor; and if any are able, but feel unwilling to afford their assistance, it is hoped, that by reading such tracts they may be made willing to do something towards assisting their fellow men. And all those who feel themselves able and willing to afford their aid towards printing and distributing small tracts in these Provinces, are desired to give in their names and the sums which they are disposed to contribute, either to Mr. Mower at Montreal, Mr. Post at York, or to Mr. Heron at Niagara, by whom it will be applied to the purpose before mentioned.

I am about to take leave of the Province, and complete that part of my mission which lies within the States. And I desire, in this public manner, to return sincere thanks to God, and to my fellow-men for the kind reception with which I have met, while journeying through this part of the country.—A. S. I hope and trust, the honorable Society in whose service I am, will annually send some supplies to destitute parts of these Provinces.

With sentiments of respect I subscribe
Myself the Public's sincere Friend
and humble Servant,
THADDEUS OSGOOD.

Itch Ointment.

A certain, Safe, and Speedy Cure, prepared by CLAVENDON YOUNGER, Niagara, (late of Geneva, Chemist and Apothecary.)

THIS Ointment infallibly cures that loathsome disorder, the ITCH, Salt Rheum, and all kinds of eruptions on the skin, speedily and without inconvenience. It has an agreeable smell, and is perfectly safe & harmless, so that it may be applied to Infants. Twenty years experience in Great Britain & the United States, has proved its certain efficacy, and the Subscriber assures the Public that he never knew a single instance of its failure, if used according to directions.

Sold by C. Younger, Niagara, and Henry Dreen, Meschanic, York.

N. B. A list of the Agents appointed to sell this truly valuable Ointment will appear in the paper, in the course of a few days.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING.

The Subscriber, takes this method of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town, that he has commenced HAIR DRESSING and CUTTING, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, at the House of Mr. D. Tiers, where he will attend all those who are pleased to favor him with their custom. And will also wait upon those Ladies and Gentlemen, who may wish him to attend at their lodgings. He flatters himself, that from the opportunity he has had of acquiring a perfect knowledge of his business, he will afford general satisfaction.

York, 16th Feb. 1809. ROBERT PALMER

For General Information.

THE Winter Mail will be dispatched from Quebec, for Upper Canada, on the following days, viz.

Monday 2d January, 1809.
Ditto 6th February, do.
Ditto. 6th March, do.
Ditto. 3d April, do.

Such Mail may be looked for here, from 16 to 18 days after the above periods. The courier from Kingston, is to go on to Niagara without making any stay, (unless found necessary) at this place; so that all persons will have time to prepare their letters by the time he returns for Kingston again.

Wm. ALLAN, Dy. P. M.

Country Subscribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, and for Advertisements inserted by desire, are requested, if convenient so them, to leave the amount in any Grain advertised to be purchased by Mr. St. George, at the places he proposes to receive Grain in the Country; a document from the Miller or person in charge of the Mill, will oblige the Subscriber. J. CAMERON.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, on his Farm in Vaughan, about the 1st January last, a yearling Heifer, with the following natural marks, viz.—A white spot on the forehead, white up the shoulders, white flanks, a white tail and white hind-legs; the rest of the animal is red. The owner by paying charges, and proving property, is required to take her away. JOHN BRUCE.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WANTED by the Subscriber 10,000 BUSHELS MERCHANTABLE WHEAT; and in order to accomodate them, it will be received at the following Mills, viz.

At Lyon & Walker's, Yonge Street,
Milliken & Miller's, Markham,
And Timothy Rogers', Pickering.

One DOLLAR per Bushel will be given; one half in Cash, if required, and the other half in Merchandize at Cash price, and no advantage taken.

Also, The highest Market Prices for Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Cheese and Pork at his Store in York.

Having given some of those who are thickred to him a further space of time to the 25th of February next, the latter to enable them to settle their Accounts; he confidently expects that they will avail themselves of the proffered opportunity, otherwise he will be obliged to put into the hands of his Attorney for collection, all Notes and Accounts that may remain unsettled after that period.

HENRY DREAN.

York, 31st January, 1809.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the Farmers in general, that he will receive Merchantable Wheat at the following Mills, viz Lyon & Walker's on Yonge Street, Milliken & Miller's in Markham, and at Timothy Rogers's in Pickering; for which he will give at the rate of seven shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, when received in payment for debts that have been contracted for eighteen Months past.—Seven shillings and six pence N. Y. Cy. per bushel, in payment for debts that have been contracted nine Months and upwards; and eight shillings of the currency per Bushel, when in payment for debts that have been contracted subsequent to 1st of April last, or in exchange for Goods.

He will also receive in payment for debts not exceeding nine months standing, or in exchange for merchandize, the following prices of Country produce, at the prices affixed to each and, and delivered at his Store in York, viz.

FLOUR, two pounds six shillings New York currency per Barrel, containing 196 pounds nett.
BYE and PEASE, seven shillings N.Y. currency per Bushel.
INDIAN CORN, five shillings ——— ditto ——— per Bushel.
OATS, three Shillings ——— ditto ——— per Bushel.
BUTTER and CHEESE, Price according to the quality.
PORK, fourteen dollars per Barrel of 200 pounds Nett, and six pence N. Y. currency, when not cut up.

Cash will be given for the above articles at a reduced price, or they will be received in Payment of debts, contracted previous to the 1st of April last, upon a reasonable deduction in the price.

The subscriber regrets that he could not make an arrangement with Mr. J. Bagley; but any Flour manufactured at his Mills, and branded with his mark, will be received and a generous price given.

From the generous prices now offered for all kinds of produce, the subscriber entertains the hope that his friends in the country, will be enabled to settle their accounts of long standing. In justice to himself, he has to inform those that are in his debt for goods, had eighteen months past, and who will not profit by the advantageous terms offered, that unless their accounts are discharged before the first of February next ensuing, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Should the Embargo continue, he will furnish his customers, or any person recommended by them (if required) in the Month of April next, with Pot-Ash Kettles, at a reasonable price, and furnish goods for the purchase of Ashes.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

N. B. Any person who may wish to make a payment in wheat, or exchange that article for Goods, about such person lives at greater distance from any of the aforementioned Mills than from York, his wheat will be received at the Store of the Subscriber in York; which truly is to accommodate his customers in every possible and reasonable way.

TO BE LET,

on advantageous terms to a responsible tenant,

THE FARM of PETERSFIELD, situate within a mile and a half of York.—There are on the Premises about 8 hundred acres of Land completely cleared, well fenced and stocked;—a snug Farm House with a stone wall Cellar, Dairy, Stable, Sheep and Cow house, Barn, and every convenient outbuilding to make an industrious man comfortable.—It will be expected that the Tenant will give good personal security for the house performance of his engagement, and for the preservation and care of the Rock and farming utensils.—Proposals to be made in writing to or before the first day of April next, to Miss RUSSELL of York.

N. B. For Sale on the premises a small SADDLE HORSE well formed, and quartered, fit for a Lady or Gentleman.

York, 17th Jan. 1809.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land on very reasonable terms. Purchasers are requested, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorised to give the necessary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Caister.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Concession of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession of Scarborough.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 13, 23 and 24,	in the 8th concession	
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24,	7th do.	
2, 3, 23, 24,	8th do.	
North half of 23 in the	5th do.	
acres in the township of Blenheim.		
23 and Southern ½ of 24		3d concession
22		7th do.
4		8th do.
5		10 do.
Acres in the township of Burford.		
22, 23 and 24		5th—600 a.
in Whitby.		
10, 11 and 12		7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14		9th do.
acres in the township of Glanford.		
19, 21 and S. half of 22		2d—500
King.		
17		3d
14		5th—400
in the township of Markham.		

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

WILLIAM COOPER, begs leave to inform the public, that he will have another Run of Stones and another Boult in operation about the first of December next, in his Mill on the Humber; and proposes manufacturing Flour on the following terms, (that is to say,) for every four and a half bushels of good clean merchantable Wheat and Barrel, he will deliver in the Town of York, a Barrel of fine Flour; and for every five bushels of like wheat and barrel, he will deliver in the Town of York, a barrel of warranted superfine flour; the wheat must be run through the screen before received. He will fetch wheat from Town in time of sleighing or when the communication is open by water, at the rate of three pence per bushel; if he finds barrels, they will he charged two shillings Halifax for each barrel. He will deliver Boards on the spot when wanted, in the Town, at the rate of six shillings per 100 feet, and one shilling a quarter, above or below an inch. Orders left with Mr. John Campbell, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

For SALE at this OFFICE,

The UPPER CANADA ALMANAC
For the Year 1809;
Containing a variety of new, useful, and entertaining matter.

York, 2d Novr. 1808.

To be Sold,

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home District, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indisputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, Nov. 11th, 1808.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following necessary Blank Forms, viz

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, do. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 43.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 864.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANN. ps]

PROCLAMATION
FOR
PARDONING DESERTERS
FROM
His Majesty's Regular Land Forces.

WAR OFFICE, August, 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been represented to THE KING, That there are at this Time several DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in His MAJESTY'S LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majesty's GRACIOUS PARDON, and that such an Instance of His Royal Clemency would have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant His FREE PARDON to all DESERTERS from His REGULAR LAND FORCES, who shall surrender themselves, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER, to the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whose Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight.

Such Deserters, if Able bodied Men and fit for Service, shall be sent to the Regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majesty may be pleased to command; and, when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.

AND WHEREAS many of the said Deserters may have enlisted in other Regular Corps, and are now serving therein, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to such Deserters the Benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they shall continue to serve in the Corps wherein they now are, upon declaring themselves to their respective Commanding Officers, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER next, & they shall not be liable at any future Time, to be claimed by the Regiments to which they formerly served.

Durham
Carlisle
Leeds
Manchester
Ipswich
Shrewsbury
Birmingham
Hereford
Bedford
Maidstone
Gloucester
Southampton
Wells
London

The Magistrate to whom any Deserter from His Majesty's Regular Forces may surrender himself, is authorized and required to certify the Day on which such Deserter surrendered himself, which Certificate is to continue in Force until the Arrival of the Deserter at the Head Quarters of the nearest Military Post, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unless prevented by Sickness, to be certified by some Medical Practitioner on the Back of the Magistrate's Certificate, or to be otherwise proved to the Satisfaction of the Officer Commanding at such Military Post.

And with a View to prevent as far as possible all Soldiers from Desertion, after these His Majesty's most gracious Intentions shall be made known, His Majesty has been pleased to command, that the Name of every Soldier who may hereafter desert, shall be transmitted through the Secretary at War to the Church Wardens of the Parishes, to which the Deserters belong; in order that their Names may be exposed to public View in the Church, or such other conspicuous Place, as may render it impossible for Men, who have been guilty of this Crime, to return home to their friends, on whom they have brought disgrace by their Misconduct, without immediate Detection; and His Majesty has further commanded, that this Measure shall be made public, that every Soldier may be assured, that the greatest Exertions will be used for the Apprehension of any Man who may hereafter desert, and that those who have already been guilty of that Crime, may be aware of the daily Risk they incur of Detection, and of the most severe Punishment, if they do not immediately avail themselves of the Pardon held out in this His Majesty's most gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may desert after these His Majesty's gracious Intentions are made Public, shall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded against with the utmost Severity.

It is to be clearly understood, That this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deserters from the Army of Reserve and Additional Force Act, but not to extend to any Deserters from His Majesty's Militia Forces.

By His Majesty's Command,
JAS. PULTENEY.

THE COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES In the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA, having received an Official Copy of the above PROCLAMATION issued by His Majesty's Orders in England and desirous of affording to all Deserters the opportunity of availing themselves of His Majesty's gracious offer of Pardon, is pleased thus to make the same public, and to extend the term to which it is limited with respect to the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA to 24th DECEMBER next ensuing, and with respect to such persons as are desirous of atoning for their past misconduct who may come in from beyond the limits of these Provinces, to 24th FEBRUARY, that will be in the year 1809. Deserters are to surrender themselves to any Field Officer or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Military Post in either of the aforesaid Provinces, or to any Magistrate near whom they may be; such Magistrate being desired to furnish them with a Certificate of the date of such surrender, which Certificate will be in force in the same manner and under the same limitations as directed in His Majesty's Proclamation.

GIVEN AT HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 7th November, 1808.
J. H. CRAIG.
General.

By His Excellency's Command.
ED. BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

York, Upper Canada, 13th Feby. 1809.

His Excellency the COMMANDER OF THE FORCES has been pleased to signify to the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of this PROVINCE, that the Time for Deserters surrendering themselves in the PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, is extended from the 24th of FEBRUARY, to the 24th of APRIL next ensuing.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Govr.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, 'An Act for granting to His Majesty, a certain sum of Money, for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof;" It is (among other things enacted) that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act, it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and thereby to nine such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation thereof;" It is enacted, that the sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton, should be the rate or price for good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore-recited Act.

NOW KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, do, by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint, the Honorable James Baby, the Honorable Richard Cartwright, the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Esq. and William Allan, of York, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners or any one or more of them are, and is hereby respectively authorised & empowered, to purchase such Hemp, at & after the price or rate in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes, in such case made and provided; And to do, perform and execute all such other matters & things, as they are authorised and required to do, in and by the said recited Acts.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

Regular Council days, for Land matter throughout the year 1809.

Tuesday, 17th January.
7th February.
28th ditto.
21st March.
11th April.
2d May.
23d ditto.
13th June.
4th July.
25th ditto.
15th August.
5th September.
26th ditto.
17th October
7th November.
28th ditto.
19th December.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

From the Boston Centinel, of Feb. 15.

SPANISH PAPERS.

We have seen a file of the official Madrid Gazettes to the 29th of November. They contain numerous accounts of military operations, in which success seldom deserted the patriotic standards: and no indications of any severe reverses.—It appeared, however, that a party of the French had advanced to Soria, on one side; and that General Frias, who commanded the patriot army of Estremadura had retired to Somosiera, about 60 miles from Madrid. But on the 15th November, General Palafox wrote from Calaborra, that the French had evacuated Caparosia, and had retreated to Penalto. In Catalonia, General Vives had given battle to the French, and it was said had taken Rosas. He had declared Barcelona in a state of rigid siege.—Troops were continually passing the interior towns on their march to the armies. The English Ambassador to the supreme Junta was received in great style, at Aranjuez, the 14th Nov.—Don Cevallos was present. The official publications of the Supreme Junta breathed the most determined spirit; & their tables were filled with addresses of congratulation on their progress, of confidence in their patriotism, and devotion to the holy cause of the country. They state their men in arms at 400,000. Every paper contained columns of patriotic donations, from the widow's mite, to gifts of 50,000 reals each. We have seen no accounts of the progress of the British army, excepting that under the head of Badajoz, Nov. 12, it is stated that on the 27th October, the 2d, 36th, 71st and 92d regiments of foot passed that city for Castile; and were followed on the 7th November, by the 18th regiment of light dragoons. Business appeared very brisk at Cadiz. On the 14th of November, the Francisco de Paula, of 74 guns, sailed for Vera Cruz, convoying six vessels for that port; three for Havanna; two for Honduras; one for Maracaibo; six for Montevido, and Buenos Ayres; and one for Carthagena.

London, Dec. 6.—The King of Prussia has been obliged to deliver to the French his famous service of gold; it was conveyed to Berlin under an escort of Genl. Blucher's hussars called the "Death Head." A serious affray took place between these hussars, and some French troops who had insulted them, and several lives were lost before order was restored.

Marshal Brune, it is said, died in prison at Paris, on the fifth day of his confinement. It was supposed he was poisoned.

Extract of a letter addressed to a gentleman of Philadelphia, dated

"Havanna, Jan. 29, 1809.

"A Spanish ship arrived here this morning, in a remarkable short passage from Cadiz, bringing the pleasing intelligence of the defeat of the French army at Madrid on the 8th and 9th of December, by the combined English and Spanish armies. The French lost 14,000 killed, and 16,000 prisoners—the lois of the combined armies is very considerable.

It is also added, that there was great rejoicing at the Havanna, in consequence of this information.

The letter from which the above was extracted came by a vessel arrived at an Eastern port.

Bridgetown, (Barbadoes) Jan. 17.

The boats of his Majesty's brig Morne Fortunee have recently captured, close under Morne Bueuf, Martinique, a fine French cutter, called the Frederick, of 163 tons, from Havre, bound to St. Pierre, with a valuable cargo of wine, oil, flour, beef and dry goods.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Government has published the following declaration upon the negotiation proposed by Russia and France;—

"The proposals made by the Governments of Russia and France have not terminated in any negotiation; and as the correspondence is concluded, His Majesty thinks fit immediately to make public the result. The continual appearance of a negotiation after seeing that it was absolutely impossible to obtain a peace, would only be advantageous to the enemy. It would offer to France an opportunity to sow discord and jealousy in the councils of those who are united to resist oppression, and the illusive prospects of a peace between Great Britain and France could only be prejudicial to those nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or those which preserve a vacillating and precarious independance, if among them there should be one which actually is wavering between the inevitable ruin of a prolonged inactivity, and the consequent risks of an effort to liberate itself: those proposals would hold out the vain hope that they might be permitted to renew their tranquility, or would alarm them with the fear of remaining alone in the contest. His Majesty was fully persuaded that this was the principal object of France in the proposals that were made to him from Erfurth, at a time when such terrible consequences would result from the decision of peace or war, both from its importance and the uncertainty of the result. His Majesty saw the necessity of investigating, if it were possible, the views and designs of the enemy. It was difficult for His Majesty to believe that the Emperor of Russia should so blindly have delivered himself up to the violence and ambition of that power, with whom his Imperial Majesty has unfortunately allied himself; that he should be disposed to assist openly in the usurpation of the Spanish monarchy, and to acknowledge and defend the rights which France has arrogated to herself; to depose and imprison the Royal Family, and to compel them by force to transfer to her the oath of fidelity of an independent nation therefore, when it was proposed to his Majesty to enter into a negotiation for a general peace, in concert with his allies, and to treat either on the basis of the Uti possidetis, which until now has been a subject of so many disputes, or on any basis whatever, compatible with justice, honor, and equality; his Majesty determined to oppose to this feigned candour & moderation, a candour real and sincere, on his part.

His Majesty declared he was ready to enter into the negotiation in concert with his allies, and therefore communicated to them immediately the proposals which he had received. But as his Majesty was not leagued with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, he judged it necessary to declare, that the engagements which he had contracted in the face of the world with that nation, he considered not less sacred nor less obligatory on his Majesty, than the most solemn treaties; that his Majesty would negotiate in concert with the Spanish Government, in the name of his Catholick Majesty Ferdinand VII. The answer given by France to this proposal of his Majesty discovered immediately the viel which was used to cover its schemes, and showed at once the arrogance and injustice of that government. To the Spanish nation in general they have applied the degrading title of Spanish insurgents, and the demand of the admission of the Spanish government as a party in the negociation was thrown aside as inadmissible & insulting! His Majesty has received, with as much astonishment as sorrow, the answer of the Emperor of Russia; and although to the same effect, is less indecorous in its tone and manner. He characterises as an insurrection, the glorious efforts of the Spanish people in favor of their legitimate sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country; and has sanctioned by the authority of his Imperial Majesty, an usurpation which has not its equal in the history of the world. His Majesty would have readily embraced the opportunity of a negotiation that would have presented some hope or prospect of a peace compatible with justice and honour. His Majesty regrets extremely any thing which will aggravate and prolong the sufferings of Europe; but neither the honour of his Majesty, nor the generosity of the British nation, will permit him to commence a negotiation by abandoning a loyal and brave people, who are fighting for the preservation of all that is most dear to men, and whose efforts in a cause so notoriously just, his Majesty has obligated himself most solemnly to support.

Westminster Decr. 15th.

We learn verbally (says the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser) by a passenger in the Matilda, that on the 26th of January a dispatch was received at Antigua from Admiral Cochrane, stating that Sir John Moore with an army of 36,000 men had attacked the French army in the environs of Madrid, and completely routed them, with great slaughter on both sides.

The English lost 4000 killed.

It is further stated, that a French 50 gun ship, with 500 troops and 1700 barrels of flour, was captured after a severe engagement, going into Guadaloupe, by the British frigates Jason and Cleopatra.

(N. Y. Spect.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Accounts from Sweden were unfavorable since the rupture of the Armistice, the Russians pushed forward with such an overwhelming superiority of force, that all the gallant efforts of the Swedes have been found fruitless.

A Russian Ukase, notifies to the merchants of St. Petersburgh, that after the first of January 1809, no ships shall be suffered to enter or clear from the Russian PORTS.

A Sunday paper, says, some ministerial changes are spoken of. The Duke of Portland, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Mulgrave, it is said, are to retire. Lord Chatham, it is added, is to be removed to the Treasury, and Lord Melville has been offered a seat in the Cabinet.

Private Letters from Holland state, that Bonaparte has ordered a relaxation to take place in the regulations enjoined by his Milan Decrees, respecting Neutrals—— By the Decrees alluded to, it was ordered that all Neutrals which had touched at a British port, or submitted to be searched by a British cruizer, should be confiscated on entering a French port, or condemned as legal prizes if captured by a French armed vessel. It is now ordered that neutrals shall be admitted into French ports, though they have been searched by a British cruizer, provided they have not touched at a British port. Bonaparte by relaxing in the Milan decree probably expects that the American government will be induced to remove its embargo so far at least as regards vessels bound to France. [N. York Spect.

Extract of a letter from Staunton (Virginia to the Editor of the U. S. Gaz.

A considerable alarm has been excited in this part of the country lately, and indeed all through Virginia in the consequence of some hints having been made that a revolt would take place shortly among the Negroes. Patrolls have been ordered out through nearly every county, with expres orders to shoot down every negro who did not stop and give an account of himself as soon as he was hailed. This has been the case with three poor wretches already in Orange. A large number have been taken up and committed to prison in Nelson, some of whom confessed their intentions, & made a discovery of the place where their weapons were concealed.—— —Search was made, and they were found.

IMPORTANT MECHANICAL INVENTION.

Extract of a letter from a member of the South Carolina Legislature, to his friend in this city.

"As we exchanged ideas of American manufactories in our last, I shall proceed to inform you of a machine that was exhibited at our seat of government, apparently the best adapted to the domestic uses of our state that could be invented. It is a machine about the size of a small chest of drawers, & contains seven spindles like those on the little foot spinning wheels, made use of at every farm house for spinning flax: these receive the cotton from rollers, to which it is conveyed by a carding apparatus which takes the cotton off a circular saw, a little different from those in common use in our sawgins; the whole can be driven by one smart girl with facility, and at the same time pick from the seed, card and spin seven pounds of cotton per day, fit for the sheets, table linen, shirts, &c. generally made use of in the farm houses through the State; a work that less than twenty people could not do in a day by the common wheel; and these are likely to become as general throughout the country as the spinning wheel itself."

YORK, MARCH 15, 1809.

Various accounts of the decisive Victory obtained by the British and Spanish Forces in the neighborhood of Madrid on the 8th and 9th December last over the French, are received through different channels of information: in some it is stated that, the number of killed, wounded and taken of the French, amounts to 45,000.—Gathering from the different sources of this intelligence, we may infer the atchievement to be splendid, brilliant, and sanguinary.

At the Annual Town Meeting, held at Thomas Stoodley's Tavern, on Monday the 6th day of March, 1809, the following persons were chosen Town & Parish Officers for the present year, viz.

Ely Playter, Town Clerk.
John Campbell and Samuel Mercer, Assessors.
Robert Henderson, Collector.
Overseers of Highways and Fence Viewers, viz.
Jordon Post, senr. for the East part of the Town of York.
D'Arcy Boulton, Jun. for the West part of ditto.
Gerrard Kuah, from the Don Bridge to Scarboro' Line.
John Playter, from the Bay Road to the Don Mills.
Seneca Ketchum, from half the Blue Bridge to half the Big Creek Bridge on Yonge Street.
Thomas Humberstone, from half the Big Creek Bridge, to No. Seventeen.
Robert Moore, from No. Sixteen to the Township Line in Yonge Street.
John Finch, for the Concession Road between No's 15 and 16, on the East side Yonge Street.
John Hoff, for the Concession Road between No's. 20 and 21, on the East side Yonge Street.
John Burkholder for the Humber Roads from Benjamin Davis's, to Yonge Street.
For the Township of Etobicoke.
David Holley, sen. from Jacob Winters' to Michael Miller's.
John Vanzante, for the North Road from Cooper's Mills, to where it joins Dundas Street.

N. B. The said Overseer shall call on all the Inhabitants, living nearest to the said road to work thereon, and any one refusing to comply, will be fined.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, ... STREET.

Richard Willson, for the Front Road from the Humber to Etobicoke Creek.
Pound Keepers,
Isaac Collombes, for the Town of York.
Stillwell Willson, for Yonge Street.
George Anderson, for the Humber.
John Barry, for Etobicoke.
William Allan Esq. Town & Church Warden.
Thomas Ridout, Esq. Church Warden.
AMASA GRANT, Constable.
York, 6th March, 1809.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at York, 14th March, 1809.

Anderson Peter
Butcher J. S.
Cawan John — Lewen Lieut.
Contooman Comrade — Lamb Henry
Cazbetis Elizabeth — Lee Henry
Conn John — Mosley Benjamin
Crowther Lieut. 41st — M'Pherson Margar.
Elliot James — Mc. Donell Miles
Eginton John — M'Laren, Revd. Jas.
Frelick Adam — M Graw Barbara
Gould Eulign — Nash Samuel
Googans Content — Pitt Mary
Humphry Caleb — Parker Ann
Hogg Mary — Parker John
Johnson Andrew — Roblin Jane
Jones Mr. — Ryckman Cornelius
Jackson Nathaniel — Smith William
Kinkaird Alexr. — Trimmu Lenny
Vernon Gideon.
W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 14th March, 1809.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
To Wit. } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Monday the Twenty-feventh day of March inftant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, of which all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conftables, Conftables, and Bailiffs, are defired to take notice, and that they be then and there prefent, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform thofe things which by reafon of their refpective offices fhall be to be done.
MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 14th March, 1809.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
To Wit. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Seffions of the Peace for this Diftrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuefday the eleven h day of April now next enfuing, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conftables, Conftables, and Bailiffs, are defired to take notice, and that they be then and there prefent, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform thofe things which by reafon of their refpective offices, fhall be to be done.
MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

Country Subscribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, and for Advertifements inferted by defire, are requefted, if convenient to them, to leave the amount in any Grain advertifed to be purchafed by Mr. St. George, at the places he propofes to receive Grain in the Country; a document from the Miller or perfon in charge of the Mill, will oblige the Subscriber. J. CAMERON.

The following Lots of LAND will be fold by the Subfcriber on very moderate terms, viz.

Lot No 6 In the Second Conceffion of the Township of Lanfdown, Diftrict of Johnftown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the Eaft half of Lot No. 20 in the Fourth Conceffion of Loughborough, County of Frontenac,—500 acres.
32 and the Eaft half of No 31 in the 5th Conceffion of Uxbridge—300 acres.
27 In the Firft Conceffion of York—to acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Conceffion of Walpole—400 acres.
12 In the 4th Conceffion of Woodhoufe —200 acres.
9 and the Weftern half of No. 8 in the 6th Conceffion of Smithwood, County of Suffolk, Weftern Diftrict—300 acres.
12 In the 13th Conceffion of Townfhend, County of Norfolk, London Diftrict—200 acres.
4 and 4 in the 5th, and No 1 in the 6th Conceffion of Glanford—400 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Conceffion of Ancafter—400 acres.—Total 3150 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of fale, application to be made to
JOHN M'KAY.
Niagara, 27th Feby 1809

Itch Ointment.

A certain, Safe, and Speedy Cure, prepared by CLAVENDON YOUNGER, Niagara, (late of Geneva, Chemift and Apothecary.)

THIS Ointment infallibly cures that loathfome diforder, the ITCH, Salt Rheum, and all kinds of eruptions on the fkin, fpeedily and without inconvenience. It has an agreeable fmell, and is perfectly fafe & harmlefs, fo that it may be applied to Infants. Twenty years experience in Great Britain & the United States, has proved its certain efficacy, and the Subfcriber affures the Public that he never knew a fingle inftance of its failure, if ufed according to directions.

Sold by C. Younger, Niagara, and Henry Dieas, Merchant, York.
N. B. A lift of the Agents appointed to fell this truly valuable Ointment will appear in the paper, in the courfe of a few days.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WANTED by the Subfcriber 10,000 BUSHELS MERCHANTABLE WHEAT, and in order to accomodate them, it will be required at the following Mills, viz.

At Lyon & Walker's, Yonge Street,
Miliken & Miller's, Markham,
And Timothy Rogers', Pickering.

One DOLLAR per Bufhel will be given, not half in Cafh, if required, and the other half in Merchandize at Cafh price, and no advantage taken.

N. B. The higheft Market Prices for Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Cheefe and Pork at his Store in York.

Having given fome of thofe who are indebted to him a further extent of time to the 15th of February next, the better to enable them to fettle their Accounts; he confidently expects that they will avail themfelves of the prefent opportunity, otherwife he will be obliged to put into the hands of his Attorney for collection, all Notes and Accounts that may remain unfettled after that period.
HENRY DREAN.
York, 31ft January, 1809.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING.

The Subscriber, takes this method of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town, that he has commenced HAIR DRESSING and CUTTING, in the neateft and moft faftionable manner, at the Houfe of Mr. D. Tiers, where he will attend all thofe who are pleafed to favor him with their cuftom. And will alfo wait upon thofe Ladies and Gentlemen, who may wifh him to attend at their lodgings. He flatters himfelf, that from the opportunity he has had of acquiring a perfect knowledge of his bufinefs, he will afford general fatisfaction.
York, 16th Feb. 1809. ROBERT PALMER

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the Subfcriber, at his Farm in Vaughan, about the 1ft January laft, a yearling Heifer, with the following natural marks, viz.—A white fpot on the forehead, white on the fhoulders, white flanks, a white tail and white hind legs; the reft of the animal is red. The owner by paying charges, and proving property, is requefted to take her away. JOHN SHUNK.

For General Information.

THE Winter Mail will be difpatched from Quebec, for Upper Canada, on the following days, viz.

Monday 2d January, 1809.
Ditto 6th February, do.
Ditto. 6th March, do.
Ditto. 3d April, do.

Each Mail may be looked for here, from 16 to 18 days after the above periods. The couriers from Kingfton, is to go on to Niagara without making any ftay, (unlefs found neceffary) at this place; fo that all perfons will have time to prepare their letters by the time he returns for Kingfton again.
WM. ALLAN Dy. P. M.

THE Subscriber informs his cuftomers and the public in general, that he will receive merchantable Wheat at the following Mills, viz Lyon & Walker's on Yonge Street, William R. Miller's in Markham, and at Timothy Rogers's in Pickering; for which he will give at the rate of five fhillings New-York Currency per Bufhel, when received in payment for debts that have been contracted for eighteen Months paft;—Seven fhillings and fix pence N. Y. Cy. per bufhel in payment for debts that have been contracted nine Months and upwards; and eight fhillings at like currency per bufhel, when in payment for debts that have been contracted fubfequent to the 1ft of April laft, or in exchange for Goods

He will alfo receive in payment for debts not exceeding nine months ftanding, or in exchange for merchandize, the following articles of Country produce, at the prices affixed to each and, and delivered at his Store in York, viz.

FLOUR, two pounds fix fhillings New York currency per Barrel, containing 196 pounds nett.
RYE and PEASE, fevenfhillings N. Y. currency per Bufhel.
INDIAN CORN, five fhillings——ditto——per Bufhel.
OATS, three Shillings——ditto——per Bufhel.
BUTTER and CHEESE, Price according to the quality.
PORK, fixteen dollars per Barrel of 208 pounds Nett, and fix pence N. Y. currency, when not cut up.

Cafh will be given for the above articles at a reduced price, or they will be received in Payment of debts, contracted previous to the 1ft of April laft, upon a reafonable deduction in the price.

The fubfcriber regrets that he could not make an arrangement with Mr. J. Bogart; but any Flour manufactured at his Mills, and branded with his mark, will be received and a generous price given.

From the generous prices now offered for all kinds of produce, the fubfcriber entertains the hope that his friends in the country, will be enabled to fettle their accounts of long ftanding. In juftice to himfelf, he has to inform thofe that are in his debt for goods, has eighteen months paft, and what will not pe for by the advantageous terms offered, that unleft their accounts are difcharged before the firft of February next enfuing, they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney for collection.

Should the Embago continue, he will furnifh his cuftomers, or any perfon recommended by them (if required) in the Month of April next, with Pots, Afh Kettles, at a reafonable price, and furnifh goods for the purchafe of Aihes.
QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

N. B. Any perfon who may wifh to make a payment in wheat, or exchange that article for Goods, fhould both perfons are at a greater diftance from any of the aforementioned Mills than in York, his wheat will be received at the Store of the Subfcriber in York; who is willing to accommodate his cuftomers in every poffible and reafonable way.

TO BE LET,

On advantageous terms to a refpectable tenant,

THE FARM of PETERSFIELD, fituate within a quarter of a mile of York.—There are on the Premifes about a hundred acres of Land completely cleared, with barns and Houfes;—a long Farm Houfe with a ftone wall Cellar, Dairy, Stable, Sheep and Cow houfes, Piggery, and every convenience neceffary to make an independent man comfortable.—It will be expected that the Tenant will give good perfonal fecurity for the honeft performance of his engagements, and for the preferv ation and care of the ftock and implements.—Propofals to be made in writing on or before the firft day of April next, to Mifs RUSSELL of York.

N. B. For Sale on the premifes a small SADDLE HORSE well formed, and warranted, fit for a Lady or Gentleman.
York, 19th Jan 1809

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land on very reafonable terms. Purchasers are requefted, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorifed to give the neceffary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Conceffion of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Conceffion of the Township of Caifter.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Conceffion of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Conceffion of Scarborough.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 44.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 885.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANN.]

PROCLAMATION
FOR
PARDONING DESERTERS
FROM
His Majefty's Regular Land Forces.

WAR OFFICE, Auguft, 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been reprefented to THE KING, That there are at this Time feveral DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in His MAJESTY'S LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majefty's GRACIOUS PARDON, and that fuch an Inftance of His Royal Clemency would have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majefty has been graciouſly pleafed to grant His FREE PARDON to all DESERTERS, from His REGULAR LAND FORCES, who fhall furrender themfelves, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER, to the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whofe Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Ifle of Wight.

Such Deferters, if Able bodied Men and fit for Service, fhall be fent to the Regiments from which they refpectively deferted, or be appointed to fuch Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majefty may be pleafed to command; and, when fo placed, fhall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.

Durham
Carlifle
Leeds
Manchefter
Nottingham
Ipfwich
Shrewfbury
Birmingham
Hereford
Bedford
Maidftone
Gloucefter
Southampton
Weirs
London

AND WHEREAS many of the faid Deferters may have enliſted in other Regular Corps, and are now ſerving therein, His Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to extend to ſuch Deſerters the Benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they ſhall continue to ſerve in the Corps wherein they now are, upon declaring themſelves to their reſpective Commanding Officers, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER next, & they ſhall not be liable at any future Time, to be claimed by the Regiments in which they formerly ſerved.

The Magiſtrate to whom any Deſerter from His Majeſty's Regular Forces may ſurrender himſelf, is authorized and required to certify the Day on which ſuch Deſerter ſurrendered himſelf, which Certificate is to continue in Force until the Arrival of the Deſerter at the Head Quarters of the neareſt Military Poſt, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unleſs prevented by Sickneſs, to be certified by ſome Medical Practitioner on the Back of the Magiſtrate's Certificate, or to be otherwiſe proved to the Satisfaction of the Officer Commanding at ſuch Military Poſt.

And with a View to prevent as far as poſſible all Soldiers from Deſertion, after theſe His Majeſty's moſt gracious Intentions ſhall be made known, His Majeſty has been pleaſed to command, that the Name of every Soldier who may hereafter deſert, ſhall be tranſmitted through the Secretary at War to the Church Wardens of the Pariſhes, to which the Deſerters belong; in order that their Names may be expoſed to public View in the Church, or ſuch other conſpicuous Place, as may render it impoſſible for Men, who have been guilty of this Crime, to return home to their friends, on whom they have brought diſgrace by their Miſconduct, without immediate Detection; and His Majeſty has further commanded, that this Meaſure ſhall be made public, that every Soldier may be aſſured, that the greateſt Exertions will be uſed for the Apprehenſion of any Man who may hereafter deſert, and that thoſe who have already been guilty of that Crime, may be aware of the daily Riſk they incur of Detection, and of the moſt ſevere Puniſhment, if they do not immediately avail themſelves of the Pardon held out in this His Majeſty's moſt gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may deſert after theſe His Majeſty's gracious Intentions are made Public, ſhall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded againſt with the utmoſt Severity.

It is to be clearly underſtood, That this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deſerters from the Army of Reſerve and Additional Force Act, but not to extend to any Deſerter from His Majeſty's Militia Forces.

By His Majeſty's Command,
JAS. PULTENEY.

THE COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES In the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA, having received an Official Copy of the above PROCLAMATION iſſued by His Majeſty's Orders in England and deſirous of affording to all Deſerters the opportunity of availing themſelves of His Majeſty's gracious offer of Pardon, is pleaſed thus to make the ſame public, and to extend the term to which it is limited with reſpect to the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA, to 24th DECEMBER next enſuing, and with reſpect to ſuch perſons as are deſirous of atoning for their paſt miſconduct who may come in from beyond the limits of theſe Provinces, to 24th FEBRUARY, that will be in the year 1809. Deſerters are to ſurrender themſelves to any Field Officer or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Military Poſt in either of the aforeſaid Provinces, or to any Magiſtrate near whom they may be; ſuch Magiſtrate being deſired to furniſh them with a Certificate of the date of ſuch ſurrender, which Certificate will be in force in the ſame manner and under the ſame limitations as directed in His Majeſty's Proclamation.

GIVEN AT HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 7th November, 1808.
J. H. CRAIG.
General.

By His Excellency's Command.
ED. BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

York, Upper Canada, 15th Feby 1809.

His Excellency the COMMANDER OF THE FORCES has been pleaſed to ſignify to the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of this PROVINCE, that the Time for Deſerters ſurrendering themſelves in the PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, is extended from the 24th of FEBRUARY, to the 24th of APRIL next enſuing.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Govr.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, a certain sum of Money, for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof;" It is (among other things enacted,) that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act, it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation thereof;" It is enacted, that the sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton, should be the rate or price for good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

NOW KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, do, by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint, the Honorable James Baby, the Honorable Richard Cartwright, the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Esq. and William Allan, of York, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners or any one or more of them are, and is hereby respectively authorized & empowered, to purchase such Hemp, at & after the price or rate in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes, in such case made and provided; And to do, perform and execute all such other matters & things, as they are authorized and required to do, in and by the said recited Acts.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

A letter from J. B. Dabney Esq American Consul, to a friend at St. Michael.

Fayal Azores, June 25, 1808.

"A phenomenon has occurred here, not unusual in former ages, but of which there has been no example of late years—it was well calculated to inspire terror, and has been attended with the destruction of lives and property.—On Sunday the first of May, at one P. M. walking in the balcony of my house at St. Antonio, I heard noises like the report of a heavy cannon at a distance, and concluded there was some sea engagement in the vicinity of the island.

"But soon after, casting my eyes towards the island of St. George, ten leagues distant, I perceived a dense column of smoak rising to an immense height; it was soon judged that a volcano had burst out, about the centre of the island, and this was rendered certain, for when the night came on the fire exhibited an awful appearance. Being desirous of viewing this wonderful exertion of nature, I embarked on the third day of May, accompanied by the British Consul, and ten other gentlemen, for St. George; we ran over in five hours, and arrived at Vellas, the principal town, at 11 A. M. We found the poor inhabitants perfectly panic struck, wholly given up to religious ceremonies and devotion. We learned that the fire of the first of May had broken out in a ditch, in the midst of fertile pastures, three leagues South East of Vellas, and had immediately formed a crater, in size about 24 acres.

"In two days it had thrown out cinders, or small pummice stones, that a strong N. E. wind had propelled southerly; and which, independent of the mass accumulated round the crater, had covered the earth from one foot to four feet in depth, half a league in width and three in length; then passing the channel 5 leagues, had done some damage to the East point of Pico.

"The fire of this larger crater had nearly subsided, but in the evening preceding our arrival, another small crater had opened, one league north of the large one, and only two leagues from Vellas. After taking some refreshment, we visited the second crater, the sulphurous smoke of which, driven southerly, rendered it impracticable to attempt to approach the large one. When we came within a mile of the crater, we found the earth rent in every direction; and as we approached nearer, some of the chasms were six feet wide. By leaping over some of these chasms, and making windings to avoid the large ones we at length arrived within two hundred yards of the spot; and saw it in the middle of a pasture, distinctly at intervals, when the thick smoke which swept the earth lighted up a little. The mouth of it was only about fifty yards in circumference; the fire seemed struggling for vent; the force with which a pale blue flame issued forth, resembled a powerful steam engine, multiplied an hundred fold; the noise was deafening; the earth where we stood had a tremulous motion, the whole island seemed convulsed; horrid blowings, were occasionally heard from the bowels of the earth, & earth quakes were frequent. After remaining here about ten minutes, we returned to town; the inhabitants had mostly quitted their houses, & remained in the open air, or under tents. We passed the night at Vellas, and the next morning went by water to Ursulina, a small sea port town, two leagues south of Vellas, and viewed that part of the country covered with cinders before mentioned, and which has turned the most valuable vineyard in the island into a frightful desert. On the same day, the 4th of May, we ventured to Fayal, and on the 5th and succeeding days, from twelve to fifteen volcanoes broke out in the fields we had traversed on the 3d, from the chasms before described, and threw out a quantity of lava which traversed on slowly towards Vellas. The fire of those small craters subsided and the lava ceased running about the 11th of May; on which day the large volcano that had lain dormant for nine days, burst forth again like a roaring lion, with horrid belchings, distinctly heard at twelve leagues distance, throwing up immense quantity of lava, illuminating at night the whole island. This continued with tremendous force until the fifth of June, exhibiting the awful, yet magnificent spectacle of a perfect river of fire, distinctly seen from Fayal, running into the sea.

"On that day, the fifth, we experienced that its force began to fail; and in a few days after, it ceased entirely. The distance of the crater from the sea is about four miles and its elevation about three thousand five hundred feet—The lava inundated and swept away the town of Ursulina, and country houses and cottages adjacent, as well as the farm-houses, throughout the Centre. It was usual, gave timely notice of its approach, and most of the inhabitants fled; some few, however, remained in the vicinity of it too long (endeavoring to save their furniture and effects) were scalded by flashes of steam, which without injuring clothes, took off not only their skin but their flesh. About sixty persons were thus miserably scalded, some of whom died on the spot, or in a few days afterwards. Numbers of cattle shared the same fate. The Judge and principal inhabitants left the Island very early.

"The consternation and anxiety were some days so great among the people, that even their domestic concerns were abandoned; & amidst plenty, they were in danger of starving. Supplies of ready baked bread were sent from hence to their relief, and large boats were sent to bring away the inhabitants who had just lost their dwellings. In short the island, heretofore rich in cattle, corn & wine, is nearly ruined, and a scene of greater desolation and distress has seldom been witnessed in any country."

By a passenger in the Ship True American in 21 days from Port-au Prince, we learn that 8 or 10 days before he sailed, a severe battle was fought at Cape Nichola Mole, between the Armies of Petion and Christophe, in which the latter was defeated with great loss.

An American brig, laden with provisions, had recently been captured by one of Christophe's cruizers, and had been condemned.

By the British brig Fox, from Jamaica, we have received Kingston papers to the end of January. We extract therefrom the following article relative to reported events in Spain——and leave our readers to make their own deductions *Phil Gaz.*

IMPORTANT.

The report brought by the Cornwall, which we noticed in our last, that Bonaparte with 200,000 had crossed the Pyrenees, we are happy to say, is without foundation. By the arrival of the Ship Westmoreland, Bridson, from Liverpool, on Thursday, the following very different and most glorious information has been received, which bears every mark of authenticity, and fully justifies the wisdom of General Blake's retreat: On the 17th of December, whilst the Westmoreland lay at Madeira, the British Consul at Funchal, Archibald Bromlie, Esq. paid a visit to Captain Bridson, and informed him, that a vessel had just then arrived in the bay, in a very quick passage from Gibraltar, the Captain of which stated, that previous to his sailing, news had reached there, express from Spain, of a signal victory having been gained by the combined armies of Spain and England, between the Ebro and Bayonne, over a large army of the French, said to be commanded by marshal Ney; that the loss of the French amounted to no less than 45,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the remainder completely routed;——some time previous to this action which terminated so gloriously for the cause of the brave Spaniards, the gallant Sir J. More had joined them with a large reinforcement, which determined the patriots to give battle to the enemy, the result of which was, as above described.

After the engagement they took such measures as entirely to cut off the enemy's retreat. The Spanish army was commanded by the Marquis de Romana.

The Captain adds that this information was received at Gibraltar with great demonstrations of joy. The Town and Garrison, were illuminated, and the shipping fired a salute in commemoration of the occasion.

N. Y. Spectator.

KINGSTON (Jam.) Jan. 28.

The Mary, hired Packet Boat, Watson, arrived with a mail on Thursday. She left Falmouth December 19th. She left Barbadoes on the 17th Instant. The London Fleet of 200 sail, had just entered Carlisle Bay.

Our London papers by the Mary are to December 15th. The Patriots of Spain have experienced a reverse of fortune, but not to that extent that the gasconading bulletins of the Monitieur proclaim; for the Cornwall Gazette of the 17th under the head of good news, says there is reason to hope, that the British troops have formed a junction with the Patriots, and given a check to the insidious invaders of Spain.

The Mars Cutter arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon, which place she left on the 5th December, with Dispatches from Madrid, dated November 27. Captain M'Caechy, of the 11th regiment was Passenger.—He informed, that the news was of the most favorable nature. The affairs in Spain had taken a sudden turn in favour of the Patriots——that they had rallied since the defeat of Castanos, and cut off 25,000 of the French——Such is the news from Madrid——it serves to shew that Bonaparte was not there the 27th.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Rotterdam papers state, that an English vessel from South America, sent into the Meuse by a Danish privateer, has brought advice, that the English and Portuguese agents at Buenos Ayres, had failed in their mission, that Liniers had received entensive powers from King Joseph, and had declared his resolution to remain a faithful ally of France.

SATURDAY MARCH 11.

A letter has been recieved this day by the Eastern Mail, dated Saint Lucar the 6th of December, which says "Commerce here is at a stand, and I expect will remain so, until the fate of this country takes a more decided turn. An important advantage has just been gained by the combined Spanish and English armies in a general action.——This intelligence has this moment been received by Express; the particulars I am not yet able to give you."

Tenth Congress—The following article, we republish, from the Baltimore Whig, merely to inform our readers, what a Democratic editor can say of a democatic Congress.

From the Whig of Saturday.—A Peep at Futurity—(being an extract from the Log-book of the Queen of Gypseys)

WASHINGTON March 4th 1809

"EXPIRED—at twelve O'clock last night the TENTH CONGRESS, after a lingering disease of two years—Being elevated to stations which they were incompetent to fill, they brought odium on themselves, and contempt on the Office.——Despicable through life, their constituents have followed the Thracian custom *and made merry at the death!!!*

"MARGARET FINCH"

FEBRUARY 28.

By the arrival this morning of the brig Betsey & Silly, Capt. Fuller, in 9 days from Charleston, we learn that a vessel had arrived there from Bermuda, bringing a report that on the 16th Dec. a severe battle was fought near Madrid, between the Spanish and French armies, and that the French were defeated with the loss of Twenty seven thousand men.

Orders of His Excellency the Lieutenant General Sir John Moore to the British Army on its march from Lisbon to Spain.

The Commander of the forces trusts, that the troops on entering into Spain, will feel with him how much it is for their honor & advantage to maintain the high opinion, and cherish the good will which that brave and high spirited people entertain towards the British nation.

The troops upon their march will generally be quartered upon the inhabitants. The Spaniards are a grave orderly people, and extremely sober, but generous and warm in their tempers, and easily affronted by any insult or difrespect, that is offered to them. They are grateful to the English and will receive their troops with kindness and cordiality.

This the General hopes, will be met with equal kindness on the part of the soldiers, & that they will endeavour to accommodate themselves to their manners, be orderly in their quarters, and not shock, by acts of intemperance, a people worthy of their attachment, whole efforts they are come to support, in the most glorious of causes—to free them from French bondage, and to establish their national liberty and independence.

Upon entering Spain, as a compliment to the Spanish nation, the army will wear the red cockade in addition to their own. Cockades are ordered for this purpose for the non commissioned officers, and more will be sent from Madrid, but in the mean time the officers are requested to provide themselves and to put them on when they pass the frontier.

MEMORIAL

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States

The Memorial and Remonstrance of the Legislature of Massachusetts

WHEN the Government of a free People is felt to be oppressive on the Community; when its measures appear to originate in imperfect conceptions of the interests of the whole, or inattention to the important concerns of any one portion; a decent respect for the opinions of their fellow-citizens, and a regard for their own rights, require of that part of the Society which feels oppressed or alarmed, a prompt & explicit declaration of their opinions. Such a courte of proceeding, by producing early and frequent public discussion, is calculated to support all such measures as are wise and expedient; and on the other hand it furnishes a fashionable opportunity to the Government to abandon all such as are found to be impolitick or injurious; it is calculated at once to silence the murmurs of the People if they are unfounded, and to remove all their just causes of complaint.

The Citizens of Massachusetts are firm and zealous in the vindication of their rights; but their habits and their principles equally forbid a resort to violent, disorderly, or unconstitutional means for that purpose. They indulge a pride in the belief that the Constitution of Government under which they live are to framed, as to afford a peaceable remedy, for every grievance to which they may be subjected. They have accordingly by Petitions from various parts of the State, expressed to the President of the United States, their sentiments on the oppressive operation, and destructive tendency, of the Embargo laid on their ships and vessels in December 1807. This Legislature also, in the same spirit have heretofore endeavored through their Senators and Representatives, to communicate to the Government of the United States, their opinions and views of the system of Policy lately adopted and pursued by the Administration. They have been with regret that these peaceable and respectful efforts have not produced any relaxation of the rigorous measures complained of; but that on the contrary, it has been thought proper to enforce the Embargo by a late act, exceeding in severity all that preceded it; an Act, which if continued in operation will, as we apprehend, not only complete the destruction of the Commercial prosperity, but prove highly dangerous to the public liberty, and domestic peace, of this People. This Legislature have also felt the most serious alarm from perceiving the other measures, lately proposed and contemplated in the Congress of the United States. At this awful and momentous crisis we ought not to affect ignorance of those events, which on ordinary occasions a fenfe of Duty would forbid our noticing. It would be a bafe dereliction of purity, at fuch a moment as the preſent, we ſhould permit a too ſcrupulous regard to mere forms to prevent our attempting any thing poſſible for the ſecurity of our conſtituents, and for the peace and happineſs of our common country. This Legislature therefore with the plainneſs and ſincerity which become the Repreſentatives of a free people, and with all the reſpect which is due to the Honorable Body which they addreſs, do preſent this, their ſolemn Remonſtrance, againſt the ſeveral meaſures which is now oppreſſing this part of the United States.

Commerce has been one of the chief employments of the People of New England from the firſt ſettlement of the Country; and their ſucceſs has promoted and abundantly rewarded the labours of Agriculture. This latter in its turn has extended and encouraged Commerce; and from the joint operation of theſe cauſes, New-England, without any great ſtaple, and without any peculiar local advantages, has conſtantly and rapidly encreaſed in wealth, proſperity, and power. If however the advantages of Commerce were leſs obvious and leſs important, yet the habits of the Country ſo long and firmly eſtabliſhed, could not be ſuddenly changed, without producing conſequences the moſt diſtreſſing and deſtructive. Our Huſbandmen and Mariners cannot at an act of Government be converted into Manufacturers; nor will our Merchants and Mechanics ever conſent to abandon their cities, and retire from the Sea ſhore, to clear up and cultivate the Wilderneſs. The Hiſtory of the world has demonſtrated that even the moſt deſpotic Governments have hardly ever ſucceeded in changing the habits of a great People; and moſt certainly in a free Country it cannot be attempted with any proſpect of ſucceſs. The meaſures adopted by the Britiſh Government, to interdict or controul our Commerce, were among the moſt powerful cauſes of the Revolution. The Power of eſtabliſhing Commerce is enumerated in the Declaration of our Independence, among the eſſential rights of ſovereignty; and in the articles of Confederation, Trade, Religion and the Sovereignty of the States, are mentioned as the three principal objects, which that compact was intended to protect. In the preſent Conſtitution of the United States the Government are enrolled with a greater and more adequate power of this protection and extenſion of Commerce, the utility and neceſſity of which ſeems to have impoſed certain reſtrictions on that power. The People have been reſtrained from impoſing any tax or duty whatſoever on Exports, leſt in virtue of their authority, they might in any degree embarraſs the exportation of our produce. The People have manifeſted a ſimilar diſpoſition in other articles of the Conſtitution; and if in the time of framing and adopting that inſtrument, any queſtion had ariſen as to the extent of the Power, or the duty of the Government in this particular; there can be no doubt that a clauſe would have been inſerted, moſt explicitly declaring the intereſts of commerce to be one of the principal conſiderations for forming the Union, and the encouragement and defence to be among the firſt duties of the Government; while the right to annihilate or obſtruct it would have been explicitly denied. For a long time after the eſtabliſhment of this Government, the Fiſheries, Navigation, and Trade of this Country were protected and widely extended. They ſpread almoſt the whole revenue of the United States, and encouraged univerſal induſtry. What in the year 1794 the Commercial rights of the Nation were affailed by Great Britain, the immortal Waſhington, by dignified, fair and impartial negociation, procured for his Country ample compenſations for paſt injuries, and ſecurity againſt future aggreſſions. In the year 1798, our Government under ſimilar circumſtances attempted to the ſame manner to obtain from France, indemnity for outrages, and a recognition of our rights; and when fair negociation was found to be inſincere, they did not heſitate immediately to adopt meaſures of defence, becoming an independent and powerful people. The firmneſs of their wiſe and patriotic meaſures, and the unſeaſonable hoſtilities manifeſted by the People to their efforts, formed to have decided forever the true policy of the United States. But in the year 1808, when our Commercial rights were again attacked by the ſame nation, which had but imperfectly atoned for her injuries in 1798, and in a manner unwarrantable, inſolent, and outrageous, than before, the People expected, that the Government would have recourſe to the ſame Policy which had formerly been crowned with ſuch ſignal ſucceſs. Inſtead of prompt and vigorous meaſures of defence, they have ſeen the Governments retire from the conflict; and by annihilating the whole foreign Commerce, totally ceaſe, that they are unwilling, or unable, to protect it. This apparent inability or indiſpoſition to raiſe reſiſtance, has furniſhed a pretence to another Power, to retaliate on his enemy through our unprotected rights. Thus the United States are placed in a ſituation, unprecedented in the hiſtory of the world, being inſulted at the ſame moment in ſeveral countries with two moſt powerful nations, who are themſelves at war with each other.

(To be concluded in our next)

YORK, MARCH 28, 1809.

The following Acts of the laſt Seſſion of our Provincial Legiſlature were aſſented to by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in His Majeſty's Name.

I. An Act for the more effectual preventing of frivolous and vexatious ſuits and to authorize the levying of poundage upon executions in certain caſes, and to regulate the fales by Sheriffs and other officers.

II. An Act to encourage the deſtroying of Wolves in this Province.

III. An Act for quartering and billeting on certain occaſions his Majeſty's Troops and the Militia of this Province.

IV. An Act for the continuing for a limited time the Provincial Agreement entered into between this Province and Lower Canada, at Montreal on the fifth day of July in the year one thouſand eight hundred and four relative to duties, alſo for continuing for a limited time the ſeveral Acts of the Parliaments of this Province now in force relating thereto.

V. An Act to repeal and amend certain parts of an Act, paſſed in the thirty fifth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better regulation of certain coins current in this Province, to equalize them to the ſtandard weight and value of the like coins in the Province of Lower Canada."

VI. An Act for the relief of Menonnists & Tunkers in certain caſes.

VII. An Act for granting a ſum of money in aid of the building a Bridge across the Grand River.

VIII. An Act for applying certain ſums of money therein mentioned to make good certain monies iſſued and advanced by his Majeſty through the Lieutenant Governor in purſuance of ſeveral Addreſſes.

IX. An Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the Funds applicable to the uſes of this Province to defray the expences of amending and repairing the Public Highways and Roads, opening new ones, and building Bridges in the ſeveral Diſtricts thereof.

PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, ...STREET.

Died at his house in Queenston on the 8th inst. the Honorable Robert Hamilton; whilst living, his public utility, benevolence and conciliating disposition, will render his death long and feelingly regretted.

The Subscriber takes the liberty at this time, of reminding his Friends, that the 2d of next month will complete the 2d year of the Gazette—He will be very thankful to such as oblige him, by discharging their accounts at the Printing office. JOHN CAMERON.

22d March, 1809.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36, in the First Concession of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street—There are 30 acres of improvement, a well built Frame House, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office York.

York Street, 18th March 1809.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at York, 14th March, 1809.

Anderson Peter	
Butcher J. S.	
Cumm John	Lewen Lieut.
Contooman Conrade	Lamb Henry
Cazeberis Elizabeth	Lee Henry
Conn John	Mosley Benjamin
Crowther Lieut. 41st	M'Pherson Margar.
Eliot James	Mc. Donell Miles
Eggington John	M'Laren, Revd. Jas.
Frelick Adam	M'Graw Barbara
Gould Esqre	Nash Samuel
Googins Content	Pitt Mary
Humphry Caleb	Parker Ann
Hogg Mary	Parker John
Johnson Andrew	Rablin Jane
Jones Mr.	Ryckman Cornelius
Jackson Nathaniel	Smith William
Kinkaird Alexr.	Trimmo Lenny
	Vernon Gideon.

W. ALLAN. D. P. M.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 14th March, 1809.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
To Wit. } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Monday the Twenty-seventh day of March instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 14th March, 1809.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
To Wit. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the eleventh day of April now next ensuing, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

The following Lots of LAND will be sold by the Subscriber on very moderate terms, viz.

Lot No 6 In the Second Concession of the Township of Landsown, District of Johnstown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the East half of Lot No. 20 in the Fourth Concession of Longhborough, County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
32 and the East half of No 31 in the 7th Concession of Usborne—300 acres.
23 In the First Concession of York—50 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Concession of Walpole—400 acres.
13 In the 6th Concession of Woolhouse —200 acres.
9 and the Western half of No. 8 in the 4th Concession of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Western District—300 acres.
13 In the 12th Concession of Townsend, County of Norfolk, London District.—200 acres
1 and 2 in the 5th, and No 4 in the 6th Concession of Glanford—600 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Concession of Ancaster—400 acres.—Total 4150 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application to be made to JOHN M'KAY.

Niagara, 27th Feby 1809

Itch Ointment.

A certain, Safe, and Speedy Cure, prepared by by CLAVENNON YOUNGER, Niagara, (late of Geneva, Chemist and Apothecary.)

THIS Ointment infallibly cures that loathsome disorder, the ITCH, Salt Rheum, and all kinds of eruptions on the skin, speedily and without inconvenience. It has an agreeable smell, and is perfectly safe & harmless, so that it may be applied to Infants. Twenty years experience in Great Britain & the United States, has proved its certain efficacy, and the Subscriber affures the Public that he never knew a fingle inftance of its failure, if ufed acc ding to directions.

Sold by C. Younger, Niagara, and Henry Dean, Merchant, York.

N. B. A lift of the Agents appointed to fell this truly valuable Ointment will appear in the paper, in the c urse of a few days.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WANTED by the Subfcriber 10,000 BUSHELS MERCHANTABLE WHEAT; and in order to accomodate them, it will be received at the following Mills, viz.

At Lyon & Walker's, Yonge Street,
Miliken & M ller's, Markham,
And Timothy ogers', Pickering.

One DOLLAR per Bufhel will be given; one half in Cash, if required, and the other half in Merchandize at Cash price, and no advance taken.

Alfo, The highefl Market Prices for Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Cheefe and Pork at his Store in York

Having given feme of thofe who are indebted to him a further extent of time to the 15th of February next, the better to enable them to Settle their Accounts; he confidently expects that they will avail themfelves of the proffered opportunity, otherwife he will be obliged to put into the hands of his Attorney for collection, all Notes and Accounts that may remain unfettled after that period.

HENRY DREAN.

York, 31ft January, 1809.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING.

The Subscriber, takes this method of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town, that he has commenced HAIR DRESSING and CUTTING, in the neateft and moft fathionable manner, at the Houfe of Mr. D. Tiers, where he will attend all thofe who are pleafed to favor him with their cuftom. And will alfo wait upon thofe Ladies and Gentlemen, who may with him to attend at their lodgings. He flatters himfelf, that from the opportunity he has had of acquiring a perfect knowledge of his bufinefs, he will afford general fatisfaction.

York, 16 h Feb. 1809. ROBERT PALMER

NOTICE.

A HEIFER nearly two years old, remarkably dark Brown in colour, with a white face, has been amongft the Subfcriber's cattle fince fome time in January laft.—The owner, may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN SHUNK.

York, 21ft March, 1809.

Per General Information.

THE Winter Mail will be difpatched from Quebec, for Upper Canada, on the following days, viz.

Monday 2d January, 1809.
Ditto 6th February, do.
Ditto. 6th March, do.
Ditto. 3d April, do.

Each Mail may be looked for here, from 16 to 18 days after the above periods. The couriers from Kingfton, is to go on to Niagara without making any ftay, (unlefs found neceffary) at this place; fo that all perfons will have time to prepare their letters by the time he returns for Kingfton again.

Wm. ALLAN, Dy. P. M.

THE Subscriber informs his cuftomers and the Public in general, that he will receive merchantable Wheat at the following Mills, viz. Lyon & Walker's on Yonge Street, Milliken & Miller's in Markham, and at Timothy Rogers's in Pickering, for which he will give at the rate of one hundred New-York Currency per Bufhel, when received in payment for debts that have been contracted fince laft harvefl; Seven fhillings and fix pence N. Y. Cy. per bufhel, in payment for debts that have been contracted nine Months and upwards; and eight fhillings of like currency per bufhel, when in payment for debts that have been contracted fubfequent to the 1ft of April laft, or in exchange for Goods.

He will alfo receive in payment for debts not exceeding nine months ftanding, or in exchange for merchandize, the following articles at Country produce, at the prices affixed to each and, and delivered at his Store in York, viz.

FLOUR, two pounds fix fhillings New York currency per Barrel, containing 196 pounds nett.
RYE and PEASE, fevenfhillings N. Y. cutrency per Bufhel.
INDIAN CORN, four fhillings ——ditto—— per Bufhel.
OATS, three Shillings ——ditto—— per Bufhel.
BUTTER and CHEESE, Price according to the quality.
PORK, fixteen dollars per Barrel of 208 pounds Nett, and fix pence N. Y. currency, when not cut up.

Cafh will be given for the above articles at a reduced price, or they will be received in Payment of debts, contracted previous to the 1ft of April laft, upon a reafonable deduction in the price.

The subscriber regrets that he could not make an arrangement with Mr. J. Bogart; but any Flour manufactured at his Mills, and branded with his mark, will be received and a generous price given.

From the generous prices now offered for all kinds of produce, the fubscriber entertains the hope that his friends in the country, will be enabled to fettle their accounts of long ftanding. In juftice to himfelf, he has to inform thofe that are in his debt for goods, had eighteen months paft, and who will not profit by the advantageous terms offered, that unlefs their accounts are difcharged before the firft of February next enfuing, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Should the Embargo continue, he will furnifh his cuftomers, or any perfon recommended by them (if required) in the Month of April next, with Pot-Afh Kettles, at a reafonable price, and furnifh goods for the purchafe of Afhes.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

N. B. Any perfon who may with to make a payment in wheat, or exchange this article for Goods, fhould fuch perfon live at agreater diftance from any of the aforementioned Mills than on York, his wheat will be received at the Store of the Subfcriber in York; whofe with is to accommodate his cuftomers in every poffible and reafonable way.

TO BE LET,

on advantageous terms to a refponfible tenant,

THE FARM of PETERSFIELD, fituate within a quarter of a mile of York.—There are on the Premifes about a hundred acres of Land completely cleared, well fenced and ftocked,—a fmall Farm Houfe with a Store well Cellar, Dairy, Stable, Sheep and Cow houfe, Barns, and every convenience neceffary to make an induftrious man comfortable.—It will be expected that the Tenant will give good perfonal fecurity for the honeft performance of his engagement, and for the preferv tion and care of the ftock and farming utenfils.—Propofals to be made in writing on or before the firft day of April next, to Mifs RUSSELL of York.

N B. For hale on the premifes a fmall SADDLE HORSE well formed, and warranted, fit for a Lady or Gentleman.

York, 17th Jan. 1809.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land on very reafonable terms. Purchasers are requefted, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorised to give the neceffary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Conceffion of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Conceffion of the Township of Caiffer.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Conceffion of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Conceffion of Scarborough.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.

ISSUES
MISSING

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 47.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 688.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION FOR *PARDONING DESERTERS* FROM His Majesty's Regular Land Forces.

WAR OFFICE, August, 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been represented to THE KING, That there are at this Time several DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in His Majesty's LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majesty's GRACIOUS PARDON, and that such an Instance of His Royal Clemency would have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant His FREE PARDON to all DESERTERS from His REGULAR LAND FORCES, who shall surrender themselves, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER, to the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whose Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight.

Such Deserters, if Able bodied Men and fit for Service, shall be sent to the Regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majesty may be pleased to command; and, when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.

Durham
Carlisle
Leeds
Manchester
Nottingham
Ipswich
Shrewsbury
Birmingham
Hereford
Bedford
Maidstone
Gloucester
Southampton
Wells
London

AND WHEREAS many of the said Deserters may have enlisted in other Regular Corps, and are now serving therein, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to such Deserters the Benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they shall continue to serve in the Corps wherein they now are, upon declaring themselves to their respective Commanding Officers, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER next, & they shall not be liable at any future Time, to be claimed by the Regiments in which they formerly served.

The Magistrate to whom any Deserter from His Majesty's Regular Forces may surrender himself, is authorized and required to certify the Day on which such Deserter surrendered himself, which Certificate is to continue in Force until the Arrival of the Deserter at the Head Quarters of the nearest Military Post, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unless prevented by Sickness, to be certified by some Medical Practitioner on the Back of the Magistrate's Certificate, or to be otherwise proved to the Satisfaction of the Officer Commanding at such Military Post.

And with a View to prevent as far as possible all Soldiers from Desertion, after these His Majesty's most gracious Intentions shall be made known, His Majesty has been pleased to command, that the Name of every Soldier who may hereafter desert, shall be transmitted through the Secretary at War to the Church Wardens of the Parishes, to which the Deserters belong; in order that their Names may be exposed to public View in the Church, or such other conspicuous Place, as may render it impossible for Men, who have been guilty of this Crime, to return home to their friends, on whom they have brought disgrace by their Misconduct, without immediate Detection; and His Majesty has further commanded, that this Measure shall be made public, that every Soldier may be assured, that the greatest Exertions will be used for the Apprehension of any Man who may hereafter desert, and that those who have already been guilty of that Crime, may be aware of the daily Risk they incur of Detection, and of the most severe Punishment, if they do not immediately avail themselves of the Pardon held out in this His Majesty's most gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may desert after these His Majesty's gracious Intentions are made Public, shall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded against with the utmost Severity.

It is to be clearly understood, That this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deserters from the Army of Reserve and Additional Force Act, but not to extend to any Deserters from His Majesty's Militia Forces.

By His Majesty's Command,
JAS. PULTENEY.

THE COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES in the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA, having received an Official Copy of the above PROCLAMATION issued by His Majesty's Orders in England and desirous of affording to all Deserters the opportunity of availing themselves of His Majesty's gracious offer of Pardon, is pleased thus to make the same public, and to extend the term to which it is limited with respect to the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA, to 24th DECEMBER next ensuing, and with respect to such persons as are desirous of atoning for their past misconduct who may come in from beyond the limits of these Provinces, to 24th FEBRUARY, that will be in the year 1809. Deserters are to surrender themselves to any Field Officer or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Military Post in either of the aforesaid Provinces, or to any Magistrate near whom they may be; such Magistrate being desired to furnish them with a Certificate of the date of such surrender, which Certificate will be in force in the same manner and under the same limitations as directed in His Majesty's Proclamation.

GIVEN AT HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 7th November, 1808.
J. H. CRAIG.
General.

By His Excellency's Command,
ED. BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

York, Upper Canada, 13th Feby. 1809.

His Excellency the COMMANDER OF THE FORCES has been pleased to signify to the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of this PROVINCE, that the Time for Deserters surrendering themselves in the PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, is extended from the 24th of FEBRUARY, to the 24th of APRIL next ensuing.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Govr.

An ACT to encourage the Destroying of Wolves in this Province.

[Passed 9th of March, 1809.]

WHEREAS the inhabitants of this Province have suffered, and continue to suffer great injury and damage from Wolves, since the discontinuance of the Bounty heretofore granted for the destroying them; Therefore be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled "an Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America, & to make further provision for the government of the said Province," & by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act, all and every person or persons who shall kill or cause to be killed any Wolf or Wolves, and who shall, after the death thereof, take or cause to be taken the scalp or scalps with the ears on the same, of such wolf or wolves, before any or of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting within the division where such town, township or parish where the said wolf or wolves shall have been killed, shall be, and make oath before the said Justice, that the said wolf or wolves was or were killed within the said town, township or parish, or within five miles of any inhabited place next adjoining the said town, township or parish, which oath the said Justice is hereby empowered to administer, the said Justice having first destroyed the said scalp or scalps, shall give to such person or persons a certificate of the fact or facts having been proved to his satisfaction, and such certificate being presented to the Treasurer of the District, shall authorize the person or persons obtaining and presenting the same, to ask for, demand and receive of and from the said Treasurer the sum of Twenty shillings for the scalp of every wolf so taken and presented, Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend the said reward to any Indian or Indians who shall kill or cause to be killed, any wolf or wolves as aforesaid.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when and so often as any person or persons, possessed of any such certificates as aforesaid, shall present the same to the Treasurer of the District wherein such wolf or wolves shall have been destroyed, he, the said Treasurer, shall forthwith pay and satisfy the bounty to which such certificate shall entitle the person or persons presenting the same, provided the District fund in his hands do enable him so to do, and if the district fund in his hands do not enable him the said District Treasurer to pay and satisfy such bounty Forthwith, then and in such case, he the said District Treasurer shall pay and satisfy the same out of the monies of the District which shall next hereafter come into his hands.

III. *Provided a ways, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that it shall not be lawful for the Treasurer of any District to pay and satisfy the bounty to which such certificate shall entitle the person or persons presenting the same, until he shall have paid the other annual expences of the District arising from the Building a Court House and Gaol, and keeping the same in repair, the salary of the Clerk of the Peace and Gaoler, the maintenance of the Prisoners and the fees of the Coroners and other officers, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That when and as often as the funds of any District will, according to the provisions of this Act, enable the Treasurer of such District to pay and satisfy the bounty to which such certificate shall entitle the person or persons presenting the same, it shall and may be lawful for the Magistrates of such District in Quarter Sessions assembled, to order that each and every certificate granted as aforesaid for having destroyed a wolf or wolves, shall be a lawful tender to the full value and amount therein specified, for and towards the discharge of any District rate or assessment to be collected of or from any person or persons within the District wherein such wolf or wolves shall have been destroyed, and shall accordingly as such be accepted and taken as equivalent to so much of the current gold or silver coin of this Province, by the Collector of each and every township within such District respectively, and as such shall and may by each and every Collector respectively be paid and delivered over to the District Treasurer, by whom the same shall in like manner be taken and accepted as a lawful tender, and equivalent to so much of the aforesaid current coin of this Province.

An ACT for the more effectual preventing of Frivolous and Vexatious Suits, and to Authorize the Levying of Poundage upon Executions in certain Cases, and to regulate the Sales by Sheriffs and other Officers.

[Passed 9th of March, 1809.]

BE it Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provition for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That in all actions to be brought in the Province of Upper Canada, from and after

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To all our Loving Subjects,——Greeting;

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ninth day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of this present month of April, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-second day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this seventh day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, a certain sum of Money, for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof;" It is (among other things enacted) that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act, it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation thereof;" It is enacted, that the sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton, should be the rate or price for good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

NOW KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, do, by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint, the Honorable James Baby, the Honorable Richard Cartwright, the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Esq. and William Allan, of York, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province, which said Commissioners or any one or more of them are, and is hereby respectively authorised & empowered, to purchase such Hemp, at & at the price or rate in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes, in such case made and provided; And to do, perform and execute all such other matters & things, as they are authorized and required to do, in and by the said recited Acts.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

the passing of this Act, wherein the Defendant or Defendants, shall be arrested, and held to bail, and wherein the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, shall not recover the amount of the sum for which the Defendant or Defendants in such Action shall have been so arrested, and held to Special Bail, such Defendant or Defendants shall be entitled to costs of Suit, to be taxed according to the custom of the Court, in which such Action shall have been brought, provided it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, in which such Action is brought, upon motion to be made in Court for that purpose, and upon hearing the parties by Affidavit, that the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in such Action, had not any reasonable or probable cause for causing the Defendant or Defendants, to be arrested and held to Special Bail, in such amount as aforesaid; and provided that such Court shall thereupon by Rule, or Order of the same Court, direct that such Costs shall be allowed to the defendant or defendants, and the plaintiff or plaintiffs, shall upon such Rule or Order being made as aforesaid, be disabled from taking out any execution for the sum recovered in any such Action, unless the same shall exceed, and then in such sum only, as the same shall exceed the amount of the taxed Costs of the defendant or defendants in such action, and in case the sum recovered in any such action shall be less than the amount of the Costs of the defendant or defendants to be taxed as aforesaid, that then the defendant or defendants, shall be entitled to set off against the sum of money recovered by the plaintiff or plaintiffs, in such action from the amount of his, her or their Costs, to be taxed as aforesaid, to take out execution for such Costs in like manner as a defendant or defendants may now by law have execution for Costs in other cases.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all actions which shall be brought in the Province of Upper Canada after the passing of this Act, upon any judgement recovered, or which shall be recovered, in any Court of the said Province; the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such Action, on the judgement shall not recover, or be entitled to any Costs of Suit, unless the court in which such action on the judgement shall be brought, or some Judge of the same Court shall otherwise order.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, in every action in which the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall be entitled to levy under an Execution, against the Goods of any defendant or defendants, such plaintiff or plaintiffs may also levy the Poundage fees and expences of the execution, over and above the sum recovered by the judgement.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any defendant or defendants shall be taken, detained or charged in custody, at the suit of any person or persons upon mesne process, issuing out of the Court of King's Bench, in the said Province, and shall be imprisoned, and detained therein, after the return of such process, it shall and may be lawful for such defendant or defendants, in vacation time only, and upon due notice thereof given to the Attorney of the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such process, to put in and justify Bail before the Chief Justice or any of the Justices of the said Court of King's Bench, who may if he shall think fit, thereupon, order a Rule to issue for the allowance of such Bail, and may further order such defendant to be discharged out of custody, by Writ of Supersedeas, or otherwise, according to the practice of the said Court, in like manner as the same is, and may be done, by an order from the court in Term time.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no Sheriff or other Officer, in any district of this Province, shall proceed to the sale of any effects, taken by virtue of any Writ of Execution, until public notice in writing thereof is given, at least eight days previous thereto, at the most public place in the Town or Township where such effects may have been taken in execution, and of the time and place where such effects are to be exposed to sale.

An ACT for applying certain Sums of Money therein mentioned, to make good certain Monies issued and advanced by His Majesty through the Lieutenant Governor in pursuance of several Addresses.

[Passed 9th of March, 1809.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS in pursuance of several Addresses of your Commons House of Assembly, to Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of your Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, bearing date the eighth, ninth, and fifteenth days of March last past, in the forty-eighth year of your Majesty's reign, several sums of money, amounting in the whole to the sum of one thousand and forty-five pounds four shillings and eleven pence farthing have been issued and advanced by your Majesty, through your Lieutenant Governor to the Clerks and other officers of the two Houses of Parliament, for certain contingent expences attending the last session of Parliament, and for erecting a Light House on Gibraltar Point, May it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, & under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled; "an Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provition for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That out of the surplus of any fund or funds subject to the disposition of the Parliament of this Province, now remaining

[*To be continued.*]

From a late London Paper.

M. Augustin, who, in May last, undertook his 54th aerial voyage at Amsterdam, has recently made public some interesting circumstances which attended his ascension. He states, that after gaining an elevation of 16,000 feet, at half past 8 P. M. the weather being cloudy, he found himself enveloped in total darkness. At this time he heard the loud balloons that were attached to the lower end, sometimes clattering against each other, so far as their situation allow'd it. He was himself nearly overcome with cold and fear; but having recovered the use of his faculties, by throwing off some volatile salts, he threw out a bag of ballast and rose into a lighter region, where he found himself as well as the balloon, entirely covered with snow. This phenomenon he attributes to the gilt stars, ornaments and letters, attached to the balloon, which had attracted a great quantity of electric vapours, and thus exposed him to the imminent danger. He calculates his greatest elevation at 20,562 feet, and the distance he had travelled at about 60 miles.

The greater part of the celebrated vineyards of Tukay, in Hungary, have this year (1808) been destroyed by a tremendous storm accompanied with hail and the bursting of a cloud. The hail-stones were as walnuts, and the bursting of the cloud was so violent, that stones of great weight were thrown from the vineyards into the village, by which dreadful calamity, seven men and one boy were killed, many persons badly bruised, and a great number of cattle perished. The whole village was so entirely filled with stones, that the labour of hundreds of people was required to clear them away.

The Swedish Marine experiences some degree of inconvenience from the suspension of their accustomed supply of timber from Prussia, from which they have been in the habit of importing from 3 to 500,000 cubic feet annually, at the expence of nearly 6 British shillings per cubic foot. It is a singular circumstance that Prussia, which has not aspired to become a naval power, has been chiefly instrumental in rendering Sweden one, by her supplies of naval stores, and has for several years past received upwards of 200,000l sterling, for imp timber alone.

Berlin, Oct. 12.

By a courier, who left Saturday arrived here from Erfurth, (which at present contains within its walls, 2 Emperors, 5 Kings, and 72 Princes and Princesses,) official information has been received, that the Emperor Napoleon, in consequence of the powerful interposition of his Imperial Russian Majesty, has not only agreed to remit a very considerable part of the contribution imposed on the Prussian dominion, and not yet paid, but also solemnly promised, that the French Troops are speedily to evacuate the Prussian territory.

SONNET

TO THE POPPY,

By an unfortunate Young Lady.

Pure and unspotted as the flower of Spring,
I once could boast the snow-drop's modest mien;
In innocence, the morn's chaste glowing scene;
In guilt, (alas emblem!) the chill evening.

Crept is that flower of all its virgin grace,
By base Seduction's hand untimely torn!
I too am left that loveliness to mourn,
And without *thee*, my countless griefs to trace!

Come drowsy flower! & steep my senses o'er,
In sweet oblivion's balm, to sorrow dear;
My woe worn heart all joy must know no more
An me! a wounded spirit who can bear? †

Come then sweet soother, sad remembrance drown!
O let me all forget—but God alone!—
CALISTA.

† *Book of Job.*

York, March 18, 1809.

A respectable physician at the Southward has discovered that innoculation for the Cow Pock will cure the Whooping Cough.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Elisha Beman, Esquire, or the Subscriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th 1809.

LOST,

A SMALL BRASS PADLOCK between York and Mr. Holder's on Yonge Street; whoever brings it within a month, to the Editor, shall receive two Dollars reward.

3d April, 1809.

WANTED, a Pensylvania Waggon in good condition, for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire of William Allan, Esq. York.

York, 4th April, 1809.

Itch Ointment.

A certain, Safe, and Speedy Cure, prepared by CLAVENDON YOUNGER, Niagara, (late of Geneva, Chemist and Apothecary.)

THIS Ointment infallibly cures that loathsome disorder, the ITCH, Salt Rheum, and all kinds of eruptions on the skin, speedily and without inconvenience. It has an agreeable smell, and is perfectly safe & harmless, so that it may be applied to Infants. Twenty years experience in Great Britain & the United States, has proved its certain efficacy, and the Subscriber assures the Public that he never knew a single instance of its failure, if used according to directions.

Sold by C. Younger, Niagara, and Henry Dean, Merchant, York.

N. B. A list of the Agents appointed to sell this truly valuable Ointment will appear in the paper, in the course of a few days.

The following Lots of LAND will be sold by the Subscriber on very moderate terms, viz.

Lot No. 6 In the Second Concession of the Township of Lansdowne, District of Johnstown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the East half of Lot No. 20 in the Fourth Concession of Loughborough, County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
32 and the East half of No. 31 in the 7th Concession of Ditheridge—300 acres.
37 In the First Concession of York—50 acres.
12 and 14 in the 4th Concession of Walpole—400 acres.
12 In the 8th Concession of Woodhouse —200 acres.
9 and the Western half of No. 8 in the 4th Concession of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Western District—300 acres.
12 In the 14th Concession of Townshend, County of Norfolk, London District.—200 acres
1 and 2 in the 5th, and No. 1 in the 8th Concession of Gainsford—600 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Concession of Ancaster—400 acres.—Total 2150 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application to be made to JOHN M'KAY.

Niagara, 27th Feby 1809

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WANTED by the Subscriber 10,000 BUSHELS MERCHANTABLE WHEAT, and in order to accomodate them, it will be received at the following Mills, viz.

At Lyon & Walker's, Yonge Street,
Milliken & Miller's, Markham,
And Timothy Rogers', Pickering.

One DOLLAR per bushel will be given; one half in Cash, if required, and the other half in Merchandize at Cash prices, and no advantage taken.

Also, The highest Market Prices for Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Cheese and Pork at his Store in York

Having given some of those who are indebted to him a further extent of time in the 15th of February next, the better to enable them to settle their Accounts; he confidently expects that they will avail themselves of the proffered opportunity, otherwise he will be obliged to put into the hands of his Attorney for collection, all Notes and Accounts that may remain unsettled after that period.

HENRY DREAN

York, 31st January, 1809.

TO BE LET,

on advantageous terms to a responsible tenant,

THE FARM of PETERSFIELD, situate within a quarter of a mile of York.—There are on the Premises about a hundred acres of Land completely cleared, well fenced and ditched;—a long Farm House with a Stone wall Cellar, Dairy, Stable, Sheep and Cow house, Barn, and every convenience necessary to make an industrious man comfortable.—It will be expected that the Tenant will give good personal security for the honest performance of his engagement, and for the preservation and care of the stock and farming utensils.—Proposals to be made in writing on or before the first day of April next, to Miss RUSSELL of York.

N. B. For Sale on the premises, a small SADDLE HORSE well formed, and warranted, fit for a Lady or Gentleman.

York, 17th Jan. 1809.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING.

The Subscriber, takes this method of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town, that he has commenced HAIR DRESSING and CUTTING, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, at the House of Mr. D. Tiers, where he will attend all those who are pleased to favor him with their custom. And will also wait upon those Ladies and Gentlemen, who may wish him to attend at their lodgings. He flatters himself, that from the opportunity he has had of acquiring a perfect knowledge of his business, he will afford general satisfaction.

York, 16th Feb. 1809. ROBERT PALMER

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following necessary Blank Forms, viz

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, do. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL DITTO. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land on very reasonable terms. Purchasers are requested, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorised to give the necessary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Caister.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Concession of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession of Scarborough.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D. on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 Acres each.

Also, the rear or Easterment part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N B. On Lot lettered D there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well Watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the Subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

York, 24th March, 1809.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the Farmers in general, that he will receive merchantable Wheat at the following Mills, viz. Lyon & Walker's on Yonge Street Milliken & Miller's in Markham, and at Timothy Rogers's in Pickering; for which he will give at the rate of seven shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, when received in payment for debts that have been contracted one eighteen Months past.—Seven shillings and six pence N. Y. Cy. per bushel, in payment for debts that have been contracted nine Months and upwards; and eight shillings of like currency per bushel, when in payment for debts that have been contracted subsequent to the 1st of April last, or in exchange for Goods

He will also receive in payment for debts not exceeding nine months standing, or in exchange for merchandize, the following articles of Country produce, at the prices affixed to each, and delivered at his Store in York, viz.

FLOUR, two pounds six shillings New York currency per Barrel, containing 196 pounds nett.
RYE, 4 shillings, ten shillings N. Y. currency per Bushel.
INDIAN CORN, five shillings——ditto——per Bushel.
OATS, three Shillings——ditto——per Bushel.
BUTTER and CHEESE, Price according to the quality.
PORK, fifteen dollars per Barrel of 200 pounds nett, and six pence N. Y. currency, when not cut up.

Cash will be given for the above articles at a reduced price, or they will be received in Payment of debts, contracted previous to the 1st of April last, upon a reasonable deduction in the price.

The subscriber regrets that he could not make an arrangement with Mr. J. Rogers; but any Flour manufactured at his Mills, and branded with his mark, will be received and a generous price given.

From the generous prices now offered for all kinds of produce, the Subscriber entertains the hope that his friends in the country, will be enabled to settle their accounts of long standing. In justice to himself, he has to inform those that are in his debt for goods, had eighteen months past, and who will not profit by the advantageous terms offered, that unless their accounts are discharged before the first of February next ensuing, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Should the Embargo continue, he will furnish his customers, or any person recommended by them (if required) in the Month of April next, with Pot-Ash Kettles, at a reasonable price; and furnish goods for the purchase of Ashes.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

N. B. Any person who may wish to make a payment in wheat, or exchange this article for Goods, should such person live at a greater distance from any of the aforementioned Mills than on York, his wheat will be received at the Store of the Subscriber in York; whose wish is to accommodate his customers in every possible and reasonable way.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36, in the First Concession of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street—There are 30 acres of improvement, a well built Frame House, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office, York.

Yonge Street, 18th March 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY JOHN CAMERON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 48.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 889 WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1809. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION FOR PARDONING DESERTERS FROM His Majesty's Regular Land Forces.

WAR OFFICE, August, 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been represented to THE KING, That there are at this Time several DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in His MAJESTY'S LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majesty's GRACIOUS PARDON, and that such an Instance of His Royal Clemency would have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant His FREE PARDON to all DESERTERS from His REGULAR LAND FORCES, who shall surrender themselves, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER, to the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whose Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight.

Such Deserters, if Able bodied Men and fit for Service, shall be sent to the Regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majesty may be pleased to command; and, when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.

Durham
Carlisle
Leeds
Manchester
Nottingham
Ipswich
Shrewsbury
Birmingham
Hereford
Bedford
Maidstone
Gloucester
Southampton
Wells
London

AND WHEREAS many of the said Deserters may have enlisted in other Regular Corps, and are now serving therein, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to such Deserters the Benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they shall continue to serve in the Corps wherein they now are, upon declaring themselves to their respective Commanding Officers, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER next, & they shall not be liable at any future Time, to be claimed by the Regiments in which they formerly served.

The Magistrate to whom any Deserter from His Majesty's Regular Forces may surrender himself, is authorized and required to certify the Day on which such Deserter surrendered himself, which Certificate is to continue in Force until the Arrival of the Deserter at the Head Quarters of the nearest Military Post, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unless prevented by Sickness, to be certified by some Medical Practitioner on the Back of the Magistrate's Certificate, or to be otherwise proved to the Satisfaction of the Officer Commanding at such Military Post.

And with a View to prevent as far as possible all Soldiers from Desertion, after these His Majesty's most gracious Intentions shall be made known, His Majesty has been pleased to command, that the Name of every Soldier who may hereafter desert, shall be transmitted through the Secretary at War to the Church Wardens of the Parishes, to which the Deserters belong; in order that their Names may be exposed to public View in the Church, or such other conspicuous Place, as may render it impossible for Men, who have been guilty of this Crime, to return home to their Friends, on whom they have brought disgrace by their Misconduct, without immediate Detection; and His Majesty has further commanded, that this Measure shall be made public, that every Soldier may be assured, that the greatest Exertions will be used for the Apprehension of any Man who may hereafter desert, and that those who have already been guilty of that Crime, may be aware of the daily Risk they incur of Detection, and of the most severe Punishment, if they do not immediately avail themselves of the Pardon held out in this His Majesty's most gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may desert after these His Majesty's gracious Intentions are made Public, shall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded against with the utmost Severity.

It is to be clearly understood, That this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deserters from the Army of Reserve and Additional Forces Act, but not to extend to any Deserter from His Majesty's Militia Forces.

By His Majesty's Command,
JAS. PULTENEY.

THE COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES In the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA, having received an Official Copy of the above PROCLAMATION issued by His Majesty's Orders in England and desirous of affording to all Deserters the opportunity of availing themselves of His Majesty's gracious offer of Pardon, is pleased thus to make the same public, and to extend the term to which it is limited with respect to the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA, to 24th DECEMBER next ensuing; and with respect to such persons as are desirous of atoning for their past misconduct who may come in from beyond the limits of these Provinces, to 24th FEBRUARY, that will be in the year 1809. Deserters are to surrender themselves to any Field Officer or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Military Post in either of the aforesaid Provinces or to any Magistrate near whom they may be; such Magistrate being desired to furnish them with a Certificate of the date of such surrender, which Certificate will be in force in the same manner and under the same limitations as directed in His Majesty's Proclamation.

GIVEN AT HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 7th November, 1808.
J. H. CRAIG.
General.

By His Excellency's Command.
ED. BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

York, Upper Canada, 15th Feby. 1809.

His Excellency the COMMANDER OF THE FORCES has been pleased to signify to the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of this PROVINCE, that the Time for Deserters surrendering themselves in the PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, is extended from the 24th of FEBRUARY, to the 24th of APRIL next ensuing.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gover.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To all our Loving Subjects,——Greeting:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ninth day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of this present month of April, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty second day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and thereto to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this seventh day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, a certain sum of Money, for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof;" It is (among other things enacted,) that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act, it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation thereof;" It is enacted, that the sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton, should be the rate or price for good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act,

NOW KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, do, by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint, the Honorable James Baby, the Honorable Richard Cartwright, the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Esq. and William Allan, of York, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners or any one or more of them are, and is hereby respectively authorised & empowered, to purchase such Hemp, at such or the price or rate in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes, in such case made and provided; And to do, perform and execute all such other matters & things, as they are authorised and required to do, in and by the said recited Acts.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

Glorious News from Spain.

Philadelphia, March 25.

The intelligence which we this day publish from Spain is of the greatest importance.—The statement of the distribution of the Spanish forces and the determination of the people to die rather than to abandon the cause of their country, are well explained in the victory published by the Junta of Murcia, to whom the account of the Marquis de Romana's success has been communicated by the commissioners of Tarancon, which is about equidistant from Murcia and Segovia, the scene of action, to which the combined armies of Spain and England, 90,000 strong, must have moved after their junction on.

A correspondence had taken place between Gen. Palafox and Marshal Moncey after an unsuccessful attack by the latter on Saragossa in which the French had been repulsed with great slaughter (supposed 8000 men;) Gen. Palafox had intimated that no more flags of truce, requiring him to surrender, would be admitted, as he had determined to conquer or perish.—*Pol. Reg.*

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival of the British brig Little George, from the Havanna

Murcia, Jan. 14.

The Commissioners of the Supreme Council, near the armies of the enemy, has this day communicated the following intelligence:

This morning was published in this army, by order of the general, the news of the French having been completely routed between Segovia and the plains of San Antonio, by the Marquis de la Romana, leaving on the field of battle, killed, wounded and prisoners, TWENTY ONE THOUSAND Frenchmen with all their artillery and baggage; and the rest of the army, with a great personage, (said to be Napoleon) is surrounded by our troops in the Paular de Segovia: I know not whether this pleasing information has reached your Excellency, but if not I communicate it to fulfil my duty.

Persons who have come from Madrid affirm that the French are disappearing from that city without knowing for what reason, nor whither they go, and that the few who do remain do not exhibit the same haughty appearance as formerly.

We expect to be joined by the new troops of Ucles and Cuenca, when the army will advance in pursuit of the enemy.

Taragon, Jan. 8.

The present notice having the character of veracity, the Supreme Junta ordered it to be proclaimed with firing of cannon and ringing of bells.

Signed by the Marquis of Villa Franca y los Velez, Duke de Medinasidenia.

By order of his Excellency,
ANGTIN FERNANDEZ COSTA.

Havana, March 6.

Dear Sir—My hasty letter of yesterday via Baltimore, informed you of no arrival in 35 days from Cadiz; the governmental information is contained in the Extra Gazette of yesterday, which I have the pleasure to enclose you, together with an original account enclosed in a letter to a friend of mine from the house of —— of Cadiz. I regret not having time to forward an English translation, the exigency of the moment, however, prevents the possibility. The public commotion of yesterday was general and great, until the precise and exact purport of the dispatches were known, after which things again resumed their former course, and the sanguine disposition of the Spaniards, views their armies in Spain in the full tide of successful experiment. The terms of capitulation of Madrid are not as yet made known, although contained among the dispatches for government."

Cadiz, January, 16.

"Napoleon having gained advantages over some of the Spanish chiefs, has been enabled to divert the central army, and pass along by the unaccustomed roads of Somosierra, advancing by Estremadura as far as Truxillo, and finally, in the beginning of December, with 40,000 men got possession of Madrid by capitulation; the inhabitants having been most shamefully deceived by the infamous traitor Morlaes, the 4th of that month, agreeably to the official Gazette of the government.

"The Corsican flattered himself that he had conquered the whole kingdom, in consequence of so many unexpected disasters; but he was deceived, and it is not improbable but he may soon become the victim of his own perfidy and temerity, which have only tended to inspire new horror for his name; and in this nation, a most decided determination to die, rather than submit to the domination of such an unprincipled adventurer.

"Our unprincipled commanders are dismissed; our dispersed armies are reunited & reorganized, under generals possessing our fullest confidence, and they have already in several battles, proved to the French what Spanish valor can do when well commanded; and these forces, being once concentrated, can only wish for an opportunity to establish a decisive victory.

"Napoleon is actually about 20 leagues to the north of Madrid, collecting his army, —the duke of Infantado with 40,000 men of the best troops, were upon Cuens, extending his Van guard towards Aranjuez—Ceuta was in Estremadura, with a numerous army—Romana and the British, with 90,000 of the best disciplined troops, were upon Leon—Palafox was in Arragon, with the glory of having repulsed eighteen attacks of the enemy, upon Sarragoll.—Reding in Catalonia, in place of General Virus—Blake in Asturias—the French have their head quarters at Burgos, their whole force in the kingdom, 125,000.

"The proposition made by the Corsican to England, has been rejected with contempt It was, that he would agree to make peace with her and all her allies, and that he would agree to her keeping all her conquests, provided he would agree on her part to withdraw all her troops from Spain, and acknowledge his brother Joseph as king of that country.

"The aid of every description already received from that inexhaustible island is beyond all calculation, and still more is destined for our use."

Zamora, January 4.

Most Excellent Sir—It is now 7 o'clock at night, and we have this instant received by a courier dispatched by the Junta of Zamora, a letter of which the following is an exact copy, viz.

We have just now, at half after five in the afternoon received certain advices that the French after a very severe engagement, are retreating, mostly without arms: and that those who were passing the bridge of Castro Gonzalo, have turned back with precipitation, with their provision waggons——The whole are in full retreat, and have of course been beaten—I am about leaving this place with a guide for San Estevan, where the scattered French troops are collecting. All which I communicate for the information of the Junta.

TIBURCIO FRANCOS.
Silvestre Martinez de Colma, Secy.

Copy of the advices which the Central Junta has given to this Government (of Cordova) on the 23d December, 1808.

"By expresses we are informed that the Marquis Romana with the English who were at Salamanca, forming together a body of 60 or 70,000 men, have begun their march for Madrid, and that the first divisions have reached Tordesillas—Intelligence highly gratifying under our present circumstances; as is also that of the landing of a considerable body of English foot and some cavalry at Lisbon—and of the immediate preparation of 6000 Portuguese who are to join our army."

Important and latest News from Spain.

Philadelphia, March 28.

Captain Domingo Brito, of the Spanish schooner Dolores, alias Ferdinand the VIIth arrived at this Port from Laguira, touched at Porto Rico, which place he left on the 9th of March—Capt. B. informs, that the day before he left Porto Rico, a Spanish Felucca had arrived in 26 days from Cadiz, which confirmed the news already published of the success of the Spanish arms, and of the affairs of the Patriots——that they had beaten the enemy in every action down to the date of his sailing—and this news was further confirmed by the official Gazettes which the said Felucca brought—The capt. further adds, that Gen. Mallena lost an arm and was mortally wounded in the breast, leaving on the field of battle, 16,000 men killed and wounded, and 14,000 prisoners.

Capt. B. further informs, that the Province of Caracas remained perfectly tranquil —and that a British frigate had arrived, having on board the Governor of Curracoa, Sir Jas. Cockburn, and suite—who was received with the greatest rejoicing and enthusiasm at Laguira; from whence he proceeded to Carracas on a visit to the Captain General.

[A respectable gentleman, who handed the preceding statement, says that, from his knowledge of Captain Brito, he believes it to be correct.]

SUMMARY TRANSLATIONS.

The Official Gazette of the Supreme Junta of Spain, dated Seville (to which they had again removed) the 29th Dec. gives the particulars of a severe engagement having taken place at SARRAGOSSA, between the French Army under Marshal Moncey, and the Spanish Patriots under General Palafox, on the 21st of that month.

It commenced at day light, upon the batteries on the heights surrounding the city, from which, after some smart resistance the Patriots finally retreated in good order. At mid-day, the attack was renewed by the French, upon the suburbs of the city, and some important Posts established there. Gen. Palafox ordered Brigadier Monso to maintain them; which he did with great courage and skill in an action lasting more than five hours. The colonel of Artillery, Velasco, also directed three batteries with great skill and terrible effect upon the enemy, who were obliged to fall back. They however afterwards brought up their reserve, and renewed the attack with almost incredible fury, and with all their force. At this time PALAFOX himself, sword in hand, accompanied by Lt. Gen. O'Neilly, and Major Gen. St. Marc, took the command, and rushed into the thickest of the battle; exercising his whole energy, skill and valor, so as to secure the victory. This was complete. The French lost the greater part of their force, and were entirely routed and dispersed, leaving before the batteries and walls more than 4000 killed, and as many wounded; among them the grenadiers who had fought with the greatest boldness.

The Spaniards recovered an immense booty which the French had taken in the country, besides military arms and horses; and, considering the victory the most complete which had happened during the war. The account here closes with the proud remark, that the valiant city of Sarragoss may now be considered as invincible, while there may remain an arm to defend—for that "every breath is a fortress, every house a castle; and every battery the witness of art, talents and valor!" A long list of Officers who had distinguished themselves in the battle is follows; and among the troops the Walloon guards are particularly noticed. Among the Officers lost were Don Adriano Cardon, Colonel of the Regiment of Cavalry of Fernando VII. by a musket shot—the Lieutenant Colonel Torrini, wounded—and two officers of the Artillery killed—the loss of the troops generally is not stated—though it must have been severe; but great exultations took place in consequence of the signal victory.—The French were afterwards followed by the volunteers and others of the Spanish troops, near Sarragoss, in which several skirmishes took place in favor of the Patriots.

Christiansted, (St. Croix,) Feby. 14.

We have been politely favored with the following Extract of a letter dated,

MARTINIQUE, Feb. 5.

The army landed in three divisions on the morning of the 30th Jan. without the smallest opposition. General Beckwith with the first division under Sir George Prevost, principally composed of the Halifax troops, disembarked at Cul de Sac Robert, to the northward of the Island: the York Rangers with Gen. Shipley at Ance d'Arlet to the southward for the attack of Pigeon Island; and General Maitland's division at Sainte Luce Bay to the Southeast.

Our division luckily has hitherto surmounted no other obstacles than those of the very deep and difficult roads we have passed through in a fatiguing march. The first division has been so fortunate as to have had two opportunities of distinguishing themselves, which they have not failed to make the most of, and though their loss has been considerable, they have gained much credit, and taught the enemy what kind of troops they have to deal with. On Wednesday the first of February, a part of General Hoghton's Brigade (the 7th regiment) and a flank battalion under Major Campbell, carried the heights of Surerier, in a very gallant style; the enemy contested the ground well, but could not stand the near approach of our troops, who drove them over the most difficult ground and made tremendous havoc among them. On the 2d, the same brigade made a further attack on some redoubts at the extremity of the ridge, covering the outworks of the fort; but though they marched with the most unparalelled coolness, even to the very muzzle of the enemies guns, and under a tremendous fire of grape and musketry (without even the assistance of a field piece) made good their way to the ditch, it was found impracticable to get into the redoubts, and our troops were obliged to be withdrawn and I am sorry to say with loss. The officers killed are captain Taylor of the 7th, and Sinclair of the 25th, with Major Maxwell of the 8th. Amongst the wounded are Col. Packenham, who is again shot through the neck, and Major Campbell in the arm; neither of whom however, are in danger. The enemy have suffered still more than we, their hospitals are quite full, and they have been obliged to put the rest of their wounded into a convent. The place near our head quarters is still strewed with their dead. The courage of our troops has never been more conspicuous, and it seems to have struck a damp into the enemy, for all the militia have disbanded themselves, and the troops of the line (not more than 1500 at most) are shut up in the fort, which alone now remains to them, for Pigeon Island surrendered yesterday, and fort Bourbon is invested on every side, and the bombardment will open as soon as the batteries can be constructed;—which, however, the continued rains we have, and the almost impracticable roads will render a task of length and labour.

PROCLAMATION.

By their Excellencies Lieut. Gen. George Beckwith, and Rear Admiral the Hon. A. Cochrane, Knight of the Order of the Bath Commanders of the Land and Sea Forces of His Britannic Majesty in the Windward Islands, &c.

Colonists and Inhabitants of Martinique.

His Majesty yielding to impertious circumstances returned you to the power which then governed France.

His Majesty, deceived in the hope, that the happiness which his government had created among you, would have been cultivated by your new masters, groaning at the unfortunate situation in which the events of war, or rather the want of respect due to property, have reduced your Colony.

But the term of your misfortunes is arrived—famine will disappear—the sources of your prosperity will be renewed—your ancient laws shall be restored to you, and the government, protector of your person and property, which ruled you under the British flag, shall be re-established in the Colony. It is with these intentions that his Majesty has confided to us the command of a formidable land and sea armament, to retake Martinique and to create again in this suffering colony —abundance and tranquility—the inseparable companions of a just and protecting government.

In consequence of these benevolent dispositions, we invite you, in the name of humanity, to submit yourselves immediately to the forces of his Majesty, who will not fail to punish the temerity of a fruitless resistance.

We order all civil and military commissaries, to immediately divest themselves of their functions.

To every inhabitant, of whatever class or condition he may be, to retire peaceably to his dwelling, and there maintain order.

We declare that every colonist or inhabitant, who shall be taken to arms, shall be treated as a prisoner of war.

That every free coloured man, taken in arms shall be transported, and that every slave taken in like manner, shall be subject to be tried by a military tribunal.

Ministers of Divine Worship!—Your Religion will be protected, and the properties and rights of the Church will be respected.

Given at head quarters, this 30th day of January, 1809.

GEORGE BECKWITH,
ALEX. COCHRANE.

By order of their Excellencies.
WM. H. WILBY,
JOHN S. TRACY, Secretaries.

Martinique Surrendered to the English.

A relief arrived at Newport, a few days ago, from Dominica, the captain of which asserts, that Fort Bourbon, after sustaining a dreadful bombardment from four British batteries, and suffering much from the want of water (the pipes that furnished a supply, having been cut by the besiegers) was compelled to surrender by capitulation.—Thus is the whole Island of Martinique in possession of the British.—Guadaloupe, it is said, was

to be immediately invested. This Island is very strongly fortified, and, it is expected, will be obstinately defended.

Rumour.—The British Prize officer, who arrived in the Batavian, was put on board from the Comet frigate on the 16th January.—He informs, that about the 7th January, they spoke a cutter in the channel, and learned from her, that Admiral Mitchell had fallen in with the Toulon fleet, and had taken two ships of the line, and sunk two others.

The Montreal Courant says, "we noticed in our last paper, that one hundred hardy Americans had passed through town, going up to the Seigniory, which Mr. Fletcher had lately purchased of J. Papineau, Esq. upon the Grand River.—We now are assured that upwards of 160 have actually gone, and more daily expected, to the amount of Two hundred in all, with many yoke of large American oxen. Several Ship Carpenters of the first reputation, and considerable property are among the number of men gone up.

Hemp Seed.

WANTED, a quantity of Fresh HEMP-SEED, for which Three Dollars per Bushel (in Cash or Goods) will be given at the Store of Alexr. Wood, Esq. or by

WM. BOND.

N. B. None will be received after the first of June next; the seed must be of last years growth, nor need any be offered of the growth of any former year, as the person offering the same for sale will have to be qualified under oath, that the seed offered is bona fide of the growth and produce of 1808.

HEMP PLANTS.

The season of the year is fast approaching when the plants of this highly valuable article will vegetate spontaneously, which never fails on ground where it has once been suffered to come to maturity; & it is to be hoped, that the Farmers throughout this District will preserve as many of the plants as possible, as a liberal price will be given for Fresh Seed by

WM. BOND.

York, 11th April, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Town Lot No. 24, South side of Duke Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre; for which an indisputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber.

THOS. HAMILTON, Broker.

York, 17th April, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 22, in front of Lake Simcoe, commonly called Cook's Bay, containing 200 Acres or thereabouts, 30 acres of which are under good improvement.—This Land requires no praise, being well known to be a good soil, and beautiful situation; Salmon trout and white fish are caught in great abundance.

A good and sufficient title to the above Land will be given.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

Niagara, 14th April, 1809.

LOST,

A SMALL BRASS PADLOCK between York and Mr. Holder's on Yonge Street; whoever brings it within a month, to the Editor, shall receive two Dollars reward.

3d April, 1809.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Elias Bean, Esquire, or the Subscriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th 1809.

Itch Ointment.

A certain, Safe, and Speedy Cure, prepared by CLEAVENDON YOUNGER, Niagara, (late of Geneva, Chemist and Apothecary.)

THIS Ointment infallibly cures that loathsome disorder, the ITCH. Salt Rheum, and all kinds of eruptions on the skin, speedily and without inconvenience. It has an agreeable smell, and is perfectly safe & harmless, so that it may be applied to infants. Twenty years experience in Great Britain & the United States, has proved its certain efficacy, and the Subscriber assures the Public that he never knew a single instance of its failure, if used according to directions.

Sold by O. Younger, Niagara, and Henry Dread, Merchant, York.

N. B. A list of the Agents appointed to sell this truly valuable Ointment will appear in the paper, in the course of a few days.

The following LOTS of LAND will be sold by the Subscriber on very moderate terms, viz.

Lot No. 6 in the Second Concession of the Township of Lanslowne, District of Johnstown—200 acres.
24 in the Third, to end the East half of Lot No. 20, in the Fourth Concession of Loughborough, County of Frontenac.—200 acres.
30 and the East half of No. 31 in the 7th Concession of Oxbridge—200 acres.
27 In the First Concession of York—30 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Concession of Walpole—400 acres.
12 In the 6th Concession of Woodhouse——200 acres.
9 and the Western half of No. 8 in the 4th Concession of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Western District—300 acres.
12 In the 13th Concession of Townshend, County of Norfolk, London District.—200 acres.
3 and 4 in the 5th, and No. 4 in the 6th Concession of Grimsby—400 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Concession of Aldborough—400 acres.—Total 3150 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application to be made to

JOHN McKAY.

Niagara, 27th Feby 1809

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WANTED by the Subscriber 10,000 BUSHELS MERCHANTABLE WHEAT; and in order to accomodate them, it will be received at the following Mills, viz.

At Lyon & Walker's, Yonge Street,
Miliken & Miller's, Markham,
And Timothy Rogers', Pickering.

One DOLLAR per Bushel will be given; one half in Cash, if required, and the other half in Merchandize at Cash price, and no advantage taken.

Also, The highest Market Prices for Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Cheese and Pork at his Store in York.

Having given some of those who are indebted to him a further extent of time to the 15th of February next, the better to enable them to settle their Accounts; he confidently expects that they will avail themselves of the proffered opportunity, otherwise he will be obliged to put the hands of his Attorney for collection, all Notes and Accounts that may remain unsettled after that period.

HENRY DREAK

York, 31st January, 1809

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING.

The Subscriber, takes this method of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town, that he has commenced HAIR DRESSING and CUTTING, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, at the House of Mr. D. Tiers, where he will attend all those who are pleased to favor him with their custom. And will also wait upon those Ladies and Gentlemen, who may wish him to attend at their lodgings. He flatters himself, that from the opportunity he has had of acquiring a perfect knowledge of his business, he will afford general satisfaction.

York, 16th Feb. 1809. ROBERT PALMER.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land on reasonable terms. Purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorized to give the necessary information, and to negotiate the Sale and Times of payment.

LOTS, No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Caister.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Concession of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession of Scarborough.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms by the Subscriber, or whose commissioner for the purpose, the conditions of sale will be made easy.

Lot number 6 in the 2nd Concession from the River Thames, in the Township of Dunwich, containing 200 acres, lying on the North side of Talbot Road, and 2 miles from the Village of Port Talbot. Also the East half of Lot No. 10 in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Dunwich, containing 100 Acres each.

Also the east half of Lot No. 21 in the 4th Concession of the Township of Aldborough, containing 100 Acres. N. B. On Lot numbered 21 there is an improvement of four Acres, with frame log, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well Watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application as to be made to the Subscriber who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

York, 24th March, 1809.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the Farmers in general, that he will receive merchantable Wheat at the following Mills, viz. Lyon & Walker's on Yonge Street, Milliken & Miller's on Markham, and at Timothy Rogers' in Pickering; for which he will give at the rate of seven shillings New-York Currency per bushel, when received in payment for debts that have been contracted since March last; seven shillings and six pence N. Y. Cy. per bushel, in payment for debts that have been contracted since March and upwards, and eight shillings of like currency per bushel, when in payment for debts that have been contracted before and prior to the 1st of April last, or in exchange for Goods.

He will also receive in payment for debts now standing nine months standing, or Merchandize, the following articles at Country payments, at the prices affixed to each, and delivered at his Store in York, viz.

FLOUR, two pounds six shillings New Yorkcurrency per Barrel, containing 196 pounds nett.
RYE and PEASE, two shillings N. Y. currency per Bushel.
INDIAN CORN, five shillings——ditto——per Bushel.
OATS, three Shillings——ditto——per Bushel.
BUTTER and CHEESE, Prime according to the quality.
PORK, smoke cellars per Barrel at 208 pounds Nett, and Salt prime N. Y. currency, when weighed up.

Cash will be given for the above articles at a reduced price, or they will be received in Payment of debts, contracted prior to the 1st of April last, upon a reasonable deduction to the price.

The subscriber regrets that he could not make an arrangement with Mr. J. Rogers, but any Flour manufactured at his Mills will be received with his mark, will be received and a generous price given.

From the generous prices now offered for all kinds of produce, the subscriber entertains the hope that his friends in the country, will be enabled to liquidate their accounts of long standing. In justice to himself, he has to inform those that are in arrear for goods, had eighteen months past, and who will not profit by the advantageous terms offered, that unless their accounts are discharged before the first of February next ensuing, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Should the Embargo continue, he will furnish his customers, or any person recommended by them (if required) in the Month of April next, with Pot-Ash Kettles, at a reasonable price, and furnish goods for the purchase of Ashes.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

N. B. Any person who may wish to make a payment in wheat, or exchange this article for Goods, should such person live at an agreater distance from any of the aforementioned Mills than from York, his wheat will be received at the Store of the Subscriber in York; whose wish is to accommodate his customers in every possible and reasonable way.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36, in the Fifth Concession of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street.—There are 30 acres of improvement, a well built Frame House, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office, York.

Yonge Street, 18th March 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, [illegible]

ISSUES
MISSING

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 51.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 893.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To all our Loving Subjects,—Greeting:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ninth day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of this present month of April, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty second day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this seventh day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, a certain sum of Money, for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof," It is (among other things enacted) that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act, it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation thereof," It is enacted, that the sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton, shall be the sale or price for good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

NOW KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, do, by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint, the Honorable James Baby, the Honorable Richard Cartwright, the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Esq. and William Allan, of York, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners or any one or more of them are, and is hereby respectively authorized & empowered, to purchase such Hemp, at & after the price or rate in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes, in such case made and provided; And to do, perform and execute all such other matters & things, as they are authorized and required to do, in and by the said recited Acts.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

London Gazette Extraordinary, Jan. 24.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 24.

Copy of a letter from the Honorable Michael de Courcy, Rear Admiral of the White, to the Honorable William Wellesley Pole, dated on board His Majesty's ship Tonant, at Corunna, the 17th and 18th instant.

SIR, *January* 17, 1809.

Having it in design to detach the Coffack to England as soon as her boats shall cease to be essential to the embarkation of the troops, I seize a moment to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as per margin,† and transports, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Sir S. Hood and Commissioner Bowen, arrived at this anchorage from Vigo, on the 14th and 15th inst. the Alfred and Hindostan, with some transports were left at Vigo to receive a brigade of three thousand five hundred men, that had taken that route under the Generals Alton and Crawford,

In the vicinity of Corunna the enemy have pressed upon the British in great force. The embarkation of the sick, the cavalry and the stores went on. The night of the 16th was appointed for the general embarkation of the infantry; and, mean time, the enemy prepared for attack. At three P. M. an action commenced; the enemy, which had been posted on a lofty hill, endeavoring to force the British on another hill of inferior height, and nearer the town.

The enemy were driven back with great slaughter; but very sorry am I to add, that the British, though triumphant, have suffered severe losses. I am unable to communicate further particulars, than that Sir John Moore received a mortal wound of which he died at night; that Sir David lost an arm, that several officers & and many men have been killed and wounded; and that the ships of war have received all such of the latter as they could accommodate, the remainder being sent to transports.

The weather is now tempestuous and the difficulties of embarking great. All except the rear-guard are embarked; consisting, perhaps, at the present moment, of two thousand six hundred men. The enemy having brought cannon to a hill overhanging the beach, have forced a majority of the transports to out or slip. Embarkation being no longer practicable at the town, the boats have been ordered to a sandy beach near the light house, & and it is hoped that the greater part if not

† Ville de Paris, Victory, Barfleur, Achille, Implacable, Elizabeth, Nassau, Plantagenet, Resistance, Audacious, Barcelona, Medusa.

all will ſtill be embarked, the ſhips of war having dropped out to facilitate embarkation.

January 18.

The embarkation of the troops having occupied greater part of laſt night, it has not been in my power to detach the Coſſack before this day; and it is with ſatisfaction I am able to add, that in conſequence of the good order maintained by the troops, and the unwearied exertions of Commiſſioner Bowen, the Capts. and other officers of the navy, the agents as well as the boats' crews, many of whom were for two days without food and without repoſe, the army have been embarked to the laſt man, and the ſhips are now in the offing, preparatory to ſteering for England. The great body of the tranſports having loſt their anchors, ran to ſea without the troops they were ordered to receive, in conſequence of which there are ſome thouſands on board the ſhips of war.—Several tranſports, through miſmanagement, ran on ſhore. The ſeamen appeared to have abandoned them, two being brought out by the boats' crews of the men of war, two were burnt, and five were bilged.

I cannot conclude this haſty ſtatement without expreſſing my great obligations to Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, whoſe eye was every where, and whoſe exertions were unremitted. I have the honor to be, &c. M. DE COURCY.

Hazy weather rendering the Coſſack obſcure, I detach the Gleaner with this diſpatch.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

We are happy to ſtate the arrival of the whole of the tranſports with our troops on board from Corunna. Sir David Baird is arrived at Portſmouth, and is on board the Ville de Paris. We are rejoiced to find that brave officer is in ſo favorable a ſtate that no doubts are now entertained of his recovery. Gen. Hope has reached town. Several French priſoners came home in the ſame ſhip with him among whom are ſome officers, who ſpeak in the higheſt terms of the courage of the Britiſh troops, and declare, that they were never before oppoſed to ſuch enemies. Report ſtates that a French officer of high rank fell in the battle of Corunna, and that he was ſuppoſed to be either Soult or Junot. The army of the latter is ſuppoſed to have joined Soult on the night before the battle, if ſo, they were afforded a ſecond opportunity of paying tribute to Britiſh valour.

The 10th, or Prince's regiment were under the painful neceſſity of ſhooting about 540 horſes in the courſe of the retreat, and previous to its embarkation.

General Blake's family are among the recent arrivals from Corunna, but the general is not with them.

The total loſs ſuſtained by the Britiſh army in Spain, from the moment they entered that country, till they finally evacuated it, it is reported, amounts to little more than 4000 men. The whole of the returns have not yet been accurately made out; but as far as they have been received, it is proved, that inſtead of 19,000, upwards of 25,000 embarked at Corunna, and 3,100 at Vigo. The following is an abſtract of the returns already received:

Embarked at Corunna.	
Cavalry	2,877
Engineers, Artillery, Drivers, &c.	2,680
Infantry	19,532
Total, Sick included,	25,090
Embarked at Vigo.	
General Crawford's brigade,	3,109
Grand Total,	28,199

Which, added to Gen. Mackenzie's brigade in Portugal, conſiſting of between 6 and 7,000 men, makes the grand total about 35,000 men.

An account has been received of the loſs of part of the baggage under the command of Sir John Moore. We underſtand that the muleters who had been hired to carry the baggage, took fright on the appearance of the French cavalry, cut the bands which kept the packages on the backs of their mules, dropped and left them to be picked up by friend or foe, while they ſcamp red off, and took ſhelter in their native mountains. It was not owing to treachery or theft, that the Britiſh owe their loſs; for thoſe muleteers are proverbial for their honeſty.

Government has given orders for the building of ſixty ſmall ſhips of war for a ſpecific object: thirty of which are to be built at the out ports, and the reſt at the dock yards at Deptford, and in the vicinity of London.

Seville gazettes have been received to the 18th inſt. theſe papers mention ſome ſucceſſes to the ſouth of Madrid, & that the diviſions of Infantado and de Courci were preparing to follow up the advantages. The manner in which the propoſitions of peace from Eufurth were rejected by this county ſeems to have been peculiarly acceptable to the feelings of the Central Junta. The government paper of the 11th January mentions that Don Pedro Cevallos has been appointed Ambaſſador extraordinary to this Court.

The public will be highly gratified to learn from the converſation that paſſed between the Lords Morpeth and Caſtlereagh on Friday evening in the Houſe of Commons, that his Majeſty has it in contemplation to beſtow ſome laſting mark of his favor on the family of the late lamented Sir John Moore.

Battle at Corunna, and particulars relating to Lieut. General Sir John Moore.

The public are naturally anxious to know as many particulars as poſſible reſpecting thoſe diſtinguiſhed characters which claim their attention, and the lamented fall of this eminent general muſt excite a more than uſual intereſt with regard to his military career.

Sir John Moore was born at Glaſgow and was the ſon of Doctor Moore then a phyſician in that city; but afterwards known to the world by numerous works of literature, which rank him high as a juſt and philoſophical obſerver of human life and manners, and an elegant & pleaſing writer. Doctor Moore travelled with the late Duke of Hamilton on the continent, and on this occaſion he was accompanied by his ſon, afterwards Sir J. Moore, who had thus an excellent opportunity of finiſhing his education, and acquiring a facility in the modern languages. Gen. Moore entered the ſervice early in life, and as he ſoon diſplayed his military talents, his riſe was rapid.

The following particulars as to his death, are given to the public on the authority of his moſt confidential attendants and friends.

"I met the general on the evening of the 19th inſt. as ſome ſoldiers were bringing him into Corunna, ſupported in a blanket with laſhes. He knew me immediately, although it was almoſt dark; ſqueezed me by the hand & ſaid do not leave me.—He ſpoke to the ſurgeons on their examing his wound but was in ſuch pain he could ſay but little. After ſome time he ſeemed very anxious to ſpeak to me, and at intervals expreſſed himſelf as follows: The firſt queſtion he aſked was 'are the French beaten?' which he repeated to all thoſe he knew as they entered the room. On being aſſured by all that the French were beaten, he exclaimed—'I hope the people of England will be ſatisfied. I hope my country will do me juſtice. You will ſee my friends as ſoon as you poſſibly can—tell them every thing—ſay to my mother'—(here his voice failed him) "Hope—Hope! I have much to ſay, but cannot get it out. Is Col. Graham and are all my Aides-de-Camp well? I have made my will and have remembered my ſervants. Colborne has my will and all my papers.'

"Maj. Colborne (his principal Aide-de-Camp) then came into the room—he ſpoke kindly to him, and then ſaid to me—'Remember go to —— and tell him it is my requeſt, and that I expect he will befriend Major Colborne—he has been long with me, and I know him moſt worthy of it.' He then aſked Maj. Colborne if the French were beaten; & on being told they were repulſed on every point, he ſaid, 'it was a great ſatisfaction, in his laſt moments, to know he had beat the French.'

"Is Gen. Paget in the room?"—On my telling him he was not, he ſaid, "Remember me to him."—

"I feel myſelf ſo ſtrong, I fear I ſhall be long dying; I am in great pain."

"He then thanked the doctors for their attention.

"Capts. Percy and Stanhope came into the room; he ſpoke kindly to both and aſked Percy if his Aides-de-Camp were well. He preſſed my hands cloſe to his body, and in a few minutes died without a ſtruggle.

"He ſaid to me, while the ſurgeons were examining his wound—'You know I have always wiſhed to die this way.' As far as I can recollect, this is every thing he ſaid, except aſking to be placed in an eaſier poſture."

Feb. 13. The diſtreſs of the inhabitants of Copenhagen was ſo great that many of them had been obliged to ſubſtitute horſe fleſh for butcher's meat; & its price for January and February was fixed at 4d and 5d per pound.

Feb. 16. The San Juſto has arrived at Cadiz from Vera Cruz with nine millions of dollars. This is the richeſt cargo that has been ſent from the Spaniſh ſettlements to the parent ſtate, and is one fifth of the total annual ſupply from thoſe countries in times of peace and proſperity. About ſeven millions belong to the government.—The reſt is private property, but we imagine the whole will, for the preſent, be applied by the Junta to the public uſe.

General Beresford is deſtined to Liſbon, to organize the Portugueſe levy: Major Gen. Hill is alſo going out with five regiments, deſtination unknown.

Feb. 18. The expedition at Cork goes on with the greateſt alacrity. Orders were yeſterday received at Portſmouth, to diſpatch 40 ſail of tranſports to Cork, they will ſail the firſt fair wind.

The Marquis de Romana, with the remains of his army, has taken poſſeſſion of Bayone, a ſea port in Galicia, where it is probable he will be able to ſuſtain himſelf, till we can ſend ſhips to bring him away.

Briſtol, Feb. 25.

It is now currently reported, that Miniſters mean to adopt a mode of warfare, with regard to Spain, more conſiſtent, it is ſaid, with our inſular ſituation, naval preponderance, and military eſtabliſhment. This is to conſiſt in frequent and partial deſcents on the extenſive line of coaſt from Bayonne to Genoa.—Its expediency and advantages were frequently recommended by the great Lord Nelſon; and the alarm which Lord Cochrane kept up, ſome time ago on the French coaſt in the Mediterranean proves, if it be purſued on a large ſcale, that nothing can contribute more to harraſs and diſtract the enemy.—By theſe means the hopes of the Patriots will be conſtantly kept alive; whilſt the invaders will be tormented and worn out by toiſome marches.

Tranſlations from Spaniſh Papers.

Oloi, Jan. 20.—Our famous General Reding has given proofs of his ſkill and talents. In a ſhort time he collected an army of 30,000 men, which will ſoon be encamped before Barcelona. Claros and the Marquis of Lazun, will march towards that place with 8 or 10,000 men, to prevent the vandals from eſcaping towards the capital. Three Spaniards who eſcaped from Narbonne, aſſert that orders were iſſued in France for raiſing a new army of 500,000 men—*but where will they get them?*

Manreſa, Jan. 20.

They write from Hueſcaſe on the 2nd inſt. that the attacks on Sarragoſſa were continued; that in one of them the French were entirely routed in the Cantarilla of St. Joſeph; and their cavalry, which at the ſame time attacked the gate del Carmen, met with the ſame fate. If theſe attacks are thus continued, the French will ſoon be without an army before that place.—That from Hueſcas and the other places armed people ſallied forth by hundreds, and even from the convents there, 50 of the regulars and ſeculars went out to attack the French; finally it is ſaid, though not certain, that the French entered Saragoſſa by the gate of portillo, where thouſands of them were killed; and that 3000 who attacked the place of S. Pablo were all killed by our cavalry. And from Fraga they write, on the 25th, that Don Francisco de Palafox (brother of the General) on the night of the 25th Dec. laſt for the ſalvation of the country left Saragoſſa and embarged in a launch with a colonel, an engineer and aid, and went down the river, the banks of which were lined with enemies till he landed 3 leagues on this ſide of Gulza, whither he went on foot, on his way to Cuenca for the purpoſe of procuring auxiliaries, to ſuccour Saragoſſa, which is happily defended by his immortal brother. We arrived at Mequienza the 24th to fortify that place and aſſemble the armed inhabitants with which they expect to raiſe the ſiege of Saragoſſa, and chaſtiſe the Vandals of our times.

Carthagena, Feb. 3.

The 27th January, a diſpatch from the Marquis of Palacios arrived, who ſtated that the army of Andaluſia amounted to 21,000 infantry and 3000 very good cavalry, and that its advanced guard extended to Madridejos, 18 leagues from Madrid and 24 from Carolina.

The 28th January, a courier arrived from Salamanca, which he left 12 days before, who ſtated that there had been no action near that place, but that near Benevente there had been one, in which the French loſt from 14 to 16,000 men, and that the Spaniards continued to purſue the enemy. It was alſo mentioned at Salamanca, that a ſecond victory as glorious as the firſt had been obtained.

Malaga, Jan. 29.

Extract of a letter from Madrid.

The French army which was at Eſtremadura has returned part to Toledo and part here, much weakened.—The remnant of Soult's diviſion in the ſame condition, arrived here laſt night, the greater part without arms; they entered the city in the night, ſo that their miſerable condition might not be generally known. Several corps that were in Caſtile have met the ſame fate. In the vicinity of this place there are 30,000 men, (French) among which are 3000 cavalry.—Councils of war are held at every inſtant by the generals; and the troops are going towards Guaxalaxara and Aranjuez.

A ſecretary of the ambaſſador Cevallos, arrived at Cadiz, brings information that gen Cueſta had ſent a diſpatch, announcing that he had cut off 6000 men at the bridge of Alrez, and defeated the reſt of the French, who were returning to attack Eſtremadura; and that on that ſcore no fears need be entertained. Sen. Cavallos has publiſhed this for general information.

The following account of a revolution which broke out laſt November at Bantam, a Dutch ſettlement in the Eaſt Indies, was handed to the editor by a gentleman who arrived here in the Ship Illinois, from Batavia.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Camp at Ceram, 4 miles above Bantam, November 24, 1808.

The 14th inſt. the Marſhal and Governor-General Daendels, received intelligence that on the 11th inſt. at Bantam, Governor Du Puy, Lieutenant Kohl, one corporal, and three Malay ſoldiers, had been murdered in a moſt barbarous manner, in the Fort of the Sultan, and that orders had been given to kill the commanding officer and the Europeans ſtationed at Anjah, but who however fortunately made their eſcape.—Immediately 300 Grenadiers, one company of Flying Artillery, 125 Cannoneers on foot, with two heavy howitzers, 300 Infantry, and 60 Cavalry were ordered to march thither, which, notwithſtanding the difficulties they had to encounter by bad roads, and the croſſing of deep lawns and rapid rivers, was effected in a very ſhort time. The Sultan, who had been unfaithful to his engagements, and countenanced the intereſts of the Dutch government, had been inſtigated to this malicious act by his firſt miniſter, whoſe removal from office the Marſhal had deviſed. On the 19th, the Marſhal ſummoned the deluded Prince to ſurrender, which he refuſed to do. On the 21ſt, Fort Diamond was ſurrounded by the military, and taken poſſeſſion of without reſiſtance.—The Sultan was found in his Palace by himſelf, with his wives and concubines, deſerted by his ſoldiers. The next day the Marſhal incorporated the kingdom of Bantam, with the other poſſeſſions belonging to his Majeſty the King of Holland, viz. the eaſtern part joined to the circumjacent country of Batavia; the Kampoon is to be forever ſeparated, and the remainder given to the brother of the former Sultan, who is to conſider himſelf as a ſubject of his majeſty the King of Holland, and to be under the controul of the new governor. The Sultan is at preſent arreſted, in the Fort of Speelwyk, from whence he will be tranſported and baniſhed to Amboyna. On the 24th the firſt Miniſter of the depoſed Sultan, who had been the cauſe of all the miſchief, was ſhot, and his body thrown into the river—whereupon the honor of the Dutch Government being ſufficiently revenged, the Marſhal proclaimed a general amnesty. The jewels, and moſt precious things are confiscated for the government, and ſhall either be tranſported to Batavia, or remain here for further orders.

Kingſton, (Jam.) March 14.

The ſhip Friendſhip, Smith, from the Cape of Good Hope, is arrived at Falmouth. The Friendſhip ſailed from Table Bay on the 10th of January, leaving there his Majeſty's ſhips Powerful, Raiſonable, Culloden, Racehorſe, Sea Flower, and Camel, (ſtore ſhip) with the Phoenix and Weſford homeward bound Indiamen; alſo the ſhip Role Brook, from New South Wales, Botany Bay, where it appeared the inhabitants had diſpoſſeſſed Governor Blight of his authority, and appointed Mr. Johnſon acting governor. On board the Role were two gentlemen, Lieut. Symmonds, of the Navy, and a Mr. Blackſtone, charged with diſpatches from Mr. Johnſon—on the arrival of the Role at the Cape, they were both put under arreſt, by order of the governor there—Lieut. Symmonds was put on board the Powerful man of war, and Mr. Blackſtone confined on ſhore, and their papers taken from them. It was reported at the Cape, that the inhabitants of the Iſle of France and Bourbon (15,000 of whom were ſaid to have died for want of proviſions, owing to the ports being ſtrictly blockaded) had made ſome offers to the Britiſh government at the Cape, in conſequence of which a cutter had been diſpatched to England in January.

Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated March 25.

"From the exertions uſed there is great proſpect of order being again reſtored here. Irreparable injury has been done—ſome lives loſt. Not only the French have been plundered, but many Spaniards in Town and Country have ſhared the ſame fate. God knows where it would have ended had not energetic meaſures have been adopted.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, [illegible]

...Many troops have been sent into the Country, headed by our first characters; and I repeat, I have no doubt tranquility will be again restored. At least 2 or 300 of the plunderers are in the prison, and forts, and on board the guard ship. Several of them will be hung & all found guilty will be punished. The traders of these villains assumed the name of Gen. Blake, Palafox, &c. Their intentions it seems, were to plunder not only the city but the whole country. They are thank God, stopped in their career, and many will meet the fate they have so well deserved.

N. Y. Spectator.

Kingston, St. Vincent, April 11.

A report from Trinidad received at Grenada states, that the British squadron in the West Indies, to the windward of Barbadoes, had fallen in with and captured twenty sail of transports and armed vessels laden with provisions, &c. for the relief of the French colonies. Three had escaped and went into Martinique where they have fallen into British protection as their flag was still kept flying as a decoy.

The French frigate Junon has been captured in the Sambero passage after a smart engagement with the British frigate Latona, and sloops Superieure and Hazard, and carried into Halifax.

We learn by Mr. Saltus, who came passenger in the Barque Gottenburgh, 14 days from the Havanna, that on the 20th of March the Governor of the Island of Cuba issued a proclamation, ordering all the French out of the Province in fifteen days. The next day the negroes rose & plundered almost all the French houses in the place, and committed some murders. The governor issued an order for the military to turn out, when the riot was quelled in the town; but in the country they committed devastation, and every French planter had to abandon his property to their mercy. The French inhabitants of Havanna to save their lives, were forced to take refuge on board the vessels in the harbour. *Ev. Post.*

Albany Gazette Office.

Monday, half past 12 o'clock, April 24.

STEAM BOAT,

This moment arrived, bringing the important intelligence of the renewal of Commercial Intercourse with Great Britain—

We stop our press to give the President's Proclamation officially notifying this highly interesting intelligence.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by the 11th section of the act of Congress, entitled "An "act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and "Great Britain and France, & their dependencies, & for other purposes" that "in case either France or Great Britain, "shall so revoke or modify her edicts as "that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the U. S." the President is authorized to declare the same by Proclamation, after which the trade suspended by the said act and by an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors in the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the intention so doing. And whereas the Honorable David Montague Erskine, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary, has, by the order, and in the name of his Sovereign declared to this government, that the British orders in council of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn as respects the United States, on the 10th day of June next. Now therefore, I James Madison, President of the United States do hereby proclaim, that the orders in council aforesaid will have been withdrawn on the said tenth day of June next; after which day the trade of the United States with Great Britain, as suspended by the act of Congress above mentioned and an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed.

Given under my hand and seal of the United States, at Washington, the nineteenth day of April, in the (L.S) year of our Lord 1809, and of the independence of the United States, the thirty third.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

RT. SMITH, Secretary of State.

YORK, MAY 10, 1809.

Departed this life on Wednesday the 3d instant, Mrs. ESTHER HENDERSON, wife of Mr. Robert Henderson of this Town.—She endured a long and painful illness, and left the world with a mind of perfect composure and Christian resignation.—An appropriate sermon on the occasion, was preached by the Revd. Mr. Stuart on Sunday last.

HALF PAY.

OFFICERS on Half Pay, of the British American Forces, claiming a batement or exemption under the Property Act, as having an income under 15ol. per annum, are desired to take notice, that the affidavits required for this purpose, must comprehend the whole of the period for which half pay is claimed; consequently the Affidavit taken in June, must state from the 6th of April of the year preceding: But should any change in a person's income prevent him from adopting the letter of the form prescribed, an alteration accordingly will be admitted.

Officers are further apprized, that if the Affidavits of Income do not regularly accompany the usual half yearly papers, their half pay cannot be issued to their Agents, otherwise than subject to a deduction of ten per cent.

J. HALE,

Dep. Paymaster Genl. in Canada.

Quebec, March 3, 1809.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C and D on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 Acres each.

Also, the rear or Eastermost part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well Watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

York, 25th March, 1809.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well enclosed Lots and Orchard of the Subscriber, situate about the center of this Town, and some valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake.—Apply to the subscriber, or to John Cameron.

JOHN VANZANTEE.

York, 9th May, 1809.

A HASTY FORTUNE to be MADE.

Will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 20th instant, at the Subscriber's Auction Room,

A QUANTITY of Cloths and Ready Made Clothing, Household Furniture, and an Excellent CART for one Horse, with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.—SALE to begin at ten o'clock.

8th May, 1809. THOS. HAMILTON Auc.

CEDAR PICKETS WANTED.

To enclose the Gaol of the Home District.—Any Person or Persons willing to furnish them, are requested to give in their proposals to Alexander Wood, of the Town of York, Esquire, who is authorized to contract for the same.

THOS. RIDOUT,

Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

York, 22d April, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Town Lot No. 24, South side of Duke Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre; for which an indisputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber.

THOS. HAMILTON, Broker.

York, 17th April, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 22, in front of Lake Simcoe, commonly called Cook's Bay, containing 200 Acres or thereabouts, 30 acres of which are under good improvement.—This Land requires no praise, being well known to be a good soil, and beautiful situation; Salmon trout and white fish are caught in great abundance.

A good and sufficient title to the above Land will be given.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

Niagara, 14th April, 1809.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Elisha Beman, Esquire, or the Subscriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th 1809.

HEMP SEED.

WANTED, a quantity of Fresh HEMP-SEED, for which Three Dollars per Bushel (in Cash or Goods) will be given at the Store of Alexr. Wood, Esq. or by

WM. BOND.

N. B. None will be received after the first of June next; the seed must be of last years growth, nor need any be offered of the growth of any former year, as the person offering the same for sale will have to be qualified under oath, that the seed offered is bona fide of the growth and produce of 1808.

HEMP PLANTS.

The season of the year is fast approaching when the plants of this highly valuable article will vegetate spontaneously, which never fails on ground where it has once been suffered to come to maturity; & it is to be hoped, that the Farmers throughout this District will protect as many of the plants as possible, as a liberal price will be given for Fresh Seed by WM. BOND.

York, 11th April, 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY JOHN CAMERON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 52.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 893.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To all our Loving Subjects,—— Greeting:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventh day of April last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-second day of this present month of May, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-ninth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Tenth Day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, a certain sum of Money, for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation thereof;" It is (among other things enacted) that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act, it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation thereof;" It is enacted, that the sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton, should be the rate or price for good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

NOW KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, do, by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint, the Honorable James Baby, the Honorable Richard Cartwright, the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Esq. and William Allan, of York, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners or any one or more of them are, and is hereby respectively authorised & empowered, to purchase such Hemp, at & after the price or rate in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes, in such case made and provided; And to do, perform and execute all such other matters & things, as they are authorised and required to do, in and by the said recited Acts.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS Secry.

Lateſt Foreign News.

New York, April 20.

Last evening arrived at this port the brig Cumberland, Capt. Meserve, in 44 days from Liverpool, which place the vessel left on the 6th of March, & Captain M. has politely favored the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of the London Courier to the evening of the 3d of March, from which we have copied the following articles of intelligence.

Our London papers are nearly filled with the examination of the witnesses against the Duke of York.

LONDON, March 1.

A question was asked by Mr. Ponsonby in the House of Commons yesterday, whether the treaty which had been said to be on the eve of being concluded with Spain, had as yet been ratified?—& ad whether the report to which he had alluded on a former night, viz. that the force sent from Lisbon had been refused admission into Cadiz, was true or not?

Mr. Canning replied to the first question, that the ratification of the treaty had not been received; and to the second, that he could not give any precise answer, though he did not know of any such circumstance having taken place.

The gallant Sir David Baird is immediately to be elevated to the Peerage, with the title of Viscount.

Sir J. Moore's family are to have pensions.

Gen. Hope is to be made a Baronet, and get the first Red Ribbon.

Cork, Feb. 26.

The expedition to sail from this port, will, we understand, be under the command of Major General Beresford. It will consist of six regiments, their destination is not mentioned. The transports have not yet arrived for their embarkation.

The troops under Maj. General Sherbrooks still remain at the Cove, waiting for instructions to proceed on their destination.

March 3.

Peace between Great Britain and Turkey. —Probability of War between Austria and France.

Dutch papers arrived this morning to the 28th ult. They contain very important intelligence—War between Austria and France is openly spoken of, & an article in the Leyden paper, of the 27th informs us of the measures which have been adopted by the Cabinet of Vienna, measures which can only have

WORK—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BANNATT, [illegible]

been adopted in the contemplation of an immediate war.

Peace has certainly been concluded between Turkey and Great Britain—It was signed by the Turkish Minister, Hakki Effendi, and Mr. Adair. A fresh insurrection had broken out at Constantinople, and the peace with England, is said, in an article from Vienna, to have been the immediate consequence of it.

The Russian Generals as soon as they were informed of the event, broke off all negociation with the Turks.

Peace with Turkey was signed on the 6th of January.

An article from Arragon, dated the 11th February, informs, that there are 40,000 men in arms defending Saragossa; that Junot is besieging it; that the works and trenches are pushed on to the gates of the town, and a bombardment kept up without intermission —— The enemy hope to force the place to surrender by famine more than by force of arms.

Linitz, Feb. 8. (by way of France.) The anxiety which the reports of a new war in Austria has occasioned, has been augmented by the late measures of the court of Vienna. It is certain that some light corps are to be formed, which will be sent to join the different regiments. Other military preparations are likewise making and magazines are forming in Bohemia and Austria. Mr. Fasbender, who in the late campaign was principal Commissary to the Austrian army, has again been appointed to that post, and the Count de Guinne, formerly adjutant general to the Archduke Charles has been appointed adjutant to the Emperor. The Archduke Ferdinand is to take the chief command of an Austrian army in Bohemia, if war should break out, and Count Bellegrade will command an army in Carinthia. In the mean time several Generals who commanded on the Turkish frontiers, have been recalled to Vienna—Many persons, however doubt whether the Archduke Charles approves the measures of the Court, and will be willing to enter into a new war In the conferences which have been held on the subject, and at which both that Prince, and the Archduke Ferdinand, the brother of the Empress were present; it is said, a new general levy was spoken of, and different measures proposed to render it agreeable to the people. Those most experienced in military affairs estimate the whole of our regular troops at 143,000 men; but it is not practicable to find a train of artillery sufficient for an army of 60,000 men —*Leyden Courant, 27th Feb.*

Vienna, Feb. 11.—A courier sent off by our Internuncio at Constantinople, M. Surmer, has brought intelligence to the government of a new insurrection of the Janisaries which has been very bloody, and by which the Porte was obliged to conclude a peace with England. The courier left Constantinople the 16th of January. The first consequence of this event has been that the Russian Generals have broken off all communication with the Turks.

The gazette contains the following article under the head of Turkey.

On the 5th January a peace was concluded between England and the Sublime Porte by the British Minister, Mr. Adair, and Hakki Effendi, in consequence of which all the ports in the Turkish Empire are open to the English ships. This important intelligence was immediately transmitted to the principal commercial towns in Europe, Asia and Africa, and a great change may be expected in the great towns of the Levant, and the price of most commodities.—*Leyden Courant, Feb. 28.*

The Brest fleet have put into Rochefort. The object of the Brest fleet was in the first instance, to surprize our squadron off Rochefort, consisting of four sail of the line, then to join the Rochefort, and proceed from thence to Ferrol, where, united to the Ferrol squadron, their combined force would have amounted to 20 sail of the line. It has been reported that on their passage to Rochefort, the Brest fleet called off l'Orient, & were joined by the squadron there—but this, we understand is not the fact; they made their way direct to Rochefort. The enemy had no sooner got into Basque Roads, than Admiral Stopford was joined by 3 sail of the line that had been blockading l'Orient.—The Admiral has now under him the Caesar, Donegal, Defiance, Triumph, Valiant, Revenge, and Theseus.—He would soon be joined by the division under Admiral Duckworth, which had been dispatched by Lord Gambier to cruize off Cape Finisterre, his Lordship very naturally supposing that the enemy would push for Ferrol. The Caledonia, his Lordship's ship, supplied Admiral Duckworth with all her provisions, which obliged her to return to Plymouth to procure a fresh supply. The frigates belonging to the Brest fleet were a good way behind the line of battle ships, and hence we were enabled to drive them under the batteries of the Sables d'Olonne. The Caesar was left keeping up a tremendous fire upon them, and it was hoped, would be able to effect their destruction. The Brest fleet was in Basque Roads, and expectations, as we stated yesterday, were entertained that their capture or destruction may be effected.

Our communication with Sweden and the Baltic is at length opened, and this morning 11 out of the 16 Gottenburgh mails due, arrived. On the 22d of December, 5 British and 3 Swedish ships of war, with a convoy of 18 merchant vessels sailed for England, part of which were lost by the ice, and part captured by the Danes—some of the prizes were also lost in the same way.

The Stockholm Gazette of Feb. 16th, states, that intelligence had been received from Shwerin, that Gen. Davoust had given notice to the French Consul in Rostock, that the embargo laid on 51 merchantmen lying in that port is raised.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d of March, Mr. Whitbread moved for an account of all the duties levied on exportation, in consequence of the acts of last session, subsequent to, and in pursuance of the system laid down in the orders of Council—ordered. The Hon. Gentleman then made some observations on the subject of the papers relative to America which had been laid on the table of the House not being printed. He thought the correspondence between Mr. Canning, Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Rose, and Madison, ought, from their importance, to have been in the hands of every member of parliament; but did not make any motion on the subject.

Price of Stocks—3 per cent consols for money 67 1-8.

British loss.—General Stewart declared in the House of Commons on the 27th Jan. that as many supposed their loss amounted to 8 or 9,000. he arose to do away that impression, by stating that it did not exceed half that number. Upon being asked by Mr. Ponsonby, whether he meant in the retreat to Corunna? he answered that he meant from the first landing in Spain

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Thursday, Feb. 23.

On motion of Lord Auckland, an address was ordered to be presented to His Majesty, praying for copies of a letter from Mr. Secretary Canning, to Mr. Pinkney, in September last, and the answer of Mr. Pinkney.

Lord Liverpool laid upon the table copies of the American Diplomatic Correspondence, moved for by Lord Auckland. They were ordered to be printed, —Adjourned.

House of Commons, Feb. 23, 1809.

"The Speaker acquainted the House that he had received a letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, which, with their permission he would read.

"The House having signified its assent, the Speaker read the letter, dated Horse Guards, 23d Feb. 1809, and addressed to him in his official character of Speaker, to the following effect.

"Sir,—"I have waited with the utmost anxiety till the committee appointed to enquire into my conduct as commander in chief came to the close of its examination. I trust that being now done, it will not be considered improper for me to address this letter to the House through you.——I have heard with the deepest concern, that in the course of this enquiry, my name has been coupled with transactions the most criminal and disgraceful; and I must ever regret and lament that I have been connected with persons who have exposed my character and honor to public investigation. With respect to these calumnies, as connected with the discharge of my official duties, I solemnly on my honor as a prince, assert my innocence—not only by denying any connivance with these transactions which have appeared in evidence at your bar —But even any knowledge, participation, or suspicion, that they existed at all. My consciousness of innocence leads me to hope that the House of Commons will not adopt, on the evidence they have heard, any proceedings prejudicial to my honor and character; but if, on such evidence, the House of Commons should think that my innocence is questionable, I claim the justice of not being condemned without trial; but to be allowed that which is allowed to every British subject —to be heard by evidence at the bar, as in other cases and in the ordinary administration of the Law.

(Signed) "FREDERICK."

One day later from London.—At a late hour this morning we received our regular files of London Papers and Lloyd's List by the Cumberland—the former down to the 4th March inclusive—the latter to the 3d. The following interesting articles are from the latest paper.

London, March 4.

Dutch papers have arrived to the first instant, and we find from them that the indication of hostilities between Austria and France grow stronger every day. While the war languishes in Spain, and is confined entirely to the siege of Saragossa, troops are marching in great haste to the Rhine, and the scene of active military movements has been transferred on a sudden from Spain to Germany. Divisions that were on their march to the Pyrenees have been countermanded, and ordered to proceed to the Rhine. Marshal Monsay who was employed before Saragossa has been directed to return to Paris; and general Oudinot has received a destination towards Augsburgh. At the same time the greatest activity is observable among the troops of Bavaria, Baden, Darmstadt, and Wertemburgh and their contingents are to be ready to march at an hour's notice.—The Palace of Strasberg is preparing for Bonaparte, and there are reports even of his having arrived at Augsburgh. But this we do not believe. He has demanded however, a categorical answer from the Court of Vienna, with respect to the object of its armaments, and has required as a proof of its pacific disposition, that its military force shall be reduced to 45,000 men, a requisition which will not of course be complied with. There is a circular letter from the Prince of Nassau Usingen to the States of the Confederation, in which, while he talks of warlike preparations, he expresses a hope that war may yet be avoided. Bonaparte has also, in calling upon the States for their contingents, stated that it will depend upon Austria whether they will be wanted or not. But he is convinced, we are persuaded, that war is inevitable; though it is his usual practice to affect to believe to the last moment that no power can have any hostile intention towards him—"Why are they going to war with me?"—was his hypocritical cry before the last war with Austria, and the subsequent cry with Prussia.

What will be the conduct of Russia? for of Prussia it were needless to speak, her military force being so small as to be of little weight in any scale into which it may be thrown.—Bonaparte has informed us that he and the Emperor Alexander are intimately united both for peace and for war.—No Cabinet is so remarkable for sudden changes of policy as the cabinet of Petersburgh: but we see little reason at present for supposing that Bonaparte has lost his influence over it. It will not however, be able to unite its whole force to the French, for the peace between Great Britain and Turkey, and the war with Sweden will occupy another portion. Russia too must keep a strong military force on her coast to oppose any attempts we may make. If Bonaparte stations a large army still in Spain that will operate in a favorable manner for Austria—if on the contrary he withdraws his army from Spain, and direct his whole attention towards Austria, Spain will have time to recruit her strength, to raise new levies, and to combine her resources.

There are no further accounts relative to the Brest fleet; though there was a rise last night of its having been taken. It is generally believed that the three French frigates which were driven under the batteries of the Sables d'Olonne, have been destroyed.

Dutroe, we are informed, left Vienna on his way to St. Petersburgh.

Eight towns have been entirely destroyed in Holland by the late inundations, and most of the inhabitants lost their lives.

Extract of a letter from Captain Boyes, of the ship Harmony, dated Carlscrona, Jan. 29

"There are about 60 sail in this port, bound to England. The last convoy sailed from hence on the 22d, with the Salcette frigate, but only nine of the vessels got out of the ice. I sailed on the 5th, under convoy of the Orion man of war, and three brig cutters, with about 70 sail.——The fleet was dispersed in all directions. The Orion brought up under Bornholm, with 14 sail only. Nearly half of the fleet are missing. I saw the Danes capture two of them. We have accounts here of 20 being captured, and four lost.—On the 14th I arrived here in company with about 14 sail; on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, about 20 more returned."

From off Rochefort.

"The Naiad frigate, of 30 guns, brings intelligence that the French squadron, of eight sail of the line, and two frigates, being seen on Friday morning, the 24th ult. at day light, standing into Basque Roads.

"The Naiad was ordered to proceed in quest of the Channel fleet, and communicate to Lord Gambier the situation of this squadron, and that of the enemy's course, &c. &c. and she bore up accordingly with a press of sail.

"By half past seven o'clock, the enemy's squadron hove to in Basque Roads, and before eight o'clock, five strange sail were seen bearing at N. N. W. who not answering the given signals, immediately announced to the Cæsar they were enemies: our squadron then bore up, and chased the enemy in the N. N. W. until the signal of recall was made by the Cæsar, then hauled our wind and stood towards our squadron.

"Soon after nine we found the strange ships to be three French frigates chased by his Majesty's ships Amelia and Dotterell gun brig. Made sail to N. and little after ten the enemy's ships took shelter under the batteries of Sable d'Olonne, where they were soon attacked by the Cæsar, Donegal, Defiance, Emerald, Amethyst, and Amelia.——A continual fire was kept up for near two hours, when it ceased. The Naiad at this time at a considerable distance, could not possibly know the result of the action; but no doubt can be entertained of their having taken or destroyed the enemy.——By one o'clock spoke the Alcmene, and pointed out the situation of the enemy. Before four the squadron under Captain Beresford's orders passed, consisting of four sail of the line, and the indefatigable Irigate. Captain Beresford gave information that the enemy's squadron had escaped from L'Orient, and concluded them to be the vessels just attacked. He then directed his course for Admiral Stopford's squadron, of which he was nearly in sight.

"On the following day the Naiad fell in with the Cuckoo schooner, and learnt that Sir John Duckworth's squadron could not be at any great distance, she therefore returned to the squadron to give the information received by the Naiad.

"*Enemy's Force in Basque Roads.*——One three decker, ten two deckers, one 50 gun ship, and four frigates.

"*At Sable d'Olonne.*—Three frigates.

"*British force with Admiral Stopford.*——Three sail of the line, four frigates and one brig.

"*With Captain Beresford, and nearly in sight of Admiral Stopford*—Four sail of the line, and one frigate.

Boston, April 22.

Last evening we received Halifax papers to the 11th inst. containing London dates to the 9th March; one day later than by the Albatross. The last papers give news from the Spanish Junta, in Seville to the 18th Feb. which is represented as highly favorable to the Spanish cause.

A fleet of British transports, having on board the troops which reduced Martinico, was spoken off St. Kitts, bound to St. Martin's; after the capture of which they were to proceed to Halifax—Gen. Prevost was on board—Capt. Spaulding of the William, arrived here yesterday, 7 days from Halifax, informs, that he spoke 12 leagues from that place a fleet of 19 sail of transports with troops from Martinique, bound in.

Washington City, April 20th, 1809.

Since the arrival of Mr. Oakley, at Washington, Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, and Mr. Erskine, the British Minister, have been, we understand, every day engaged in discussions, in relation to two points of difference between the United States and Great Britain, when, it seems, Mr. Erskine has been authorized to arrange in virtue of powers received from his government by the British sloop of war, now laying at Hampton, subject to his orders.—The following notes shew the happy result of these discussions.

(No. 1.) Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith.

Washington, 17th April, 1809.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that I have received his Majesty's command, to represent to the government of the United States, that his Majesty is animated by the most sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences, which have unhappily so long prevailed between the

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two countries, the recapitulation of which might have a tendency to impede, if not prevent an amicable understanding.

It having been represented to his Majesty's government, that the Congress of the United States, in their proceedings at the opening of the last session, had evinced an intention of passing certain laws which would place the relations of Great Britain and the United States upon an equal footing in all respects with the other belligerent powers, I have accordingly received his Majesty's commands, in the event of such laws taking place, to offer, on the part of his Majesty, an honorable reparation for the aggression committed by a British naval officer in the attack on the United States frigate Chesapeake.

Considering the act passed by the Congress of the United States on the first of March (usually termed the non intercourse act) as having produced a state of equality in the relations of the two belligerent powers with respect to the United States, I have to submit conformably to instructions for the consideration of the American Government, such terms of satisfaction and reparation as his Majesty is induced to believe will be accepted in the same spirit of conciliation, with they are proposed.

In addition to the prompt disavowal made by his Majesty, on being apprised of the unauthorised act, committed by his naval officer, whose recall, as a mark of the king's displeasure, from an highly important and honorable command, immediately ensued, his majesty is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and, if acceptable to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion.

I have the honor to be, &c.

D. M. ERSKINE.

Hon. R. Smith, Esq. Secretary of State, &c. &c,

(No. II.)

Department of State, April 17, 1809.

Sir,—I have laid before the President your note, in which you have in the name and by the order of his Britannic Majesty declared, that his Britannic Majesty is desirous of making an honorable reparation for the aggression committed by a British naval officer, in the attack on the United States frigate Chesapeake: that in addition to the prompt disavowal of the act, his Majesty as a mark of his displeasure, did immediately recall the offending officer from a highly important and honorable command; and that he is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, & if acceptable to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion.

The government of the United States having, at all times, entertained a sincere desire for the adjustment of the differences, which have so long and so unhappily subsisted between the countries, the President cannot but receive with pleasure assurances that his Britannic Majesty is animated by the same disposition, and that he is ready, in conformity with this disposition, to make atonement for the insult and aggression committed by one of his naval officers in the attack on the United States frigate the Chesapeake.

As it appears, at the same time, that in making this offer, his Britannic Majesty derives a motive from the equality, now existing in the relations of the United States with the two belligerent powers, the President owes it to the occasion and to himself, to let it be understood, that this equality is a result incident to a state of things growing out of distinct considerations.

With this explanation, as requisite as it is frank, I am authorised to inform you that the President accepts the note delivered by you, in the name, and by the order of his Britannic Majesty, & will consider the same, with the engagement contained therein, when fulfilled, as a satisfaction for the insult and injury of which he has complained ——But I have it in express charge from the President to state, that while he forbears to insist on a further punishment of the offending officer, he is not the less sensible of the justice and utility of such an example, nor the less persuaded that it would best comport with what is due from his Britannic Majesty to his own honor.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect,
and consideration, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. SMITH.

The Hon. David M. Erskine, Esq Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty.

[To be continued.]

HALF PAY.

OFFICERS on Half Pay, of the British American Forces, claiming abatement or exemption under the Property Act, as having an income under 150l. per annum, are desired to take notice, that the affidavits required for this purpose, must comprehend the whole of the period for which half pay is claimed; consequently the Affidavit taken in June, must date from the 6th of April of the year preceding: But should any change in a person's income prevent him from adopting the letter of the form prescribed, an alteration accordingly will be admitted.

Officers are further apprized, that if the Affidavits of Income do not regularly accompany the usual half yearly papers, their half pay cannot be issued to their Agents, otherwise than subject to a deduction of ten per cent.

J. HALE,
Dep. Paymaster Genl. in Canada.

Quebec, March 3, 1809

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C and D on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 Acres each.

Also, the rear or Eastermost part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B. On Lot lettered D, there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of 1st excellent quality.—Application to be made to the Subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

York, 24th March, 1809.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well enclosed Lots and Orchard of the Subscriber, situate about the center of this Town, and some valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake.—Apply to the subscriber, or to John Cameron

JOHN VANZANTEE.

York, 9th May, 1809.

A HASTY FORTUNE to be MADE.

Will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on Saturday the 20th instant, at the Subscriber's Auction Room,

A QUANTITY of Hats and Ready Made Goods, Household Furniture, and an Excellent CHAISE and one Horse, with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.—SALE to begin at ten o'clock.

8th May, 1809 THOS. HAMILTON Asst.

CEDAR PICKETS WANTED.

To enclose the Gaol of the Home District.—Any Person or Persons willing to furnish them, are requested to give in their proposals to Alexander Wood, of the Town of York, Esquire, who is authorized to contract for the same.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

York, 22d April, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Town Lot No. 24, South side of Duke Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre; for which an indisputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

THOS. HAMILTON, Broker.

York, 17th April, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 22, in front of Lake Simcoe, commonly called Cook's Bay, containing 200 Acres or thereabouts, 30 acres of which are under good improvement.—This Land requires no praise, being well known to be a good soil, and beautiful situation; Salmon trout and white fish are caught in great abundance.

A good and sufficient title to the above will be given.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

Niagara, 14th April, 1809.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Elisha Beman, Esquire, or the Subscriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th 1809.

HEMP SEED.

WANTED, a quantity of Fresh HEMP-SEED, for which Three Dollars per Bushel (in Cash or Goods) will be given at the Store of Alexr. Wood, Esq. or by

WM. BOND.

N. B. None will be received after the first of June next; the seed must be of last years growth, nor need any be offered of the growth of any former year, as the person offering the same for sale will have to be qualified under oath, that the seed offered is bona fide of the growth and produce of 1808.

HEMP PLANTS.

The season of the year is fast approaching when the plants of this highly valuable article will vegetate spontaneously, which never fails on ground where it has once been suffered to come to maturity; & it is to be hoped, that the Farmers throughout this District will protect as many of the plants as possible, as a liberal price will be given for Fresh Seed by WM. BOND.

York, 11th April, 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, ...ESS.

ISSUES
MISSING

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 5.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 897.] SATURDAY, JUNE, 24 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 29th day of this present month of June, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of May last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty ninth day of this present month of June, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Fifth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twenty third day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

YORK, 31st May, 1809.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Roads in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Revd. John Strachan.—David Sherk, Joseph Anderson, Esquires.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

Thomas Fraser, Solomon Jones, and Dunmond Esquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Hon. Peter Cowwright, Ascar. Fisher, John Cummings, Esquires.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

Robert Baldwin, Ascar. Fletcher, Elias Jones, Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

Samuel Smith, Wm. Graham, Richd. Beasley, Esquires.— Mr. Thomas Hamilton.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

Joseph Edwards, Richard Hatt, Samuel Street, Esquires.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

Daniel Springer, John Veigh, Thos. Wells, Esquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

John McGregor, Robert Richardson, Alex. Duff, Esquires.

By His Excellency's Command,

Wm. HALTON, Secretary.

Agent for Purchases Office.

YORK, 22 June, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such person or persons who may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, from the 25th September to the 31st December, 1809; to deliver in their proposals, with the name of their security, immediately, to the Agent for Purchases, at York.

Proposals will in like manner be received, for supplying the abovementioned Posts with Fresh Beef of good quality, from the first January to the 24th day of March, 1810.

The lowest price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated in each of these proposals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the commissary at each post, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a distribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for purchases.

New York, June 10.

Latest from England.

Yesterday morning arrived the Dispatch ship Pacific, Capt. Stanton, from Falmouth with dispatches for government. London dates to the 2d May.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court of the Queen's palace, the 26th of April, 1809. Present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas his Majesty, by his Order in Council of the 11th November, 1807, was pleased, for reasons assigned therein to order "that all the ports and places of France and her allies, or of any other country at war with his Majesty, and all other ports of places in Europe from which, although not at war with his Majesty, the British flag is excluded, and all ports or places in the colonies belonging to his Majesty's enemies should from henceforth be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, as if the same were actually blockaded in the most strict and rigorous manner;" and also to prohibit "all trade in articles which are the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies:" And whereas his Majesty having been nevertheless desirous not to subject those countries which were in alliance or in amity with his Majesty to any greater inconvenience than was absolutely inseparable from carrying into effect his Majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of his enemies, did make certain exceptions and modifications expressed in the said Order of the 11th of November, and in certain subsequent Orders of the 25th November, declaratory of the aforesaid Order of the 11th November, and the 18th December, 1807, & the 30th of March, 1808.

And whereas in consequence of Divers events which have taken place since the date of the first mentioned Order affecting the relation between Great Britain and the territories of other powers, it is expedient the sundry parts and provisions of the said orders should be altered or revoked.

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council to revoke and annul the said several orders, except as hereinafter expressed, and so much of the said several Orders except as aforesaid, is hereby revoked accordingly.

And his Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order and it is hereby ordered, that all the ports and places, as far North as the river Ems, inclusively, under the government styling itself the Kingdom of Holland, and all ports and places under the government of France, together with the colonies, plantations and settlements in the possession of those governments respectively, and all ports and places in the Northern part of Italy, to be reckoned from the ports of Orbitello and Pesaro inclusively, shall continue and be subject to the the same restrictions, in point of trade and navigation, without any exception, as if the same were actually blockaded by his Majesty's naval force in the most strict and rigorous manner; and that every vessel trading from and to the said countries, colonies, plantations or settlements, together with all goods and merchandize, on board, shall be condemned as prize to the captors.

And his Majesty is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that this Or-

der shall have effect from the day of the date thereof, with respect to any ship, together with its cargo, which may be captured subsequent to such day on any voyage which is and shall be rendered legal by this Order, although such voyage at the time of the commencement of the same was unlawful and prohibited under the said former Orders; & such ships upon being brought in shall be released accordingly; and with respect to all ships, together with their cargoes, which may be captured in any voyage which was permitted under the exceptions of the orders abovementioned, but which is not permitted according to the provisions of this Order, his Majesty is pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that such ships and their cargoes, shall not be liable to condemnation, unless they shall have received actual notice of the present Orders before such capture or in default of such notice, until after the expiration of the like intervals from the date of this Order, as were allowed for constructive notice in the Orders of the 25th of November, 1807, and the 18th of May, 1808, at the several places and latitudes therein specified.

And the Right honorable the Lords commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain. STEPHEN COTTERELL.

DECLARATION OF WAR, BY FRANCIS I. EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA

From the Vienna Gazette.

Vienna, April 12.

Before his Imperial Majesty left this capital, he was pleased to issue the following

PROCLAMATION.

"Francis I. By the Grace of God, Emperor of Austria &c.

"People of Austria!—I leave my Capital to join the brave defenders of the country, assembled on the frontiers for the protection of the state.

"For these three years past, I have made the utmost exertions to procure you, my beloved subjects, the blessings of a permanent peace. No sacrifice any ways consistent with your welfare, and with the independence of the state, however painful, have I spared to secure your tranquility and welfare, by a friendly understanding with the Emperor of the French.

"But all my endeavors proved fruitless. The Austrian monarchy was also to submit to the boundless ambition of the Emperor Napoleon; and in the same manner he strives to subdue Spain, insults the sacred Head of the Church, appropriates to himself the provinces of Italy, and parcels out the German dominions. Austria was to do homage to the great Empire, the formation of which he has loudly announced.

"I have adopted all necessary measures to assert the independence of the state. Not only have you answered my call, but your love for your native country has prompted you to anticipate it. Accept my cordial thanks; they will be repeated by my posterity and yours. Self-defence not invasion, was our aim. But the Conqueror will not allow the Sovereign of his people, strong in their mutual confidence, to possess sufficient means to oppose his ambitious views. He declared himself hostile to Austria, unless she should relinquish her measures of defence and prostrate herself disarmed at his feet. The disgraceful proposal was rejected, and now his hosts are advancing against us, arrayed for battle.

"I confide in God—in the valor of my armies, in the heroic conduct of my brother who leads them on to glory, in you my beloved people. Our exertions for this war are great; but such they must be in order to attain more securely the important end of self preservation.

"What you have hitherto done is the most unquestionable pledge of the powerful assistance which I am to receive from you. They who bear no arms will also share in the protection of their country. Unanimity, order, obedience, activity and confidence, constitute the real strength of a nation. You have evinced them, and to this alone it is owing, that we start with a fairer prospect of success, than we ever did.—Fortunate events will not unnerve your energy, disasterous occurrences, should any happen, shake your firm resolve. Perseverant valor overcomes all dangers, enhances every advantage, and supplies all losses. Our cause is just; Providence does not forsake those who do not forsake themselves.

"I depend on your love, your tried fidelity to your prince and country. Depend you on the paternal solicitude of your monarch who finds all his happiness in yours.

"FRANCIS."

"Vienna, April 8. 1809.

London, April 30.

Our differences with America may now be considered as approaching an amicable adjustment. The New Orders in council, which appeared in last night's Gazette, it is said, has been approved by Mr. Pinckney, who considers it sufficient to satisfy his Government, at the same time that it will be as grevious to the enemy as former Orders were.

The full particulars of these changes in our commercial system in regard to the United States, are to appear the Gazette of Saturday next.

Mr. Pinckney, we understand, has expressed his approbation of the adoption of these measures by our government, and the Pacific is under sailing orders to convey the intelligence to America.

The public will naturally be anxious to know what has induced Ministers to adopt a line of conduct respecting America, so diametrically opposite to the policy hitherto maintained, nor can it be doubted that some explanation will be given in Parliament. We sincerely hope that it will be made apparent that none of the just rights of Britain have been conceded to America.

The business will perhaps receive some explanation at a meeting of the American committee, to be held this afternoon at the City of London Tavern.

May 2.

Two vessels arrived at Yarmouth yesterday morning from Holland he captains of which state, that Bonaparte was endeavoring to enforce the conscription in Holland, and that in many places the people had manifested a disposition to resist it by force.

Attack on the French Fleet at Rochefort.

The result of the attack of the British fleet on the French in Basque Roads, Rochefort harbor, on the tenth of April, as stated in the official dispatches to the British Admiralty: "The entire ruin of the enemy's fleet for the present; three ships of the line, a fifty gun ship, the Ville de Varsovie, of 80 guns, the Tonnerre of 74, the Acquillon of 74, and the Calcutta of 56 and one frigate destroyed forever;—four more not yet out of danger of the same fate; and at any rate, should they escape utter demolition, will be incapable of service, as well as three more ships of the line and three frigates, without essential repairs; but some will in all probably be irreparable. Even the two which continued afloat, and retreated early up the river, cannot be uninjured; for some of their stores must have been thrown overboard to facilitate their retreat. The loss and destruction of stores in those which were more must have been considerable. They could not have got off but by taking out nearly the whole, and much must have been thrown overboard. The Calcutta was of very great value, being full of stores of every kind, intended, it is said for Martinique. The Tonnerre and Ville de Varsovie were new ships, the latter a very fine one admirably finished and equipped. All this has been accomplished in their own ports, in their very holds guarded on all sides by batteries & shoals, with inconsiderable loss of men to us, and with still less damage to our shipping. It has cost us 13 men killed, and about twice that number wounded."

The French fleet consisted of 10 sail of the line, 2 50 gun ship, and 4 frigates.

New York, June 10.

Letters by the Pacific mention that Col. Burr left London the 26th April, on his way to the north of Europe —They add, that his departure from Great Britain was in consequence of an order from the British Government.

Boston, June 7.

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

An arrival from Lisbon has brought accounts to the 26th April,—At that time no information had been received of the advance of the French beyond Oporto.—That the English had received reinforcements which augmented their force to 25,000, which with 30,000 Portuguese troops, such as they were, had occupied the strong holds for a considerable distance from Lisbon, and the expectation of the letter writers was, that they would be able to resist and repel the attacks of the French. Vigo, as before reported, had been retaken by the Spaniards and English, and Oporto had been pillaged by the French.

Proclamation of the British General Wilson to the Spaniards.

Inhabitants of the Sierra! I am come to join you in the sacred cause which you have sworn to defend. My duty, my conscience and the love of glory, urge me to undertake any thing and to make every possible sacrifice for your interests. The alternate successes, naturally to be expected during so great a contest, I am positive, have not damped your ardor or depressed your patriotism. The evils which have been inflicted upon your countrymen by sanguinary gangs of lawless and barbarous vandals, only serve to kindle in your hearts a desire to avenge yourselves, and the outrages committed against God, your country and your captive king. The cause, which we support, is too interesting for us to abandon it. If you would conquer, you would bequeath to posterity the independence which you have inherited, and Spain would preserve her name and distinguished rank among the powers of Europe; but, if conquered Spain will no longer be a power. You shall be subjected to foreign laws; your industry will only serve to enrich the nations plundered by a perfidious Corsican; and your unhappy children doomed to a disgraceful servitude, shall be in his hands, the instruments of the ruin of other countries, the object of his ambition and covetousness.

Spain will shake off the infamous yoke, if she be firm and steady in her determination: the armies of one nation shall ever prove impotent against the population of another, if the latter be armed and united to defend its freedom and independance. What! are one hundred and twenty thousand Bandits, to subjugate ten millions of Spaniards?. No, Ah! if the Spaniards preferred the memory of a Gonzola of Cordova, of the conquerors of France, of a Francis I, and of so many other heroes who triumphed over many nations; and if they should but for one moment, on the conble forces with which the tyrant hopes to subdue Spain, they would soon be sensible, that it is not for the shrub to contend with the ilex, or for the soft grass to lord it over the hard oak.—The enemy of humanity wants to persuade you, that his black eagles are victorious in every quarter, and that England has abandoned Spain forever. All his victories will shortly be like those of Caylen and Arragon; and the King of England will keep his royal word, provided the Spaniards do not desert the sacred cause for which H. M. feels so lively an interest. All Europe expects every Spaniard to prepare for vengeance;——*and so long as there is arms in his hands, he shall find an Englishman to stand by him, at all events in an honorable manner.* Beloved Spaniards! let us fly to arms: the time of glory is close at hand. Vengeance, victory or death! let these be the consoling words which shall fire your souls.

(Signed) WILSON, Brigadier-gen.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Spanish schooner Good Voyage, in 40 days from Liverpool, London papers have been received to the 13th of April, from which the following articles are copied.

Vigo has surrendered to the Anglo Spanish forces

No confirmation of the report that hostilities had commenced between France and Austria is given in these papers.

London, April 13.

Extract from a letter dated Stockholm, March 24, 8 P. M.

The King has this afternoon been removed under a strong escort from Dortmingholm to Gripsholm, a Palace about 45 English miles from Stockholm. He has hitherto been kept closely confined, and has not been permitted to see the Queen.

About 600 Cossacks, who had come over from Aland to Greslehamm, being a part of the army who had taken the former Island, were on their march to Stockholm, when they were met by a flag of truce in the name of Duke Charles, and an armistice was immidiately signed to wait the Emperor of Russias answer.

By two Gottenburgh mails which arrived last night, we have received intelligence from that place to the 21st inst. and from Stockholm to the 25th ult. The report of the rising of the Dalecarrians for the purpose of effecting the liberation of their dethroned and imprisoned Monarch, appears altogether unworthy of credit.——The unfortunate Gustavus has been transferred to a fortress fifteen leagues more remote from his capital, where he continues closely confined, and all intercourse between him and his Queen is carefully prevented. The Duke of Sudermania excercises the functions of royalty with uncontrouled power, and Adlerfparre, who first gave the signal for insurrection, is arrived at Stockholm with a division of the western army.—The inhabitants are stated to have conferred upon these troops every mark of approbation and regard.

Our port letters of this morning contain little of importance. We regret to learn that Sir Arthur Wellesley had not so late as yesterday embarked for Lisbon. The Surveillante frigate, which is to take him out, is said to have received counter orders.

At 11 o'clock this morning a Gazette extraordinary was published, containing official details of the surrender of Vigo to the gallant peasantry of Gallicia, and the complete reduction of the Island of Martinique. Vigo capitulated on the 27th of March. The garrison were allowed to march out of the forts with the honors of war to the places, where they surrendered themselves prisoners of war, and were to be conducted to an English port. They consisted of 46 officers, 968 inferior officers and privates fit for duty, 300 sick; total 1304 men. The captors found 447 horses, 62 carriages, covered waggons and carts; and the military chest, containing 117,153 francs in French specie.

To counteract this misfortune, we are informed that the Gallacians are again roused from their torpor, and are acting with such energy that the enemy can hardly maintain his footing in that province. —From other parts of the north, the accounts are not less favorable.—Dispatches has been received by our government, announcing that the port of Vigo has been taken by the united English and Spaniards, with 1500 prisoners, and a large quantity of stores.—In the South, no defpondency appears, either in the people or government. The Seville Gazette contains some spirited observations on the conduct of the French, and the present state of the campaign; and a calculation is made that not less than 163,000 of the enemy's troops have fallen victims to the sword, disease and fury of the people.

NEW-YORK, May 24.

The following from the Philadelphia True American of yesterday, is a more particular account of the capture of the French 74 Le Hautpoule, that what we have before published:—

By capt. Stevens, from St. Barts, we learn that the three French ships of war, laying at the Saints, when they pushed out, were pursued by the British ships laying there. The French ships out sailing the British, kept in sight, by the Pompey only, who coming up with the dullest of the French ships off Martinico, where the Frenchman gave her a broadside, which cut away most of the shrouds of the Pompey, and killed 7 men, after which they fought the Pompey one hour and a half, and would have got off if the British Admiral and several other ships had not hove in sight, when the Frenchman struck. She proves to be Le Hautpoule of 74 guns, said to be the ship in which Jerome Bonaparte made his escape, some time since, from the West Indies to the Chesapeake.—She was sent to St. Kitts, refitted, named and put to sea under the English flag. The other French ships made their escape. He also mentions that the British had taken a French government brig of 24 guns, called the Calibre, and sent her into St. Kitts.

The arrial of the ship Magdalen in the River Hooghly, was the subject of much congratulation at Calcutta, the was greeted as the harbinger of good news, and almost a general joy was diffused through the place, it being at first supposed that all differences were settled between England and America, and that a renewal of the usual intercourse with India had taken place; the suspension of which, even for a short time, had caused a great stagnation in some branches of the trade of Bengal.—When the real motive of the Magdalen's appearance was known, though nothing favorable or unfavorable could be inferred from her arrival, (she having sailed under a special licence from the American government) and notwithstanding the disappointment of the public expectation, she was received and treated as a vessel of the most friendly nation, every facility extended to her as formerly to American vessels, and placed on the same footing as their own ships.

From the British ships of war in India, every civility and politeness was experienced that could have been desired, particularly regarding the crew; in no instance was there an attempt to examine either the men or their protections.

There were three American sailors in Fort William, prisoners of war, who had been taken in October last, serving on board the French National Corvette La Jena; on application being made claiming them as Americans, the Governor General in Council gave an order for their delivery to captain Watkinson, commander of the Magdalen.

An Embargo was laid on at Calcutta, on the 7th of November by the Government, which was understood to be a permanent one during the war, excepting for the regular appointed convoys. French frigates and privateers had greatly distressed the trade of India, particularly in the Bay of Bengal.

A short time previous to the arrival of the Magdalen, the French Corvette La Jena, was taken off the Sandheads by H. B. M. frigate La Modeste, captain Elliot, after a long chase. This Corvette was the same vessel that last year, under the name of La Revenent, commanded by the noted Surcouf, had made so many valuable prizes in the Bay.—On account of her swift sailing, she had been put in requisition by the Governor of the Isle of France as a national vessel, and stationed off the Sandheads, where she had for some time eluded all the British cruizers, and intercepted many vessels entering the Hooghly. There had likewise been two small privateers in the Bay; and in the month of November, the French frigate Caroline, captured on the coast of Sumatra, an English sloop of war, and several merchant ships.——In the China sea there was an heavy privateer.

All the Danish ships that had been seized in the Hooghly, have finally been condemned by the Court of Admiralty, Bengal, together with their cargoes, as prizes to the captors, and in some cases as droits of Admiralty.

Two American ships had arrived on

the coaſt of Sumatra, and were purchaſing pepper. The ſhip Atlantic, captain Barnum of New York, had arrived in January at Madraſs from Madeira, and was there loading for America.

YORK, 22d June, 1809.

DAYS when the COMMISSIONS of OYER and TERMINER, ASSIZE and NISI PRIUS are to be opened in the reſpective Diſtricts of this Province, during the enſuing Circuit

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, at the Court Houſe, Monday Auguſt 14

Midland Diſtrict, at Kingſton, Monday Auguſt 21.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown, at Johnſtown, Wedneſday Auguſt 23.

Diſtrict of Cornwall, at Cornwall, Monday Sept 4th.

Diſtrict of London, at Charlotteville, Monday Sept. 4th.

Weſtern Diſtrict, at Sandwich, Wedneſday Sept. 13th.

Diſtrict of Niagara, at Niagara, Tueſday September 26th.

COMMISSARY's OFFICE,
York, 15th June, 1809.

Four Hundred Cords of FIRE WOOD

WANTED for the uſe of this Poſt, to be delivered by the 1ſt November next, ſuch perſon or perſons willing to Contract for the ſame, or part thereof, will give in their propoſals in writing on or before the 1ſt July next, to

GEO: CROOKSHANK,
Commiſſary.

ANY Perſon or Perſons diſpoſed to contract for building a Bridge acroſs the Low Land adjoining the Don Bridge, are requeſted to give in their Terms and Propoſals to the Subſcriber. THOS HAMILTON.

York, 9th June, 1809.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 9th June, 1809.

Home Diſtrict. } NOTICE is hereby
to Wit } given that a Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this Diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tueſday the eleventh day of July now next enſuing, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, and Bailiffs, are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform thoſe things which by reaſon of their reſpective offices, ſhall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

MALT HOUSE, BREWERY, &c.

For SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT;

WHICH if not ſold by the firſt of AUGUST next enſuing, will be rented to a Good Tenant.—The Premiſes conſiſt of a compleat PLANT for MALTING, BREW HOUSE, WORKING TUBS, COOLERS, Two KILNS for Drying Malt, a GRANARY, PUMPS, a PATENT BREWING MALT MILL, Two Good Wells of Water, Stable, &c.

The Boiler was ſet up a new laſt Summer.—The Utenſils are adapted to manufacturing Thirty Barrels of Beer Weekly with eaſe, which has been repeatedly done.—The whole of this Eſtabliſhment has been perfected within theſe Nine Years.—There are likewiſe Two STILLS, with Worms, &c. complete.

A TAN HOUSE, completely fitted up, with an Excellent Horſe Mill for Grinding Bark, and nearly adjoining the Tan Houſe a ſmall Dwelling Houſe, to lodge and accommodate the workmen, or others.

A SLAUGHTER HOUSE complete—in this Houſe there is a Chimney built, and a ſufficiency of room for the reception and operation of Two Stills of any ſize, with a never failing Well of Water in the Building.

There are nearly Three Acres of Cultivated Garden Ground, in high Order, on which the above Buildings, &c. are erected, together with a Good DWELLING HOUSE, convenient, and in perfect repair.—The whole whereof are ſituate in the Town of York, the Capital of Upper Canada.—The Proprietor thinks it unneceſſary to make any Encomiums, as thoſe who are inclined to Purchaſe or Rent will naturally view the Premiſes.

N B. There is Malt on hand to begin Brewing with, and Hops ſufficient for a Seaſon; there are alſo Hydes and Bark to commence Bunneris in the Tannery.

☞ The Subſcriber wiſhes alſo to diſpoſe of the following Lots of Land, viz.—13 and 14, Sixth Conceſſion of Whitby; No. 4, of the Seventh Conceſſion (on one of theſe Lots, are remaining the veſtiges of a large and ancient Fortification) this Lot is remarkably well watered:—alſo Lot No. 10, in the Second Conceſſion of York, within three Miles of the Town; on this Lot there has been Ten Acres cleared, and there is one of the beſt Mill Seats in this Province, and upwards of a Hundred Acres Bottom Land.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

York, 8th June, 1809.

All thoſe who are indebted to the Subſcriber either by Note, Account, or otherwiſe, are hereby required to make payment without further delay, and thoſe to whom he may be indebted will pleaſe to call for payment.

R. H.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Capt. JOSEPH BRANT, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts duly authenticated, and all thoſe indebted to the Eſtate are requeſted to make payment without delay.

A. JONES, one of the Executors to the Eſtate of the late Capt. Brant.

Nelſon, 18th May, 1809.



THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has eſtabliſhed a Shop, one door Weſt of Alexr. Wood, Eſqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner and neweſt faſhion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 2d June, 1809

FOR SALE.

The Humber MILLS,

OR one Half Share of the Mills known by the name of COOPER's MILLS, with from two to 700 acres of Land lying on both ſides of the River adjoining the Mills, including a good and well improved Farm, a well finiſhed HOUSE, 6 rooms on a floor and 6 fire places; well filled in with brick, and about 40 acres cultivated Land; a good frame Barn, &c.—One half of the purchaſe money paid down will induce the ſubſcriber to give a liberal Credit for the remainder, or take wild Lands in good ſituations; and the reaſons which induce him to ſell will alſo induce him to ſell cheap.

The ſituation will recommend itſelf on a view thereof.

☞ All kinds of Lumber may be had as uſual.—27 May, 1809.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a Houſe, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be ſold very cheap, and immediate poſſeſſion given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lots of Land will be ſold on moderate terms for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaſer, Merchantable Barley will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C and D. on the North ſide of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the ſecond Conceſſion, North of Dundaſs Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 Acres each

Alſo, the rear or Eaſterm moſt part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 150 Acres. N B. On Lot lettered D there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a houſe erected thereon. The above Lots are well Watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the ſubſcriber, who can give an indiſputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

CEDAR PICKETS WANTED.

To encloſe the Gaol of the Home Diſtrict.—Any Perſon or Perſons willing to furniſh them, are requeſted to give in their propoſals to Alexander Wood, of the Town of York, Eſquire, who is authorized to contract for the ſame.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home Diſtrict.

York, 22d April, 1809.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well enclofed Lots and Orchard of the Subſcriber, ſituate about the center of this Town, and ſome valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake.—Apply to the ſubſcriber, or to John Cameron

JOHN VANZANTEE.

York, 9th May, 1809.

The following Lots of LAND will be ſold by the Subſcriber on very moderate terms, viz.

Lot No 6 In the Second Conceſſion of the Township of Lanſdown, Diſtrict of Johnſtown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the Eaſt half of Lot No, 20 in the Fourth Conceſſion of Loughborough, County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
32 and the Eaſt half of No. 31 in the 7th Conceſſion of Uxbridge—300 acres.
27 In the Firſt Conceſſion of York—50 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Conceſſion of Walpole——400 acres.
12 In the 6th Conceſſion of Woodhouſe.——200 acres.
9 and the Weſtern half of No. 8 in the 4th Conceſſion of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Weſtern Diſtrict—300 acres.
12 In the 12th Conceſſion of Townſhend, County of Norfolk, London Diſtrict.—200 acres.
1 and 2 in the 9th, and No 1 in the 6th Conceſſion of Glanford—600 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Conceſſion of Ancaſter—400 acres.——Total 3150 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of ſale, application to be made to

JOHN M'KAY.

Niagara, 27th Feby, 1809.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Eſquire.—A Purchaſer or Tenant may have immediate poſſeſſion by applying to Elitha Beman, Eſquire, or the Subſcriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th 1809.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—360 acres in the Township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concer
22 - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.—600 acres in the Township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 in King.
17 - - - 3d
14 - - - 5th—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral Townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are elegible, and the quality ſuperiour—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1809.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36, in the Firſt Conceſſion of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street—There are 30 acres of improvement, a well built Frame Houſe, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office, York.

Yonge Street, 18th March 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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1810

ONE ISSUE
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GEORGE THE T
of GOD, of th
of Great Britain
Defender of the
To our beloved and fa
follows of our Province
to our Knights, Citi
of our said Province, to t
meet at our Town of York on
month of January next at
assembled, held, called and e
of you—GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proc
date the eighteenth da
We thought fit by and with t
Parliament until the Fourt
of January next ensuing, at which time
our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the safe and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the First day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, *for the actual Dispatch of PUBLIC BUSINESS*, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Eleventh day of Decr. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person ad[min]istering the Government of this Province, for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the same, to Nominate, Constitute & appoint, by Commission under the Great Seal of this Province, Three or more Persons, Members of the Executive Council of this Province, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

Do by virtue of the said Recited first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate Constitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Sec.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber is ready to receive sealed tenders, and will enter into engagements with such person or persons who may be willing to contract for the whole, or any proportion of the Supply of Flour, Pork and Peas, required for the

The
White Prime
The said Flo
ranted to keep sound
Months after the deliv
ry is to be made into the
on or before the first day of

Payment will be made by the
Purchases, on producing the rec
the Commissary, certified by the O
Commanding, in quintuplicate, of t
quantity of Flour, Pork and Peas deliver-
ed into the King's Magazines, at either
of the above mentioned depots, by Bill on
James Green, Esq. acting Deputy Commissary General at Quebec.

The Accounts are to be made up as formerly for the said supplies, in quintuplicate, and the furnishers signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases,

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 14th Octr. 1809.

Government House,
8th January 1810

There will be a Ball and Supper, at the Government House on Her Majesty's Birth-Day; for such Ladies and Gentlemen who have been Presented to the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Gore.

The Ball will commence at Nine o'Clock.

WM. HALTON,
Secretary.

...ur said Pro...
...ato affixed. Wit...
...ny and well beloved
... GORE, Esquire, Our
...ant Governour of our said
...vince of Upper Canada, this
...9th day of December, in the year
of our Lord One Thousand Eight
Hundredand nine, and in the fif
tieth year of our Reign. E. G.

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

Latest Foreign News.

London, October 27.

For some days a rumour has been in circulation of something like an interr course of negociation between London and Paris.

Eight sail of the line, under Admiral Hood, are to proceed to the Black Sea, to assist the Turks against the Russians. The free passage of the Dardanelles having been consented to.

Stockholm, Sept. 22.

By the peace between Russia and Sweden, the ports of the latter are shut against British Ships of war, but merchant vessels of that nation, freighted with salt, and some other commodities are allowed to enter.

Lisbon, Oct. 7.

A decree has been received from the Brazils, appointing lord Wellington principal member of the Regency, Commander in Chief of all the forces, and principal of the Department of War, Trade and Finance.

"The death of th... took place at half ... day afternoon. ... his sufferings he ... ...nduced to have the operation of the stone performed; a large stone was extracted, and every thing was going on well, but unfortunately an epeliptic fit came on, and after a faint struggle his Grace expired. His Grace was in the 72d year of his age. —He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Marquis of Tichfield, now Duke of Portland.

No Paris papers have been received of a later date than the 24th; but letters are said to have arrived from Paris of the 27th, and from Munich of the 23d. The latter announce that Bonaparte passed through that capital on the 23d, on his way to Paris; the former state that he reached Paris on the 26th.

London, Oct. 30.

It is finally settled that not merely Walcheren is to be maintained, but Portugal also shall be defended—and all the disposable force in England is under orders for those two destinations. On Saturday an order was sent down to the Suffex district, for every regiment except the 18th Light Horse, to hold itself in immediate readiness for embarkation.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

An expedition has sailed from Malta, the object of which is differently stated—some suppose it to be destined to take possession of the Seven Islands, which are said to have shewn symptoms of revolt—others imagine that it is gone to to. take

...a ad... ...the com... ...d, which ter... ...panish arms. I ...ne details ... a w a ..., or in the vicinity. ...ch loft in killed and ...o men; the Spaniards ...my alfo loft a twenty... ...andard of colours, and ...the Spaniards retook at Bayonet, fix pieces of ...ey had loft on the morn... ...It is reported the French ...4000 infantry, 2300 ca... ...pieces of artillery. The ...action, the Duke was rein... ...cen. Battallers, with 700 men. ...I am in haste, &c.

"WILLIAM COX."

Almeida, Oct. 24. 1809.

PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 12.

Capt. Chatty reports that the city of St. Domingo, is now entirely evacuated by the British, and is left entirely under the command of the Spaniards. That American produce was very low there; and that, the Spaniards as well as the reft of the inhabitants of the Iſland, ſeemed rather in a quiet undiſturbed ſtate.

Yeſterday arrived ſhip Hannah, Clements, fifty days from Londonderry, with fifty or ſixty paſſengers; on her paſſage ſhe fell in with the Britiſh ſhip of war Atalanta, the Captain of which ordered a few of the young men on board his ſhip, to learn the uſe of artillery and ſmall arms.

LISBON, Oct. 13.

On the 19th inſt. a fleet of tranſports arrived from England, with artillery, ammunition and clothing, and about one thouſand troops, to join the broken regiments.

Lord Wellington is ſtill here, but we are in daily expectation of his joining the army.

A few nights ſince, one of the Ruſſian line of battle ſhips, a 74, that remained here on account of her not being able to go to England with the others took fire. After ſhe parted from her moorings, ſhe floated for ſome diſtance down the river, and excited conſidera-

ble alarm for the ſafety of the ſhipping, ſhe was however towed on ſhore, and burnt without doing any damage. The people who were on board, were all got out, and we have no heard of any lives loſt. The ſcene exhibited by the flames ruſhing out of the port holes, and the three columns of fire extending to the top of her maſts, was grand beyond all deſcription. Several of her guns were ſaid with powder, and went off as the fire reached them.

TRUXILLO, Oct. 15.

...oult is at Talavere de la Reyna, ...5000 men, and 4000 more are di... ...ed between Valdecaides and the ... of Arzobiſpo, which ſerve as a ...obſervation.

...rench in Madrid continue to ...ayonne the principal perſons ...ler who have any influence ...eople.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.

Late from Europe.

By the arri... ...t of the laſt ſailing brig ...obert, capt. S... ...ford, the American has ...een furniſhed ... a file of Altona pa... ...ers down to th... ...th of Oct, in 33 days ...rom Tonninge.

ALTONA, Oct. 27.

Extract of a letter ... Paris, dated Oct. 18.

"We are aſſur... ...that the Emperor will remain at the caſt... ...f Fontainbleau until the middle of ... when he will depart for Spain and ... ...ortugal. The caſtle of Marrac, near ... ...ayonne, is already fitted up for the rec... ...tion of the Emperor.

"It is ſaid that ... guards, a part of whom have been on their march ſince the 15th of Oct, together with the corps of Marſhals Oudinot, Marmont, and the Duke of Abrantes, will go to Spain."

Peace between France and Auſtria, was ſigned on the 14th Oct. Bonaparte left Schoenbrunn on the 15th. The fortifications which ſurround Vienna are to be entirely razed. 100,000 men are ſaid to remain in Auſtria until a general peace. Moravia has been evacuated by the French, and occupied by the Auſtrians. The cloſing of the ports of Sweden was publickly announced in hand bills at Stockholm, dated 12th Oct. John Q. Adams and family have arrived at Elſineur. It appears, that in addition to his miſſion to Ruſſia, he is charged with a ſpecial miſſion to Copenhagen. In conſequence of the peace between Sweden and Ruſſia, the price of Tea at Copenhagen, ſuddenly fell from 21 to 17 marks. Mr. Adair, the Engliſh Miniſter at Conſtantinople, has demanded of the Ottoman Porte, a free paſſage to the Black Sea for England and her allies, which has been refuſed him: in conſequence of which, Mr. Adair was preparing to leave Conſtantinople.

Vienna, Oct. 24.

The Prince Schwartzenberg, our late Ambaſſador at St. Peterſburgh, is underſtood, is to proceed in the ſame character to Paris. It is alſo ſaid that Gen. Andreoſi will remain here in the character of French Ambaſſador.

The Emperor Francis is expected here on the 16th, but not to make any long ſtay. He is to proceed to Prague, where the palace has already been prepared for his reception.

It is rumoured that of the grand French army, 60,000 men are to be ſtationed partly in Gallicia, and partly in the Ukraine.

The corps of Marſhal Marmont began its march for Carniola on the 22d; Marſhal Oudinot's corps is going to Fr. Marſhal Maſſena's is expected to arrive here in a few days from Moravia. All the troops of the league of the Rhine have already began their march for their reſpective ſtates.

We are aſſured that the final departure of the French from this Capital is fixed for the fifteenth of next month, and that in 4 weeks from that date, they will evacuate the whole of the provinces remaining under the dominion of the Emperor of Auſtria. It is added, that they will occupy the ceded diſtricts with 80,000 men, and that two of the corps, now on their march will take routes contiguous to the northern and ſouthern frontiers of the Tyrol, to ſupport if neceſſary, the Bavarian troops which have already penetrated into that country.

New-York. December 20.

Capt. Bowditch, of the ſhip Eliza, politely favored us with London Papers of October 24 and 25, and a Liverpool paper of 26; which he had procured from the brig America, Capt. Salmon, ſpoken 21ſt Nov. in lat. 43. long 46, 23 days from Liverpool for Marblehead.

Paris dates are to the 16th of October. Amſterdam to the 19th.

It appears that the late accounts of the ſigning of a treaty peace between France and Auſtria, on the 3d of Oct. was untrue. But it is now aſſerted to have actually taken place at ſome ſubſequent date. Many diſtinguiſhed French Officers had returned from Germany, and Napoleon was daily expected at Fontainbleau. On the French coaſt oppoſite England, grand ſalutes were heard on the 21ſt, 22d & 23d of October. On the laſt day, the houſes at Dover, in England, were ſhaken by the concuſſion of the air. Theſe ſalutes were probably for the concluſion of peace, and for the return of Bonaparte to his capital.

A new draft has been made in France of 30,000 conſcripts, a part are taken from the liſt of 1810. It is probable they are to be employed in Spain; where Marſhal Soult has been appointed Major General. Laborde is appointed to the 4th corps, lately commanded by Soult.

"The Engliſhman," a London Sunday paper of the 12th of November, is ſaid to contain intelligence of the arrival of the King of Saxony at Fontainbleau; and of the deſtruction of a Fr. convoy, from Toulon to Barcelona. Of the convoy, it was ſaid, two ſhips of war 1 of them of 90 guns and the other of 84, were run aſhore, and blown up. The exploſion was heard at Nismes, 8 leagues diſtant, and the news was confirmed by way of Hamburgh and Amſterdam.

The ſame paper ſtates that a conſecration of Cardinals was ſpeedily to be held in Paris, for the double purpoſe (in the opinion of the Engliſh Editor) of conferring the papal dignity on Cardinal Feſch, and of divorcing the Emperor from his preſent wife, who, it was ſaid is to be ſucceeded by a daughter of the King of Saxony.

Boſton Decr. 12.

"In England on the 25th, all was buſtle and animation, in honoring, in various ways, "the Jubilee," the 50th anniverſary of the coronation of the preſent King. His Majeſty has iſſued a Proclamation granting a pardon to all Marines and Seamen who have deſerted, whether they return or not, and to all in cuſtody—and a pardon was to be granted to all Soldiers who had deſerted, and who would return within two months.

His Majeſty has alſo given leave to all Ruſſian Priſoners on parole, to return home.

Died on the 5th Dec. laſt, in the town of Harriſon in the County of Weſt Cheſter, Peter John Follow, (commonly called French Peter) a native of Fl. When he firſt came to this town from Canada, with the neutral French, he was an old man, and he lived here 60 years. It is impoſſible exactly to aſcertain his age, but as he was at the battle of Ramilies in 1706, it is probable he was more than 120 years, and he uſed to ſay, he had ſerved in twelve campaigns. He retained his ſenſes to his laſt moments—his hearing was remarkable good and his ſight ſo acute that he could ſee a pin on the floor at ſome diſtance —He was never known to have any ſickneſs, and died by a natural decay of the bodily powers, occaſioned by extreme old age. He was never married and has been on the Town of Harriſon 26 years.

Cuſtom-Houſe Swindling.—Letters received from New-Orleans, in this city, ſtate that the collector of that port (a Mr Brown, appointed by Mr. Jefferſon) had abiſconded with One hundred and forty thouſand dollars of public money! Accounts received at Philadelphia ſtate the defalcation at only one hundred thouſand dollars!

A Hermit, whoſe cottage ſtood ſolitary and alone on the top of a mountain, was aſked how he could endure a life of ſuch total ſeclusion, being more than a mile from any inhabitant? The old man replied, with a ſolemn tranquility of countenance—"Providence is my next door neighbor."

INVENTION—*John Harlan* advertiſes in a Wilmington paper a *"ſquare Sun-Dial Compaſs"*—"an inſtrument to ſurvey by the Sun, which in every reſpect ſupercedes the needle, and not being ſubject to attraction or variation, will point out the variation of the needle at ſea and time of the day"—and offers to ſhew any gentleman the practice and principle of the inſtrument, for one quarter of a dollar.

Trent. True American.

GRATEFUL for the Patronage, and favors received; the Subscriber begs leave to inform his many Friends and the Public, that he is now supplied with a choice assortment of WINES, Spirituous Liquors, and other necessaries to render Accommodation general, and agreeable.——He has also taken measures that, the future attendance will be prompt and regular, and afford satisfaction to such as may please to honor him:——Whom he begs leave further to notify; that he has affixed an out wall Lanthorn to his House, which will be kept regularly lighted from Twilight, to a reasonable hour P. M.

JOHN CAMPBELL

YORK 9th Jan. 1810

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public and his friends, that he has Established Boarding and Lodging in the House lately occupied by Mrs. Hale, in this Town. He is also provided with good Stabling and Provender, and will be careful of Horses put under his care.——His charges for all favors shewn him, will be the most reasonable, and his endeavors to render general satisfaction will be unremitting.

OSBORNE COX.

York, 9th Jan 1810.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a Conveyancing Office, &c. at his house opposite the Secretary's Office, where he will attend to such business on the following terms:

Common Deed of Conveyance with Memorial	12s	N.Y. cy.
Ditto, - - -	4s.	
Affidavits and certificates for Settlement Duty or otherwise,	4s.	

Bonds, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Transfers, Indentures, and all other Instruments of writing, in the like reasonable manner. He will also Complete Deeds from Petition, through the different Offices for one Dollar each. C. BAYNES.

Deserted,

FROM the Head Quarters of the New-Brunswick Regiment at Fredericton, New Brunswick, on the fifth of Aug. 1809. FREDERICK READING WATERBURY, Private Soldier, and is supposed to be in some part of Upper Canada. He is about twenty-one years of age, dark complexion, dark hair, black eyes, six feet one inch and a quarter high, and by occupation a labourer. He was born in the Parish of Northampton in the County of York, & Province of New-Brunswick; whoever will apprehend the above Deserter and deliver him up to the Commanding Officer of any Military Post in Upper Canada, shall be entitled to SIXTY DOLDARS Reward by applying to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

FOR SALE

AT the House of Mr. Jorden, by the Subscriber, a few Cloths, Flannels, Printed Cottons, Shawls, &c.—And a small assortment of Cutlery, Hardware, and Jewellery.—Together with Hollow ware consisting of Iron-pots, Tea kettles, Gobletts, Sauce-pans, &c.—On the most reasonable terms.

ARCH. THOMSON.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The UPPER CANADA ALMANACK, For the Year 1810.

THE Subscriber has just received by the Sloop Marianne from Niagara, the following articles:

White Kid Gloves,	Jones's Life,
Women's long silk do.	Staunton's Embassy,
Patent Suspenders,	History of Chili,
Silk Cords assorted colours,	Anson Letters,
Muslinet,	Travels in Louisiana,
Black Cambrick,	Scots Ballads,
Edgings,	Southey, Georgics,
Fans,	Third Satire,
Satin Ribbon,	Salves Travels,
Cambrick Buttons,	Discarded Son,
Black Lutestring,	Thaddeus of Warsaw,
Do. Made,	Athes Travels,
Fancy silk Handkerchiefs,	Shakespears Poems,
Spider net Sleeves,	Lovers of La Venoee,
Tabby Velvet,	MacKenzies Voyages,
India silk Handkerchiefs,	Life of Mahomet,
Counter Panes,	Reliques of Burns,
Black Bombazette,	Saul a Poem,
Black Velvet Ribbon,	Warrior's Return,
Black Say,	Effay on Sepulchres,
Black Shalloon,	Irish Harp,
Striped Wildbore,	Meales U. States,
Red, Yellow, Blue, and Chocolate col'd Ban. Handk'fs.	Cottages of Glenburnie, Johnson Hollin's Poems,
Table Napkins,	Crapp's Poems,
Diaper,	Memoirs of Cumberland,
Huckaback,	Franklin's Works,
Men & Women's Black Silk Hose, do. White do.	Griffith Abby,
Twilled Tape,	Fatal Revenge,
Woolen Check,	Laura,
Pound Pins,	John Delancaster,
Bureau Mounting,	Winter in London,
Suffa Cathers,	Margaretta,
Fishing Lines,	Letters from the Mountains,
Violin Strings,	American Lady,
Do. Brafs do.	Exiles of Siberia,
Sugar Nippers,	Horrors of St. Domingo,
Spectacles,	Holidays at Home,
Gold Rings,	Hungerian Brothers,
Do. Ear Do.	Ferdinand and Elmira,
Pocket Books,	Founding of Belgrave,
Silver Thimbles,	Modern Chivalry,
Steel Nut Crackers,	Tuckers History of N. Amer.
Chocouter,	Hamilton on Medicine,
Wool-Cards,	Adams' History of N. Eng.
Ates,	Marmion,
Pigtail and Plug Tobacco,	Historical Dictionary,
Scotch Snuff,	Family Tour,
Lauys twist Tobacco,	Home a Poem,
Pepper and Salt Petre,	Romantic Tales,
Candle Wicks,	The Wife,
Super Nippers,	Campbells Narrative,
Spectacles,	Winters Evening,
Gold Rings,	Irish Excursion,
Do. Ear Do.	Arthur Mervin,
Pocket Books,	Locke's Effays,
Silver Thimbles,	Mackenzies Rambles,
Steel Nut Crackers,	Portraiture of Quakerism,
Chocouter,	Warrens American Revolution
Wool-Cards,	Guide to Health,
Ates,	Cottelini Negro,
Pigtail and Plug Tobacco,	Memorandum Book,
Scotch Snuff,	Picture of New-York,
Lauys twist Tobacco,	Ilistration,
Pepper and Salt Petre,	Ambrose and Eleanor,
Candle Wicks,	Jacksons Commerce,
Hyson and Y. Hyson Tea,	Samuel Simkins' Life,
Bafi Imia Sugar,	Ainsworths Dictionary,
Spermaceti,	Johnsons Do
Ground Ginger,	Walkers Do
Vermaceili,	Gutheries Grammar,
Pearl Barley,	
Bon and Keg Kaifins,	
Baiket Salt,	
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Ising Glass,	
Coats, Cinnamon, Cullis,	
Cayenne Pepper, Citron, and Curry Powder,	
Almond Nuyeats,	
Cognac Brandy,	
Blank Books,	
Bread Pots,	
An affi. of School Books,	
Sealing Wax and Wafers,	
Foolscap Paper,	
Bell metal Do.	
Fox's Historical Works.	

Ivory Black, Tooth Brushes, Arnatta, Opium, Lees Pills, Effence of Peppermint, British Oil, Windsor Soap, Effential Salt of Lamons, Stoughtons Bitters, Liquorice Ball, Hazardous Oil, Opodeldoc, Camphor, Eff. Lemon, do. Lavender, Arrow Root, Sugar of Lead, Rhubarb in Root, Crem Tartar, Reeves' colors, Fifth colored Court Plaister, Black do. ftne Sponges, Antimony, Yellow Bark, Nanceen dye, durable Ink Effence of Markaris, Cathar Oil, Rats Water, Orange flour Water, Milk of Roles, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Balsam of Honey, Hartshorn, Lavender Compound, Tolic Lozenges, Oil of Cummins, Gentleys Drops, Effence of Mulk.

N. B Mr. St. George has removed his Store into his Brick House.

The Subscriber not having as yet made arrangement for the receival of Wheat at the different Mills in the country, will receive that article at his Store in Town, where he will also receive in payment for Goods or debts due him, Flour, Cash, Rye, Indian Corn and Oats, for which a generous price will be given. In the mean time, Wheat delivered to Elisha Beman, Esq. and his receipt produced, will be paid for by the subscriber at the rate of Eight Shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, in Goods or credit to those persons who are indebted to him, and in cash, upon a deduction in price.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, 25th Novr. 1809.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having been duly appointed Agent by Francis Dunnie, Distiller; forewarns all Persons from being deceived through Two Promissory Notes, payable to the said Dunnie, one of which notes is executed by Nichols, or Tayler, or conjunctly; & one by Samuel Heron, all of Yonge-Street. This is also, to forewarn the Drawers of the said notes, severally, not to pay any part of them, to any person whatever except to the Subscriber the said Agent.

FORBES MITCHELL.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP of Joseph Hill and Monis Lawrence, under the firm of Hill & Lawrence, was dissolved on the first day of October last past by mutual agreement:—The Business in future, will be conducted by Monis Lawrence, who is authorised to collect all Debts that are due to that firm.

JOSEPH HILL
MONIS LAWRENCE

New Market, 1st Decr. 1809.



THE Subscriber leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and vicinity, that he has established a Shop, in Wood, Esqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and newest fashion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

AN excellent Philosophical apparatus having been intrusted to the subscriber, by the Patronage of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor of this Province, he takes this early opportunity of informing the public that he will deliver a course of lectures on Natural Philosophy, to commence with the first Monday of January next.

Those young Gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining a knowledge of this the most agreeable and interesting of all the Sciences, will it is hoped avail themselves of this opportunity.

The subscriber also gives notice, that he is enabled to admit a greater number of pupils than formerly, as he has engaged a couple of Ushers, one of whom teaches the French language with correctness.

JOHN STRACHAN.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession of		
1, 5, 8, 12, 13 and west half of 24,	7th do.	
1, 2, 23, 24	- -	8th do
North half of 24 in the	- -	8th do.—300
acres in the township of Blenheim.		
23 and Southern ½ of 24	-	2d concess
25	- -	7th do.
4	- -	8th do.
9	- -	10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Barford		
20, 23 and 24	- -	5th—600 acres
in Whitby.		
26, 12 and 12	- -	7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14	- -	9th do.— 608
acres in the township of Glanford.		
19, 22 and South half of 22	- -	2d—500 in
King.		
27	- -	3d
14	- -	5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.		

the above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

Wanted,

A Quantity of BARLEY, Also Hops, for which a liberal price will be given by the subscriber.

JOS. SHAW.

Secretary's Office.

Vol. X. NUMBER 34.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 926 WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1810. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Fourth day of the month of January next ensuing, to be convened, held, called and elected, and to every one of them.

——GREETING:——

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the [illegible] day of Novr. last, we did by and with the advice of our Executive Council, convene our said Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twenty-fourth day of January next ensuing, at which time in consideration of the safe and convenient assembling of our loving subjects, we were pleased to prorogue the same until the First day of February next ensuing, as by the said recited Proclamation may more fully appear:

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate, constitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp in the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act to the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton should be the rate of price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might thereafter be Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Acts.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate, constitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment in manner aforesaid, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Government House,
8th January 1810

There will be a Ball and Supper, at the Government House on Her Majesty's Birth-Day; for such Ladies and Gentlemen who have been Presented to the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Gore.

The Ball will commence at Nine o'Clock.

WM. HALTON,
Secretary.

Lateſt Foreign News.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated October 26.

"Lord Wellington leaves here tomorrow to join the Army.

"A ſerious affray took place laſt night at Belem;—ſome of the 1ſt Dragoons, drinking in a tavern, quarrelled amongſt themſelves.—The man of the houſe went out and called in the Portuguese police, who attacked the Dragoons and ſhot one of them dead. The Dragoons immediately drew their ſwords, killed 3 of the police and wounded ſeveral. One of the police placed himſelf behind a door where he expected ſome of the Dragoons would enter, but it happened to be his own officer that firſt came in.—The police man ran him through the heart, and he inſtantly expired.

A letter from Cadiz, dated Octr. 30, contains the following:

"The Marquis of Wellesley ſtill remains at Seville.

"The immortal Gerona has, we fear, fallen.

A letter from Seville, dated October 30, ſays—"What with threats from Cadiz, with plots in this city, and with open rebellion to the eſtabliſhed Council at Valencia, the government is completely paralized. Nothing is done either in commerce or in civil affairs, or even in military concerns, except ſending [illegible] and arrangements made for the [illegible] bullence."

Bonaparte, it is ſtated, has convened conclave of Cardinals at Paris, for the purpoſe as is rumoured, of placing Fesh at the head of the Roman Church.

Letters from Cadiz ſtate a prevailing opinion that the Supreme Junta will be diſſolved, and the Archbiſhop of Toledo declared Regent. The 28th was the day appointed for electing the new preſident of the Junta. It was ſuppoſed Marquis Wellesley would defer his return until the iſſue of this great political criſis was known.

November 14.

In the different offices of government, it was ſaid, yeſterday afternoon, that a merchant in this city, of the name of Hogham, had received a Moniteur, ſtating that ſix French line of battle ſhips had been deſtroyed in a late action in the Mediterranean, and four Engliſh. As the Moniteur, however, has not been ſent to his Majeſty's miniſters, which of courſe it would have been, had it contained that intelligence; we doubt whether any ſuch paper had been received. But we are not at all weakened in belief that an action has taken place, and a victory been gained. The article from Nismes, in the Rotterdam Courant of the 9th, is deciſive in our minds as to the fact of two ſhips of the line having been driven aſhore and blown up. But, we truſt that this is not the ſole loſs ſuſtained by the enemy—that theſe two ſhips will prove to have been the two which attempted to eſcape after the defeat of the French fleet, and were run aſhore to prevent their falling into our hands. And that leaſt we are led to indulge in with ſome confidence by other accounts which have been received, and which ſtate that the enemy loſt ſix ſail of the line in the action.—The Seville Daily of October 14, ſtates that there had been an obſtinate action on the coaſt of Marſeilles between the French fleet from Toulon and the Engliſh fleet under Lord Collingwood; that the loſs of the French were ſix ſhips, and that of the Engliſh four; but that the whole of the French convoy had been taken.—The ſame paper of the 24th ſtates, that the French convoy had been carried into Majorca.

Some letters from Caen of the 3d, mention the action in general terms, and ſay that the French were defeated, but give no particulars. If the French papers acknowledge the action, they will of courſe attempt to make a leſſ off againſt any loſs they have ſuſtained, by declaring that our loſs was nearly as great. After the victories of the 1ſt of June, of Aboukir and Trafalgar, they ſaid, in ſpeaking of that of Aboukir, that they had only ſhip blown up. With reſpect to the battle of Trafalgar, they actually publiſhed bulletins in different parts of France, claiming the victory, and aſſerting that we had loſt 10 or 12 ſail of the line. We perfectly well remember that ſome Britiſh ſeamen who were priſoners of war at the time in France, did not know the reſult of the battle till they returned home. Equally falſe was the account they publiſhed of the reſult of the battle of the 1ſt of June. There was ſomething ludicrous, [illegible] for they actually declare that part of their fleet (that which we ſhall either taken, ſunk, or deſtroyed) was left blockading the Britiſh fleet in Portſmouth harbour!

Yeſterday ſeveral Ladies, who have been inhumanly detained in France during the war, arrived in town, in conſequence of the order which has at length been given for the releaſe of the women. A Gentleman alſo contrived to make his eſcape, and came over in the ſame veſſel, an American——He left Paris on the 4th inſt. They all confirm the account of Bonaparte's epilepſy, and ſay that he continues at Fontainbleau for the purpoſe of recruiting his health. But his mind is as active as ever.—He is of a ſuſpicious, more rancorous than ever in his enmity to England. All the endeavour that has been made by the Britiſh Government to procure an exchange of priſoners, or the enlargement of thoſe detained at the commencement of the war, have failed.—They all ſpeak of the ſtate of wretchedneſs that prevails in the country. Univerſal complaints are heard of the fatal effects of his inſatiable ambition.

Letters from Cadiz of the 24th and 30th ult. ſtate, that the French were concentrating their forces in Madrid; and that the Spaniſh armies remain in the ſame poſitions as our former accounts ſtated.

We underſtand that the project of the appointment of the Cardinal of Toledo as Regent was negatived. After which the principle of the Executive Committee was agreed upon; and a ſpecific plan for the conduct of the Government propoſed, but this was alſo negatived. A ſecond plan was digeſted, and was to be taken into conſideration, but the fate of the propoſition we have not heard, though it was ſuppoſed that it would ſhare the fate of its predeceſſor.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 13.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 11.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, was this day received by Earl Bathurſt, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieutenant Colonel Carrol, dated [illegible] of the left, camp on the heights of [illegible] October 18, 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you that the army of Marſhal Ney, now commanded by General Marchand, advanced on the morning of yeſterday in force [illegible] 000 infantry and 1200 cavalry, with [illegible] pieces of artillery, to attack this army, which was moſt judiciouſly poſted on [illegible] heights.—The enemy divided his [illegible] into three columns, which advanced againſt the right, centre and left of our line; it ſoon became evident that the principal object of attack was to force and turn our left, it being the point in which our poſition was weakeſt.—The enemy at the commencement, gained ſome advantage of poſition on our left, in conſequence of the retreat of a ſmall party of cavalry, deſtined to cover the left of our line. This ſucceſs, however, was momentary, as the vanguard, led on by generals Menuzabal and Carrera, charged with the greateſt ſpirit [illegible] took at the point of the bayonet, 6 guns, of which the enemy poſſeſſed themſelves during the retreat of our cavalry. The vanguard in this charge committed great ſlaughter among the enemy, taking from them one 8 pounder gun, with a quantity of ammunition. After a long and obſtinate conteſt, the enemy unable to gain a foot of ground, began to give way in all points. About three o'clock in the afternoon the enemy betook to a precipitate and diſorderly flight.

The loſs of the enemy as far as we have been yet able to aſcertain, exceeded 1500 in killed and priſoners. The number of the wounded muſt be very conſiderable.—Our loſs has been comparatively very trifling, not exceeding 300; one Imperial Eagle; one eight pound braſs gun; 3 ammunition waggons; 12 drums, with 4 or 5000 ſtand of arms; an immenſe quantity of ball catridge; carts of proviſions, and knapſacks loaded with plunder fell into our hands. No language can do ſufficient juſtice to the gallant and intrepid conduct of the troops on this memorable day; it would be impoſſible to make any diſtinction in the zeal and ardour of the different corps, for all equally panted for conteſt. The vanguard and firſt diviſion, however, had the good fortune to occupy theſe points againſt which the enemy directed his principal efforts, and to add freſh laurels to the wreaths they had acquired in Lugo, St. Jago, and San Paye.—The ſteady intrepidity, diſplayed by the ſecond diviſion, through whoſe ranks the party of retreating cavalry paſſed, and the ſpirit and promptneſs with which it puſhed forward

Carra[illegible]
5or 600 horſe
victory have bee[illegible]

The vanguard of [illegible]
diviſion is in fight; we ob[illegible]
rival to purſue, and annihi[illegible]
conſtituted enemy.—From priſ[illegible]
learn that General Marchand pu[illegible]
at Salamanca his intention of ann[illegible]
ing, by two o'clock on the 18th, 30,
peaſant inſurgents; his orders were, [illegible]
plain of death, to poſſeſs itſelf of the height
by 12 o'clock, as he propoſed proceeding
to deſtroy Belleſteros's diviſion, after having diſperſed and annihilated this army.
The French General certainly appears to
have held this army very cheap; judging
from a plan of attack, which was far from
judicious, but executed, to a certain
point, with the greateſt bravery, and with
that intrepidity which the confidence of
ſucceſs inſpires. Our light troops purſued, and hung on the enemy's rear; ſeveral parties of which, among them were
[illegible] of ſun, regiment, having expreſſed a
[illegible] nation of hanging on the enemy's
flanks as long as the cover of the wood
afforded a facility of ſo doing. The number of the enemy's dead already found
and buried, amounts to upwards of 1200.
Several no doubt, will be found in the
woods.

MR. COBBETT.

The public have ſeldom been preſented with a better piece of biography than the life of Mr Cobbett, written by himſelf. It is at once vigorous and pleaſing, and characterized by that national eloquence, and nervous humour, which diſtinguiſh Mr. Cobbett above all the writers of the day. It is with great ſatisfaction we make the following extract:—

"With reſpect to my anceſtors (ſays Mr. C.) I ſhall go no further back than my grandfather, and for this plain reaſon, that I never heard talk of any prior to him. He was a day labourer; and I have heard my father ſay, that he worked for one farmer from the day of his marriage to that of his death, upwards of forty years. He died before I was born, but I have often ſlept beneath the ſame roof that had ſheltered him, and where his widow dwelt for ſeveral years after his death. It was a little thatched cottage, with a garden before the door. It had but two windows; a damſon-tree ſhaded one, and a clump of filberts the other.—Here I and my brothers went every Chriſtmas and Whitſuntide to ſpend a week or two, and torment the poor old woman with our noiſe and dilapidations. She uſed to give us milk and bread for breakfaſt, an apple pudding for our dinner, and a piece of bread and cheeſe for ſupper. Her fire was made of turf, cut from the neighbouring heath, and her evening light was a light dipped in greaſe.

[illegible] great been [illegible]

"My [illegible]
mer. The [illegible]
the poverty [illegible]
ceived no very [illegible]
however, learned to [illegible]
life. When a little [illegible]
for twopence a day [illegible]
were appropriated. [illegible]
vening ſchool. What ever [illegible]
could be expected to teach, [illegible]
had, I dare ſay, conſiderably [illegible]
he underſtood land-meaſuring [illegible] of the [illegible]
often choſen to draw the plans of diſputed territory; in ſhort, he had the reputation of poſſeſſing experience and underſtanding, which never fails in England, to give a man in a country place, ſome little weight with his neighbours. He was honeſt, induſtrious, and frugal; it was not therefore wonderful, that he ſhould be ſituated in a good farm, and happy in a wife of his own rank, like him, beloved and reſpected.

"So much for my anceſtors from whom, if I derive no honor, I derive no ſhame.

"I had, (and I hope I yet have) three brothers; the eldeſt is a ſhop-keeper; the ſecond a farmer, and the youngeſt, if alive, is in the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt India Company, a private ſoldier, perhaps, as I have been in the ſervice of the King. I was born on the 9th of March, 1766; the eldeſt age of my brothers, I have forgotten; but I remember having heard my mother ſay, that there was but three years and three quarters difference between the age of the eldeſt and that of the youngeſt.

"A father like ours, it will be readily ſuppoſed, did not ſuffer us to eat the bread of idleneſs. I did not remember the time when I did not earn my living. My firſt occupation was driving the ſmall birds from the turnip ſeed, and the rooks from the peaſe. When I firſt trudged a field, with my wooden bottle and my ſatchel ſwung over my ſhoulders, was badly able to climb the gates and ſtiles; and at the cloſe of the day, to reach home, was a talk of infinite difficulty. My next employment was weeding wheat, and leading a horſe at harrowing barley.—Hoeing peaſe followed, and hence I arrived at the honour of joining the reapers in harveſt, driving the team, and holding a plough. We were all of us ſtrong and [illegible] grew warm, and gave way [illegible] that could not fail to attract [illegible] attion. My father was worſted without doubt, as he had not an antagoniſt, a ſhrewd and ſenſible old Scotchman, for his ſuperior in political knowledge; but he pleaded before a partial and [illegible] judge; we thought there was but one wiſe man in the world, and that that one was our father. He who pleaded the cauſe of the Americans had an advantage with young minds; he had only to repreſent the King's troops as ſent to cut the throats of a people, our friends and relations, merely becauſe they would not ſubmit to oppreſſion; and his cauſe was gained. Speaking to the paſſions, is ever ſure to ſucceed on the uninformed.

"Men of integrity are generally pretty obſtinate, in adhering to an opinion once adopted. Whether it was owing to this, or to the weakneſs of Mr. Martin's arguments, I will not preſume to ſay; but he never could make a convert of my father; he continued an American, and ſo ſtaunch a one, that he would not have ſuffered his beſt friend to drink ſucceſs to the King's arms at his table. I cannot give the reader a better idea of his obſtinacy in this reſpect, and of the length to which this difference in ſentiment was carried in England, than by relating the following inſtance.

"My father uſed to take one of us with him every year, to the great hop fair at Weyhill. The fair was held at Old Michaelmas-tide, and the journey was, to us, a ſort of reward for the labours of the ſummer. It happened to be my turn to go thither, the very year that Long-Iſland was taken by the Britiſh. A great company of Hop merchants and farmers were juſt ſitting down to ſupper as the poſt arrived, bringing in the *Extraordinary Gazette*, which announced the victory. A hop-factor from London took the paper, placed his chair upon the table, and began to read with an audible voice. He was oppoſed, a diſpute enſued, and my father

NOTICE.

POST OFFICE,
York, 12th Jan. 1810.

A Regular intercourse with Lower Canada once a fortnight by Post, has now commenced, and will be continued for the ensuing Six Months, or even for the whole year should it be found necessary. The Courier from Lower Canada, goes no farther than this place, where he remains two days; but another Courier will be dispatched to Niagara, and return here with the Mail in time to meet the next Courier from below.

The Mail for Sandwich will be forwarded as usual.

WM. ALLAN,
D. P. M.

To Let,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles Esq. deceased.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighborhood to the Town, is a desirable situation. The Term of Lease, may be for One or more Years, and the Rent will be reasonable. For further Information, apply at the Printing-Office.

YORK, 16th Jan. 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Concession of the Township of East Gwillimsbury. Application to be made to Doctor James Glennon, York.

York, 16th Jan. 1810.

For Sale at the Printing Office,
The UPPER CANADA ALMANACK,
For the Year 1810.

[illegible] Patronage, and
the Subscriber begs
any Friends and the
now supplied with a
of WINES, Spiritu-
d other necessaries to reo-
odation general, and agree-
e has also taken
that, [illegible]ture attendance will be prompt
and regular, and afford satisfaction to
such as may please to honor him:——
Whom he begs leave further to notify;
that he has affixed an out wall Lanthorn
to his House, which will be kept regularly lighted from Twilight, to a reasonable
hour P. M. JOHN CAMPBELL

YORK 9th Jan. 1810

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public and his friends, that he has Established Boarding and Lodging in the House lately occupied by Mrs. Hale, in this Town. He is also provided with good Stabling and Provender, and will be careful of Horses put under his care.—His charges for all favors shewn him, will be the most reasonable, and his endeavors to render general satisfaction will be unremitting.

OSBORNE COX.

York, 9th Jan. 1810.

THE Subscriber now informs his friends & customers, that he has made arrangement for the receival of Wheat at the following places, viz.
ELISHA BEMAN's, New-Market and on Yonge-Street,
At the Distillery lately held by JOHN LYONS.
NORMAN MILLIKEN's Mills in Markham.
WILLIAM COOPER'S Mills on the Humber.

Upon producing the receipts of the above named persons, the Wheat will be paid for by the subscriber at the rate of eight shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, in Goods or placed to the credit of those persons who are indebted to him, and in Cash, upon a deduction in price; but as several persons who delivered Wheat last year did not bring forward the receipts for the same until lately, it is to be understood that he will not consider himself bound to pay for any Wheat unless the receipts for the same shall be produced within 30 days after the delivery. He will also receive, Peas, Rye, Indian Corn and Oats, as usual, at his Store in York.

York, Jan. 16th, 1810. ST. GEORGE.

[illegible] States,
of Glenburnie,
[illegible]on Hollin's Poems
Kipp's Poems,
Memoirs of Cumberland,
Franklin Works,
Black Silk Griffith Abby,
[illegible]ase do. Fatal Revenge,
Laura,
[illegible]ks John Delancaster,
Hunting, Winter in London,
[illegible]arters, Margaret,
[illegible] Lines, Letters from the Mountains,
[illegible]n String, Amwell Lady,
Beads do. Exiles of Siberia,
[illegible]ck Nippers, Horrors of St. Domingo,
Spectacles, Holidays at Home,
Gold Rings, Hungarian Brothers,
Do. Ear Do. Ferdinand and Elmira,
Pocket Books, Founding of Belgrave,
Silver Thimbles, Modern Chivalry,
Steel Bed Crackers, Teckers History of N. Amer.
Chocolate, Hamilton on Medicine,
Wool Cards, Adams' History of N. Eng.
Awls, Marmion,
Pigtail and Plug Tobacco, Historical Dictionary,
Scotch Snuff, Family Piety,
Ladys twist Tobacco, Home a Poem,
Pepper and Salt Peter, Romantic Tales,
Candle Wick, The Wife,
Hyson and Y. Hyson Tea, Campbells Narrative,
East India Sugar, Western Evening,
Spermaceti, Irish Excursion,
Ground [illegible] Arthur Mervin,
Yeast Cap Rasher, [illegible]
Warren's American Revolution
Racket Sets,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Ides Guide to Health,
Gluely Cinnamon, Cadet Celestial Neptune,
Cayenne Pepper, Citron, and Memorandum Books,
Curry Powder, Picture of New-York,
Diamond Nippers, Bellarius,
Cognac Brandy, Ambrose and Eleanor,
Blank Books, Jackson's Commerce,
Sand Papers, Samuel Sinkler's Life,
An asst. of School Books, Ainsworths Dictionary,
Sealing Wax and Wafers, Johnson Do.
Foolscap Paper, Walkers Do.
Bell letter Do. Gutheries Grammar,
Fox's Historical Works.

Ivory Black, Tooth Brushes, Alcahest, Opium, Lees Pills, Essence of Peppermint, British Oil, Windsor Soap, Effectual Salt of Lemons, Stoughtons Bitters, Liquorice Ball, Habrow Oil, Opodeldoc, Camphor, Eau Lemon, do. Lavender, Arrow Root, Sugar of Lead, Rinbarb or Roots, Green Turtle, Reeves' colors, Fish colored Court Plaister, Black do. fine Sponges, Antimony, Yellow Bark, Nankeen dye, eatable Ink Essence of Mushard, Castor Oil, Rose Water, Orange flour Water, Milk of Roses, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Balsam of Honey, Hartshorn, Lavender Compound, Tolu Lozenges, Oil of Cummin, Godfreys Cordial, Essence of Musk.

N. B Mr. St. George has removed his Store into his Brick House.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, 25th Novr. 1809.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession		
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24,	7th do.	
1, 2, 23, 24	- -	8th do.
North half of 24 in the		9th do.—300
acres in the township of Blenheim.		
23 and Southern ½ of 24	-	2d concess
22	-	7th do.
4	- -	8th do.
4	- -	10 do.—150
Acres in the township of Burford.		
22, 23 and 24	- -	5th—600 acres
in Whitby.		
10, 11 and 12	- -	7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14	-	9th do.— 60
acres in the township of Glanford.		
19, 21 and South half of 22		2d—500 in
King.		
17 - -	-	3d —
14 - -	-	5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.		

The above Landshaving been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superiour—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

ONE ISSUE
MISSING

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 36.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 928] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1810 [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charged shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Regular Council Days for Land matter throughout the year of Our Lord 1810.

Tuesday, 9th January.
Tuesday, 30th do.
Tuesday, 20th February.
Tuesday, 13th March.
Tuesday, 3d, April.
Tuesday, 24th do.
Tuesday, 15th May.
Tuesday, 5th June.
Tuesday, 26th do.
Tuesday, 17th July.
Tuesday, 7th August.
Tuesday, 28th do.
Tuesday, 18th September.
Tuesday, 9th October.
Tuesday, 30th do.
Tuesday, 20th November.
Tuesday, 11th December.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Latest Foreign News.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Upon that event of which our readers must be most anxious for the official information, we have some further information to add, tho' no dispatches are yet arrived from the Mediterranean, nor have any foreign papers been received containing any additional accounts.—A letter from Amsterdam was received yesterday, of the 9th, mentioning in general words, that "a Naval battle had been fought—we have not heard the particulars." Other letters from Holland mention the intelligence, but only in a general way. A gentleman however arrived yesterday, who left Rotterdam on the 10th inst. his statement is more circumstantial: he says—

"That a few days previous to his departure from Holland, he had been favored with the perusal of a letter from Cette (about 5 leagues from Montpellier) written by a merchant there, to another in Rotterdam, in which it was observed that the French fleet from Toulon were pursued and overtaken by the British; that two of the French line of battle ships had run on shore, and were afterwards burnt by their crews to avoid being taken—that five ships of the line, three three frigates, were overtaken and destroyed by the British squadron." This account was, in the letter alluded to, said to be derived from the commandant of a frigate.

All these statements give more and more confidence to our belief that another brilliant victory has been gained by our naval arms.—That the official accounts have not been received from Lord Collingwood, is to be accounted for from the prevalence of contrary winds till within a day or two.—It will be recollected how long we were before we received the official intelligence of the battle of the Nile.

In the mean time it may not be unacceptable to recapitulate shortly the authorities on which the action rests.—The first was the authority of a gentleman who left Rotter-

dam the 7th (see the Courier of the 11th) and who said, "that two of the most respectable houses in that city had received letters from their correspondents at Paris, which mention that Lord Collingwood had intercepted a large convoy of military stores and provisions that was proceeding from Toulon to Barcelona, the whole of which he had captured.——Of the ships of war, under whose protection it was, an 80 and a 74 gun ship were driven on shore, where they were burned by their crews to prevent them from falling into their hand. A frigate was also driven ashore, which to all appearance must be lost."

The second authority was that of the Rotterdam Courant, which published the article from Nismes——

"The day before yesterday, between ten and eleven o'clock at night, there was felt in this place a concussion, followed by a very loud and sharp report. This was heard twice, with an interval of about half an hour between each report. This cause was at first thought to be an earthquake; but as the sound proceeded from the coast, (for it was a dead calm and the little wind there was, came from the S. or S. W.) and several French and English vessels had been seen upon the coast, between Cette and Aigues-mortes, some persons ascribed this phenomenon to the explosion of a great quantity of gunpowder.—The conjecture in his day confirmed by intelligence, that two vessels had gone ashore near Avesquimeres' had been set on fire and blown up at the time above mentioned. It is remarkable that the explosion should have been so distinctly heard at Nismes, considering that it is ten leagues from their coast. We are in anxious expectation of the particulars of this event."

On the same day on which the Rotterdam Courant of the 9th was received, letters arrived at Caen, mentioning the action in general terms. It will be recollected, that two cartels which sailed for Morlaix, and returned on the 28th, were refused leave to come near the shore, or to land for refreshments. It may be that the enemy did not wish us to obtain information with respect to the action.

The letter from Cette to a house in Rotterdam which we have alluded to in the commencement of our article, mentions a frigate to have got into Cette after the action. The Nismes article, our readers will observe, informed us that several French and English vessels (the two fleets) had been seen between Cette and Aigues-mortes.

To the above recapitulation, we add the following article from a German paper. It does not certainly bring down the intelligence to the date of the battle; but it states two material facts; the sailing of the Toulon fleet, and the amount of its force:

"*From Switzerland, October 21.*

A traveller from Toulon has arrived at Lausanne—he assures us that he saw the French fleet sail from that port—it consisted of 17 sail of the line of different rates, and many transports."

SPAIN.

Declaration of War by Spain against Denmark.

ROYAL DECREE.

Don Ferdinand VII. by the Grace of God, King of Spain, &c. &c. and in his name, the Supreme Central Governing Junta of Spain and the Indies, to my Councellors of War, Viceroys, and Captains General of my Armies and provinces, and all other Officers of my army and Navy, Intendants, Governors, and Alcaldes of Towns and Fortresses, and other persons, of whatever chis, estate, or condition they may be in all the Cities, Towns and Villages of these my Kingdoms of Spain and the Indies, to whom the contents of this my Royal Decree may seem, be it known, that on the 26th of September, I have sent to the President of my Supreme Council of War, the following Decree:

Spain, elevated in one day to the summit of glory, which her valour and magnanimity acquired her, cannot now, without compromising her honour, observe much longer with indifference the aggravated and hostile acts of the Danish Government, for which that Government cannot plead in justification or excuse to the Court of Spain, the loss of liberty, and the oppression suffered on the part of France.

One of the means by which the French Government took advantage to forward its designs was to send from Spain a part of the Spanish army, first to Hamburg, and there to Denmark, in which it was evident to the Sovereign of that kingdom, and to the French themselves, in the way in which they were engaged, that the services which all Europe has seen (and which were to have been expected from the discipline and valour of the Spanish troops) and which were performed with so much glory, became an injury to themselves, of which the loss of so many men in distant regions is a manifest proof.

The moment that part of the Spanish army which was in Denmark, got intelligence of the noble resolution of their compatriots throwing off the yoke and declaring war against France, they adopted the noble plan, examples of which are very rare in history, and abandoned Denmark, embarking themselves to unite with their fellow citizens in their own country; to fly to succour their brethern, fearless of danger, and to partake in the glory which the others had acquired—a memorable instance of the unanimity and cordiality of sentiment which reigned among Spaniards, even when divided by so immense a distance. The Marquis of Romana, who commanded that corps, not doubting of the valour, the constancy, and patriotism of his soldiers, assisted by the zeal of the officers and the common sentiment, resolved to withdraw with the greater part of his troops, re-uniting them in the island of Langeland, from which they were to embark for Spain, by means of the efficacious assistance which was tendered them by the English Navy stationed in those seas.

The delicate proceedings of the Marquis of Romana, and his care in avoiding every thing which could be considered as an act of hostility towards the Government of Denmark, and in maintaining, on his part, the good harmony which has subsisted between that Court and his own, declined the indispensible seizure of some Danish vessels to carry his troops to the fortress of Nyburg, which might have protected their escape, and he requested the English Admiral to carry them across.

If Denmark had remained neutral during these events, and had not opposed their flight, nor used force to retain that portion of troops, Spain, constant in her system of delicacy and scrupulousness, would not now have had recourse to strong measures towards Denmark, nor would have broken the ties of good harmony and amity which have existed for time immemorial between the two nations, but the succeeding events fully prove the active part which the King of Denmark, whether spontaneously, or by force, has taken, and continues to take, in the war between Spain and France.

Denmark opposed the retreat of the Spanish troops from her territories, and if she did not succeed in detaining them, it ought to be attributed more to the bad means taken to oppose them, or the exertions of the Spanish troops, than to the will of the Danish Court, which adheres in its system of coalition with France, and blindly obeys the orders which are dictated to it by the Emperor of France.

Our clear proof of this is the refusal to receive a Negociator from Spain in Copenhagen, and the declaration of Count Bernstorf, that circumstances did not permit him to maintain any correspondence with Mr. Shaw. D. Edmund Bourke, the Minister of Denmark was at that time tranquil and respected in Madrid, and only departed from that capital, abandoning his employments, to follow the French, in the month of July, 1808; which proves, by the most obvious evidence, his attachments to France, and his renouncing all correspondence with Spain.

Denmark yielded their naval and land force to France; their fortresses serve them as a wall, and an asylum! the Spanish vessels cannot freely navigate their seas, & much less, enter their ports to trade with them, nor even have them as an asylum against tempests, and a portion of Spaniards are detained in their forts as prisoners; and in a word, Denmark is, without a formal declaration, at war with Spain. What more can one power do than declare war to another, when the judges her enemy? Spain is convinced that Denmark, neither for interest or friendship, nor for any motives, enters cheerfully into this contention. Spain is convinced that Denmark being Governed by the force of influence of France, cannot throw off the yoke which she has fixed on her—a yoke as hard and arbitrary, as if she had been a conquered nation; and that if Denmark was free, she would not act hostilely against a nation of which she had no complaint, but on the contrary, many motives to cultivate a good understanding.

But Spain must answer to Europe and all the world, for her conduct. It appears that she ought to have no consideration with a nation of whom she has received so many injuries, having committed acts of hostility against the individuals of the nation, against their commerce, and navigation. Spain consulting her generosity, waited a year that Denmark might decide more conformable to her interests and duty—and Spain consulting her dignity, cannot delay any longer from taking a step which she is compelled to by her honour, decorum and greatness.

Whether Denmark considers herself independent and with the faculty of acting freely or whether Denmark is oppressed and subject to the will of Napoleon—Denmark is no longer in peace with Spain——Spain declares war to her, in the first place, as a power by whom she feels herself injured, and secondly she does so as to a province of France. Denmark is responsible to God, the world and humanity, for the blood, which in this contest, will be split—likewise responsible for the losses and damages which will take place, and for the toil of the Spaniards who loosely remain in her territory. Spain, and her government, in the name of the beloved sovereign, Ferdinand the 7th, perfidiously detained in France, declares that she has ceased all communication with Denmark, and that the ties of friendship which united them, gives liberty and authorizes the Spanish troops, vessels of war and private vessels to attack the Danish forces wherever they may be found, to take their vessels in every place, revenge their received insults, and not to cease hostilities until a mutual agreement has taken place between the two powers, by treaty, in which shall be stipulated the conditions of peace, and put an end to the war which Spain solemnly declares to the world she gave no cause for, but rather endeavored to avoid. And for the evils resulting the aggressor is responsible, as no injustice was occasion to the misunderstanding which has taken place. Let it be so understood in the council and chamber of Castile, for the convenient effects.

(Signed)

THE MARQUIS OF ASTORGA,

President.

Royal Palace of Alcazar of Seville, the 26th September, 1809.

To the Senior of the Supreme Royal Council.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

It seems to be expected by Bonaparte that America will be drawn within the vortex of his policy against this country, or will be so led the continental system, the system by which the continent is to be ruined, in the hopes that the British empire may also be ruined. Gen. Armstrong, who was to have left France in the beginning of October, but who remains still at Paris, is said to have been among the first to carry to Fontainbleau the homage of his congratulations at the successful issue of his contest against Austria.—The General was most favorably received—he was honored with a private conference, and a vessel was immediately ordered to be got ready to carry dispatches to the American Government. By some it is said that the French government has presented to G. Armstrong the project of a treaty between the two countries—by others it is asserted, that the invitation, made to America is, to form an alliance with France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, to be called, if she accedes to it, the Quintuple Alliance, for the purpose of attchieving what Bonaparte styles "the freedom of the seas."—The expectation that she will accede to it has been for some time strongly circulated at Paris, and indeed it should seem as if the negotiation between the American Government and M. Champagny had been renewed before Bonapartes, return to Paris. However that may be, it is certain that the expectation to which we have alluded, has been held out in publications known to be official. About a week since, we selected a passage on the subject, from a work under the direction of the Senator Neufchateau. As the passage is now, from recent intelligence received from Paris, become of more interest, we republish it.

"In fact, the peace with Russia is but the happy prelude to that which is about to unite all the northern flags, like a fasces, against that flag which pretends to keep them all in a state of humiliation. It is beyond a doubt that Sweden will treat with Denmark, with Prussia, and obtain from France oblivion of the past. On their side, the United States approximate as much as possible the North, by bringing as a first guarantee of their amicable dispositions, the resentment which has been produced by the conduct of England towards them. Their ambassador to Russia is arrived at Copenhagen. The Americans do more—they have rejected the British minister, Mr. Jackson.

"Every thing induces us then to believe that by supporting nobly the contest in which they are engaged by honor and well understood interest, the Americans will not lose sight of the memorable words addressed to them by his majesty the emperor of the French, through the medium of his minister for Foreign affairs—that the intentions & motives of that monarch will be judged, as well as the acts of which he makes mention; and that conformably to the wise advice & useful encouragement contained in it, the English will soon find in the North of the two hemispheres, a long chain, by which their vessels will be stopped, and their pride reduced."

Salem, January 2.

The Belle Savage, Captain Jones, from Cadiz the 19th of November, put into this port on Sunday, being bound to Boston. We did not have an opportunity of seeing the captain.—We understand that he was but a short time at the place, and had but little opportunity to obtain intelligence respecting the public affairs of Spain. A person who conversed with him informs us that it was among the reports there, that Bonaparte had arrived at Bayonne—and that a very powerful force was on its way with him to Spain; that large reinforcements had arrived by another route, and that the Marquis Wellesley had gone to Madrid.—We do not learn the object of the Marquis's visit; it has been some time suggested, in the London papers, that through him some advances had been made towards a negociation for peace; perhaps this circumstance may be considered as a corroboration of it; or his purpose may be to negociate terms for the Spanish patriots, in case of the conquest of the Kingdom. We further understand, that captain J. represents the patriot cause as very feebly supported at Madrid, or at least the people divided for and against the French; that the fall of the country appeared inevitable; that the Supreme Junta, though not dissolved, was reduced to three members; that the Spanish ships of war in port were unprepared for sea, and that the Spaniards were determined, if the French got possession of Cadiz, that the English should not carry away their fleet.

It may be remarked that the reports from Cadiz have continually been of a very uncertain and contradictory nature. According to the present appearances, however, there is little room for hope to the cause of the patriots.

The Archbishop of Mexico having been appointed Viceroy of New Spain, has declared to the Supreme Central Junta, in his answer dated Mexico, July 17. 1809, that he cedes all his income as Viceroy to the Junta, to be employed for the benefit of his Majesty, Ferdinand VII.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The act authorizing a detachment of one hundred thousand men from the militia, will expire on the 30th of March next. Its early revival is recommended in order that timely steps may be taken for arrangements such as the act contemplated.

Without interfering with the modifications rendered necessary by the defects or the inefficacy of the laws restrictive of commerce and navigation, or with the policy of disallowing to foreign armed vessels the use of our waters, it falls within my duty to recommend also, that in addition to the precautionary measures authorized by that act, and to the regular troops for completing the legal establishment of which enlistments are renewed, every necessary provision may be made for a volunteer force of twenty thousand men, to be enlisted for a short period, to be held in a state of organization and readiness for actual service, at the shortest warning.

I submit to the consideration of Congress, moreover the expediency of such a classification and organization of the militia, as will best insure prompt and successful aid from that source adequate to energies which may call for them.

It will rest with them also, to determine how far further provisions may be expedient, for putting into actual service, if necessary, any part of the naval armament not now employed.

At a period presenting features in the conduct of foreign powers towards the United States, which impose on them the necessity of precautionary measures involving expense, it is a happy consideration, that such is the solid state of the public credit, that reliance may be made for resorting to it in a convenient form, and to an adequate amount.

JAMES MADISON.

CORK, Nov. 10.

Yesterday his Majesty's ship Emerald, capt. Maitland, arrived in this harbour, with her prize, the French national brig Fanforan, mounting 18 guns, and 185 men, from Brest, bound to Guadaloupe and laden with flour, &c. captured on the 5th inst.

Death of the Marquis of Lansdown.—On Tuesday evening died at Lansdown house, in Berkley square, the most noble the Marquis of Lansdowne. *Alb. Gaz*

THE YORK GAZETTE.

FEBRUARY 1, 1810.

This day His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the usual Formalities, opened the Session of the Legislature, and was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both Houses:

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

ON reviewing the situation of this Province, I am happy in stating to you, that I do not perceive any occurrence has taken place, to interrupt its Commerce, or internal Prosperity, since the last Session of the Legislature.

It would have been an additional source of satisfaction to me, to have been enabled to announce to you, the Restoration and Renewal of Friendship and Amity, between Great Britain, and the United States of America, which, until of late, have so happily existed.—And should the repeated efforts of His Majesty to accomplish so desirable an End, not succeed; I trust that his Brave and Loyal Subjects in this Province, will evince, as many of them have already done, an unconquerable attachment to their King and Constitution.

Your respective Situations in the Province, will enable you to discover what may be still wanting, to increase the Happiness and Prosperity of your fellow Subjects; and to direct your Deliberations to those Points which may require Legislative Assistance.—It is the honorable Task, you are now called upon to perform.

It is incumbent on me to call your Attention to the Evils resulting from the unskilful Surveys of Land in this Province:—Instances of which have been reported to me by the Judges, on their return from the Circuits;—A subject of such importance, will, I have no doubt, engage your most serious consideration.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have directed the Public Accounts, to be laid before you, in order that they may undergo such an examination, as the nature of the Subject requires.

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

It is unnecessary for me, to recommend to you, an unremitting Zeal for the Public Service; and a steady prosecution of those Objects which may promote the General Interests of the Province; as a prompt, and faithful discharge of those Duties, will be most conducive to the Interests of your Constituents,

In the Evening, a most elegant Entertainment was provided at the Government House, under the direction of Mr. Archibald Wright, for the Members of the Legislature, the Officers of the Garrison, and the principal Gentlemen of the Town and neighborhood.

The Editor is requested by a person living in Haldimand, to solicit Subscribers to the Montreal papers; which are to arrive and be distributed once a fortnight:—He begs leave to state to persons desirous of subscribing, that the papers, are conducted with Decency, and Spirit, and as they contain the Prices-Current, and other useful information, they are interesting to people in this Country.

Married at Fort Erie, on the 24th ult. Mahlon Burwell, Esq. to Miss Sarah Haun.

TO BE SOLD BY

AUCTION,

AT the House of William Willcocks, Esq. on Saturday the 7tenth Inst. a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOUSE LINEN, KITCHEN FURNITURE, BOOKS and numerous other Articles, the property of C. B. Wyatt, Esquire. If the whole be not sold on that day, the Auction will be adjourned to the Saturday following

N. B Many articles are as good as new, having never been used, and few damaged. Payment to be made to W. W. Baldwin by the purchasers before delivery of the articles.

York, 1st February, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the seventh Concession of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the said Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any person who shall after this Notice presume to purchase the same, will not only lose the the property, but be subject to a prosecution for purchasing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, January 18th, 1810.

NOTICE.

POST OFFICE,

York, 24th Jan. 1810.

A Regular intercourse with Lower Canada once a fortnight by Post, has now commenced, and will be continued for the ensuing Six Months, or even for the whole year should it be found necessary. The Courier from Lower Canada, goes no farther than this place, where he remains two days; but another Courier will be dispatched to Niagara, and return here with the Mail in time to meet the next Courier from below.

The Mail for Sandwich will be forwarded as usual.

WM. ALLAN,
D. P. M.

GRATEFUL for the Patronage, and favors received; the Subscriber begs leave to inform his many Friends and the Public, that he is now supplied with a choice assortment of WINES, Spirituous Liquors, and other necessaries to render Accommodation general, and agreeable.——He has also taken measures that, the future attendance will be prompt and regular, and afford satisfaction to such as may please to honor him:——Whom he begs leave further to notify; that he has affixed an out wall Lanthorn to his House, which will be kept regularly lighted from Twilight, to a reasonable hour P M. JOHN CAMPBELL

YORK 9th Jan. 1810

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to SAMUEL HERON.

York, July. 8th, 1809.

To be Sold, or Let.

LOT No. 1 East side of YONGE-STREET, containing 190 Acres, about 30 of which are well cleared, fenced, and under Crop ——— There is a good Frame-House and Barn, together with other Buildings thereon. Possession to be, from 1st March ensuing: for terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 15th Jan. 1810.

To Let,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles Esq. deceased.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighborhood to the Town, is a desirable situation. The Term of Lease, may be for One or more Years, and the Rent will be reasonable. For further Information, apply at the Printing-Office.

York, 16th Jan. 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS several Persons have been found cutting Wood on the Lots in the rear of the Garrison, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Chief-Justice ALLCOCK:—This is to warn all Persons from so doing; and if found out, they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

W. ALLAN.
Attorney for the Executors.

York, 15th Jan. 1810.

CAUTION.

The Subscriber having been informed that he was prevailed upon to execute a Promissory-Note at the same period, and to the same person to whom Levi Devins executed one:—Now Situations all persons from being defrauded by the purchase thereof, as he will not pay any part of it.

NICH. DELONG.

York 15th Jan. 1810.

THE Subscriber now informs his friends & customers, that he has made arrangement for the receival of Wheat at the following places, viz.

ELISHA LEMAN's, New-Market and on Yonge-Street,
At the Distillery lately held by JOHN LYONS.
NORMAN MILLIKIN's Mills in Markham.
WILLIAM COOPER's Mills on the Humber.

Upon producing the receipts of the above named persons, the Wheat will be paid for by the subscriber at the rate of Eight Shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, in Goods or Paid to the credit of those persons who are indebted to him, and in Cash, upon a deduction in price; but as several persons who delivered Wheat last year did not bring forward the receipts for the same until lately, it is to be understood that he will not consider himself bound to pay for any Wheat unless the receipts for the same shall be produced within 30 days after the delivery. He will also receive, Peas, Rye, Indian Corn and Oats, as usual, at his Store in York.

York, Jan 16th, 1810 Q ST GEORGE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public and his friends, that he has Established Boarding and Lodging in the House lately occupied by Mrs. Hale, in this Town He is also provided with good Stabling and Provender, and will be careful of Horses put under his care.—His charges for all favors shewn him, will be the most reasonable, and his endeavors to render general satisfaction will be unremitting.

OSBORNE COX.

York, 9th Jan. 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have contracted debts with the subscriber, and have given Notes for payment, are notified, that payment is now required; and steps will be immediately taken for their recovery, in case of unnecessary delay on their parts.

FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 30th Jan. 1810.

THE Subscriber has just received by the Sloop Marianne from Niagara, the following articles:

White Kid Gloves,
Women's long Silk do.
Patent Suspenders,
Silk Cravats assorted colours,
Millinett,
Black Sandstick,
Edgings,
Lace,
Satin Ribbon,
Cambrick Incross,
Black Lustring,
Do Mode,
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
Spotted net Sleeves,
Tabby Velvet,
India silk Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Laces,
Jean & Bombazette,
Black Velvet Ribbon,
Black Sash,
Black Shallow,
Striped Wildbore,
Red, Yellow, Blue, and Chocolate colour'd Sun. Handkfs.
Table Napkins,
Diapery,
Huckaback,
Men & Women's Black Hose, viz. White do.
Twilled Tape,
Woolen Check,
Pound Pins,
Bureau Mounting,
Sofa Castors,
Fishing Lines,
Virgin Strings,
Do. Brass do.
Sugar Nippers,
Spectacles,
Gold Rings,
Do Ear Do.
Pocket Books,
Silver Thimbles,
Steel Nut Crackers,
Chocolate,
Work-Cards,
Axes,
Pigtail and Plug Tobacco,
Scotch Snuff,
Ladys twist Tobacco,
Pepper and Salt Petre,
Candle Wicks,
Hyson and Y. Hyson Teas,
East India Sugar,
Spermaceti,
Ground Ginger,
Vermicelli,
Box and Keg Raisins,
Baker Salt,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cassia, Cinnamon,
Cayenne Pepper, Citron, and Curry Powder,
Almond Noyeau,
Cognac Brandys,
Blank Books,
Sand Paper,
An assortment of School-Books,
Sealing Wax and Wafers,
Foolscap Paper,
Best letter do.
Pott's Historical Works,
Ivory Blacks, Tooth Brushes, Arnatta, Opium, Lees Pills, Essence of Peppermint, British Oil, Windsor Soap, Essential Salt of Lemons, Stoughtons Bitters, Liquorice Ball, Hartshorn Oil, Opodeldoc, Camphor, Eau Lemon, do. Lavender, Arrow Root, Sago of Pearl, Rhubarb in Root, Cream Tartar, Reeves' Colors, Faith Powder, Court Plaister, Black do. Pipe Sponges, Antimony, Yellow Bark, Nankeen dye, Durable Ink, Essence of Mustard, Cedar Oil, Rose Water, Orange flour Water, Milk of Roses, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Bottles of Honey, Hartshorn, Lavender Compound, Tonic Lozenges, Oil of Cummins, Godfreys Cordial, Essence of Musk.

Jones's Life,
Blanchard's Trials,
History of Chili,
Auditor Letters,
Travels in Louisiana,
Scotts Ballads,
Southeys Georgics,
Third Satire,
Salves Travels,
Dunciad Notes,
Thalestris of Warlow,
Abes Travels,
Shakespears Poems,
Lover of La Vendee,
MacKenzies Voyages,
Life of Mahomet,
Reliques of Burns,
Sue a Poem,
Warrior's Return,
Effay on Sepulchres,
Julia Mary,
Moodie's D. States,
Georges of Glenburnie,
Johnson Hollins's Poems,
Crapp's Poems,
Memoirs of Cumberland,
Franklin's Works,
Fatal Revenge,
Laura,
John Delancoffer,
Winter in London,
Margaretta,
Letters from the Mountains,
American Lady,
Exiles of Siberia,
Horrors of St. Domingo,
Holidays at Home,
Hungarian Brothers,
Ferdinand and Elmira,
Founding of Requeve,
Modern Chivalry,
Tuckers History of N. Amer.
Hamilton on Medicine,
Adams' History of N. Eng.
Marmion,
Historical Dictionary,
Family Tour,
Home a Poem,
Romantic Tales,
The Wife,
Campbells Narrative,
Winters Evening,
Irish Excursion,
Arthur Mervyn,
Lockes Essays,
Macdonnel's Ramble,
Portraiture of Quakerism,
Warrens American Revolution
Guide to Health,
Cornelia Nepos,
Memorandum Book,
Picture of New-York,
Barrister,
Ambrose and Eleanor,
Jacksons Commerce,
Samuel Simkins' Life,
Ainsworths Dictionary,
Johnson Do
Walkers Do
Gr. ssius Grammar,

Ivory Combs, Pocket Do. Tooth Brushes, Hair Do. Shaving Boxes, Razors, Razor Straps, Penknives, Scissors, Pocket Books, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills, Ink Powder, Paper, Pencils, Slates, Spectacles, Silver Thimbles, Steel Pens, Pen Knives, Pen Cases, Ink Stands, Wafer Stamps, Seals, Tooth Powder,

ment under way for Boston, I send you a list of the veſſels in this port. As to political news, I cannot expreſs an opinion for fear of ſtating that which will not prove correct, the reports in circulation are ſo contradictory. We are momently expecting to hear of a great battle which is about to be fought near Madrid. A ſmall American ſhip is now ſtanding into the Bay."

Captain Coffin, from St. Barth lomews, informs, that on the 7th of December, he fell in with the Britiſh frigates Naiad and Narciſſus, being part of a ſquadron ſtationed off Breſt. They were dispatched in purſuit of two French frigates and three Transports, full of troops, that had made their eſcape, deſtined for Guadaloupe. It is very probable that the two French frigates mentioned above, as having arrived at Boſſeterre, are the two purſued by the Naiad and Narciſſus. We hear nothing of the arrival of the Transports.

We alſo learn, that a French brig with troops and diſpatches, from France, bound to Guadeloupe, had been captured and ſent into Antigua. It was diſcovered from diſpatches on board her, that between 70 and 80 ſail of veſſels had and were about ſailing from the different ports of France, with men and proviſions, deſtined for Guadaloupe.

One of the French frigates, mentioned above, got aſhore on Antigua point, and before the got off, her guns were thrown overboard.

Liſbon Gazettes to the 2d of Dec. ſtates, that a battle was fought on the 6th of November at Madridejos, (about thirty leagues from Madrid,) between Field Marſhal Manoel Freire, and a French army conſiſting of 2600 foot, and 3000 horſe. The battle continued the whole day, with conſiderable loſs on both ſides. On the 8th, the French were obliged to abandon their poſition at Guardia. The reſult of this action is mentioned to have reflected great honor to General Freire and his troops, and to place the province of La Mancha again in the power of the Spaniards. [The official account of this action is publiſhed in the papers.]

The Central Junta have determined to augment the army to 150,000 men.

LISBON FLEET.--On the 14th of Novr. the Britiſh Conſul communicated to the Government of Cadiz, officially, the following letter from E. Wylie, dated Gibraltar 10th.

"A Britiſh frigate of war has juſt arrived from Lord Collingwood's fleet, with the agreeable news, that Admiral Gantheaume, on board of an 80 gun ſhip, two 74's ſundry frigates; and from 15 to 18 tranſports, with proviſions ammunition and troops, were burnt and deſtroyed in the Bay of Roſas, and only one eſcaped."

Another account ſtates, that Gantheaume's ſquadron ſailed from Toulon on the 20th of October.—That it conſiſted of 3 ſhips of the line and 2 frigates convoying 20 tranſports, bound to the coaſt of Catalonia. They were attacked on the 26th of the ſame month by Admiral Martin with 7 ſhips, near Cette. The reſult was, 3 of the French ſhips went aſhore, 2 were deſtroyed, and the others were rendered unſerviceable. After this Admiral Collingwood came up, and attacked the remainder of the ſquadron off Cape Croix took 5 veſſels and ſunk 4. the others retired to the Bay of Roſas, where 4 were burnt and 5 taken. Out of the 25 ſail only one eſcaped.

The New Government of Spain.—The following intelligence dated from Seville, proves that the Spaniards are making the greateſt efforts to rid their country of their enemies, and that the New Government has commenced its operations by infuſing new energy into the people, and taking the moſt vigorous ſteps for preſerving the Kingdom. The news of a great and deciſive battle having been fought, may be expected by the next arrivals.

[Communicated for the Freeman's Journal.]

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Seville, dated, Nov. 6, 1809, to another in this City.

"On the 18 inſt. the Gobierne Executivo del Reino, took the Government into their hands. It is compoſed of the following members;

PRESIDENT.

His Excellency the Archbiſhop of Seville, Co Adminiſtrator.

MEMBERS.

Don Gaſpar Melchor de Jovellanos,
Don Sebaſtian de Cocano,
Don Joſef Garcia de la Torre,
Don Rodrigo Reguelme,
Don Franciſco Xavier Caro,
The Marquis de Villet.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Don Franciſco Saverda.

It is reported that the French have carried off all the heavy artillery they had at the ſiege of Gerona which place ſtill holds out, and has of late received ſome reinforcements beſides ſome proviſion and ammunition.—All the Spaniſh armies are in motion towards Madrid, as alſo the Britiſh at Badajos—ſo that we expect ſhortly ſome deciſive blow will be given. God grant them ſucceſs.—The generals have iſſued orders to fire upon the firſt man that retreats, ſo that I hope you will ſoon have the news of a great victory obtained by the patriots."

Tranſlated from a Spaniſh Paper.

"Among the many vexacious inſults which the conquered provinces are obliged to ſubmit to from the tyrant monarch who calls himſelf a philoſopher and boaſts of his humanity, may be enumerated the following decree juſt iſſued by Kellerman, the French General.

"Conſidering that it is neceſſary to augment the resources and means of increaſing His Imperial Majeſty's cavalry, and to cut off from the rebels and thieves the means of procuring horſes, for their incurſions,——we order, that all horſes male and female, belonging to the inhabitants of the provinces compoſing La Eſpagna Superior, viz. Salamanca, Tamera, Toro, Leon, Valladolid, Vicencia, Burgos, Soria, Santandor, Vizcayn, Guipuzcoa, and Alava, of the height of 4 feet four inches, or five feet and half an inch, Caſtilian meaſure, or above to put in requiſition for the use of the French army, and ſhall be brought to the capital of each department to be received and depoſited. The governors of each province ſhall carry this decree into execution, and remit me a ſtatement thereof.—Every horſe under five feet and a half and all mares 3 months with foal, and horſes of 30 months old, ſhall be made blind of the left eye, ſo that they may be rendered uſeleſs for the ſervice by the owners. Defaulters herein ſhall be puniſhed by a fine of four times the value of the animal—The execution of this decree is entruſted to the governors, commandants of arms, the commandants of all detachments, and flying columns. *Valladolid, 18th October,* 1809. KELLERMAN General of Diviſion, Governor General of Spain Superior."

Cadiz News.—A paſſenger on board the ſhip Whampoa, Captain Decoven, in 37 days from Cadiz, informs us, that while at Gibraltar on the 1ſt of December, 7000 troops from Liſbon were hourly expected for the object of taking poſſeſſion of Cueta, and the Iſlands of Majorca and Menorca.—He adds, that a new Spaniſh Government had been formed, conſiſting of ſix members—and that the French armies under Victor and Ney, conſiſting of 21,000 men, attacked the Spaniards near La Mancha, about the middle of October, in which the latter were totally defeated. We have received a file of the Seville Gazette to the 7th of December. Should they be found to contain any articles worth tranſlating, they will be given in our next.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 13.

The News from Spain.—We do not attach any credit to the information received at N. York, via Liſbon, Dec. 2, of a Grand Battle having been fought near Madrid, in which the Spaniards were defeated, with the loſs of 5000 killed and 7000 wounded, and that they afterwards ſet fire to the city of Madrid and reduced it to aſhes. Captain Cooper, of the ſhip Arabian, arrived here yeſterday from Liſbon, which he left on the 12th of December, ten days later than the arrival at New-York, brings no confirmation of the report. It probably took its riſe from the circumſtance of an action having taken place at Madridejos (about 30 leagues from Madrid) between the Spaniſh General Friere, and a corps of 6000 French, in which the latter were obliged to retreat with great loſs, leaving the whole province of La Mancha in the power of the Spaniards.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Extract from Waſhington, dated January 10th,

I have nothing to communicate this evening, only that the war party are completely down—even old Smith is againſt them. I think they are laſtly down for this Seſſion. What will come of Bacon's Bill, I know not. I think it will paſs, but in what ſhape I cannot tell—perhaps all the reſtrictions will be ſtriken out—it is certain they ought to be.—*Balt. Fed. Rep.*

LONDON, 25th October, 1809.

This day was celebrated, throughout the United Kingdom as a Jubilee, being the day on which our beloved and revered Monarch entered the Fiftieth year of his Reign. Our limits are by no means proportioned to the taſk of detailing the various exhibitions of loyalty and patriotism which were diſplayed on this occaſion. Thankſgivings and Sermons in all the Churches and Chapels; viſits of hoſpitality; balls and illuminations were general—of the latter, ſome ideas may be entertained by thoſe who remember the public rejoicings, for the reſtoration of his Majeſty's health in March 1789. But the moſt brilliant in the preſent caſe was the ſubſcription to enable the poor to partake in the general joy and to liberate priſoners confined for ſmall debts. Charity and loyalty went hand in hand; and it may be truly ſaid, that there was not an individual, that day, in this great metropolis, who wanted the comforts of life. His Majeſty in the Gazette of the preceding day had iſſued a Proclamation granting a free pardon to all Seamen and Marines who had deſerted previous to that day, whether they return to their duty or not; but in caſe they return to their duty, they are not to be entitled to arrears of pay or prize money previous to their deſertion, and alſo a Proclamation to a ſimilar effect with regard to the army. A general promotion of military officers, has taken place, which appears in the Gazette, beginning with Lieutenant Generals and deſcending through all the ranks to Captains, the former appointed Generals in the Army, and the latter Majors. An extenſive Naval promotion is alſo intended. The Commander in Chief at the ſame time ordered a general liberation of all ſoldiers confined in priſons for military offences—the following was the form of Prayer and Thankſgiving adopted on the 25th.

"O God, in whoſe hands are the iſſues of life and death, and to whom alone it belongeth to diſtribute Mercies, as well in lengthening as ſhortening the days of Men; we yield thee praiſe and thankſgiving for the protection thou haſt vouchſafed to our gracious Sovereign, during a long and auſpicious Reign. Continue we pray thee, thy watchfulneſs over him: Shield him from the open attacks of his enemies, and from hidden dangers; from the arrow that flieth by day, and from the peſtilence that walketh in darkneſs; enlighten his Councils for the public good; Strengthen all his meaſures; and when it ſhall ſeem fit to thy unerring wiſdom, perfect the ends of both: The reſtoration of Peace and Security to his people, of concord and independence to contending and bleeding nations:—Theſe bleſſings and mercies, we implore for our Sovereign, ourſelves, our allies, and our Enemies, through Jeſus Chriſt, our Lord and Saviour, Amen.

It would be in vain to attempt recording particular inſtances of ſplendour and liberality, or to note the PERSUASIONS of men moſt forward upon the occaſion; ſuffice it to take leave to mention the Quakers, who have been moſt liberal in their Subſcriptions toward the releaſe of priſoners for debt; nor ought the Catholics as well as the Members of the Synagogue, with every other tolerated denomination, to go without due praiſe and remembrance. The donations to the poor were very general: and the generous hoſpitality for which Britons were ever famous, characteriſed a liberality which would be injured by the cold name of charity, or by any other name that conveys an idea of inequality, of dependence and ſuperiority, that belong not to an occaſion upon which all feel alike. It is with pleaſure we obſerve, that upwards of one hundred unfortunate debtors from the priſons of this metropolis alone, were reſtored to liberty and to their families.

The liberal donations made to the Society for the relief of debtors, have enabled them to extend their benevolence to an unprecedented extent on this occaſion. The day opened with a ſplendour and mildneſs that ſeemed to recall the fineſt period of Summer. Sounds of joy and happineſs marked the progreſs of all, and it was impoſſible to liſten or to look, without a conviction that every Briton felt and celebrated the Jubilee of George the Third, as a feſtival of the Heart. The Hiſtorian in dwelling upon the Character of his Majeſty, will by the proceedings of this day, be releaſed from the trouble of much ſtrictity; balls and illuminations were general—of the latter, ſome ideas may be entertained by thoſe who remember the public rejoicings, for the reſtoration of his Majeſty's health in March 1789. But the moſt brilliant in the preſent caſe was the ſubſcription to enable the poor to partake in the general joy and to liberate priſoners confined for ſmall debts. Charity and loyalty went hand in hand; and it may be truly ſaid, that there was not an individual, that day, in this great metropolis, who wanted the comforts of life. His Majeſty in the Gazette of the preceding day had iſſued a Proclamation granting a free pardon to all Seamen and Marines who had deſerted previous to that day, whether they return to their duty or not; but in caſe they return to their duty, they are not to be entitled to arrears of pay or prize money previous to their deſertion, and alſo a Proclamation to a ſimilar effect with regard to the army. A general promotion of military officers, has taken place, which appears in the Gazette, beginning with Lieutenant Generals and deſcending through all the ranks to Captains, the former appointed Generals in the Army, and the latter Majors. An extenſive Naval promotion is alſo intended. The Commander in Chief at the ſame time ordered a general liberation of all ſoldiers confined in priſons for military offences—the following was the form of Prayer and Thankſgiving adopted on the 25th.

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From the Mercantile Advertiſer.

Captain Chace, arrived at Boſton, left Tonningen 20th November. He reports that at time the French ſoldiers were taking up quarters in the different cities about Tonningen; 2,500 Weſtphalian troops had arrived at Hamburgh, and more were daily expected.

Jos. E Bloomfield, paſſenger on board the ſhip Camilla, Capt. William Fleming of Philadelphia, has communicated to us the following intelligence for publication.

Left Cadiz in the afternoon of the 6. of Dec. laſt.

Veſſels carrying out cotton are ſubject to a quarantine of 40 days, as are all thoſe veſſels whoſe Bills of Health are not regularly certified by the Spaniſh Conſul. The conduct of the Health Officers had been ſo various to veſſels arriving from the U. States, that it is impoſſible to give a rule for their conduct, as almoſt every day brought out ſome new order.

The renewing the quarantine, was in conſequence of the refuſal of the Spaniſh Conſul at New York to endorſe the bills of Health; and he muſt at the ſame time have ſtated to the Government of Spain that a contagious diſeaſe was in New York; and as all the ports in the U. States had conſtant communication, it would be proper to lay a general quarantine, which was accordingly done; nor were the Spaniſh Conſular certificates to regular bills of health, from other ports in the U. States any advantage in the firſt inſtance, but all ſhared the fate of thoſe from New York.——Even veſſels which had been at Liſbon, and performed a quarantine of 8 days, and brought bills of health from thence, had to lay 40 days, deducting the time they had been at Liſbon.

There was no news of conſequence at Cadiz, except that Gerona had at laſt fallen to the French, after having undergone a ſiege, in which the inhabitants experienced great deprivations and ſhowed aſtoniſhing fortitude and courage, not equalled by Saragoſſa or any place the French have beſieged in Spain.

It was reported that the Marquis Romana had gone forward to collect and take charge of the defeated Spaniſh grand army, and had been able to form another of about 40,000 of the defeated troops and peaſantry, with whom he hoped to ſtop the progreſs of the French.

There was a report in Cadiz, which came by the way of Gibraltar, which was thought very probable, that Bonaparte had ordered 80,000 of his troops from Italy into Spain, and intended to let his brother Joſeph eſtabliſh himſelf.

The French continue ſucceſsful in the Province of Catalona, and it was expected they would be able to poſſeſs themſelves of the Province of Valencia, as they were getting poſſeſſion of the different ports on its coaſt.

A number of Spaniſh ſhips of the line were lying at Cadiz; ſeveral frigates had been fitted out and ſailed for South America.

Commodore Purvis was ſtill in the Atlas, lying at Cadiz. There were ten Britiſh ſail of the line expected, and ten more would be off that ſtation, to act as occaſion may require, who will no doubt prevent the Spaniards giving up Cadiz. Another great object is the taking care of the French and Spaniſh fleets lying there, in caſe the French ſhould be ſucceſsful.

The beſt informed perſons in Cadiz think that Spain muſt ſoon fall, as ſhe has not now any troops ſhe can depend upon, and the Engliſh are much diſtruſted with the Spaniſh government, ſo that little can be expected from them.

The paſſes of the Sierra Morena are the only barrier now to the French, yet they are ſtrong, and may be held with few troops, if they are ſuch as can be depended upon.—Should the French paſs the Sierra Morena, the whole of Andaluſia will fall to them.

The ſpotted fever prevails in the vicinity and neighborhood of Goſhen and Walkill, it appears to an alarming degree; and a meeting of phyſicians is to be held at Goſhen on the 24th inſt. to conſult on the beſt method of treating this formidable diſeaſe, of which ſeveral perſons have died within a few hours after being attacked.

N. Y. Spect.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

FEBRUARY 7, 1810

The following Addreſſes were preſented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the preſent Seſſion of the Provincial Legiſlature.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Legiſlative Council of Upper Canada in Parliament aſſembled, do return our thanks for your Excellency's moſt gracious Speech at the opening of this Seſſion of the Legiſlature.

We rejoice with your Excellency on a review of the commerce and internal proſperity of this Province, and ſhould have felt the higheſt gratification from a continuation of that friendſhip and amity, which ſubſiſted ſo long between Great Britain and the United States of America.

To the repeated efforts of His Majeſty to accompliſh that deſirable object, we ſincerely with a happy termination; but ſhould ſuch efforts prove fruitleſs and vain, we truſt that the Legiſlative Council of Upper Canada, with His Majeſty's other Subjects in that Province, will by their conduct, evince attachment to their conſtitution, and loyalty to their King.

We will pay the utmoſt attention to remedy the evils that neceſſarily muſt have ariſen to private property, from the unſkilful Surveys of Land in this Province, and will on every occaſion, cordially unite with the other branches of the Legiſlature, in ſuch meaſures as may appear to be beſt calculated for promoting the happiness and proſperity of our fellow Subjects.

(Signed) THOS. SCOTT,
Speaker.

Legiſlative Council Chamber, York, February 3d, 1810.

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

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for this very dutiful and loyal Addreſs.

Your aſſurances of attachment to the King and Conſtitution, afford me peculiar ſatisfaction; and your profeſſions of cordially uniting with the other branches of the Legiſlature in whatever may promote the Happineſs and Proſperity of your fellow Subjects in this Province, are moſt honorable to yourſelves.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE His Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Commons of the Province of Upper Canada in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return you our unfeigned and ſincere thanks for your Excellency's Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, upon opening the preſent Seſſion.

We contemplate with ſatisfaction

increasing Commerce, and internal Prosperity of this Province, since our last Session.

We lament that His Majesty's repeated efforts for the restoration and renewal of Friendship and Amity between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, have heretofore failed of accomplishing so desirable an end; et, we cherish a hope that the wisdom and policy of that Nation, will direct them to embrace His Majesty's overtures. Should His Majesty's efforts prove unavailing to obtain the happy event, We trust, the confidence Your Excellency has so flatteringly expressed, in the bravery, and loyalty of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, will be fully justified; animated with a continual desire to maintain that character, which many of them have purchased, with all but life; and ever exert themselves to manifest their unconquerable attachment to their King and Constitution, and to repel any attempt to alienate their attachment from either.

The recommendation of Your Excellency, to discover, (from our respective situations) what may be still wanting to increase the Happiness and Prosperity of our Fellow Subjects, shall meet our earnest and grateful attention; and we shall endeavor to direct our deliberations to those points which may require Legislative assistance.

Your Excellency's calling our attention to provide a remedy for the unskilful Surveys of Land in this Province, is a further proof of the unremitting Watchfulness of Your Excellency, to the Interests of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province; and shall meet our most deliberate investigation.

The Public Accounts shall likewise undergo such an examination, as the nature of the Subject requires.

We shall endeavor, agreeable to Your Excellency's recommendation, to use an unremitting Zeal for the Public Service, and a steady prosecution of those objects which may promote the general Interest of the Province; and a prompt and faithful discharge of the honorable task we now have to perform, will be most conducive to the Interests of our Constituents.

(Signed) SAML. STREET, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly, York, the 5th day of February, 1810.

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

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Your expressions of zeal and loyalty, afford me the highest gratification:—They are the honorable pledges of that fidelity, which the original settlement of this Province was intended to insure, and which I trust will be rendered perpetual, in yourselves and your posterity.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the east end of Lot Number Ten in the seventh Concession of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the said Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any person who shall after this date presume to purchase the same, will find only loss the property, but be subject to a prosecution for purchasing a Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

5th, 1810.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT the House of William Willcocks, Esq. on Saturday the 7th inst. a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOUSE LINEN, KITCHEN FURNITURE, BOOKS and numerous other Articles, the property of C. B. Wyatt, Esquire. If the whole be not sold on that day, the Auction will be adjourned to the Saturday following.

N. B. Many articles are as good as new, having never been used, and few damaged. Payment to be made to W. Baldwin by the purchasers before delivery of the articles. Sale to commence between Twelve and One o'clock. P. M.

York, 1st February, 1810.

NOTICE.

POST OFFICE,
York, 12th Jan. 1810.

A Regular intercourse with Lower Canada once a fortnight by Post, has now commenced, and will be continued for the ensuing Six Months, or even for the whole year should it be found necessary. The Courier from Lower Canada, goes no farther than this place, where he remains two days; but another Courier will be dispatched to Niagara, and return here with the Mail in time to meet the next Courier from below.

The Mail for Sandwich will be forwarded as usual.

WM. ALLAN,
D. P. M.

To be Sold, or Let.

LOT No. 1 East side of YONGE-STREET, containing 190 Acres, about 30 of which are well cleared, fenced, and under Crop. ——— There is a good Frame House and Barn, together with other Buildings thereon. Possession to be, from 1st March ensuing: for terms apply to W. ALLAN.

YORK, 15th Jan. 1810.

TO LET,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles, Esq. deceased.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighborhood to the Town, is a desirable situation. The Term of Lease, may be for One or more Years, and the Rent will be reasonable. For further Information, apply at the Printing-Office.

YORK, 16th Jan. 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS several Persons have been found cutting Wood on the Lots in the rear of the Garrison, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Chief-Justice ALLCOCK:—This is to warn all Persons from so doing; and if found out, they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

W. ALLAN,
Attorney for the Executors.

YORK, 15th Jan. 1810.

THE Subscriber now informs his friends & customers that he has made arrangement for the receival of Wheat at the following places, viz.

ELISHA BEMAN'S, New-Market and on Yonge-Street, At the Distillery now held by JOHN LYONS.
NORMAN MILTIKIN'S Mills in Markham.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL'S Mills on the Humber.

Upon producing the receipts of the above named persons, the Wheat will be paid for by the subscriber at the rate of Eight Shillings N. Y. York Currency per Bushel, in Goods or Played to the credit of those persons who are indebted to him, and in Cash upon a deduction in price; but as several persons who deliver'd Wheat last year did not bring forward the receipts for the same until lately, it is to be understood that he will not consider himself bound to pay for any Wheat unless the receipts of the same shall be produced within 30 days after the delivery. He will also receive Peas, Rye, Indian Corn and Oats, as usual, at his Store in York.

York, Jan. 20th, 1810. Q. St GEORGE.

Taken up sometime in October last.

A black ox, with a Heifer about two year old; the owners are requested to take her away and pay expenses.—Application to be made to Sergeant Sellers at the Hospital.

THE Subscriber has just received by the Sloop Mariamne from Niagara, the following articles:

White kid Gloves,
Women's long thin do.
Patent Suspenders,
Silk Cords assorted colours,
Muslins,
Black Cambricks,
Bagwigs,
Pads,
Satin Ribbon,
Cambrick Buttons,
Black Lutestring,
Do. Sleeves,
Fancy ink Handkerchiefs,
Spider net Sleeves,
Tabby Velvets,
India ink Handkerchiefs,
Counter Vanes,
Black Bombazette,
Black Velvet Ribbon,
Black Say,
Black Shalloon,
Striped Waistcoat,
Red, Yellow, Blue, and Chocolate colour'd Bandkerchiefs,
Table Napkins,
Diapers,
Hatsattacks,
Men & Women's Black Hose, do. White do.
Twisted Tape,
Woollen Check,
Pound Pins,
Bureau Mounting,
Sofia Castors,
Fitting Lines,
Violin Strings,
Do. Brass do.
Sugar Nippers,
Spectacles,
Gold Rings,
Do. Ear Do.
Pocket Books,
Silver Thimbles,
Steel Nut Crackers,
Chocolate,
Wool-Cards,
Axes,
Pigtail and Plug Tobacco,
Scotch Snuff,
Ladys twist Tobacco,
Pepper and Salt Peter,
Candle Wick,
Hyson and Y. Hyson Tea,
Earl India Sugar,
Spermaceti,
Ground Ginger,
Mouseadalls,
Box and Prog Raisins,
Basket Salt,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace,
Gauze,
Cayenne Pepper,
Curry Powder,
Almond Soyeuil,
Cognac Brandy,
Blank Books,
Sand Paper,
An assortment of School Books,
Sealing Wax and Wafers,
Foolscap Paper,
Best letter Do.
Fox's Historical Works.
Ivory Black, Tooth Brushes, Arnatta, Opium, Lees Pills, Essence of Peppermint, Britain Oil, Windsor Soap, Hungarian Salt of Lemons, Stoughtons Bitters, Liquorice Ball, Hanneman Oil, Opodeldoc, Camphor, Gil Lemon, do. Lavender, Arrow Root, Sugar of Lead, Rhubarb in Root, Cream Tartar, Reeves' colors, Fleth colored Court Plaister, Black do. fine Sponges, Ammony, Yellow Bark, Nankeen dye, durable Ink Essence of Mustard, Castor Oil, Rose Water, Orange flour Water, Musk of Roses, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Balsam of Honey, Hartshorn, Lavender Compound, Tolic Lozenges, Oil of Cummin, Godineys Cordial, Essence of Musk.

N. B. Mr. St. George has removed his Store into his Brick House.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 25th Nov. 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have contracted debts with the subscriber, and given Notes for payment, are notified, that payment is now required; and Reps will be immediately taken for their recovery, in case of unnecessary delay on their parts.

FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 30th Jan. 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Concession of the Township of East Gwillimsbury. Application to be made to James Glennon, York.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1809

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 38.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 930. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1810. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charged shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. Gore

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Regular Council Days for Land matter throughout the year of Our Lord 1810.

Tuesday, 9th January.
Tuesday, 30th do.
Tuesday, 20th February.
Tuesday, 13th March.
Tuesday, 3d, April.
Tuesday, 24th do.
Tuesday, 15th May.
Tuesday, 5th June.
Tuesday, 26th do.
Tuesday, 17th July.
Tuesday, 7th August.
Tuesday, 28th do.
Tuesday, 18th September.
Tuesday, 9th October.
Tuesday, 30th do.
Tuesday, 20th November.
Tuesday, 11th December.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

NEW-YORK, January 29.

Extracts from Hamburgh and Altona papers, received at Baltimore.

PRAGUE, Nov. 3, 1809.

Our Emperor has issued the following proclamation:

"I have brought the war to a close, to give the blessings of repose to my people, and not to expose their welfare any longer to the incertitude of accidents. They have shewn their fidelity and real attachments in all dangers, and thereby have strengthened the ties by which a prince is bound to his people. I acknowledge my army, whose attachments I shall always remember with heartfelt emotion, as the support of my throne and as a safeguard for the future happiness of my subjects. In the last three bloody battles, it has won the esteem and admiration of the world. The numberless tokens of an inviolable fidelity and attachment to my person have procured it my highest encomium and esteem, they are the best surety of my gratitude. Its welfare, will in future be my utmost care, to remunerate the merits of every single individual agreeable to the wishes of my heart, is as yet impossible."

[Here follow advancements in the army, distribution of crosses—the order of Maria Theresa, and silver medals, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS.

24th Oct. 1809.

The Empress is on the recovery.

WARSAW, 2d Nov.

Prince Poniatowski, general in chief of the Polish army, has been presented by Napoleon with a sabre, on one side are the Initals of the Emperor, and on the other a large star of the legion of honour.

MADRID, Oct. 21.

The Royal Gazette contains the following: The Army of General Blake, which consisted of 25,000 men, were completely beaten on the 26th of September, by General St. Cyr, in Catalonia. Blake lost in killed, wounded and prisoners the third of his army—the remainder dispersed. The peasants have returned to their homes, and the prisoners have been conducted to France. All their baggage, provision and artillery have fallen into the hands of the French.

Extract of a letter from St. Petersburgh, dated October 25.

General Platow has beaten a division of the Turkish army in Moldavia, which was advancing to raise the siege of Silistria. The Turkish commander, a Pacha of three tails, was taken prisoner, as also a great part of his army. It is reported to day that Silistria has capitulated.

DIJON, Nov. 3.

The persons who composed a part of Schill's army, escorted by the gens d'arms from prison to prison are passing through the 18th division at this moment to go to the galleys to which they have been condemned.—Their number is 325, and go in small detachments after each other.—They are mostly all young men.

Translated for the Baltimore American.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 1.

The Rabbi Ascher Loew, of Wallerstein, who had been called to the place of first rabbi at Metz, and afterwards to that of grand Rabbi of the central consistory of the Jewish religion at Paris, is invited to go to Carlsrune, by his royal highness the grand duke of Baden, to regenerate the Jews in the states of Baden, as is expressed in a letter from that government to the minister of worship at Paris.

AUGSBURG, Nov. 3.

According to the last news from Verona, the corps of French & Italian troops which have penetrated into South Tyrol, under the command of General Peyry, has not only maintained its position, but a part of the vice-roy's army has presented itself before Vallach in the Pustnearthal, and has already formed a junction with the corps of general Peyry.

Extract of a letter from St. Jago de Cuba, to a gentleman in this City, dated Dec. 30, 1809.

"By an arrival here from Carthagena we have just received the agreeable intelligence, that the momentary revolution which took place at Quito, has been completely done away. It appears that it was not a revolt against the established government of Spain under Ferdinand the Seventh; but, on the contrary, the over zealous watchfulness of the Spanish Patriots, who fearing an attempt, from the crafty wishers of Napoleon, to seduce the constituted authorities from their allegiance to their legitimate sovereign, took upon themselves to suspend their functions, and named as their chief the Cleto Alegra, declaring they would never submit to any foreign yoke, or recognize any other sovereign than Ferdinand the Seventh, and his lawful successors. However, troops were immediately ordered to march against these infatuated people, from the different viceroyalties of Peru, New Grenada, and Mexico; and commissioners were at the same time appointed to precede the army in order to prevent the effusion of blood, and persuade the inhabitants of Quito, that the object of their rulers was to maintain their independence against all foreign usurpation, and a firm determination to remain faithful to their legitimate Monarch, Ferdinand the Seventh; upon which the worthy inhabitants of Quito laid down their arms, embraced their patriot brethern, and swore to be faithful to the cause of their beloved King, so nobly defended both in the old and new world.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Agreeable to a written order by Napoleon, the fortifications of Vienna are to be razed: It is however presumed that the blowing up of them will be procrastinated; the troops of the Rhenish confederation are on their way home; Near Presburgh the bastions are demolishing. The grand army is filing off through Ausburg; within a fortnight 40,000 men will pass through that city.

General Carra St. Cyr, remains Governor of Dresden. The Pope is at Savona. John Quincy Adams, Esqr. has arrived at St. Petersburgh. The blowing up of the fortifications at Frunn has commenced.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated Decr. 5.

"I observe that you were alarmed at the state of Europe, and looked on a peace as the downfall of this country. I am pleased to say that I think differently; and, although I will not attempt to support the doctrine of a Spanish army opposing a French one, yet I am decidedly of opinion that Bonaparte will not conquer Spain, at least for many years; and, that he can never take this place so long as Spain and England are allies. Wherever a large body of Frenchmen say they will march to the interior, there they will go to a certainty; but, the moment that body of men separate, that moment they are lost; & in every private house and room they find graves, and in every man woman and child, an enemy ready to assassinate them. Such is the state of the whole country, with a population of nine millions of souls; and, I leave you to judge of the difficulty which the French have to labour under.

"The present government of Spain, so far from issuing licences to foreign vessels to trade to any of their colonies, have given the strictest orders to shut every port against them; and notwithstanding the close alliance between the English and Spaniards, not a British vessel has obtained a licence—This I can assure you as a fact."

FROM SPAIN.

Seville. Nov. 23

Dispatches have been received from General Don Arreyzaga, commander in chief of the army of the centre.

In one dated Trembleque, the 19th November, he states:—That the enemy having commenced the attack on the front and flanks of our army in Ocana, particularly on the right, with an intent to surround it, it made during 3 hours a vigorous resistance, and that excellent officer Brigadier Liacy, repulsed the enemy with his division, but at length the superiority of the enemy's artillery occasioned a dispersion; and in this situation the van and the 6th division retreated. That our loss is considerable, but not more than that of the enemy, who were driven back several times by our infantry, and the brisk fire of the artillery.

Another, dated, *Daniel*, Nov. 20, is as follows:

Most Excellent Sir—To night I arrived at this town, and tomorrow I shall proceed to that of *St. Cruz*, where I have ordered the infantry to re unite, and at *Mandazores* the Cavalry of this dispersed army, with the exception of a part of the second division under the command of Brigadier *D Vasgar Vigodut*, in order to check the progress of the enemy of whom the advanced troops have arrived to day at *Madridejos* and of whose main body I know nothing to prevent him from approaching the Sierra Morena, and to preserve the communication with *La Mancha*. I shall then, if possible, give to your Excellency an account of the loss which has been sustained. I can only state at present that the loss of good officers has been considerable, and which is the best proof that that class has most honorably distinguished itself on this occasion, and has followed the example of the Generals of division, who displayed their skill by the excellent arrangements which they made, and exhibited that serenity which is their characteristick. JOS. DE AREYZA.

To His Excellency Don ANT. CORNEL.

TARRAGONA, NOV. 13.

By an official dispatch of the 30th of the last month we learn that the British squadron which was sent to drive the Fr. from the Ionian Islands, have effected that object; that the garrisons of Zante, Cephalonia, Ithoca and Carigo, surrendered themselves prisoners of war, after a week's resistance; and that the Republick of the Seven Islands is reestablished under the protection of Great Britain.

KINGSTON, (JAMAICA,) NOV. 25.

Arrived the United Kingdom from P. Glasgow. She touched at St Kitt's on the 7th inst and learht there that Admiral Cochran had arrived at Barbadoes with a number of troops from Halifax, destined for the reduction of Guadalupe, which, it is expected, will prove an easy conquest, as most of the inhabitants wish to be under the protection of the British Government.—The Governor of Guadalupe had disarmed the Militia, which he knew to be inimical to the present ruler of France, and raised several corps of black troops in their stead, with which and the rest of their effective force, amounting in all to upwards of 800 men, he had withdrawn into Fort Flour de la-Pays, the strongest fortification in the Island. There were upwards of 8000 of the troops ready to embark at Barbadoes, besides marines, and some other troops from the adjacent islands, which would comprize a formidable body of about 11,000 men. The attack was expected to take place hourly.

From Barbary—Interesting.

A letter from Tunis, of the 18th October, 1809, mentions the arrival there of a great number of valuable American vessels, with intention to make use of the Barbary flag in the dispofal of their rich cargoes, in the Mediterranean ports:—the great risk vessels run in attempting to get into France, "colonial produce even coming from Guadaloupe (unless in a French bottom) with all kinds of documents and even if not boarded by the British, is confiscated, if having touched at a neutral port; the precarious state of property covered by Tunisians, which is at all times liable to be seized by the Bey, is also mentioned; and an instance given of the tyranny of the Bey, in the arrest of a rich Moor, and the seizure of his effects: The letter concludes, "The American character stands very high here; EATON with all his foibles gave them an idea of our bravery, which they confider inherent—and although they have a good notion of our small naval force, I believe the Bey would sooner have war with any other Christian power. A frigate should peep in upon these gentry now and then, as a kind of *memorandum*, particularly as so much property is under their thumb.

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman at St. Croix, to his friend in this city, dated St. Croix, Decr. 24.

"We have accounts from Martinique to day, by which it would appear that the expedition intended against Guadaloupe was in a great state of forwardness, and it is expected to sail early in nex month. With the troops lately arrived from home, I suppose we will muster between eight and 9000 men. Notwithstanding the vigilance of ou cruzers, and owing to some of them being becalmed, two French frigates with troops, succeeded in getting into a port on the north side of Guadaloupe. The troops and part of the crews had not time to get on shore to the utmost confusion, before a party of seamen, headed by their officers from our ships, landed and stormed a strong battery in the most gallant manner. They afterwards got possession of the enemy's frigates, which they blew up with the whole of the baggage and stores on board. Captain Cameron of his Majesty's ship Hazard, was unfortunately killed while in the very act of hauling down the French colours. There are two more French frigates skulking about these seas, and I have no doubt we will soon hear a good account given of them. Those four frigates and a Corvette that have been sent into Antigua, full of troops, fell in with the Junon frigate, taken some time ago by his Majesty's frigate Horatio. The Junon did not surrender until after an action of 3 hours, and having lost 70 of her men. She was such a complete wreck when the enemy took possession of her, that they were obliged to sink her. The brave captain of the Junon was killed in the engagement."

Letters from Calcutta, of the 20th of September, mention that the rainy season had set in with such violence, that the Ganges had overflown and swept off whole villages, and destroyed the crops of indigo in several districts.

Died in Moravia, Count Von Berchhold, the *Howard* of Austria—He had travelled in Europe for 13 years, and 4 in Asia and Africa, in order to become acquainted with the customs, policy, happiness and misery of mankind, and every where to promote felicity and mitigate wretchedness—He had converted his fine castle Buchlowitz into an hospital for sick and wounded Austrians; in attending whom he caught an epidemic fever and died, a victim of his humane efforts.

A letter from a gentleman in N-York, to his correspondent in town, after mentioning the arrival there of Mr. JACKSON and his taking a house in Broadway, adds—"A few hours after his arrival, a trunk was stolen from the entry of the house, which contained Mrs. JACKSON's jewellery, &c. valued at 3000 pounds Sterling.

THE PILLARS OF HERCULES.

The last London papers state, that the Spaniards have consented that the English shall garrison the port of Ceuta, an important position on the African side of the Streights, about 15 miles from the rock of Gibraltar. This acquisition secures to England both the pillars of Hs. and of course the entire the entire controul of the entrance to the Mideterranean.

From English Papers.

Lieutenant Colonel Lindley, of Grovehouse, Edgeware, has obtained a patent for a telegraph, or apparatus, that conveys intelligence with as much facility by night as by day.

An elegant monument is to be erected at Bednam (the place of his birth,) in honor of Thompson, the author of the "Seasons." A subscription is now raising for that purpose.

Montreal, Decr 30.

We understand that the Deputy Post Master-General is about to establish a regular Courier to carry the Mail from this to Kingston, once a fortnight. This establishment we believe has been anxiously wished for by the mercantile interest, and think it will be of general utility.

Was executed in Halifax, (N. S.) on the 23d November, as a pirate and murderer, EDWARD JORDAN; he having, while a passenger on board, role upon the captain and crew of schr. Three-Sisters, on the coast of Nova-Scotia, in August last; killed two of the crew, and compelled captain Sairs to jump overboard, but who was Providentially saved a few hours after, by captain Soddard, in schr. Eliza, of Hingham. Assisted by Kelly, the mate, the Three sisters afterwards reached Newfoundland, and where Jordan had engaged a man to navigate her to Ireland, when he was taken into custody: His wife was acquitted: and he declared Kelly was innocent——He was a native of Ireland; was an old offender against the laws: & had visited New-York, Montreal, Quebec, &c.

Canadian Courant.

LEUGNE, the name of a village of France, in the department of Upper Saone, and late Province of Franche-Comte, lying to the East of Vesoul Here is a cavern 35 paces deep, and 60 wide, which serves as a barometer to all the country people A fog, at the entrance of this glacier, is an infallible sign of rain the next day From the roof which is 50 feet high, defcends columns of ice, of a prodigious size. The brook which runs through a part of this grotto, is frozen in summer, but flows in winter.

Lexington:—This Town is the capital of the state of Kentucky, and county of Fayette: and near it are to be seen curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons, which are thus fabricated. First on the ground are laid large broad stones on these are placed the bodies, separated from each other by broad stones, covered with others, which served as a basis for the next arrangement of bodies. In this order they are built without mortar, growing still narrower to the height of a man. This method of burying appears to be totally different from that now practised by the Indians. In the neighborhood of Lexington are also to be seen the remains of two antient fortifications, with ditches and bastions; one containing about six acres of land, and the other about three Pieces of earthen ware have been ploughed up near Lexington; a manufacture with which the Indians were never acquainted: fortifications with theie, and the sepulchres, have been urged as an argument, that this country was formerly inhabited by a people different from the present Indians, and further advanced than they in the arts of life; and Mr Filson, in his account of this country, has advanced arguments to prove, that these people were in all probability, an antient colony from Wales.

In the Shetland Islands, which lie to the north of Scotland, the Aurora Borealis are very remarkable. They are the constant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amid the gloom of the long winter nights. They commonly appear at twilight near the horizon, of a dun colour, approaching to yellow; sometimes continuing in that state for several hours, without any apparent motion; after which they break out into streams of stronger light, spreading into columns and altering slowly into ten thousand different shapes, varying their colours from a light tinge of yellow, to the most obscure russet. They often cover the whole hemisphere, and make a brilliant appearance.

Gaz.

FROM THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

REFLECTIONS BY A LADY.

THE midnight moon serenely smiles
O'er nature's soft repose;
No low'ring clouds obscure the skies,
Nor ruffling tempest blows.

Now ev'ry passion sinks to rest,
The throbbing heart lies still;
And varying schemes of life no more
Distract the labouring will.

In silence hush'd to reason's voice
Attends each mental power;
Come, dear Amanda, and enjoy
Reflections favorite hour.

Come, while this peaceful scene invites,
Let's search this ample round;
Where shall the lovely fleeting form
Of happiness be found?

Does it amidst the frolic mirth
Of gay assemblies dwell?
Or hide beneath the solemn gloom
That shades the hermit's cell?

How oft the laughing brow of joy
A sick'ning heart conceals!
And thro' the cloister's deep recess
Invading sorrow steals.

In vain thro' beauty, fortune wit,
The fugitive we trace!
It dwells not in the faithful smile
That brightens Cloës's face.

How'er our varying notions rove,
All yet agree in one,
To place its being in some state,
At distance from our own.

O blind to each indulgent gift
Of power supremely wise!
Who fancy happiness in aught
That providence denies.

Vain is alike the joy we seek,
And vain what we possess,
Unless harmonious reason tunes
The passions into peace.

To temp'rate bounds, to few desires,
Is happiness confined
And deaf to folly's noise, attends
The music of the mind.

DEPARTED this Life, on the 11th inst. Mrs. ROGERS, the amiable Consort of D. M. G. ROGERS Esq. member of the House of Assembly, and Daughter of Capt. G PLAYTER :—The early and unexpected Death of this estimable lady, is much and sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Died lately, between this Town and Kingston, D. M^r Donell Esq. a respectable and worthy character.

Died in India, the second son of the late Tippoo Sultan; his funeral was of the most pompous description.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has recently arranged for delivering the Montreal Gazettes in this Town every fortnight. Persons desirous of subscribing, are requested to leave their names with M^r Thos. Deary, who will be punctual in forwarding Papers to Subscribers. The subscriber begs leave to state, that these Gazettes are liberally conducted, truth being their standard, and general information their object.—They are equally removed from design and hostility, and the matters they contain are not aimed to wound the honorable or injure the just. The Editors are respectable and esteemed; justice and benevolence, not disappointment or affection, are their ruling principle, & their Papers are literal transcripts of intelligence. The prices Current are given for the information of people in this Province.

SIMEON MOREY.

York, 13th Feb 1810.

NOTICE.

JOSEPH B. ABBOT proposes opening a School in the principles of Church Music, in the house lately occupied by Alfred Barret, and now occupied by Peter Miller. Music Vocal or Instrumental is universally considered as an elegant accomplishment, not more interesting than useful to the professor. The said Abbot flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may be inclined to encourage him, by teaching it in the most expeditious manner and according to most approved standard of modern times. Any person desirous of promoting the above undertaking are informed that a Subscription list will be left with Mr. Thos. Hamilton, on the 17th inst.

York, 13th Feb 1810.

M^r and Mrs. AYLING, who left the city of Albany in the summer of 1807, would find much to their advantage to apply to G. UPFOLD, Schoolmaster, in Tromp-street, Albany (either by letter or otherwise) as he is in possession of certain knowledge (very important to them) respecting Estates in England, which if they neglect to claim, will be thrown into Chancery.

Albany, Jan. 23d, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Concession of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the said Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any person who shall after this Notice presume to purchase the same, will not only lose the property, but be subject to a prosecution for purchasing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, January 18th, 1810.

TO BE SOLD BY

AUCTION,

AT the House of William Willcocks, Esq. on Saturday the Tenth Inst. a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOUSE LINEN, KITCHEN FURNITURE, BOOKS and numerous other Articles, the property of C. B Wyatt, Esquire. If the whole be not sold on that day, the Auction will be adjourned to the Saturday following

N. B Many articles are as good as new, having never been used, and few damaged. Payment to be made to W. W. Baldwin by the purchasers before delivery of the articles. Sale to commence between Twelve and One o'clock. P. M.

York, 1st February, 1810.

To be Sold, or Let.

LOT No. 1 East side of YONGE-STREET, containing 190 Acres, about 30 of which are well cleared, fenced, and under Crop.——— There is a good Frame-House and Barn, together with other Buildings thereon. Possession to be, from 1st March ensuing: for terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 15th Jan. 1810.

To Let,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles Esq. deceased.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighborhood to the Town, is a desirable situation. The Term of Lease, may be for One or more Years, and the Rent will be reasonable. For further Information, apply at the Printing-Office.

York, 16th Jan. 1810.

THE Subscriber now informs his friends & customers, that he has made arrangement for the receival of Wheat at the following places, viz.

ELISHA BEMAN's, New-Market and on Yonge-Street, At the Distillery lately held by JOHN LYONS.
NORMAN MILLIKIN's Mills in Markham
WILLIAM COOPER's Mills on the Humber.

Upon producing the receipts of the above named persons, the Wheat will be paid for by the subscriber at the rate of Eight shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, in Goods or placed to the credit of those persons who are indebted to him, and in Cash, upon a deduction in price; but as several persons who delivered Wheat last year did not bring forward the receipts for the same until lately, it is to be understood that he will not consider himself bound to pay for any Wheat unless the receipts for the same shall be produced within 30 days after the delivery. He will also receive, Peas, Rye, Indian Corn and Oats, as usual, at his Store in York.

York, Jan. 16th, 1810. Q ST GEORGE.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 17 [illegible] 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 200 acres each, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—3600
acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concer
23 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 18 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 8th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 24—500 in
King.
17 - - 34
24 - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Elisha Beman, Esquire, or the Subscriber, ALEX^R. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

THE Subscriber has just received by the Sloop Marianne from Niagara, the following articles:

White Kid Gloves,
Women's long silk do.
Patent Suspenders,
Silk Cords assorted colours,
Millinet,
Black Camorick,
Edgings,
Fans,
Satin Ribbon,
Cambrick Buttons,
Black Lutestring,
Do. Mode,
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
Spider net Sleeves,
Tabby Velvet,
India Silk Handkerchiefs,
Counter Panes,
Black Bombazette,
Black Velvet Ribbon,
Black Say,
Black Shalloon,
Striped Woolbore,
Red, Yellow, Blue, and
Chocolate Cat's Ban. Handkfs.
Table Napkins,
Diaper,
Huckaback,
Men & Women's Black silk
Hose, do. White do.
Twisted Tape,
Woolen Check,
Pound Pins,
Bureau Mounting,
Sofa Castors,
Fishing Lines,
Violin Strings,
Do. Brass do.
Sugar Nippers,
Spectacles,
Gold Rings,
Do. Ear Do.
Pocket Books,
Silver Thimbles,
Steel Crackers,
Chocolate,
Wool-Cards,
Awls,
Pigtail and Plug Tobacco,
Scotch Snuff,
Ladys twist Tobacco,
Pepper and Salt Petre,
Candle Wick,
Hyson and Y. Hyson Tea,
East India Sugar,
Spermaceti,
Ground Ginger,
Vermacelli,
Box and Keg Raisins,
Basket Salt,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Ising
Glass, mon, Cassia,
Cayenne er, Citron, and
Curry Powder,
Almond Nonpareil,
Cognac Brandy,
Blank Books,
Sand Paper,
An assortment of School Books,
Sealing Wax and Wafers,
Foolscap Paper,
Best letter do.
Fox's Historical Works.

Jones's Life,
Staunton Embassy,
History of Chili,
Anthon Lewis,
Travels in Louisiana,
Scotts Ballads,
Southeby's Georgics,
Third Satire,
Salmi Travels,
Discarded Son,
Thaddeus of Warsaw,
Abbes Travels,
Shakespears Portraits,
Lovers of La Vendee,
MacKenzies Voyages,
Life of Mahomet,
Reliques of Burns,
Saul a Poem,
Warrior's Return,
Effay on Sepulchres,
Irish Harpy,
Meares U. States,
Cottages of Glenburnie,
Johnson Hollon's Poems,
Cripp's Poems,
Memoirs of Cumberland,
Franklin's Works,
Griffith Abby,
Fatal Revenge,
Laura,
John Delancester,
Winter in London,
Margaretta,
Letters from the Mountains,
American Lady,
Exiles of Siberia,
Horrors of St. Domingo,
Holidays at Home,
Hungarian Brothers,
Fersonand and Elmira,
Founding of Bergrave,
Modern Chivalry,
Tuckers History of N. Amer.
Hamilton on Medicine,
Adams' History of N. Eng.
Marmion,
Historical Dictionary,
Family Tour,
Home a Poem,
Romantic Tales,
The Wife,
Campbells Narrative,
Winters Evening,
Irish Excursion,
Arthur Mervin,
Locke: Essays,
Mackenzies Rambles,
Portraiture of Quakerism,
Warrens American Revolution
Guide to Health,
Cantini Negoc,
Memorandum Book,
Picture of New-York,
Bellisarius,
Ambrose and Eleanor,
Jacksons Commerce,
Samuel Simkins' Life,
Ainsworths Dictionary,
Johnsons Do
Walkers Do
Gutheries Grammar,

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have contracted debts with the subscriber, and given Notes for payment, are notified, that payment is now required; and suits will be immediately taken for their recovery, in case of unnecessary delay on their parts.

FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 30th Jan. 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Concession of the Township of East Gwilliamsbury. Application to be made to James Glennon, York.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about 8½ miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to SAMUEL HERON.

York, July. 6th, 1809

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 93] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within this Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the Forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to Grant to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Export therefrom." it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & hereby to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation therefrom," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate, constitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Regular Council Days for Land matter throughout the year of Our Lord 1810.

Tuesday, 9th January.
Tuesday, 23th do.
Tuesday, 20th February.
Tuesday, 13th March.
Tuesday, 3d, April.
Tuesday, 24th do.
Tuesday, 15th May.
Tuesday, 5th June.
Tuesday, 26th do.
Tuesday, 17th July.
Tuesday, 7th August.
Tuesday, 28th do
Tuesday, 18th September.
Tuesday, 9th October.
Tuesday, 30th do
Tuesday, 20th November.
Tuesday, 11th December.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. B. C.

BOSTON, 25th Jan 1810.

Summary of Military Affairs in Spain.

LISBON, Nov. 20.—The troops of Le Marchant have attacked the Frigus. General Freire in La Mancha has destroyed a body of French Cavalry. Ten thousand French, had marched from Madrid into Old Castile to relieve Salamanca, upon which the Duke de Infantado abandoned that place. He has taken a position, so as to be able to make a diversion in favor of the army of La Mancha.—General Garcia, from the north of Leon threatens Burgos, and has carried his advanced posts even beyond that city. The Duke of Albuquerque commands the army of Estramadura. Marechal general Lord Wellington, was at Bajados the 12th inst. Joseph Bonaparte had gone to Valladolid, Marshals Ney and Jourdon, had left Spain for France; Soult had succeeded the latter as Major General of the army of Spain.

Letters from Oporto, (Upper Canal mis) under date of the 20th Oct. by that Curlis and Rovina attacked a French Convoy at Campomony, escorted by 140 infantry, a body of cavalry and an 8 pounder. Our peasantry though destitute of cavalry and artillery, attacked with such fury, that they killed 100, made 30 prisoners, with a captain and Lieutenant, took many waggons loaded with provisions of all sorts, and a considerable sum of money.

LERIDA, Oct. 22.—The brave Baron de Eroles, Governor of Lerida, governor of this place having collected as many troops as the time would allow at Balaguer, fell suddenly upon the enemy at Caspe, dislodged them from their camp, which he destroyed, killed upwards of 100 and wounded many; on our side 12 killed and 9 wounded.

VISEU, Oct. 24. The day before yesterday there arrived here 8 French prisoners, taken in the action which Gen. Sand Beresford had with the French near Junqueira; after

which our peasants pursued the enemy within gunshot of Bellgarde.

SEVILLE, Nov. 6.—The following is a copy of a dispatch from General Blake, received at the office of the department of war.

Most Excellent Senior,

The troops under my command had scarcely taken positions at, and in the vicinity of Buonnolas, on the 18th ult. when the enemy's advanced guard, consisting of between five & six hundred men, appeared before us, but not choosing to approach near to our positions, they retreated, and on the following day a body of about 3000 infantry and 250 cavalry came by the way of S. Dalmay, having marched through the thick woods that cover all that part of the country. They came upon our advanced posts in front of this place, upon which the firing commenced. The Marshal de Camp, Don Martin Garcia Loyorri, commanding that position, drew out his light troops, which he deemed sufficient, while brigadier Henrique O'Donnel, with part of the centre, composed chiefly of the grenadiers of New Castle, the grenadiers and chasseurs of the Walloon Guards, which compelled the enemy to make a precipitate retreat.—They were followed by O'Donnel to their camp, which they were compelled to abandon, leaving their camp equipage and stores, which were destroyed. From the disorderly retreat of the enemy he suffered severely, and our loss has been trifling.

JOAQUIM BLAKE.

Camp at Brunnolas, October 22, 1809.

The most excellent Senior Don Antonio Cornel.

NOV. 13.—Don Miguel Freire, general and commander of the cavalry of the army of La Mancha, writes under date of the 6th, "I alight at this village (Madeilejos) after pursuing the enemy, who made his retreat by the way of Mora; he has also retreated from Consuegra and Corunonas; our cavalry which was at Vrda, has advanced to the former place. There has been a constant skirmishing with the cavalry of the two armies from Porto Lapice to two leagues beyond this place. At the three posts of the enemy's cavalry were from 2633 to 3000; he has also some at Tembleque and to Guardia."

The same general under the 9th of Nov. from Tembleque, writes that he has forced the French position of Guardia. While this action covers the general and his army with honour, it restores the province of la Mancha to Spain.

The Hero of Gerona.—Few readers have attended to even the name of the illustrious captain who has so long and so gloriously commanded the defence of Gerona. It is Don Mariano Alvarez. A letter from Valencia, published in the Spanish papers, says —"All eyes are fixed on that immortal man, who, with a feeble garrison which never exceeded 2500 men, has effected such prodigies, and given a new aspect to the cause of liberty. The name alone of the illustrious hero Alvarez, will, in all future times, do honor both to Gerona, and the whole Spanish nation."—*Freeman's Journal.*

Donna Susana Claretona.—It appears by the Government Gazette of Seville, that among the Spanish heroines who have so much contributed to the defence of the country, and the honor of their sex, DONNA SUSANA CLARETONA, wife of D. FRANCISCO SELANCH, merits a distinguished place.—She has served with her husband, in the Somatenes, from the commencement of the war;—acquired the rank of sub lieutenant of infantry; has been in many actions; has killed several of the enemy; has been wounded; and has lately received the appointment of Somatenes, in conjunction with her husband.—*ib.*

NEW YORK, 27.

LATE SPANISH NEWS.

BADAJOZ, November 24.

Under date of the 1st November, the Brigadier Don Juan Dias Porlier informs Count Villanueva de la Barca, commandant general of the Province, that his division had been augmented with the regiment of Cangas de Onis, one of those of the Asturian army, which was marching by Guando, to the mountains of St. Andero, who, in conjunction with lieutenant general Don Nicholas Llano Ponte, would attack the French, and drive them by force of arms, out of that country.—That he had taken a great quantity of silver, and other effects, belonging to the convents of Castilla, and which the enemy was carrying off, and he had forwarded it, with the information, to the interine general of the Asturias, lieutenant general Don Nicholas Mahy. That at 12 at night, on one of the preceding days, on the bank of the river Grandeges, he surprised 500 horse of enemy, which he put to precipitate flight, a great many having been drowned, and the rest clearing the field.

This young chief, who is hardly 21 years of age, and his troops, who, encouraged with the valour of their commandant dare all danger, merits the esteem of all good Spaniards.

CADIZ, DEC. 5.

On the 1st inst. arrived at this port in safety, after a passage of 80 days from Monteviedo, his Majesty's frigate the Proof, commanded by Don Joaquin Somosa. She brings 1 83,522 hard dollars; 181,703 for his Majesty's account; 1,567 819 for the account of individuals; and 88,000 remaining from the soldiers chests. She likewise brings for his Majesty several articles of precious stones and 100 zetoons of bark, and for individuals, 120 bars of pewter and 12 sacks of wool. The new Viceroy was beloved by all, and among the people reigned the greatest patriotism and love for the sovereign.

They write from Seville, that on the night of the 22d or 23d, Gerona was succoured with provisions for two months, by means of the darkness which a great tempest afforded. It is likewise said that the French availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them, at acked the place, and even entered as far as the Cathedral, to the number of about 3000 men, who fell victims to their boldness. All is supernatural at Gerona, and each day augments their glory, & their hurels.

The Army of La Mancha has descended to the plains, and the vanguards and the piquets keep their positions. They receive daily reinforcements, which will make up for the losses sustained by the battle of Ocana.

It is said that the enemy had 1500 cavalry Villatubia. The place where the bulk of the army exists is not known.

The Duke of Parque, after having repulsed the enemy, who, to the number of 8000, attacked a division of his army, has united his corps, to be ready, in case the enemy should attack him again.

MANRESA, Nov. 14.

We have been informed by persons who came from the parts of Martorell, that about 1000 Frenchmen who came from Barcelona, went to Molinesdel Rey with 200 horse and 4 pieces of cannon, to rob the villages, which our few valiant soldiers and mountaineers repulsed vigorously—leaving dead in a ditch near Villerianna upwards of 60, and many more wounded.

The first lasted 4 days. I cannot pass over in silence the valour and intrepidity of a Spanish cavalry soldier, of Santiago, who alone attacked four and a corporal of the enemy's cavalry, of whom, with his sword, he killed three—but we are sorry to add, that this intrepid [illegible] —*Manresa Diary.*

November 20.

On the 17th, about 9 o'clock at night, a great firing of musketry and cannon was heard in the fortifications of Gerona, which lasted until two in the morning. The positions which the enemy had round the place that night, were the same, more or less, as what they occupied until noon—which are as follows: Montagut, Santa, Colebrocs, Llano de Domeny. St. Gregoria, and Bas ano, Monluvia, Espanol, Farnello, Coy, Llambillas, Castella, Monnegre, Angels and St. Michaels.

PORT ROYAL (Martinique) Dec. 20.

Dispatches have been received this morning from Vice Admiral the honorable Sir A. Cochrane K. B. dated off Basseterre, Guadaloupe, upon the 18th instant, conveying intelligence that early on that day two French frigates, the Seine and the Gloire, had been destroyed in a small bay with the Battery which protected them, after a spirited resistance.—A Corvette had like wise been cut out of Des Haye, by His Majesty's ship Thetis and brig Pultulk; and another corvette taken at sea by the Melampus; a merchantman from Europe has also been re-taken.

Arrived at Charleston on the 16th inst. the schooner Polly and Lydia, Richardson, 7 days from Amelia. Just before the Polly and Lydia sailed, the Commandant at Amelia informed the captains of the English vessels there, that he had just received a letter (which might be depended on, but would give no information as to the author of it) stating that the French who had been driven out of Cuba, had gone to Guadaloupe to collect forces sufficient to make a formidable attack on Amelia; in consequence of which information, the British captains appointed as commodore, Captain Foster of the ship Mary-Ann, (formerly an American East Indiaman) mounting 22 guns; and signed an agreement to abide strictly by his orders. Captain Foster was not at St. Mary's but was momently expected.

There was in all about 150 sail of vessels at Amelia; among which were the ship Hibernia of 18 guns, and some other armed vessels. The people at Amelia were under considerable alarm in consequence of the above report. Two or three of the American captains lately arrived from Liverpool, signed the agreement to act under captain Foster, in case of an attack. The cotton along the coast for a mile and a half, was piled up five tier high. Freight for rice in American vessels 8. Dollars; British vessels 9l. Cotton in American ships 3 2-3 — cotton in British ships, 4 1 2d.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

The following singular facts are copied from a late London paper:—

"It appears that of the fifteen monarchs of Europe, who were tranquilly seated on their thrones in the year 1760, George the Third, of England, alone possesses the kingly power. The sum of this melancholy record of royalty stands thus:

One murdered,	One assassinated,
Five deposed,	One abdicated,
One expatriated,	One died a lunatic,
Two prisoned,	One natural death,
One sudden death.	One still reigning.

Latest from Canton.—The following information is communicated by Captain Daniel, of the brig Sylph, who arrived at this port yesterday:—

Nine full of British East India Company's ships, a 64, a frigate, and a gun-brig, were lying at Chumpee, being detained there by the Chinese, until they received permission from the Court of Pekin, to proceed to Whampoa. This was in consequence of the misunderstanding of the affair which occurred last year.

The Ladrones are differenced to the Chinese Government, and are daily increasing in power, are very daring, making frequent excursions up the rivers, burning and plundering the villages, and massacreing all that attempted to resist them. Their force by fear, is estimated from 900 to 1000 Junks, of from 3 to 28 guns, and powerfully manned —their connexions and abettors on shore, are much more numerous and widely disseminated through the maritime provinces, who amply supply the rebels with provisions and ammunition. The efforts to suppress them by the Vice Roy of Canton, is feeble, and of no effect, he having no confidence in those he sends against them: as they are as often inclined to act with the Ladrones, as against them. So wide is the disaffection spread, that the lower order of the Mandarins are not to be trusted with the executing the orders of Government. Their mode of warfare, is sanguinary to the highest degree, as they murder the native prisoners on both sides, with all the horrors of savage barbarity. Application was made by government, thro' the security merchants to the Americans at Canton, for their ships to drop down the river for a few days, to protect the passage from the Boga Tyrrss to Whampoa, which the Americans could not consistently comply with, as being defenceless merchant ships and not calculated to fight their battles; although a number of American seamen volunteered their services on board of a country ship that government had chartered for a cruise of 15 days, to act in conjunction with a fleet of men of war Junks, to cruise between the Boga Tygriss and Maccow—the latter made off to a man as soon as they saw the enemy, and left the ship to sustain the conflict alone, in case the Ladrones thought it proper to engage her. They however, sheltered themselves in shoal water, not willing to come near her.——Previous to this, about the latter end of August, 18 or 20 sail of Ladrone junks, of the largest size, made a formal attack on the ship Atahaulpa, captain Sturges, while at anchor in Maccow roads. Captain S. notwithstanding part of his crew were on shore, repelled their united attack with the utmost bravery for a length of time, when taking the advantage of a breeze, cut his cables and run under the guns of the fort at Maccow. The spectators of this affair, from the town of Maccow spoke in the highest terms of praise of captain S's conduct by whose spirited bravery and excellent management, the Atahaulpa was rescued from such a superior force; the attack was led on by the side of the Ladrones, the admiral junks of 28 guns. The Atahaulpa mounted 6 six pounders, and had her rigging much cut, and several shots in her hull, but fortunately no person on board was injured. A short time before, they fell in with a Portuguese brig from Goa, bound to Maccow, which they fell in with among the Lema Islands; two masted vessels are much more the object of their attack than ships. Measures have been taken to appraize the Americans of their danger, that they may be on their guard. The Ladrones only attack a single vessel at a time, and when they fall in with more than one, they stand off. None of the American vessels at Whampoa, would sail singly, while the Ladrones were in the river, and there is not the least danger to be apprehended for their safety. The Sylph came down the river under the escort of the British country ship Russell, captain Ferguson, who politely gave his protection.—*Mer. Adv.*

From the London Evening Mail, of Nov. 3, 1809

CITY ADDRESS.

YESterday the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the City of London, waited upon his Majesty, at the Queen's Palace, (being introduced by the Lord in Waiting) with the following Address, which was read by John Silvester Esquire, the Recorder:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:

The humble and dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, approach your Majesty's sacred Person, with our most lively & unfeigned congratulations on the recent Anniversary of your Majesty's Accession to the Throne of these Realms. With joy and gladness we hailed the day on which your Majesty entered the 50th year of your Majesty's Reign, not only over the persons, but in the hearts of your Majesty's subjects.

"When it pleased the Almighty Ruler of Princes to place the sceptre in your Majesty's hands, the brave, free, and loyal people whom your Majesty was ordained to govern, received with pleasure your Majesty's first declaration to the great council of the nation, that born and educated a Briton, the peculiar happiness of your Majesty's life would ever consist in promoting the welfare of your people; and your Majesty's resolution to maintain our most excellent Constitution, both in Church and State; with an affurance that the civil and religious rights of the subjects were equally dear to your Majesty with the most valuable prerogatives of the Crown.

"We experience and acknowledge the blessings of this security to our religion and laws, and that great charter of our liberties which, by virtue of the glorious Revolution your Majesty's illustrious house was chosen to defend. Through a space of nearly half a Century, your Majesty has proved yourself on every occasion unwearied in the maintenance and practice of all the principles so gratefully pledged.

"It is a proud subject for your Majesty's faithful citizens of London to record, that in the midst of all our unexampled struggles, your Majesty is enabled to say now, as at the commencement of your Majesty's reign, that your Majesty can see with joy of heart the commerce of these kingdoms, that great source of our riches, and first object of your Majesty's never failing care and protection, flourishing to an extent unknown in any former period.

"Deeply impressed with gratitude to Almighty God, for the innumerable blessings he has been pleased to pour down upon this highly favored nation, and more particularly for his wonderful and great goodness, in having continued his divine protection to your Majesty until this joyful period; we, your Majesty's faithful Citizens of London, have implored Heaven to accept our fervent prayers, of praise and thanksgiving, and to continue that same providencial care and protection to your Majesty for many years yet to come.

"Believe, Sire, that it is the warmest wish and most fervent prayer of your Majesty's Citizens of London, that Providence may long continue to this nation so distinguishing a mark of divine favor, and that, in the fulness of time, when your Majesty shall be called from your earthly to a celestial crown, the memory and example of so beloved a Sovereign may secure to a grateful people the imitation of your Majesty's virtues, in the succession of Your Royal House, till time shall be no more."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to the following most gracious answer:—

"I thank you for this testimony of your zeal and affection for me & my Government.

"It has ever been my anxious care to maintain the rights and priviledges of every class of my subjects; and it is a great satisfaction for me to reflect, that in the midst of all our unexampled struggles, and notwithstanding the duration of the wars, in which, for the safety of my people, I have been engaged, the commerce and manufactures of my City of London have been carried to an extent unknown at any former period."

They all had the honor to kiss his Majesty's hand; after which his Majesty was pleased to create the Lord Mayor a Baronet, and conferred the honour of Knighthood on William Plomer, Esquire, Alderman.

ANECDOTE

Of Sir Edward Herbert, English Ambassador in France, in the Reign of James I.

SIR Edward Herbert being sent ambassador from King James I. to Louis XIII. was instructed to mediate a peace for the protestants in France. De Luines the French prime minister, haughtily asked him what the king of England had to do in that affair. The ambassador replied, 'it is not to you that the king my master owes an account of his actions, and for me it is enough that I obey him. At the same time I must maintain that my master hath more reason to do what he doth, than you to ask why he doth it. Nevertheless, if you civilly desire me, I shall acquaint you further.'

Upon this De Luines, bowing a little, said 'Very well.' Sir Edward answered, that 'it was not on this occasion only, that the king of Great Britain had desired the peace and prosperity of France, but upon all other occasions, whenever any war was raised in that country, and this was his first reason. The second was that, because a peace being settled in his own dominions, the king of France might be better disposed and able to assist the Palatinate in the present broils of Germany.' The French minister said, 'We will have none of your advices.'—The Briton replied, that 'he took that for an answer, and was sorry only that the amicable intention of his master was not duly understood; unless it was to abruptly rejected, he could do no less than say that the king knew well enough what to do.' De Luines answered.—'We are not afraid of you.' Sir Edward smiling a little, replied, 'If you had said you had not loved us, I should have believed you, and should have given you another answer; in the mean time, all that I will tell you more is, that we know very well what we have to do.' De Luines, upon this flaring from his seat, said 'By God, if you were not monsieur l'ambassadeur, I know very well how I would use you.' Sir Edward, also rising from his chair, said, 'that he was the king of Great Britain's ambassador, to whom as a gentleman, and this his sword (on which he clapped his hand) should give him full satisfaction, if he was pleased to take any offence.' To this the Frenchman made no reply; and Sir Edward walked towards the door, to which De Luines seeming to accompany him. Sir Edward said that, 'after such language there was no occasion to use such ceremony;' and so departed, expecting to hear farther from him.

He had afterwards a gracious audience of the French king; after which a courtier told him, that, after having offended the constable De Luines, he was not in a place of safety, he gallantly answered, that 'he always confidered himself in a place of safety wherever his sword went with him.'

The vindictive De Luines procured his brother with an army of officers (of whom there was not one, as he told King James) that had not killed his man) to go as ambassador extraordinary to England, who by misrepresented the affair, that Sir Edward was recalled; but on his return cleared up the affair in his honor.—He however left on his knees to the king, beseeching him that a second might be sent to the French ambassador from him, bearing an accusation of falsity, and a challenge for satisfaction; but James, not [illegible] quel pitch [illegible] only the answer, 'tell the would [illegible]' De Luines died [illegible] and Sir Edward Herbert was again sent ambassador to France.

Abstract of the number of Rafts, Cribs and Scows, that passed the Rapid from Chateauguay to Montreal, in 1808.

- 114 Rafts Cord Wood,
- 1193 Cribs
- 6 Scows,
- 160580 Boards and Plank,
- 1165731 Staves,
- 224135 Feet Oak Timber,
- 244 Masts,
- 2451 Barrels of Flour,
- 80 Barrels Pot Ashes,
- 4 Barrels Pearl Ashes,
- 2 Barrels Pork,
- 10 Barrels of Wheat,

Besides about 20 Cribs, Masts and Timber that passed by the North Channel

Abstract of the number of Rafts, Cribs and Scows, that have passed from Chateauguay to Montreal, from the 27th April, to the 28th November, 1807.

- 340 Rafts,
- 701 Cribs,
- 39 Scows,
- 2779010 Feet of Oak Timber,
- 6915000 Staves,
- 4370 Pine,
- 73440 Boards and Plank,
- 16893 Barrels of Flour,
- 2460 Bushels of Wheat,
- 985 Masts,
- 372 Barrels of Potash,
- 48 Do. Pork,
- 8 Packs of Furs.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1809.—Yesterday the Alcmene frigate arrived at Portsmouth, from America, having on board, as passenger, the Hon. David Erskine, late Minister to the U. States.

It is reported that Sir Richard Strachan, yesterday left town to superintend the evacuation [illegible]

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has recently arranged for delivering the Montreal Gazettes in this Town every Saturday night. Persons desirous of subscribing, are requested to leave their names with Mr Thos Deary, who will be pointed in forwarding Papers to Subscribers. The subscriber begs leave to say, that these Gazettes are liberally conducted, both being their standard, and general information the object.—They are equally removed from design and hostility, and the matters they contain are not aimed to wound the honorable or injure the just. The Editors are respectable and esteemed; justice and benevolence, not dissipation and discontent, are their ruling principles, & their appointment or dissolution, are their ruling principles, & their Papers are literal transcripts of intelligence. The prices Current are given for the information of people in this Province.

SIMEON MOREY.

York, 13th Feb 1810.

To be Sold.

LOT No. 22, in front of Lake Simcoe, commonly called Cook's Bay, containing 200 Acres or thereabouts, 30 acres of which are under cultivation.—This Land requires no Praise, being well known to be of good soil, and beautiful situation; Salmon trout and white fish are caught in great abundance.

A good and sufficient title to the above Land will be given.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

Nassau, 14th August 1809.

NOTICE.

JOSEPH B. ABBOT proposes opening a School on the principles of Church Music, in the house lately occupied by Albert Barret, and now occupied by Peter Miller. Music Vocal or Instrumental is universally conducive as an elegant accomplishment, not more interesting than useful to the professor. The said Abbot flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may be inclined to encourage him, by teaching it in the most expeditious manner and according to most approved standard of modern times. Any person desirous of promoting the above undertaking are informed that a Subscription list will be left with Mr Thos Hamilton, on the 17th inst.

York, 13th Feb 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTLER pretends to be the lawful owner of the west end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Concession of Markham.—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the said Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any person who shall accept this Notice as a caution to purchase the same, will not only lose the money so paid, but be subject to a prosecution for purchasing a pretended Title

MICHAEL MILLER.

January 18th, 1810

MR. ALEXANDER YOUNG, who has for many years been a Merchant of Albany in the summer of 1807, would find it much to their advantage to apply to G. UFFOLD, Schoolmaster, in Trompsburgh, Albany (either by letter or otherwise) as he is in possession of certain knowledge (very important to them) respecting Effects in England, which if they neglect to claim, will be thrown into Chancery.

Albany, Jan. 23d, 1810.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a Conveyancing Office, for at the house belonging to James M'Auley, Esqr where he will attend to such business on the following terms:

Common Deed of Conveyance with Memorial,	10s.	N. Y. Cy.
Petition,	4s	
Affidavits and Certificates for Settlement duty or otherwise	4s.	

Bonds, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Transfers, Indentures, and all other Instruments of writing, in the like reasonable manner. He will also compleat Deeds from Petition, through the different Offices for one Dollar each.

C. BAYNE.

York, 9th Feb. 1810.

To be Sold, or Let.

LOT No. 1 East side of YONGE-STREET, containing 190 Acres, about 30 of which are well cleared, fenced, and under Crop. There is a good Frame House and Barn, together with other Buildings thereon. Possession to be, from 1st March ensuing: for terms apply to W. ALLAN.

YORK, 15th Jan. 1810.

To Let,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles Esq. deceased.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighborhood to the Town, is a desirable situation. The Term of Lease, may be for One or more Years, and the Rent will be reasonable. For further Information, apply at the Printing-Office.

YORK, 16th Jan. 1810.

THE subscriber now informs his friends & customers, that he has made arrangement for the receival of Wheat at the following places, viz.

ELIAS BERMAN'S, New-Market and on Yonge-Street,
At the Distillery lately held by JOHN LYONS.
NORMAN MILLIKEN'S Mills in Markham.
WILLIAM COOPER'S Mills on the Humber.

Upon producing the receipts of the above named persons, the Wheat will be paid for by the subscriber at the rate of Eight shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, on Grass or placed to the credit of those persons who are indebted to him, and in Cash, upon a deduction in price; but as several persons who delivered Wheat last year and not bring forward the receipts for the same until lately, it is to be understood that he will not consider himself bound to pay for any Wheat that he will not consider himself bound to pay for any Wheat unless the receipts for the same shall be produced within 30 days after the delivery. He will also receive, Peas, Rye, Indian Corn and Oats, as usual, at his Store in York.

Q. ST. GEORGE.

York, Jan 16th, 1810

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 13, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—		
1, 3, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24,	7th co.	
1, 2, 23, 24	- -	8th do
North half of 24 in the		5th do.---300
acres in the township of Blenheim.		
23 and Southern ½ of 24	- -	2d concer
22	- -	7th do.
4	- -	8th do.
4	- -	10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.		
22, 23 and 24 in Wainfleet	- -	5th—600 acres
10, 11 and 12	- -	7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14	- -	9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.		
19, 21 and South half of 22		2d—500 in
King.		
17	- -	3d
14	- -	5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.		

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were surveyed, it is to be supposed the titles to are clear, and the quality superior—for particularly apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Ellis Beman, Esquire, or the Subscriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

THE Subscriber has just received by the Sloop Marianne from Niagara, the following articles:

White and Green Worsted long hose,	Jones's Life, Shoemakers Pocketby,
Patent Suspenders,	History of Livy,
Silk Cords allowed Colours,	Anson's Letters,
Mohawk Handkerchiefs,	Travels in Louisiana,
Book Almanacks,	Scots Ballads,
Epaulets	Symbolays Georgics,
Fancy	Thirty Satyrs,
Satin Ribbon,	Saxes Travels,
Common Buttons,	Lovesread Sea,
Brass Curtain rings	Theatre of Scotland,
Do. Mixing	Adler Travels,
Fancy Do. Handkerchiefs,	Shakespears Poems,
Scissor or Shears,	Lovers of La Vendee,
Lady Vestets,	Mackenzies Voyages
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,	Isle of Madagascar,
Coloured Cords,	Recipes of Health,
Black Bombazette,	Sacs a Poem,
Black Velvet Ribbon,	Warriors Return,
Black Strings,	Essay on Superstition,
Black Grosdenade,	Irish Harp,
Slipper Wadders,	Acts of U. States,
Pens, Writing Desk, and	Cottagers of Glenburnie,
Case of Instruments,	Beauties of Scotland,
Table Napkins,	Campbell's Poems,
Rings,	Mariner of Cumberland,
Handkerchiefs,	Falconer's Works,
Satin & Women's Black Silk	Griffith Abbey,
Hose, do. White do.	Fatal revenge,
Tortoise Tops,	Laura,
Women's Necks,	John Leinecaster,
Pomic Pins,	Winter in London,
Button Moulding,	Margaretta,
Sewing Silks,	Letters from the Mountains,
Worsted Stockings	American Lady,
Do. Hose do.	Exile of Siberia,
Sugar Nippers,	Horrors of St. Domingo,
Spectacles,	Hungary in Heads,
Gold Rings,	Hungarian Brothers,
Do. Ear Do.	Ferdinand and Elmira,
Pocket Books,	Founding of Belgrade,
Silver Thimbles,	Rurick Chivalry,
Steel Nut Crackers,	Tuckers History of N. Amer.
Chocolate,	Hamilton on Mesmerism,
Wine Glasses,	Adams' History of N. Eng.
Ashes,	Marlins,
Tig-nit and Plug-Tobacco,	Historical Dictionary,
Scotch Snuff,	Family Tutor,
Long Cut Do.	Home a Poem,
Pigtail and Short Pette,	Beauties of Burns,
Cavish Wicks,	Lyrical Tales,
Hyson and Y. Hyson Tea,	The Wife,
Bohea Do.	Campbells Narrative,
Spectacles,	Winters Evenings
Grinding Stones,	Irish Emigrants,
Vermicelli,	Arthur Percival,
Isinglass,	Locke Essays,
Black Lead Pencils,	Mackenzies Gamble,
Pocket Do.	Parliament of Quakerism,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger,	Warrens American Revolution
Cassia, Cinnamon,	Cadwallader Colden's Hist.
Cayenne Pepper, Currie,	Picture of New-York,
Curry Powder,	Memorandum Book,
Allmon Nuts,	Bannerian,
Coffee Beans,	Addison and Eleanor,
Chocolate Do.	Jackson Commerce,
Black Do.	Samuel Simkins' Life,
Bees Paper,	Ainsworths Dictionary,
An assortment of School Books,	Johnson's Do
Reading Week and Quarto	Walkers Do
Post Paper,	Guineries Grammar,
Best letter Do.	
Fox's Histories of Wales,	

Ivory Combs, Tooth Brushes, Annatto, Opium, Lace Pins, Lockets, Engravings, Drawing Pins, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Pencils, Pen Knives, Scissors, Thimbles, Snuff Boxes, Tobacco Boxes, Tea Chests, Coffee Mills, Tea Trays, Japan'd Waiters, Tea Urns, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, Sauce Pans, Frying Pans, Gridirons, Shovels, Tongs, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Candle Moulds, Pewter Dishes, Plates, Basons, Spoons, Knives and Forks, Table Cloths, Diaper, Huckaback, Towelling, Sheeting, Shirting, Flannel, Blankets, Rugs, Counterpanes, Ticklenburgs, Linseys, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Cassimeres, Fancy Vestings, Velvets, Cords, Moleskins, Fustians, Jeans, Corduroys, Duffils, Half Thicks, Coatings, Drabbets, Beaverteens, Cambrics, Muslins, Lawns, Calicoes, Ginghams, Chintzes, Furniture Prints, Bed Ticks, Shoe Thread, Silk Laces, Cotton Laces, Tapes, Bobbins, Garters, Braces, Suspenders, Silk Cords allowed Colours, Mohawk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Do. Do. Scissor or Shears, Lady Vestets, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Coloured Cords, Black Bombazette, Black Velvet Ribbon, Black Strings, Black Grosdenade, Slipper Wadders, Pens, Writing Desk, and Case of Instruments, Table Napkins, Rings, Handkerchiefs, Satin & Women's Black Silk Hose, do. White do. Tortoise Tops, Women's Necks, Pomic Pins, Button Moulding, Sewing Silks, Worsted Stockings, Do. Hose do. Sugar Nippers, Spectacles, Gold Rings, Do. Ear Do. Pocket Books, Silver Thimbles, Steel Nut Crackers, Chocolate, Wine Glasses, Ashes, Tig-nit and Plug-Tobacco, Scotch Snuff, Long Cut Do. Do. Pigtail and Short Pette, Cavish Wicks, Hyson and Y. Hyson Tea, Bohea Do. Spectacles, Grinding Stones, Vermicelli, Isinglass, Black Lead Pencils, Pocket Do. Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger, Cassia, Cinnamon, Cayenne Pepper, Currie, Curry Powder, Allmon Nuts, Coffee Beans, Chocolate Do. Black Do. Bees Paper, An assortment of School Books, Reading Week and Quarto Post Paper, Best letter Do. Fox's Histories of Wales, Ivory Combs, Tooth Brushes, Annatto, Opium, Lace Pins, Lockets, Engravings, Drawing Pins, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Pencils, Pen Knives, Scissors, Thimbles, Snuff Boxes, Tobacco Boxes, Tea Chests, Coffee Mills, Tea Trays, Japan'd Waiters, Tea Urns, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, Sauce Pans, Frying Pans, Gridirons, Shovels, Tongs, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Candle Moulds, Pewter Dishes, Plates, Basons, Spoons, Knives and Forks, Table Cloths, Diaper, Huckaback, Towelling, Sheeting, Shirting, Flannel, Blankets, Rugs, Counterpanes, Ticklenburgs, Linseys, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Cassimeres, Fancy Vestings, Velvets, Cords, Moleskins, Fustians, Jeans, Corduroys, Duffils, Half Thicks, Coatings, Drabbets, Beaverteens, Cambrics, Muslins, Lawns, Calicoes, Ginghams, Chintzes, Furniture Prints, Bed Ticks, Shoe Thread, Silk Laces, Cotton Laces, Tapes, Bobbins, Garters, Braces, Suspenders, Silk Cords allowed Colours, Mohawk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Do. Do. Scissor or Shears, Lady Vestets, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Coloured Cords, Black Bombazette, Black Velvet Ribbon, Black Strings, Black Grosdenade, Slipper Wadders, Pens, Writing Desk, and Case of Instruments, Table Napkins, Rings, Handkerchiefs, Satin & Women's Black Silk Hose, do. White do. Tortoise Tops, Women's Necks, Pomic Pins, Button Moulding, Sewing Silks, Worsted Stockings, Do. Hose do. Sugar Nippers, Spectacles, Gold Rings, Do. Ear Do. Pocket Books, Silver Thimbles, Steel Nut Crackers, Chocolate, Wine Glasses, Ashes, Tig-nit and Plug-Tobacco, Scotch Snuff, Long Cut Do. Do. Pigtail and Short Pette, Cavish Wicks, Hyson and Y. Hyson Tea, Bohea Do. Spectacles, Grinding Stones, Vermicelli, Isinglass, Black Lead Pencils, Pocket Do. Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger, Cassia, Cinnamon, Cayenne Pepper, Currie, Curry Powder, Allmon Nuts, Coffee Beans, Chocolate Do. Black Do. Bees Paper, An assortment of School Books, Reading Week and Quarto Post Paper, Best letter Do. Fox's Histories of Wales,

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Also a few Barrels of Pot Ashes, Pearl Ashes, Flour and Pork, which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, Furs or Produce.

The Subscriber has also for Sale, at his Store in Queenston, a few Barrels of Pot Ashes, Pearl Ashes, Flour and Pork, which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, Furs or Produce.

Also

the occurences of La Mancha, of which we have nothing to say, but that if the scandalous habit of dispersing is not remedied, there cannot be a remedy to our misfortunes

"The English continue at Bajados & the frontier places, which they are powerfully fortifying.

"The army of Estremadura, which possessed itself of Archbishop's bridge with great slaughter of the enemy, afterwards proceeded towards Talavera, and where it was attacked by the French who being superior in number, it was obliged to fall back over that bridge.

"We cannot ascertain with precision the points occupied by the army of the Duke del Parque, but we suppose it to be in the vicinity of Placentia.—From the point occupied by those troops to the Bay of Biscay, we know not whether there are any other troops than the troops which are under the orders of Brigadier D. Juan Diaz Porlier, of the number of which, we are ignorant, and who were at the close of last month at Leon, and in its neighborhood."

Malaga, Dec. 4.

The consequences of the disposition of the army at Ocana, have not been so considerable as fear and the love of the Country at first suggested.——A great part of our troops, with some cannon, were collected in the Sierra, and they soon descend into La Mancha, which the enemy had not penetrated. This proves that the defeat they had suffered prevented them from pursuing our army.

MODERN BENEFICENCE.

Such is the degraded state into which all the nations conquered by Bonaparte are reduced; that it has been published in Italy, even which his son in law reigns, as an act of "the great benevolence and condescension of Napoleon the Great," that he had "vouchsafed" to create out of his Italian slaves and favorites, at one batch, sixteen new Senators, eight Legislators, seven Counsellors of state, forty five Barons, three Chamberlains of the King, four Ladies of Honor to the Queen, several Grand Dignitaries of the Iron Crown and a great number of Knights of various degrees!

Boston Centinel.

American Ambassadors.——An American Correspondent, now in London, enclosing an article, relating the manner in which Mr. Adams was received on his arrival in Russia, thus expresses himself—

"The enclosed will give you a very just idea of the opinion which all Foreign Courts have of the insignificance of our Government. An American who has a fortune, and lives like a Gentleman, is more noticed and respected at the Courts of St. Cloud and St. Petersburgh, than the American Ambassador because the former supports his character, & the latter is not able to support the style of a Gentleman with the salary allowed to him by his Government."

The following is the article enclosed in the letter, from which the preceding was extracted. It was taken from a London paper of the 22d of November.

"Letters from St. Petersburgh, of the 26, Oct. have been transmitted by the Gottenburgh Mails. They mention the arrival there of the American Plenipotentiary, Mr. JOHN Q. ADAMS, on the 23d, in the merchant ship *Horace*. The approach to the Russian capital of this ship and her charge, had been previously announced from Carlscrona, and for a day or two previous to her appearance, guns were prepared on the ramparts to give *eclat* to the landing of this new states man; at length, instead of a frigate, as was expected, a merchant ship laden with sugar and coffee hove in sight. A boat was hoisted out, and Mr. Adams approached the shore, but before he was suffered to land, he underwent a severe examination by the Officers of the Customs, who were with difficulty convinced that he was the Ambassador expected from the new world. He was, however, at last permitted to land, but the usual salute by the guns on shore did not take place.

N. Y. Spect.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, to the editor of the Raleigh Minerva, dated Washington, January 18, 1810.

"A gentleman arrived here yesterday from Mexico, and was introduced to the President —He says the people of that country have come to a determination to declare themselves independent if they find that the Fr. will conquer Spain; that they hate the Fr. and are jealous of the English. It is believed that he is deputed by the people of that country to make some overtures to our Government on that subject."

Remarkable Affidavit.—Mr. James Miller, has petitioned the Legislature of Ohio, praying assistance, and stating that he has six children, all born cripples, and who have never been able to stand, walk, or talk, but have remained as helpless as infants from the day of their birth. Four of them are daughters, from 17 to 25 years of age; the other two are sons, the younger 18 years old.

HALIFAX, November 10, 1809.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, the Provincial Assembly having met, agreeable to Proclamation, for dispatch of public business—about half past one o'clock, His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart. attended as usual proceeded to the Council Chamber; and the Speaker and House of Representatives being summoned to attend, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech, to both branches of the Legislature:

Mr. President, *and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council*;

Mr. Speaker, *and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly*:—

WHILE Europe, afflicted with calamities, is struggling under the disastrous events of sanguinary war, planned to overthrow those ancient Governments, under which the Nations on that Continent, were rapidly advancing in civilization and happiness—our hearts ought to be filled with gratitude to the Almighty, under whose divine favor, the powerful Empire to which we belong, now alone maintains her envied prosperity, and independence; while she defends the remotest part of her extensive dominions, is able to extend her succouring arm, in aid of those Nations which yet have energy to contend for their freedom and independence.

In times of such general calamity, it is fit we should be vigilant in performing the duties we owe to God and the King; and ready on every occasion to defend, to the utmost of our power, the political establishments, under which we, and our ancestors have lived happy and free.

It is with sincere pleasure, that during this awful period of public Affairs, I can congratulate you on the flourishing state of the Agriculture and Trade of this Province; which, daily gaining strength, rapidly advances to that prosperity, which is the natural result of those sources of industry, and beneficial intercourse with our fellow subjects, that mutually support and strengthen each other.

The Treasurer of the Province has my commands, to submit for your information, a state of the Revenue, with an account of the Receipts and Expenditures, since the last Session; from which the prosperous situation of our finances will appear; and, it gives me peculiar satisfaction to find, that our resources will enable me to pursue upon a more extensive scale, these measures, which I consider so essential to the permanent interests and prosperity of the Province.

I am now able, from my own observation, as well as the information I have received from those employed on that service, to call your particular attention to the public Roads; in the hope that I shall be enabled the ensuing year, to have a free communication open to the Capital, from all parts of the Province, and to model the Roads according to that form, which experience has proved to be the most useful and permanent.

For these purposes, I have caused an estimate to be made, for the sums of money necessary to be appropriated to that service; the ensuing year, which the Secretary will by my orders, present to you: Together with Estimates of the Civil Establishment of the Government, and such other public services, as I consider necessary to be provided for, in this Session.

The Agriculture, Trade, and Fisheries of the Province, having manifestly improved, under the system hitherto pursued, I recommend a continuance of the same for the ensuing year.

If, in the course of your deliberations, any other Services, not comprehended in the Estimates I have directed to be laid before you, should in your opinion be necessary in the further prosperity and welfare of the country, I shall give a ready and serious attention, to whatever you may think proper to submit, for my consideration.

Mr. Speaker, *and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly*;

The experience I have had of your wisdom and liberality, in making adequate provision for the support of his Majesty's Government, and the ready attention you have given, to such other exigences, which, it has been my duty to point out, gives me a perfect reliance on your continuing the same good disposition, in the present Session.

Mr. President, *and Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council*;

Mr. Speaker, *and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly*;—

The measure adopted by the Legislature, for establishing a sufficient Militia, have been carried into effect, under my orders; and I have much satisfaction in informing you, they have been attended with the happiest success; I therefore, recommend to you, the continuing of those laws, with such amendments as experience may point out.

Sensible of the great personal inconvenience, which a protracted Session, at this advanced period of the year, would be to you all; I have been particularly anxious, that the Public Accounts, and Estimates, of every kind, should be ready for you, at the opening of the Session; and I beg you to proceed, with diligence and unanimity, to the immediate consideration of the business for which you are now assembled;—and I assure you, that I will contribute every thing in my power, to accomplish a purpose so desirable.

Miscellany.

BAREIN, a swift-footed animal, that abounds at Kamptskatka. Bears put in practice a remarkable stratagem to catch these animals, which run too swift for them to expect much in pursuing them. The bareins herd together in great numbers, at the bottom of precipices; at the top of which the bear conceals himself, and, with his paws, pushes down upon them large pieces of rock. If he perceives that he has killed or maimed any of the flock, he descends and devours the prey. There appears to be a peculiar sagacity in the country. The Kamptskadales are indebted greatly to their bears not only for their food and clothing, but for their medicines. They say that their knowledge of the medicinal virtues of certain plants was obtained by their ancestors, from observing the use made of them by bears, when sick or maimed.—*Cook's Voyage.*

BASTINADO, a cruel punishment practiced in the Turkish dominions, and often inflicted upon the innocent, with a view of squeezing money from them. The victim is thrown upon his belly, and his legs raised up, so that the soles of his feet are horizontal. A chain is then thrown round both feet above the ancles, which are twisted together; and two fellows hold up the feet, by means of a stick that is fastened to the chain. Thus prepared the blows upon the soles of the feet commence, and give excruciating pain.

There have been instances of the bastinado having been repeated for three days successively, to the number of three thousand strokes; after which the feet are generally left useless for life; and it often happens that before they have received six hundred strokes, the blood gushes from their mouth and nose, and they die either under or soon after the operation. When the punishment of the bastinado is inflicted on an alien, never so unjustly, and merely for the sake of extorting money from him, and the sufferer complains to a magistrate of the higher order, all he can get from him is this reply, "*Min Allah, Macktub, Muckkader! that is, it is from God, it is written in the book of fate, which cannot be altered.*"—*Antes.*

AREOPAGUS, a celebrated Athenian tribunal: it was in the city of Athens, on the summit of a rock or hill opposite the citadel; the word Areopagus signifying literally *rock of Mars.* The judges of this court voted with pieces of flint, held between the thumb and fingers; putting their votes into two urns, the one called *the urn of death*, and the other *the urn of compassion.* The primitive condition of the Areopagus, the judges were remarkable for their integrity and impartiality; but in process of time they degenerated: they condemned the wise and virtuous Socrates; three hundred and sixty-one of them, on that occasion, casting their votes into *the urn of death. St. Paul was brought before this high and ancient court; when he delivered that powerful address recorded in the 17th of Acts*; and Dyonisius, one of his judges, was converted by him to the christian faith.

Apollo's Statue:—A brazen statue, of a prodigious size, dedicated to the god Apollo. It had formerly stood in the city of Gela in Sicily. The Carthaginians having taken it, about four hundred years before the nativity of Christ, had given it by way of present to the city of Tyre, which was the parent of Carthage, and the Tyrians had set it up in their City, and worship was paid to it. During Alexander's siege of Tyre, on a dream which one of the citizens had, the Tyrians imagined that Appollo was determined to leave them, and go over to Alexander; and immediately they fastened with a golden chain, his statue to the altar of Hercules, the tutelar god of the city, to prevent Appollo from making his escape. Such strange ideas did some of the wisest among the pagan nations entertain of their divinities!—*Rollin.*

TORPEDO, a fish that gives to those who touch it a kind of electric shock. The body of this fish is almost circular; the skin is soft, smooth, and of a yellowish colour, marked with large annular spots; the tail tapering to a point. Such is that unaccountable power it possesses, that, the instant it is touched, it numbs not only the hand and arm, but sometimes also the whole body. The shock received most resembles the stroke of an electrical machine; sudden, tingling, and painful. Even if one treads upon it with the shoe on, it affects not only the leg, but the whole thigh upwards. The nerves are so affected, that the person struck, imagines all the bones of his body, and particularly those of the limb that receive the blow, are driven out of joint. All this is accompanied with an universal tremor, a sickness of the stomach, a general convulsion, and an universal suspension of the faculties of the mind.—*Goldsmith.*

Caution to persons engaged in nurseries of Fruit-Trees.

The Apple Tree, and many of the other valuable Fruit-Trees, have been originally procured from Syria, and Africa. They should be kept from their first growth, pruned in such a manner as to cause them to spread very much, rather than be allowed to shoot up tall;—they should be cleared from all limbs which stop and interfere with a free circulation of the air. From May to November, manure enough to destroy the weeds and grass, should be put about the stems; but this must be carefully removed about the first of November, as after that period, it begets a hurtful and intemperate heat, and shelters mice &c.

It is to be remarked that uncommon negligence, often causes the total loss of the best fruit trees.

EXPORTS

From the Port of Quebec—1809.

434	Vessels cleared,	73	Do. Currants,
37885	Tons,	143	Bottes Raisins,
24474	Men,	3	Puncheons Tallow,
98422	Bushels Wheat,	56	Do. Chandlers,
19467	Barrels Flour,	30	Casks } Capelaire—
33915	Quintals Biscuit,	1	Bale } 39 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lb.
24317	Bushels Pease,	1	Bale Wool—300lb.
7340	Do Oats,	406	Bales Cotton Wool —120866 lb.
3478	Do. Barley,		Logwood, 13
313	Do. Indian Corn,		Tons 7 cwt. 3 qrs.
28062	Do. Flaxseed,	20	Barrels Pitch,
157	Barrels } Pork,	20	Do. Tar,
2826	Barrels } Beef,	28	Do. Turpentine,
40	Tierces }	5	Cerrons Indigo,
1726	Barrels }	1	Tierce }
34	Pipe } Hams &c.	1	Barrel } Snuff,
3	Barrels }	74	Kegs }
2	Cases }	1	Box }
503	Bloom- }	32	Casks Nails,
7	Barrels } Rounds of	8	Kegs Canada Nuts,
159	Kegs, } Beef and	3	Boxes Mustard,
36	Tubs, } Tongues,	1	Barrel }
15	Hogsheads, }	36	Bottles } Balsam,
11	Barrels, } Lard,	3	Chests Tea,
114	Kegs, }	9	Barrels Feathers,
2194	Barrels } Kegs } Butter,	1	Barrels } Cranberries
	Firkins, }	3	Kegs } ries,
902	Barrels of Herrings,	1	Indian Canoe,
4006	Quintals of Codfish,	1	Box Lamp-black,
494	Tierces }	3	Barrel Glasses,
12	Kegs } Salmon,	1	Do. Shoemac,
74	Barrels }	18	Sides Leather,
25	Barrels of Eggs,	1	Box Pictures,
23	Chests,	10	Boxes Dress Wax,
44	Kegs of Tripe,	1	Bale Shags,
31	Kegs of Sausages,	1	Crate Earthenware,
10143	Pieces Oak Timber,	1	Hhd. empty bottles,
21599	Do. Pine Do.	2	Boxes Bell-Metal,
857	Do Walnut, Maple, &c.	2	Barrels } Old Copper,
2035218	Pieces of Staves and Heading,	1	Cask }
		18	Calf Skins,
23461	Stave Ends,	105032	Beaver do.
20228	Boards and Plank,	382	Martin do.
6848	Handspikes,	5362	Otter do.
8249	Oars,	2010	Mink do.
3066	Masts,	3048	Fisher do.
269	Bowsprits,	103	Fox do.
2679	Pine Spars,	83949	Deer do.
13480	Hoops,	61750	Raccoon do.
1784	Gallons Oil,	10996	Musk-Rat do.
1740	Boxes Soap,	561	Bear and Cub do.
630	Boxes Candles,	5541	Cub'd & open cut do.
14	Sheep,	435	Wolverean do.
	Cows,	91	Seals do.
24	Horses,	880	Elk do.
6	Hogs,	167	Badger do.
63	Hhds. } Essence of	862	Swans do.
14	Casks } Spruce,		
9	Boxes }		Of the above the following remain in the province by the early setting in of the winter
186	Iron Stoves,		
2	Do. Kettles,	23	Vessels,
35	Bundles Iron,	5056	Tons,
8522	Pipes }	159	Men,
180	Puncheons } Packs,	29794	Bushels Wheat,
596	Hogsheads }	1950	Barrels Flour,
506	Quarter }	3904	Spun ale Biscuit,
39200	Shingles,	6434	Bushels Pease,
1796	Ox Horns,	1	Do. Flaxseed,
134487	Pieces Lathwood,	53	Barrels Pork,
226	Do. Scantlings,	71	Do Beef,
16	Pockets Hops,	189	Kegs Butter,
4	Boxes Glass,	1	Barrel Herrings,
248	Bushels Cribbings,	37	Pieces Oak Timber,
8312	Do. Hemp-Seed,	402	Do Pine do
16	Barrels Clover-seed,	202817	Do. Staves & Heading,
201	Masts,	19816	Boards & Plank,
30941	Casks Pot and Pearl Ashes— 1017245 cwt. 1 qr. 24lb.	126	Handspikes,
		172	Oars,
28	Hhds } Ale,	16	Masts,
12	Casks }	2	Bowsprits,
259	Barrels Apples,	68	Pine Spars,
244	Do. Onions,	9	Boxes Soap,
1800	Loose ditto.	5	Qrs. Essence Spruce
2300	Minots Salt,	2480	Pieces Lathwood,
5	Barrels Salts Oil,	6	Brls. Clover Seed,
25	Bales Hemp—47 cwt. 2 qrs 12 lb.	2140	Do. cwt. 101 qrs 0 qr. 9lb. Pot and Pearl Ashes,
2	Casks } Calcavan	63	Barrels Apples,
4	Kegs }	2	Casks 81-2lb Castorum,
6	Pipes } Madeira	422	Beaver Skins,
8	qr Casks } Wine.	530	Deer kins,
7	Pipes Teneriffe do.	443	Raccoon do.
20	Puncheons Rum,		
2	Barrels Molasses,		
25	Barrels Sugar,		
14	Barrels Cider,		

THE YORK GAZETTE,

FEBRUARY 28, 1810

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint SOLOMON JONES, Esquire, to be a Commissioner for administering the Oath to Half Pay Officers in the District of Johnstown.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

THE Subscriber offers the above Reward, to any Person who will bring such proof as to ensure conviction of the Woman who inticed his servant boy to commit a Robbery on his property lately.—He will also give FIFTY DOLLARS to any person or persons who will inform against whoever committed a burglary and Robbery upon and in his Store on the Water side of this harbour, taking Iron, Nails, &c. therefrom, during the last Autumn, provided such information can lead to conviction.

QUETTON St GEORGE.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform such of his Customers as have neglected to come forward and settle their Accounts or Notes for the space of Twelve months past, that (unless prevented by settlement previous to the first day of June next) he will (without further notice) place all such Accounts and Notes into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

He will continues to receive produce at the different Mills in the country, agreeable to his advertisement of the 16th January last, and in order to make up for the additional expence of bringing produce to Town, the following prices will be given in part exchange for Goods, or in payment of debts, Viz.—WHEAT delivered at this Store in York.

	New Shillings New York Cy. per bushel,
RYE,	Eight Shillings do.
PEASE,	Six do. do.
Corn,	do. do.
Oats,	Three Shillings and six pence do.

York, 27th February, 1810 QUETTON St GEORGE.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, on the West side of Yonge Street in the Township of York, containing two hundred and ten Acres, forty Acres under improvement, thirty of which is now in prime Meadow, and ten in Wheat, a good two Story House, barn and Horse Shade thereon. Its local State is a delightsome rural retirement for a Gentleman, or a good stand for a Tavern, and a most excellent Farm.—If it suits the purchaser, there will be sold with it a large flock of Cattle and a good assortment of farming utensils. If not Sold, the House and Farm will be rented in the Spring. Any person wishing to view the situation and know the terms must apply to the undersigned now on the premises ROBERT MOORE

Yonge Street, 27th Feb 1810

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undisputable Title will be given;—viz. Lots No. 28, 29, and half a Lot No 25 in the 2d concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esqr. at Oswegatchie; Mr Woodroof in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has recently arranged for delivering the Montreal Gazettes in this Town every fortnight. Persons desirous of subscribing, are requested to leave their names with Mr Thos Deary, who will be punctual in forwarding papers to Subscribers. The subscriber begs leave to say, that these Gazettes are liberally conducted, truth being their standard, and general information their object.—They are equally removed from design and partiality, and the matters contain are not aimed to wound the honorable or injure the just The Editors are respectable and efficient; justice and benevolence, not disappointment or disaffection, are their ruling principle, & their Papers are literal transcripts of intelligence The prices Current are given for the information of people in this Province.

SIMEON MOREY.

York, 13th Feb 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

LOT No. 22, in front of Lake Simcoe, commonly called Cook's Bay, containing 200 Acres or thereabouts, 30 acres of which are under good improvement.—This Land requires no praise, being well known to be a good soil, and beautiful situation; Salmon trout and white fish are caught in great abundance.

A good and sufficient title to the above Land will be given.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

NOTICE.

JOSEPH B. ABBOT proposes opening a School in the principles of Church Music, in the house lately occupied by Alfred Barret, and now occupied by Peter Miller Music Vocal or Instrumental is universally considered as an elegant accomplishment, not more interesting than useful to the professor The said Abbot flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may be inclined to encourage him, by teaching it in the most expeditious manner and according to most approved standard of modern times. Any person desirous of promoting the above undertaking are informed that a Subscription list will be left with Mr. Thos. Hamilton, on the 17th inst.

York, 13th Feb 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Concession of Markham.—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the said Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any person who shall after this Notice presume to purchase the same, will not only lose the the property, but be subject to a prosecution for purchasing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, January 18th, 1810.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a Conveyancing Office, &c. at the house belonging to James M'Auley, Esqr where he will attend to such business on the following terms:

Common Deed of Conveyance with Memorial,	10s. N. Y. Cy.
Power of Attorney,	4s. do.
Affidavits and Certificates for Settlement duly or otherwise	4s. do.

Bonds, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Transfers, Indentures, and all other Instruments of writing, in like manner. He will also complete Deeds from Patents, through the different Offices for one Dollar cash.

C. BAYNES.

York, 9th July 1810.

To be Sold, or Let.

LOT No. 1 East side of YONGE-STREET, containing 190 ACRES, about 30 of which are well cleared, fenced, and under Crop ——— There is a good Frame-House and Barn, together with other Buildings thereon. Possession to be, from 1st March ensuing: for terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 15th Jan. 1810.

To Let,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles Esq. deceased.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighborhood to the Town, is a desirable situation. The Term of Lease, may be for One or more Years, and the Rent will be reasonable. For further information, apply at the Printing-Office.

York, 16th Jan. 1810.

THE Subscriber now informs his friends & customers, that he has made arrangement for the receival of Wheat at the following places, viz.

ELISHA BEMAN'S, New-Market and on Yonge-Street,
At the Distillery lately held by JOHN LYONS.
NORMAN MILLIKIN'S Mills in Markham.
WILLIAM COOPER'S Mills on the Humber.

Upon producing the receipts of the above named persons, the Wheat will be paid for by the subscriber at the rate of Eight shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, in Goods or placed to the credit of those persons who are indebted to him, and in Cash, upon a deduction in price; but as several persons who delivered Wheat last year and not bring forward the receipts for the same until lately, it is to be understood that he will not consider himself bound to pay for any Wheat unless the receipts for the same shall be produced within 30 days after the delivery. He will also receive, Peas, Rye, Indian Corn and Oats, as usual, at his Store in York.

York, Jan 16th, 1810. Q ST GEORGE.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—	
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24,	7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - -	8th do.
North half of 24 in the	8th do.—3600
acres in the township of Blenheim.	
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - -	2d concession
22 - -	7th do.
4 - -	8th do.
4 - -	10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.	
22, 23 and 24 - -	5th—600 acres
in Whitby.	
10, 11 and 12 - -	7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 -	9th do.— 600
acres in the township of Gianford.	
19, 21 and South half of 22	2d—500 in
King.	
17 - -	3d
14 - -	5th—400 acres

in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Elisha Beman, Esquire, or the Subscriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title ——Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

THE Subscriber has just received by the Sloop Marianne from Niagara, the following articles:

White Rib Gloves,	Jones's Life,
Women's Lisle thread do.	Bowdens Essays,
Purse Silks,	History of China,
Silk Cords assorted colours,	Anthon Letters,
Mohair,	Travels to Teneriffe,
Black Cambrick,	Scotts Infancy,
Edgings,	Southey's Georgics,
Fans,	Tales Satire,
Bottle Ribbon,	Sarah Trevers,
Cambrick Muslins,	Discourses on,
Black Lace do.	Theodore or Warlaw,
Do. Robes,	Adieu Travels,
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,	Shakespeare's Poems,
Spider net Sleeves,	Lovers of La Vendee,
Fancy Veiles,	MacKenzies Voyages,
Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs,	Life of Mahomet,
Coloured Laces,	Reliques of Burns,
Black Bombazette,	Sam a Poem,
Black Velvet Ribbon,	Warriot's Return,
Black Sarsnet Ribbon,	Essay on Serpentines,
Black Shalloon,	Irish Harp,
Striped Wadmore,	Messrs. U. States,
Nett, Yellow, Red, and Coloured cotton Handkfs,	Cottages of Glenburnie,
Linen Napkins,	Johnson Hoskin's Poems,
Lawn Aprons,	Kipp's Poems,
Gimpet,	Memoirs of Cumberland,
Hookaback,	Franklin's Works,
Men & Women's Black Worsted Hose,	Scottish Song,
Do. do. White do.	Fatal Revenge,
Twisted Tape,	Laura,
Worsted Check,	John Delavecaster,
Penna Purse,	Winter in London,
Button Mounting,	Margaretta,
Silk Garters,	Letters from the Mountains,
Fishing Lines,	American Lady,
Vitriol Bottles,	Exiles of Siberia,
Do. brass do.	Horrors of St. Domingo,
Sugar Nippers,	Holidays at Home,
Spectacles,	Hungarian Brothers,
Gold Rings,	Persuasion and Almira,
Do. Ear Do.	Founding of Bergrave,
Pocket Books,	Modern Chivalry,
Silver Thimbles,	Workers History of N. Amer.
Sweet Pea Crackers,	Hamilton on Medicine,
Chocolate,	Adams' History of N. Eng.
Wood Cards,	Marmion,
Axes,	Historical Dictionary,
Pig and Plug Tobacco,	Family Tour,
Sewed soap,	Items a Poem,
Lapp's twist Tobacco,	Romantic Tales,
Pepper and Salt Petre,	The Wife,
Cannie Wicks,	Carey Nashville,
Hyson and Y. Hyson Tea,	Wm Lancaster,
Bast Ipsan Sugar,	Irish Excursion,
Spermaceti,	Arthur Mervin,
Ground Ginger,	Locke's Essays,
Vermacelli,	Mackenzies Ramble,
Box and Keg Raisins,	Portraiture of Quakerism,
Basket Salt,	Warrens American Revolution
Gloves, Mittens, Mace, Nutmegs,	Cloves, Cassia, Cinnamon, Cubic, Cayenne Pepper, Citron, and Memorandum Book,
Cary Powder,	Picture of New-York,
Almond Soysan,	Balsorius,
Cognac Brandy,	Ambrose and Eleanor,
Blank books,	Jacksons Commerce,
Sand Paper,	Samuel Simkins' Life,
An assortment of School Books,	Ainsworths Dictionary,
Sealing Wax and Wafers,	Johnsons Do
Foolscap Paper,	Walker's Do
Bath letter do.	Guthries Grammar,

For historical Works.

Ivory black, Tooth Brushes, Arnatta, Opium, Lees Pills, Essence of Peppermint, British Oil, Windsor Soap, Effervescing Salt of Lemons, Stoughton Bitters, Liquorice Ball, Hazelem Oil, Opodeldoc, Camphor, Eff. Lemons, do. Lavender, Arrow Root, Sugar of Lead, Rhubarb in Root, Cream Tartar, Reeves' colors, Fish Glues, Court Plaister, Black do. Sun Sponges, Antimony, Yellow Bark, Nankeen dye, durable Ink Essence of Mustard, Castor Oil, Rose Water, Orange flour Water, Milk of Roses, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Balsam of Honey, Hartshorn, Lavender Compound, Tolic Lozenges, Oil of Cummin, Cowslips Cordial, Essence of Musk.

N. B. Mr. St. George has removed his Store into his Brick House.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 25th Novr. 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have contracted debts with the subscriber, and given Notes for payment, are notified, that payment is now required; and Steps will be immediately taken for their recovery, in case of unnecessary delay on their parts.

FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 30th Jan. 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Concession of the Township of East Gwillimsbury. Application to be made to James Glennon, York.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July. 6th, 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 41.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 933.] MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1810. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charged shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Acts.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Acts, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Regular Council Days for Land matter throughout the year of Our Lord 1810.

Tuesday, 9th January.
Tuesday, 30th do.
Tuesday, 20th February.
Tuesday, 13th March.
Tuesday, 3d April.
Tuesday, 24th do.
Tuesday, 15th May.
Tuesday, 5th June.
Tuesday, 26th do.
Tuesday, 17th July.
Tuesday, 7th August.
Tuesday, 28th do.
Tuesday, 18th September.
Tuesday, 9th October.
Tuesday, 30th do.
Tuesday, 20th November.
Tuesday, 11th December.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. P. C.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

On the 8th and 9th Instant, the Legislative Council, and Commons House of Assembly, of this Province, went up to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, when the following Loyal and Unanimous Addresses, To The King's Most Excellency Majesty, on His entering into the Fifteth Year of His Reign, were presented to Him by their respective Speakers, accompanied with Addresses to His Excellency, praying Him to transmit the same, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble Address of the Legislative Council of the Province of Upper Canada.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, in Parliament Assembled, do most humbly present to your Majesty, our sincere Congratulations, on your having entered into the Fifteth year of your Majesty's Reign.

With Gratitude and Thankfulness we acknowledge, that whilst surrounding Nations have been torn by civil Dissension and Outrage, and after the most sanguinary Revolutions and Convulsions, have been constrained to submit to the Yoke of Tyrannical Power, we, under

your Majesty's Mild and Upright Government, have the happiness to be Free.

We acknowledge also, as a most especial Blessing, which has accompanied and adorned your Majesty's Reign; that whilst Atheism and Infidelity have been openly professed, without check or controul in other Countries, Religion and Virtue have found a most firm, and steady support within the British Empire, from your Majesty's Influence and Example.

Having experienced, and being fully sensible, of your Majesty's goodness, and Paternal care, we offer our most unfeigned thanks for that protection and encouragement, which at all times, your Majesty has condescended to bestow upon every pursuit, that may tend to improve, instruct, and enrich your People.

Attached to your Majesty's Person and Government; happy in the enjoyment of that invaluable Constitution, which we possess; and grateful for the Bounty, which in this Province we have received from your Royal hands; We the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, do most fervently implore the Great Ruler of Princes, that he may be Graciously pleased, to preserve your Majesty's valuable Life, and to permit your Majesty long to continue to be the Father, the Protector, and the King of your People.

By order of the House,

THOS SCOTT, Speaker.

Legislative Council Chamber, Eighth Day of March, 1810.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Parliament Assembled, humbly pray your Majesty to accept our warmest Congratulations, on the happy Event of your Majesty having attained the Fiftieth year of your Reign. An Event so pleasing to all your Majesty's Subjects in this remote Colony, that it hath pleased Almighty God to preserve the life of your Majesty until this Period, while one and all are imploring the Great Disposer of Events, still to cherish and preserve a life so dear as that of our most beloved King. Let it not be considered Ostentation from the humble Commons of Upper Canada, to offer their prayers for a life endeared to the Subjects of this Province, by the most Parental affection; your Majesty having afforded your Loyal Subjects of this Province, an asylum in the hour of distress, when nothing was left them, but their Loyalty to their King, their Lives, and their Honor.

Permit us, SIRE, to assure your Majesty, that none of your Subjects are animated with a more fervent zeal of Loyalty and Attachment to your Sacred Person and Government, than your Majesty's Subjects of Upper Canada.

(Signed SAML. STREET, Speaker,

Commons House of Assembly, Friday, the Ninth Day of March, 1810.

This day the following Address was presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c &c &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Parliament Assembled; beg leave to assure your Excellency of our approbation of your Excellency's Administration of the Government of this Province, which since your arrival among us, has encreased in Wealth, Prosperity and Commerce, far exceeding our most sanguine expectations, aided by your wise and liberal exertions to promote the same.

WE should not intrude on your Excellency at this time, to express the general sentiment of the People of this Province, did we not feel ourselves called upon and impelled by a sense of that duty which we owe to our Constituents, His Majesty's Loyal Subjects of this Province, to you Sir, as Administering the Government thereof, and to that August Sovereign, whom we revere as the Father of His People; only to express our abhorrence and indignation at a Pamphlet now before us, addressed to the King, Lords and Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, containing in almost every Page, the most gross and false aspersions on your Excellency, and His Majesty's Executive Government, the House of Assembly and the Loyal Inhabitants of this Province; under the Signature of JOHN MILLS JACKSON, tending to misrepresent a Brave and Loyal portion of His Majesty's Subjects.

The Commons of Upper Canada, as the Organ of the People, consider the Author and the Publisher of such false and Libellous Pamphlet, as a Character endeavoring to alienate the minds of the unwary from His Majesty's Government, and to diminish the Parental affection of His Majesty to his Liege Subjects in this Province; which with gratitude, we proudly acknowledge to have experienced an ample and abundant share of.

In addressing your Excellency, we feel a satisfaction in repeating our approbation of your Excellency's Administration of this Government, without entering into details which would exceed the bounds of an Address.

We humbly request your Excellency will be pleased to represent us to His Majesty in our true Character, as Loyal Subjects, to remove any impression which such Libel may have made, or might make under such imputation.

(Signed) SAML. STREET, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly, 12th March, 1810.

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

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

THE Publication which you mention, contains the most Gross misrepresentations of the Principles, Temper, and Situation, of every class of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, and is calculated to produce, the most Pernicious effects.

The approbation which you have been pleased to express, respecting my Conduct, merits my acknowledgement, and thanks.

It shall be my Duty, to convey the Sentiments of His Majesty's faithful and Loyal Commons of Upper Canada, to the Foot of the Throne.

12th March, 1810.

This day His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the usual Formalities, closed the Session of the Legislature, and was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both Houses:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

IN closing this Session of the Legislature, I with pleasure embrace the opportunity of expressing my approbation of that Zeal with which you have discharged the duties committed to your Care.

The Regulations which you have Enacted respecting the Statute Labour on the High Ways, as well as the liberal appropriation of Money for the purpose of laying out and amending certain Roads, and of Building of Bridges, I consider as an Honorable Testimony of the attention which you have paid to objects of Public Utility and Benefit.

By the extension of the Powers delegated to the Commissioners for Purchasing Hemp of the Growth of this Province, a facility will be obtained of establishing Manufactures of that valuable Article amongst ourselves.

The Laws which are now passed for the Prevention and Punishment of Forgery, and Counterfeiting of Foreign Bills of Exchange, and other Securities for the payment of Money, which we have adopted from our Parent State, will, I trust put a stop to a Crime so detrimental to the Interests of Civil Society in every Country.

I entertain the hope, that the other Bills passed by you, and to which I have Assented in His Majesty's Name, will produce the Salutary Ends, for which they were intended.

But Gentlemen, before I Prorogue this Session of the Legislature, I cannot deny myself the Satisfaction, of uniting my Congratulations with yours, on the happy Event of His Majesty having entered into the Fiftieth year of his Reign; to few Sovereigns has it been granted for so long a period to Reign in the Hearts and Affections of his People; may his Subjects ever bear in mind, the Security and Protection which they have enjoyed under his Government; may his valuable Life, if it should so please Almighty God, be still prolonged for their Benefit; and may we in this Province, who have been Specially favored by his Bounty, manifest our Gratitude, by Attachment to His Person and Government, and by obedience to his Laws.

His Excellency was then pleased to Prorogue the Provincial Parliament, to Monday the 16th day of April next.

At the Annual Town-Meeting, held at THOMS STOYELL'S Tavern, on Monday the 5th day of March, 1810, the following Persons, were Chosen and Sworn Town and Parish Officers.

H. HEWARD, Town Clerk,
H. HEWARD, and ROBERT MOORE, } Assessors,
JOHN JORDEN, Collector

PATH MASTERS.

JORDAN POST, for the East division and CALEB HUMPHREY, for the West division of the Town of York.
JONATHAN ASHBRIDGE, from the Don Bridge, to the Scarborough Line.
JOHN PLAYTER, from the Don Bridge to Skinner's Mills
THOMAS HILL, from the Blue Hill Bridge, to No. 9, on Yonge Street.
JOSEPH SHEPHERD, from No. 9 to No. 25, Y. Street, (that is) from the centre of Hiton's Bridge to No 25
PHILIP BROWN, for the Gross-Road East of Y. Street, between Nos. 20, and 21, as far as the 3d Concession.
JACOB MILLER, for between 15 and 16, East side Yonge Street.
WM HILL, for, between Nos. 5, and 6, W. side Y. Street, to the 3d Concession
ALEXR. MONTGOMERY, from No 8 to No 13, in the 2d Concession, East side of Yonge Street,
JOHN ENDICOTT, from the Cross Roads on Yonge Street, to the end of Davis's Lane on the Humber.

POUND KEEPERS.

JOSEPH CAWTHRA, for the Town of York.
DANIEL TIERS, for the Humber,
W. ALLAN, Esquire, Town Warden.

Hogs to run at large in the Country All the Lawful Fences to be 5½ feet high, and the spaces between the Rails, so high as 3 feet, to be not more than 4 inches.

BENJ COZENS, High-Constable, Presiding.

Latest Foreign News.

BOSTON. Feb. 6.

A Government vessel arrived in the lower harbour on Sunday evening last, from Halifax, we understand with dispatches for Mr. JACKSON. There had been no arrival at Halifax from England, so late as our last intelligence.

Sir John Wentworth, Brigadier Gen. Houghton, honorable Alexander Croke, and the honorable Andrew Belcher, were passengers in vessels from Halifax for England which sailed from the former place January 14.

Latest from Lisbon.

By the Brig Amelia, from Lisbon, which port she left on the 24th of December, we learn, that the British army had retired from Abrantas to Quimba. The French were advancing. A British packet had arrived at Lisbon, which brought London Papers of the 14th of December, but we are informed they did not contain any news of importance.

Alb. Gaz.

New York, Feb 8.

We learn from the captain of the Spanish brig Fly, that arrived this afternoon from Porto Cavello, that on the 15th January off Porto-Rico, he spoke a British brig from St. Barts for Jamaica, the captain of which informed him that the British had effected a landing and taken possession of a part of the Island of Guadaloupe.

His serene Highness the duke of Brunswick Oels has at present the commission of Lieut. General in the service of His Britannic Majesty. The Court Gazette of Saturday mentions the nomination of the Prince to the command of a corps named after himself, which it is said, is to be composed of 12 regiments of infantry, & 6 of cavalry.

The troops which sailed from Sicily on the 23d September under the command of General Ofwald, took possession of the Islands of Zante, Cephalonia, and Saint-Mark, which formed a part of the Ionian Republic; they made no resistance whatever.

According to the last accounts from Algiers, the Dey demanded an annual tribute from France, and the Consul refusing it, was imprisoned. We learn by the French papers, that the last Consul, Dubois Thainville, had returned to Paris.

That excellent regiment, the 12th of light dragoons, has orders to embark immediately for foreign service; the 9th regiment of dragoons received the same order.

We learn that the Government has received dispatches from Mr. Adair, dated in the beginning of last month, which do not agree with the accounts in the French papers, that the British influence in Constantinople had diminished. The events which took place on the Danube, and the successes of the Russians have occasioned considerable consternation and embarrassment in the Divan, but have not caused any change in their communication with our minister, whose last dispatches continued to request, agreeably to the desire of the Porte, the presence of a British squadron in the Turkish seas. The Russians have advanced along the coast as far as Monkala; their flotilla extended from the bay of Raba to Parna, and has excessively embarrassed the sale of provisions, &c. to the Merchants of Constantinople.

Letters were received yesterday in town from St. Bartholomews, via Baltimore, as late as the 15th ult.—The brig Gipsey, Main, of New-York, had arrived there in 34 days from the Cape of Good-Hope, which place she left on the 4th December, previous to which, a fleet had failed to cruize off the Isle of France, and to relieve the squadron then stationed there. It was stated that all the Forts at Bourbon, had been destroyed by the British; and, that it was their intention to take possession of the Island, to enable them more effectually to enforce their blockade of the Isle of France. *N. Y. G*

Lisbon Dec. 16.

The day before yesterday the British packet arrived here, bringing London intelligence to the 29th of November. The articles of the most interest are as follow:

Official intelligence has been received of the destruction of a French squadron, which has been communicated by Lord Mulgrave to the Lord-Mayor in the following letter.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 29th 1809.

My Lord,

I have the high satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that dispatches have been received from Lord Collingwood, dated the 30th of the last, and the 1st of the present month, which announce that a French convoy, which failed from Toulon on the 21st of October, destined for Barcelona, composed of 3 ships of the line, 2 frigates of the largest class, and 2 of the smaller, with 20 armed transports, laden with various stores and ammunition, had all been destroyed, with the exception of one of the larger and one of the smaller frigates. The ships of war were destroyed on the coast, and the armed transports by the boats of the squadron, under the command of Lieut. Taylor, in the bay of Rosas, on the 1st instant. I am sorry to say that in this successful and intrepid enterprize, 15 of our men were killed and 55 wounded. I have the honor to be &c.

MULGRAVE.

To the Rt. hon'ble the Lord Mayor.

The London paper of the 29th Nov. says, that Bonaparte had announced to the Kings of Saxony and Westphalia then at Paris, that he has determined to assume the title of Emperor of Germany.

[An arrival at New York from Saint-Bartholomews, brings news of the capture of the other two frigates of the Toulon fleet—They were bound to Guadaloupe.]

Latest Foreign intelligence—By the Ship Two Generals, Capt. Le Courtois who arrived at a late hour this morning, in 67 days from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 7th of December inclusive, and Lloyd's List of the 5th. We have selected as many articles for this evening's paper, as our time would permit.

Marquis Wellesly has taken his seat as a Member of the British Cabinet.

The dismissal of Mr. Jackson by the American Government was not known in London at the latest date.

LONDON Dec. 4.

At a late hour this morning, we received Moniteurs and other Paris papers to the 23d ult. The former contains a letter from General Suchet, at Saragossa, dated 31st Oct.—It gives an account of operations in his quarter, from the 13th October. On the 26th Brigadier Villa Campo, with 7000 men, was attacked at N. S. de Fremended, a very strong position. The battle lasted 3 hours and the Spaniards fought with the greatest bravery.—They had fortified themselves in a Monastery, which was taken by assault.—On the 30th the enemy passed the river near Torre de Segre, and attacked a Spanish camp which, was surrounded—they then pushed on within half a League of Lerida.

DECEMBER, 5.

A Spanish Officer has arrived with Dispatches which are said to afford great hopes of the immediate surrender of Barcelona, which is in the greatest distress for want of provisions, in consequence of the destruction of the convoy destined for its relief. The Spaniards are said to be preparing to storm Fort-Montjuic.

The chief Spanish army is pursuing the plan for which it was put in motion, of penetrating to Madrid.——The necessary preparations for passing the Tagus, in the neighborhood of Aranjuez, having been completed on the 12th, 10 Battalions were sent over on the following day to reconnoitre; and the whole of the army, except one divisi-

on left to observe Toledo, was immediately to follow. These measures and movements would necessarily bring on a general engagement.

This march towards Madrid, though not oppofed as might have been expected, has not been wholly uninterrupted. A ftrong corps of the enemy, proceeding to Toledo, endeavored to throw itfelf into the rear of the Spanifh army, but the project failed.

The Duke del Parque has occupied thofe very important pofitions the Puerto de Banos and the Bridge of Bejar; through the neglect of which, Ney effected his junction with Soult.

We have received Dutch papers and letters to the 27th laft. It is ftated as a report in the latter, that Bonaparte means to annex Holland to the Empire of France.—A new kingdom will of courfe be created for King Louis.

DECEMBER, 6.

Paris papers have arrived to the 29th ult. and Dutch to the 2d inft. They fpeak of the immenfe force that is about to proceed againft *Spain*—160,000. The Duke of Dalmatia has arrived at Madrid, and will foon be followed by Bonaparte.

From a Spanifh Paper.

GRANADA, Dec. 12.

We learn, that the Patriot Army under General Blake, continues in its pofitions near the immortal Gerona. This Army has lately been augmented, by many thousand mountaineers, valiant defenders of their invaded country; and thus are ftrengthed the hopes of the fuccefs of that caufe which all good men approve.

Up to the 7th inft, nothing new had occurred in the army under the command of the Duke del Parque, or in that of Signior Alburquelque.

Letters from Toledo affert, that the lofs of the French, in the battle of Ocana, was 4 or 5000 men; and it is faid to be confirmed by official returns.

One account of the battle of the 28th of Nov. in which the army of the Duke del P. was engaged, mentions that we took two thoufand prifoners.

Fifty Dollars Reward

THE Subfcriber offers the above Reward, to any Perfon who will bring fuch proof as to cauſe conviction of the Woman who induced his ſervant Boy to commit a Robbery on his property latterly.—He will alſo give FIFTY DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who will inform againſt whoever committed a burglary and Robbery upon and in his Store on the Water ſide of this harbour, taking Iron, Nails, &c. therefrom, during the laſt Autumn, provided ſuch information can lead to conviction.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform ſuch of his Cuſtomers as have neglected to come forward and ſettle their Accounts or Notes for the ſpace of Twelve months paſt, that (unleſs prevented by ſettlement previous to the firſt day of June next) he will (without diſtinction) place all ſuch Accounts and Notes into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

He ſtill continues to receive produce at the different Mills in the country, agreeable to his advertiſement of the 16th January laſt, and in order to make up for the additional expence of bringing produce to Town, the following prices will be given either in exchange for Goods, or in payment of debts, Viz.—WHEAT delivered at his Store in York,

Nine Shillings New York Cy. per buſhel,
RYE, Eight ſhillings do.
PEASE, do do. do.
CORN, do. do. do.
OATS, Three ſhillings and ſix pence do.

Alſo, the higheſt price for BARLEY.

York, 27th February, 1810.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

Sheriff's Office,
MARCH, 12, 1810.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a
To Wit. } Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Aſſize and Nifi Prius, will be holden for this Diſtrict, in the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tueſday the 20th Inſtant, at Eleven O'Clock in the forenoon of the ſame day: of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they be reſpectively, then and there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and all other Remembrances, to do thoſe things, which to their ſeveral Offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an indiſputable Title will be given:—viz Lots No. 28, 29, and half of Lot No 30 in the 3d conceſſion of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraſer, Eſquire, at Oswegarchie; Mr. Woodruff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Conceſſion of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the ſaid Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any perſon who ſhall after this Notice preſume to purchaſe the ſame, will not only loſe the the property, but be ſubject to a proſecution for purchaſing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, January 18th, 1810.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a Conveyancing Office, &c at the houſe belonging to James M'Auley, Eſqr. where he will attend to ſuch buſineſs on the following terms:

Common Deed of Conveyance with Memorial, } 10s.
Petition, - 4s
Affidavits and Certificates for Settlement duty or otherwiſe, } 4s.
Bonds, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Aſſignments, Powers of Attorney, Tranſfers, Indentures, and all other Inſtruments of writing, in the like reaſonable manner. He will alſo compoſe Deeds from Petition, through the different Offices for one Dollar each.

} N. Y. Cy.

C. BAYNES.

York, 19th Febr. 1810.

To be Sold, or Let.

LOT No. 1 East ſide of YONGE-STREET, containing 190 Acres, about 30 of which are well cleared, fenced, and under Crop ——— There is a good Frame Houſe and Barn, together with other Buildings thereon. Poſſeſſion to be, from 1ſt March enſuing: for terms apply to W. ALLAN.

YORK, 15th Jan. 1810.

To LET,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles Eſq. deceaſed.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighborhood to the Town, is a deſirable ſituation. The Term of Leaſe, be for One or more Years, and the rent will be reaſonable. For further Information, apply at the Printing-Office.

YORK, 16th Jan. 1810.

THE Subſcriber now informs his friends & cuſtomers, that he has made arrangement for the receival of Wheat at the following places, viz.

ELISHA BEMAN's, New-Market and on Yonge-Street, At the Diſtillery lately held by JOHN LYONS.
NORMAN MILLIKIN's Mills in Markham.
WILLIAM COOPER's Mills on the Humber.

Upon producing the receipts of the above named perſons, the Wheat will be paid for by the ſubſcriber at the rate of Eight ſhillings New-York Currency per Buſhel, in Goods or placed to the credit of thoſe perſons who are indebted to him, and in Cash, upon a deduction in price; but as ſeveral perſons who delivered Wheat laſt year did not bring forward the receipts for the ſame until lately, it is to be underſtood that he will not conſider himſelf bound to pay for any Wheat unleſs the receipts for the ſame ſhall be produced within 30 days after the delivery. He will alſo receive, Peas, Rye, Indian Corn and Oats, as uſual, at his Store in York.

York, Jan 16th, 1810 Q ST GEORGE.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the acres in the township of Blenheim. - 5th do.—3600
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 22 concer
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.
23, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 2d—500 in King.
17 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are elegible, and the quality ſuperiour—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received by the Sloop Marianne from Niagara, the following articles:

White kid Gloves,
Women's long kid do.
Patent Suſpenders,
Silk Cords (ſtriped colours,
Muſlins,
Black Cambrick,
Long do.
Satin Ribbon,
Cambrick Borders,
Black Lace Strings,
Do. Mouſe,
Fancy & c. Handkerchiefs,
Speckled Sheeting,
Tabby Velvet,
India Silk Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Canes,
Black Bombazette,
Black Velvet Ribbon,
Black Sarſ,
Black Shalloon,
Stitch on Windſor,
Red, Yellow, Blue, and Aſſorted colour Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Table Napkins,
Diaper,
Huckaback,
Mens & Women's Black Hoſe, do. White do.
Twiſted Tape,
Woolen Check,
Pound Flats,
Barcan Mounting,
Sofa Cattors,
Filling Lines,
Violin Strings,
Do. Brais do.
Sugar Nippers,
Spectacles,
Gold Rings,
Do Ear Do.
Pocket Books,
Silver Thimbles,
Steel Nut Crackers,
Chocolate,
Wood-Cards,
Axes,
Figtail and Shag Tobacco,
Scotch snuff,
Spaniſh Tobacco,
Pepper and Salt Petre,
Canniſ Wick,
Hyſon and Y Hyſon Tea,
Eaſt India Sugar,
Spermaceti,
Ground Ginger,
Vermaceli,
Box and keg Raiſins,
Basket Salt,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves,
Gralt,
Cayenne Pepper, Citron, and Currey Powder,
Almond Noyeau,
Cognac Brandy,
Blank Books,
Sand Paper,
An aſſt. of School Books, Reading Wax and Wafers,
Foolſcap Paper,
Bell metre do.
For additional Works.

Ivory Black, Tooth Brushes, Arnatta, Opium, Lees Pills, Eſſence of Peppermint, Britiſh Oil, Windſor Soap, Eſſential Salt of Lemons, Nonpareil Bitters, Liquorice Ball, Hartſhorn Oil, Opodeldoc, Lunar Caſtic, Eſſ. Lemon, do. Lavender, Arrow Root, Sugar of Lead, Rhubarb in Root, Cream Tartar, Reeves' Colors, Fresh Colores Court Plaiſter, Black do. fine Sponges, Antimony, Yellow Bark, Nankeen dye, durable Ink Eſſence of Mullein, Castor Oil, Rofe Water, Orange flour Water, Milk of Roſes, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Balſam of Honey, Hartſhorn, Lavender Compound, Tonic Lozenges, Oil of Cummon, Godfreys Cordial, Eſſence of Muſk.

N. B. Mr. St. George has removed his Store into his Brick Houſe.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, 25th Novr. 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have contracted debts with the ſubſcriber, and given Notes for payment, are notified, that payment is now required; and ſteps will be immediately taken for their recovery, in caſe of unneceſſary delay on their parts.

FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 30th Jan. 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Conceſſion of the Township of Eaſt Gwillimsbury. Application to be made to James Glennon, York.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about ſix miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 42.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 934] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence, ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charged ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony puniſhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders therein may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigourof the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name ſuch & ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation there of," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Coucil of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Regular Council Days for Land matter throughout the year of Our Lord 1810.

Tueſday, 9th January.
Tueſday, 30th do.
Tueſday, 20th February.
Tueſday, 13th March.
Tueſday, 3d, April.
Tueſday, 24th do.
Tueſday, 15th May.
Tueſday, 5th June.
Tueſday, 26th do.
Tueſday, 17th July.
Tueſday, 7th Auguſt.
Tueſday, 28th do
Tueſday, 18th September.
Tueſday, 9th October.
Tueſday, 30th do.
Tueſday, 20th November.
Tueſday, 11th December.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. C. C.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 21

Extract from the minutes of the proceedings in the House of Aſſembly 16th March 1810.

The Houſe went into the order of the day for taking into conſideration a motion made yeſterday by Mr. C. Willſon, ſeconded by Mr M'Nabb, that the Houſe do reſolve, that the Pamphlet entitled, "A View of the Province of Upper Canada," ſigned John Mills Jackſon, contains a falſe, ſcandalous and ſeditious LIBEL; compriſing expreſſions of the moſt unexampled inſolence, and contumely towards his Majeſty's Government of this Province, the groſſeſt aſperſions upon the Houſe of Aſſembly, the Courts of Juſtice therein, and the Officers of the Civil Eſtablihment of the ſaid Government, and moſt manifeſtly tending to alienate the affections of the People from His Majeſty's Government of this Province; to withdraw them from their obedience to the Laws of the Country, and to excite them to inſurrection.

The Houſe unanimouſly resolved the ſames

Mr. Gough moved, ſeconded by Mr. McNabb, that the Houſe do preſent an Addreſs to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, expreſſive of its abhorrence and deteſtation of an infamous and ſeditious Libel, ſigned John Mills Jackſon, and that Meſſrs. C. Willſon, M'Lean and M'Gregor be a ſelect Committee to draft the ſame.

Which was ordered accordingly.

Mr. C. Willſon, ſeconded by Mr. Gough moved, that the Pamphlet entitled, "A View of the Province of Upper Canada" ſigned John Mills Jackſon, be preſerved amonſt the Records of this Houſe.

The Houſe unanimouſly ordered the ſame.

Mr. Gough then moved, ſeconded by Mr C. Willſon, that the names of the Members preſent be taken down.

The names of the Members present, were accordingly taken down, and are as follow:

The Speaker,

James M'Nabb,	Joseph Willcocks,
Stephen Burritt,	D. M. G. Rogers,
Henry Marcle,	Thomas Fraser,
J. B. Babv,	Matthew Elliott,
Allan M'Lean,	David Secord,
Phillip Sovereign,	Levi Lewis,
T. S. Gough,	John M'Gregor,
Peter Howard,	and
John Willson,	Crowell Willson,
	Esquires.

York, Upper Canada, 11th March, 1810.

And grounded on these Resolutions, the following Address was presented on the 12th Instant, to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c &c &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Parliament Assembled; beg leave to assure your Excellency of our approbation of your Excellency's Administration of the Government of this Province, which since your arrival among us, has increased in Wealth, Prosperity, and Commerce, far exceeding our most sanguine expectations, aided by your wise and liberal exertions to promote the same.

WE shou not intrude on your Excellency at this time, to express the general sentiment of the People of this Province, did we not feel ourselves called upon and impelled by a sense of that duty which we owe to our Constituents, His Majesty's Loyal Subjects of this Province, to you Sir, as administering the Government thereof, and to that Auguft Sovereign, whom we revere as the Father of His People; only to express our abhorrenee and indignation at a Pamphlet now before us, addressed to the King, Lords, and Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, containing in almoft every page, the moft gross and false asperfions on your Excellency and His Majefty's Executive Government, the Houfe of Aflembly, and the Loyal Inhabitants of this Province; under the fignature of JOHN MILLS JACKSON, tending to mifrepreſent a brave and loyal portion of His Majefty's Subjects

The Commons of Upper Canada, as the Organ of the People, confider the Author and the Publiſher of such false and libellous Pamphlet, as a Character endeavoring to alienate the minds of the unwary, from His Majefty's Government, and to diminiſh the Parental affection of His Majeſty to his Liege Subjects in this Province; which with gratitude, we proudly acknowledge to have experienced an ample and abundant ſhare of.

In addreſſing your Excellency, we feel a ſatisfaction in repeating our approbation of your Excellency's Adminiſtration of this Government, without entering into details which would exceed the bounds of an Addreſs.

We humbly requeſt your Excellency will be pleaſed to repreſent us to His Majeſty in our true Character, as Loyal Subjects, to remove any impreſſion which ſuch Libel may have made, or might make under ſuch imputation.

(Signed) SAML. STREET,
Speaker.

Commons Houſe of Aſſembly,
12th March, 1810.

Statement of Proceedings in Court, &c.

On Tuesday laſt came on the Leaſt Aſſizes for the Home Diſtrict, before the Hon. THOS. SCOTT, Chief Juſtice, when after the learned Judge had delivered his charge to the Grand Jury, Mr. Firth the Attorney General, roſe and addreſſed the Court nearly as follows:

"MY LORD,

"Before the Grand Jury retire to their Chamber, I beg the indulgence of the Court to say a few words. It will be in the recollection of your Lordſhip that at the laſt Aſſizes held here, the Grand Jury preſented Mr. Willcocks for a ſeditious Libel againſt the Government and Lieutenant Governor. In ſo doing, if my humble concurrence is any thing, I think they faithfully diſcharged their duty to the Country, and amply deſerve its thanks for the eſſential ſervice they performed. I would only ſay that had they omitted so to do, I ſhould have conſidered it my bounden duty to have filed an Information Ex Officio for the ſame Libel; but I was happy in this inſtance in being foreſtalled by a Preſentment from the Country. It muſt be notorious to all, that the Upper Canada Guardian has been for a length of time a Paper directly calculated to miſlead the People and to alienate their minds from their lawful Allegiance to their good old King and from his Repreſentative in this Province; and to bring into contempt the general Adminiſtration of the Government, by vilifying thoſe who held the higher and more reſpectable offices under Government. Theſe Libels became so frequent that Juſtice loudly called for the Proſecution of the Publiſher. Happily however it now appears that they have not made the purpoſed impreſſion on the Public mind. Notwithſtanding the oſtenſible verbal motive to these Publications affected to be proudly Patriotic, and intended for the Public Good, let him not tell me of his Patriotism; it is not the holy, generous, and expanſive flame which glows and animates, and illumes every Britiſh bosom: it is the paly fire of the Sepulchral lamp dimly making viſible its little horizon of darkneſs. The Loyalty of the Province is undoubted—it has been evinced many ways, witneſs the Loyal Addreſſes from almoſt all parts of the Province, the Addreſses of the Grand Jury of this and other Diſtricts, compoſed of the moſt reſpectable Perſons, witneſs alſo the Addreſs of the Commons Houſe of Parliament, the united voice of the People of the Province denying the foul imputation contained in an inflammatory and ſeditious Pamphlet puoliſhed in England and addreſſed to the King, Lords, and Commons, in which the whole Adminiſtration of the Government, and all who bear office in it from the higheſt to the loweſt are calumniated in one indiſcriminate abuſe. To give you an idea of the nature and temper of this Libel, I will (with the leave of your Lordſhip) read one ſhort Paragraph."

(Extract.)

"The moſt loyal attached and determined People are become ſo aggrieved, enſlaved and irritated that they view with delight the proſpect of hoſtilities with America, in the hope of being freed from that Government to which they once looked for ſecurity, liberty and repoſe."

"Now is this true?—Aſk the Loyal and Reſpectable Yeomanry who ſurround me if this be true?—I answer no, it is a falſe aſſertion, and their deeds in arms will refute the base falſehood whenever the hour of trial ſhall come. What other Country on Earth enjoys the bleſſings we do? We live under a Conſtitution, the envy of the World, in a ſtate of perfect freedom, with laws which ſecure to us the undiſturbed enjoyment of our Property, our Civil and Religious rights and our perſonal Liberty. We are abſolutely loaded with the bounties of Providence, and have every thing in common with our Parent Country, *but* its burdens. What would our good old King (who has reigned in the hearts of his ſubjects for more than half a Century, now that he is old and full of years and verging towards the grave) what I aſk, would he ſay if he were told that the Province was not well affected to his Perſon and Government, and that nothing but murmurs and diſcontent were to be ſeen in the countenance of his ſubjects here on whom he had conferred ſo many bleſſings, and to whom ſhewn ſo many bounties?—I think it would at leaſt produce ſome painful emotions in his aged breaſt, and ſomewhat embitter the tranſitory moments of his declining years. But it is a calumny and a ſlander on his ſubjects, to impute to them theſe dread things.

When the public ſafety appeared thus ſecured harmleſs from the attack made on every thing like Order and Inſtitution which was anywiſe connected with Government, and the ſhafts of malice fell pointleſs, then was the time for magnanimity to ſhew itſelf in forgetting the perſonal injury and extending an act of Chriſtian Charity and forgiveneſs to one from whom I doubt not the return of gratitude. I have therefore to ſignify to your Lordſhip his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Commands that I ſhould enter a Nolle Proſequi on the Preſentment againſt Mr. Willcocks, for a ſeditious Libel. It is an act highly honorable to his feelings, and of no common mind: when he found a seeming enemy on the brink of a precipice into which he muſt inevitably have been plunged, with a generous hand he has raiſed him up from deſtruction.

As to the Official Information I filed againſt Mr. Willcocks for a ſeditious and defamatory Libel on Colonel Claus and the Indian Department of Government, I would on my own part, ſay a word or two, altho' I have had no communication whatever with that Gentleman on the ſubject, yet in as much as Acts of Grace and Mercy have been extended around us to thoſe charged with offences againſt the Law, of a certain claſs, I would not wiſh that this Province ſhould be behind-hand in beſtowing a ſort of general Amneſty to offenders againſt the Crown, but only ſo far as we have Authority to do, I am therefore confident it will not be conſidered as an abuſe of the Royal prerogative in my entering alſo a Nolle Proſequi on the Information filed againſt Mr. W. and I do truſt that this Mercy will not be beſtowed in vain. At the ſame time I muſt obſerve that the Libel which was the ſubject of this Proſecution was Publiſhed in the abſence of Colonel Claus, when he had no means of defending himſelf. I have always underſtood him to be a faithful and meritorious Officer, and what has a ſoldier to live upon but his honor! It is his life, it is the principle of vitality that glows in his bosom. It is the prop that doth ſuſtain the houſe. Tear it away and the fabric in a moment is levelled with the duſt. Libels on the Characters of Individuals ſtrike deep in the heart of the innocent and when unatoned, only lead the injured to acts of paſſion, and revenge which Lord Bacon not inaptly calls 'a ſort of wild Juſtice.' To give one inſtance out of hundreds which might be produced to exemplify the fearful danger of perſonal Libels; Lord Chief Juſtice Holt mentions the caſe in an action for words where the Judgement was arreſted on account of ſome informality. The Plaintiff in the action roſe up in the midſt of a crowded Court, and exclaimed in the bitterneſs of his feelings, "If I had known that, my Lord, I would have had his blood." It cannot but awaken our paſſions and make our boſoms throb with indignation, when thoſe baſe aſſaſſins of reputation ſtab in the dark, thoſe they have not the courage to attack, or look in the face of in the day; and, my Lord, as it is in the natural world that the canker feeds upon the goodlieſt fruit, ſo it is that theſe calumniators fix upon the faireſt Character, for theſe are in truth their deadlieſt foes. even thoſe who ſtand forward the moſt prominent for their virtues and are moſt eminent for their good qualities: and thoſe who languiſh under ſuch foul imputations find no conſolation but in the inward conſciouſneſs of their own innocence. My Lord, I do hope and truſt that Mr. Willcocks will feel a due ſense of gratitude for the mercy and forbearance which has thus been ſhewn him, proving eminently that which is ſo beautifully expreſſed by our great Bard, that

"The quality of Mercy is not ſtrain'd:
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from Heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice bleſſed;
It bleſſeth him that gives, and him that takes."—

My Lord, I beg pardon for this intruſion on your time, I have now done."

Mr. Willcocks then addreſſed the Court as follows:

"MY LORD,

I receive with pleaſure the information from the Attorney General, but at the ſame time I cannot but obſerve that it might have been conveyed without ſo many vile and injurious expreſſions againſt my loyalty and character. I do conceive myſelf, My Lord, to be as true and as loyal a Subject to his Majeſty, as ever was in America: and I defy the Attorney General or any other man in the Province, to produce a ſingle inſtance of my Diſloyalty. I depended, my Lord, in the preſent caſe, upon the Laws of my Country for an acquittal, and I aſſure you, that I never dream't of a Conviction."

By the Court:—

"I am ſorry to ſee his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Mercy ſo ungraciously received, and I hope and truſt, that in future, you will conduct yourſelf in ſuch a manner as to render it unneceſſary."——

Mr. Willcocks attempted to reply, but was ſtopped by the Court, in theſe words;—"I will have no reply from you Sir.—And I muſt obſerve that lately, your Paper has ſeemed with Libels not only againſt his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, but againſt every perſon who is high in office: whether you would have been convicted in the preſent caſe, or not, I cannot preſume to ſay."

There was a general murmur of diſapprobation of the ungracious conduct of Mr. W.

Lateſt Foreign News.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Denmark and Sweden.—The pacific negociations between Sweden and Denmark are terminated.—The plenipotentiaries reached the ſcene of negociation on the 11th ult. and on the morning of the 25th, intelligence was received at Stockholm, that peace pas concluded.

The ſucceſſion of Prince Auguſtenburgh to the Swediſh Throne is likely to meet with oppoſition, as a ſtrong party has been formed in favor of Guſtavus's ſon, who, it was reported, would be favored by Ruſſia. An untounded rumour prevailed in Gottenburgh on the 25th ult. that the late king Guſtavus, was dead.

The private letters from Sweden, ſpeak of a growing miſunderſtanding between Denmark and France, but are wholly ſilent as to the cauſe.

[*From London Papers to the 15th Dec. received by the ſhip Thomas Wilſon, arrived at Philadelphia, from Liverpool.*]

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The day before yeſterday was the day fixed upon for the final evacuation of the Iſland of Walcheren, but in conſequence of the ſtrong weſterly winds which we have experienced for theſe ſeveral days paſt, we ſuppoſe the embarkation would be delayed. The 5th regiment was to cover the embarkation—and conſequently the laſt that would embark.

December 14.

Mr. Mayna, the Auſtrian Meſſenger, we now find, has bro't propoſals to our Government for a General Peace, to be negociated at a Congreſs to be held in ſome city in the north weſt of France. Should theſe propoſals be rejected, Prince Stahremberg has orders to leave this country. This important ſubject will be the firſt that will occupy the Marquis Wellesley's conſideration.

A propoſal for a cartel has been received, but not by the Meſſenger Mayna. Commiſſioners will probably be ſent immediately to ſome town on the coaſt of France to ſettle the terms of the Cartel.

Yeſterday a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office. There were preſent the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis Wellesley, the Earls of Liverpool, Bathurſt, Weſtmoreland, Harrowby, and Chatham, Lord Mulgrave, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Ryder, and Mr. R. S. Dundas.

The Marquis Wellesley had appointed his brother-in law, Charles Cullen Smith, Esq. to the under Secretary of State in the Foreign Department.

The hon. Henry Wellesley is appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to Spain in the Room of Mr. Hookman Frere.

Yeſterday all the King's miniſters, in full dreſs paid their reſpects to the Perſian Ambaſſador. By the circumſtance of his Majeſty's not coming to town yeſterday, his excellency cannot ſtir out of doors, as by the etiquette of his high and lofty court, he muſt not ſhew himſelf abroad until he has delivered his credentials to his Majeſty at his Court. This ceremony is to take place on Wednesday next, the 20th inſtant, when his excellency will make his formal entry to the Queen's Palace, with Eaſtern ſplendor.

The Perſian Ambaſſador is a perſon of a moſt noble and dignified deportment. He is handsome and elegant. He has a family which is not conſidered large, of only *ſixty three* children; but it is conſidered as a mark of peculiar good fortune, even in Perſia, that he had ſix children born to him on one and the ſame day.

It is reported that Lord Wellington's army had quitted Badajos, and proceeded to Caſtello Branco. We know not whether the report be correct.

His Majeſty's ſquadron in the Baltic, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, and the cruiſers under his orders on the different ſtations incident to that extenſive command, have captured and deſtroyed 430 veſſels of various deſcriptions within the preſent year, the aggregate burthen of which exceeds 45,000 tons, navigated by 2,300 men, with 130 guns of different calibres. Of this grand total, 310 veſſels, with 1,900 men and 100 guns, including 14 ſtout cutter privateers and upwards of 80 armed ſchooners, are Danes, Government having fitted out a great number of veſſels of the latter claſs are employed in ſupplying Norway with grain during the unexampled ſcarcity occaſioned by the preſent war, which they are compelled at all riſks to attempt. The remaining 90 veſſels, with 430 men and 30 guns, belonged to Ruſſia and were captured in the Gulf of Finland, during the ſhort ſummer ſeaſon, in which are included an imperial ſchooner, 10 gun boats, and as many transports for carrying ſupplies to the Ruſſian army in Finland and in Bothnia, beſides the loſs ſuſtained in the very ſevere attacks on the Ruſſian flotillas in Percollo and Aspo, on the 7th and 25th of July, amounting in killed and wounded to 200 men.

NEW YORK February 19.

Madam Bonaparte Divorced.—Capt. Turner, of the Amazon, informs us that his Imperial Majeſty, Napoleon the 1ſt, has at length divorced his wife. He adds that the official ſtatement, or letter addreſſed to he public announcing the fact, had been publiſhed at Tonningen before he ſailed.—*N. Y. Spect.*

From Lisbon.—Captain Kearney, of the ſhip Montecello, who arrived this morning, in 40 days from Lisbon, ſtates that juſt before he ſailed, a Britiſh Packet arrived, in ſix days from Falmouth, bringing London papers to the 1st of January. He informs us that they contained nothing of importance, excepting, that Mr. Canning was appointed firſt Lord of the Admiralty.—Capt. K. alſo ſtates that the Britiſh troops had retired from Spain—that explanatory letters had paſſed between Sir Arthur Wellesley and the Spaniſh Junta, on this ſubject—and that the Britiſh head quarters were at Coenbry in Portugal. The Portuguese were raiſing a new army of 41,000 men.

From the Weſt Indies.—Captain Grois, of the brig Eliza Green, who arrived this morning in 13 days from Porto Rico, informs, that news had been received there that about the 25th of January, the Britiſh made a landing on the Iſland of Guadaloupe, between the river Salle and Baſſaterre; took and blew up ſeveral redoubts; and on the firſt inſtant, were to commence a general attack upon Baſſaterre.

February 28.

CAPTURE OF GUADALOUPE BY THE ENGLISH.

Captain Telford of the ſhip Phoenix, and captain Fowler of the ſhip Louiſa Cecelia, (he former veſſel belonging to James Johnſton and the captain, and the other to Jonathan Ogorn, one bound to Gijon and the other to Lisbon and ſunk at ſea by the French) arrived here yeſterday, via St. Bartholomews, in 210 days from Guadaloupe.

Theſe gentlemen informed the Editors of the New York Gazette, that on the 26th, 27th, and 29th of January, the Britiſh troops under the command of General Beckwith and Admiral Cochrane, completed their landing on the ſouth ſide of the iſland near Baſſaterre. The diſembarkation was effected without interruption and the weather being fine, no accident occurred.

On the 3d of February, at 5 in the morning the Britiſh attacked the French at Macoubac about ſix miles from Baſſaterre. The battle continued till 11, when there was a ceſſation till one, when it was renewed with encreased violence and laſted till dark.

At day light the next morning, the bloody conflict again began and laſted without intermiſſion till 8; at which time the French white flags were hoiſted on all the poſts, as a ſignal for capitulation.

At one o'clock on the 4th, Admiral Cochrane landed, and with ſeveral officers went in-

to the French camp, and remained there till 8 in the morning of the 6th when he proceeded to Bellaverre, where he arrived about 10. Here, in the presence of captains Telford and Fowler, Admiral Cochrane observed to some of his officers, that the whole island had capitulated to the British, and that the articles of capitulation were signed that morning at 8 o'clock.

The report was, that the loss of the English was about 500 killed and wounded. The loss of the French was not known, but it was certain however, that it must have been great as only 5 men of their grenadier companies (some of Bonaparte's invincibles) survived. Every post was taken by storm at the point of the Bayonet; and the fighting was most desperate.

The French had in the engagement 130 brass pieces of artillery. Their numbers has not been ascertained. The British army, besides seamen and Marines, consisted of 7 or 8000 men. We further learn that the English were immediately to proceed against St. Eustatia, Saba and S. Martins. Where will the p or privateersmen fi d a skulking place?

Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated December 2. 1809.

"The isle of France has been vigorously blockaded for some time by the British, who have a squadron of 10 ships off the Island, & two ships on the coast of Madagascar.

"On the 20th September, the squadron went into St. Paul's Bay, Island of Bourbon, landed, and by surprise, took possession of the town. They cap ured the Caroline, Fr. Frigate, and retook the European and Strathan East Indiamen, which had been taken by that frigate some time since;—they kept possession of the place about ten days, & brought off the frigate, the two India-men, and three other vessels, with a quantity of indigo, silks &c. and burnt the Publick stores, with a large quantity of coffee, indigo &c. left in them.

NOTICE is hereby given, that several Petitions have been presented to the Legislature of this Province, by the Inhabitants of Trafalgar, Nelson, Flamboro East and West, Beverly, Blocks No. 1, 2, and 3 in Haldimand, North West of Dundas Street, in the West Riding of the County of York; also in Haldimand South East of Dundas Street, to a line extended from the East angle of the Gore of Townsend to the South corner of the Townships of Binbrook, Saltfleet, Glanford, Barton and Ancaster, in the District of Niagara, praying the said Territory may be taken from the before-mentioned Districts, and erected into a seperate District, to facilitate the means of Public Justice, save much time to the Country, and much expence and fatigue to the Settlers, in the said Territory.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots or Land, viz.

Lots No. 23, 24, and 25 in the 1st Concession— 200 Acres
21, and 22, in the 3d Concession, in the Township of Caistor, - 400 Acres
No. 22, in the 1st Concession, - 200 Acres
in the Township of Charlotteville,
17, 18, and 19, to the 3d Concession, - 600 Acres
14, and 15, in the 4th do. - 400 Acres
in the Township of Cramahe,
37 in the 3d Concession, - 200 Acres
in the Township of York.

Also two Town Lots, 1 acre each, in King Street, opposite the Gaol. For particulars apply to

GEO. GROOKSHANK.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, on the West side of Yonge Street in the Township of York, containing Two hundred and Ten Acres Forty Acres under improvement, thirty of which is now in prime Meadow, and ten in Wheat, a good two Story House, barn and Horse Shade thereon. Its local State is a delightsome rural retirement for a Gentleman, or a good Stand for a Tavern, and a most excellent Farm —It it suits the purchaser, there will be sold with it a large flock of Cattle and a good afforment of Farming utensils. If not Sold, the House and Farm will be rented in the Spring. Any person wishing to view the situation and know the terms must apply to the undersigned now on the premises. ROBERT MOORE

Yonge Street, 27th Feb 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Concession of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the said Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any person who shall after this Notice presume to purchase the same, will not only lose the property, but be subject to a prosecution for purchasing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, January 18th, 1810.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a Conveyancing Office, &c at the house belonging to James M'Avery, Esqr. where he will attend on such business on the following terms:

Common Deed of Conveyance with Memorial, 10s. } N. Y. Cy.
Petition, - - 4s. }
Affidavits and Certificates for Settlement duty or otherwise 4s. }
Bonds, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Transfers, Indentures, and all other Instruments of writing, in the like reasonable manner. He will also complete Deeds from Petition, through the different Offices for one Dollar cash. C. BAYNES.

York, 19th Febr. 1810.

To be Sold, or Let.

LOT No. 1 East side of YONGE-STREET, containing 190 Acres, about 30 of which are well cleared, fenced, and under Crop —— There is a good Frame House and Barn, together with other Buildings thereon. Possession to be, from 1st March ensuing: for terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 15th Jan. 1810.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform such of his Customers as have neglected to come forward and settle their Accounts or Notes for the space of Twelve months past, that (unless prevented by settlement previous to the first day of June next) he will (without distinction) place all such Accounts and Notes into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

He still continues to receive produce at the different Mills in the country, agreeable to his advertisement of the 16th January last, and in order to make up for the additional expence of bringing produce to Town, the following prices will be given either in exchange for Goods, or in payment of debts, Viz —WHEAT de ivered at his Store in York,

Nine Shillings New-York Cy. per bushel,
RYE, Eight shillings do.
PEASE, do. do. do.
CORN, do. do. do.
OATS, Three shillings and six pence do.

Also, the highest price for BARLEY.

York, 27th February, 1810

QUETTON St GEORGE.

To Let,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles Esq. deceased.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighborhood to the Town, is a desirable situation. The Term of Lease, may be for One or more Years, and the Rent will be reasonable. For further information, apply at the Printing-Office.

York, 16th Jan. 1810.

THE Subscriber now informs his friends & customers, that he has made arrangement for the receival of Wheat at the following places, viz

ELISHA BEMAN's, New-Market and on Yonge-Street, At the Distillery lately held by JOHN LYONS.
NORMAN MILLIKEN's Mills in Markham.
WILLIAM COUPER'S Mills on the Humber.

Upon producing the receipts of the above named persons, the Wheat will be paid for by the subscriber at the rate of Eight shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, in Goods or placed to the credit of those persons who are indebted to him, and in Cash, upon a deduction in price; but as several persons who delivered Wheat last year did not bring forward the receipts for the same until lately, it is to be understood that he will not consider himself bound to pay for any Wheat unless the receipts for the same shall be produced within 30 days after the delivery. He will also receive, Peas, Rye, Indian Corn and Oats, as usual, at his Store in York.

York, Jan 16th, 1810 Q ST GEORGE.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
7, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—360
acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concer
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 2d—500 in
King.
17 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

THE Subscriber has just received by the Sloop Marianne from Niagara, the following articles:

White Kid Gloves,
Women's long silk do.
Purse & Suspenders,
Silk Cords assorted colours,
Millinet,
Black Cambrick,
Engrave,
Fans,
Satten Ribbon,
Cambrick Buttons,
Black Lutestring,
Do. Mode,
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
Spider net Sleeves,
Tabby Velvet,
Linen Silk Handkerchiefs,
Counter Panes,
Black Bombazette,
Black Velvet Ribbon,
Black Say,
Black Shalloon,
Striped Wildbore,
Red, Yellow, Blue, and Chocolate ot'd Bath Handkfs.
Table Napkins,
Diaper,
Huckaback,
Men & Women's Black Hose, do. White do.
Twisted Tape,
Woolen Check,
Pound Pins,
Bureau Mounting,
Sofa Lasters,
Fishing Lines,
Violin Strings,
Do. Brads 6d.
Sugar Nippers,
Spectacles,
Gold Rings,
Do. Ear Do.
Pocket Books,
Silver Thimbles,
Steel Nut Crackers,
Chocolate,
Wood-Cutter,
Axes,
Pigtail and Plug Tobacco,
Scotch Snuff,
Lauyc twist tobacco,
Pepper and Salt Peter,
Canaie Wick,
Hyson and Y. Hyson Tea,
East India Sugar,
Spermaceity,
Ground Ginger,
Vermacelli,
Box and keg Raisins,
Basket Salt,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Ising Glass,
Gelt, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cayenne Pepper, Citron,
Cayenne Pepper, Citron,
Curry Powder,
Almond Noyeau,
Cognac Brandy,
Blank Books,
Sand Paper,
An assortment of School Books,
Sealing Wax and Wafers,
Footstep Paper,
Best letter do.
For's Historical Works.

Ivory Black, Tooth Brushes, Arnatta, Opium, Lees Pills, Essence of Peppermint, British Oil, Windsor Soap, Essential Salt of Lemons, Stoughtons Bitters, Liquorice Ball, Hearts-ease Oil, Opodeldoc, Camphor, Jill Lemon, do. Lavender, Arrow Root, Sugar of Lead, Rhubarb in Rose, Cream Tartars, Reeves' colors, Fish colored Court Plaister, Black do. Bees Sponges, Antimony, Yellow Bark, Nankeen dye, durable Ink Essence of Mustard, Cattop Oil, Rose Water, Orange Flour Water, Milk of Roses, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Balsam of Honey, Hartshorn, Lavender Compound, Tonic Lozenges, Oil of Cammios, Godfreys Cordial, Essence of Musk.

N. B. Mr. Mc. George has removed his Store into his Brick House.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 25th Novr. 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have contracted debts with the subscriber, and given Notes for payment, are notified, that payment is now required; and steps will be immediately taken for their recovery, in case of unnecessary delay on their parts.

FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 30th Jan. 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Concession of the Township of East Gwillimsbury. Application to be made to James Glennon, York.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July. 6th, 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 43.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 935] SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charged shall be paid; and that any Person convictes of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation there of," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorised and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters & things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Regular Council Days for Land matters throughout the year of Our Lord 1810.

Tuesday, 9th January.
Tuesday, 30th do.
Tuesday, 20th February.
Tuesday, 13th March.
Tuesday, 3d, April.
Tuesday, 24th do.
Tuesday, 15th May.
Tuesday, 5th June.
Tuesday, 26th do.
Tuesday, 17th July.
Tuesday, 7th August.
Tuesday, 28th do
Tuesday, 18th September.
Tuesday, 9th October.
Tuesday, 30th do.
Tuesday, 20th November.
Tuesday, 11th December.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. L. C.

Latest Foreign News.

Extracts from the N-Y. Spectator of the 5th and 7th Inst.

BALTIMORE Feb. 26.

Having received from a mercantile friend, a file of French papers by the Ewn, we are enabled to give further extracts this Evg —It will be seen by the French accounts, that the Tyrolese have not submitted; that immense bodies of French Troops remain in Germany; that the Jews are compelled to pass under the yoke of military conscription.

From Lisbon.—By the Fame from Lisbon, the editors of the Baltimore Federal Republican, have received Lisbon papers to 8th January.—30,000 French conscripts had passed into Spain. Joseph Bonaparte had marched for the northern frontier with 18,000 men. A Patriot army of 72,000 men were on their march to relieve Gerona, in which quarter the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the Spaniards.—The French had not advanced to Ciduad Rodrigo. In addition to the taxes on the rich, the French had appropriated the Church plate to pay the army.——Fresh Cavalry and Artillery had recently arrived from England, and were marching to join the British army in Portugal.

The December storms had done considerable damage along the English coast, particularly at Yarmouth. A frigate arrived in England, with a million of dollars from Vera-Cruz.——Sir R. G. Keates, is appointed Governor of Malta.

LONDON, December 19.

A letter from Flushing dated Dec. 13th says, "I have to acquaint you that the whole of the troops in the Isle of Walcheren, embarked on board the transports on Sunday last, except the rear guard; and on the following day, the Dock heads, together with the whole of the build. were blown up and destroyed.—There were 250olbs. of powder, which completely upset the works to the foundation.—The same day the Dock,

yard and Storehouses were set fire to and totally destroyed; after which, the arsenal was set on fire.

"The late gales have done much mischief here.—I am sorry to add, several transports have been blown on shore, and some totally lost. There are now 12 on shore, several of which, I fear, will never be got off again.—I much fear our line of battle ships will not be able to get away until next spring-tides, the wind blowing so hard from the S. W."

Dutch papers up to the 15th inst. have been received in town. They put us in possession of the result of the battle of Ocana; but furnish few details of the engagement. The French state the loss of the Spaniards at 4000 left dead on the field of battle, and 20,000 made prisoners. The action took place on the 19th inst. The French were commanded by Joseph Bonaparte in person, who had under him the Marshal Duke of Dalmatia.

La Mancha is not the only quarter in which the enemy's arms have been successful. A corps under General Bonnet has detached General Marquesito, with considerable loss, & reoccupied St. Andero.

The Emperor Francis has returned to his capital, and the Arch Duke Charles was expected in a few days.

General Monnet, the late commander of Flushing, has been declared by a council of enquiry, guilty of cowardice and treason.—He has likewise been found guilty of embezzlement and extortion. We cannot help stopping a moment here to remark on the injustice of the French Government. General Monnet is tried and condemned unheard, and should, he ever return to France, his life will probably be the penalty which he will be obliged to pay to satisfy the vengeance of his ruthless master.

The Dutch papers contain a long account of a fete given to Bonaparte by the city of Paris, at the Hotel de Ville, on the 4th inst. Besides their imperial majesties of France, there were present at this entertainment, no less than nine crowned heads of Napoleon's creation.

As soon as the intelligence of the defeat at Ocana reached Seville, the Marquis de la Romana, with a detachment of from eight to 10 thousand men, left that city to proceed to La Carolina, to reinforce General Arezaga.—Several officers have been executed at Seville for treason.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.

The count Andreossi, it is announced, will very soon arrive in this capital, in quality of ambassador, from his majesty the emperor of the French near his majesty the emperor of Austria.

The French troops which occupy Steyer, St. Polten, Wells, and Lintz, are so crouded, that it is found impossible to furnish even the superior officers with separate lodgings. The Regency distributes victuals to the soldiers, so that they have only occasion to require from the inhabitants on whom they are billetted, salt and vegetables.

LONDON, Decr. 27.

The liberty to import salt and Colonial produce from England is said to be conceded to Sweden, in one of the articles of peace between that power and France.

December 29.

The flag of truce that failed from Calais on Sunday, with Mayne, the Austrian Courier, and Mr. Powell, the Secretary to the American Minister, returned to Dover on Wednesday, with the latter gentleman, who was not allowed to land. The refusal, it is said, was qualified by an assurance that he would be allowed to disembark and proceed to Paris, whenever he should present himself at that port (St. Maloes) through which communication between the respective Ministers of the U. States at the Courts of London and Paris were generally made.—After what has been said of America, in the Expose we are rather surprised to find so little disposition in the French government to accommodate the diplomacy of that country. What difference does it make to Bonaparte, through which of his ports, provided he tolerates it, Messrs. Pinckney and Armstrong correspond? This marked insult can hardly have arisen from mere displeasure at the breach of a capricious regulation.—From the length of time that the Flag of Truce was on the other side, it is probable there was som communication by the Telegraph, or otherwise, between the Commandant at Calais and his government, respecting the admittance of Mr. Powell into the Empire. The Flag of Truce brought over a report that Mr. Armstrong was about to return to America.—This, if the rumour be well founded, will sufficiently account for the indignity with which Mr. Pinckney's Secretary has been treated.

January 1.

It is said that the troops now embarking at Portsmouth, which were intended for Portugal, are to proceed to Halifax. Another embarkation for the same destination, is immediately to take place at Cork.

Incorporation of Holland with France.

The threat denounced against Holland in the message to the French Senate, and the Expose, is carried into effect. That country no longer forms one of the States of Europe. The formal annexation of it to the French Empire has been declared; and swarms of custom House officers, supported by numerous troops, are on their way, to give effect to the new organization to which it is condemned.—Letters to the 22d instant, upon the authenticity of which we can implicitly rely, were yesterday received with this information. The intelligence was brought to Amsterdam by express from Paris.

January 9.

An immense force it would seem, is proceeding to Spain. Exclusive of 15,000 conscripts that have been trained at Bayonne, veterans to twice that amount are on their march to the Peninsula.

The Russians are said to have been defeated near Silistria, and compelled to re-pass the Danube.—The Turks were under the command of the Grand Vizier.

We find in those papers a decree of King Louis, issued at Paris on the 29th ult. the object of which is the augmentation of the existing taxes: a proof that he has not yet done with the country.

The Princess Charlotte frigate, with the Lord Keith, Earl Spencer, and Monarch, homeward bound East-Indiamen, arrived on Sunday at Portsmouth. They bring the agreeable intelligence of the capture of the Isle of Bourbon.

January 10.

Mr. Oakley is about to return to America. We believe he leaves town to day, in order to embark.

Accounts from Holland received yesterday, state, that it was hoped they would be able to avert the fate with which they were menaced by the threat of annexation to France, the Senate and Legislative body were understood to have represented, through King Louis, their readiness to adopt and enforce any measures suggested by the French government for distressing this government. They also agreed that Holland should give every aid of which it was capable, in any way to the French Finances.——In this representation, some of the principal commercial houses are said to have joined. It is possible the proposition may be accepted, but we doubt whether it will prevent the eventual incorporation with the French Empire.

London, January 4.

The reinforcements about to be sent to Portugal amount to about 10,000 men; and it is understood that with these reinforcements Lord Wellington had declared that he can defend Portugal against the enemy, at least for a considerable time.

No fewer than 33 ships arrived from Holland in the course of yesterday morning, by which numerous letters and papers have been conveyed to this country. The inhabitants were in great confusion and anxiety, under the view of the political changes which were expected to take place in the government.

January 11.

A corps of 2200 Hessians lately received orders to march for Spain; but before they reached the Rhine, no less than 2000 of them deserted. The whole amount of the military employed in the expedition to Walcheren exceeded 28,000 men, of which number more than 22,000 were returned on the sick list, not less than 3000 have died of fevers.

FROM THE N. YORK SPECTATOR.

The Power of Bonaparte.—The following interesting remarks on this subject are copied from the Baltimore Federal Republican.

"Intrigue more than the arms of France has subjugated the European Continent. The extravagant opinions entertained of the irresistable and colossal power of the French Emperor, display themselves in all the important measures of our government. His fancied invincibility has struck such terror to the hearts of our Chief Magistrate and his Ministers, that they have been rendered unfit to meet the exigencies of the times. Instead of regulating their conduct by the great and obvious interests of the nation, they are governed entirely by foreign politics, and are solely influenced by Bonaparte's campaigns on the Continent.——Without striking out and adopting any great and salutary system of their own, their councils are in a state of perpetual oscillation, and they have no fixed plan, unless forlooth hostilities with England be their aim, which they have not the courage to commence nor the means of maintaining with a prospect of honor and success.—No effects are permitted to provoke England to a declaration of war, nor are the most abject and degrading compliances neglected, to purchase the forbearance and compassion of France. But while an earnest wish is betrayed, in all their actions, to bring about an alliance with France, and an open rupture with England, they want the firmness, perseverance, and energy to call forth the resources of the nation, to give effect to their plans. Popularity has more attractive charms in their estimation, than all the substantial and invaluable blessings which would flow from a wise and just system of policy.—But in their eyes no policy is either wise or honorable which has not for its object the conciliation of France and the violent irritation of her adversary.

"It has long been our opinion that the power of the French tyrant is declining in Europe. So far from being augmented by his achievements on the Danube, it received a shock in the battles of *Esling* and *Wagram*, from which he has not yet recovered, and cannot soon be relieved. In his campaigns in Austria, he exhausted his main resources, without accomplishing any of his favorite objects, or executing his vaunted threats against that power. He pledged himself to annihilate the Austrian Monarchy, and to gratify the full measure of his overflowing resentment against a power, whose timely interposition baffled all his operations against Spain.—His vengeance roused and augmented by the unexpected failure of his base designs upon Spain, was not of that unsettled and indistinct character to be appeased by a trifling acquisition of territory which future events will prove his inability to retain, and which his present military force is insufficient to keep in quiet subjection while his operations are carried on against Spain.—So far from blotting Austria from the map, that power single handed, has so crippled and disabled him, that he has been forced to relinquish for an unusal and portentous period, his plans of aggrandizement.——True he has worsted his enemy, he has forced upon him a dishonorable treaty, taken from her a portion of her territory, but her armies remain unconquered, she still possesses all the sinews of war, the Austrian soldiery continue undismayed, and from the most authentic accounts are individually eager to renew the contest.—This is far from annihilation.

"Neither the pride nor ambition of the "generous conqueror" have been gratified by the issue of the contest. He was not able to follow up his successes and he has been thrown back many years in his scheme of universal dominion. The accounts most to be relied upon, admit a loss on the part of France, in the two great battles of the Danube, of at least 60,000 of his choicest troops. How is this sudden and immense gap in his army to be supplied? If he was not materially weakened by his immense loss why was not Austria completely subjugated, and why has he not renewed the war of Spain with that spirit, enterprise and confidence with which it was commenced? We were told not long since that, a respite of *six weeks* has been granted to Spain, that at the expiration of that period he would pour his legions into Spain, and the would fall without a blow, that a simple proclamation, *a la Americaine*, would reduce her to quiet submission. These six weeks have long since expired, and Spain is yet free and daily becoming more able to resist. Her troops have acquired fresh strength and spirit, and their patriotic enthusiasm has been quickened by the noble example set them by Austria.

"Let us suppose that the Emperor is now marching in full force against Spain, and is sufficiently strong if uninterrupted to carry his point. Can he leave behind him a sufficient force to keep Austria at bay, and secure submission to the states of Germany? —Do there not exist stronger inducements than ever, for Austria to renew the war? Comparatively, she has as yet suffered nothing.—She well knows what is in reserve for her, after Spain shall be conquered. Let but the Emperor be again fairly engaged with Spain, and he will find Austria in his rear, once more arrayed in all her force against him. Such an occurrence would be the signal for a general revolt in Germany, and more business would be carved out for him, than his present strength and resources would qualify him to dispatch with his accustomed celerity. Whatever may be the cowardly apprehension of some of our wise politicians in this country, there still exists on the continent of Europe alone, the means to thwart the tyrant in his ambitious schemes. The most intelligent men who have lately visited Europe, are well persuaded from the information they have collected, that Napoleon's power is far less formidable at the present period, that it was before his boasted victories in Austria, and Spain. They state, and it requires no excessive blindness in fate to believe it, that he has not and cannot recover from his immense loses in those countries. At the most reduced computation 300,000 men have been sacrificed in the last twelve months. His conscripts cannot supply this immense deficiency. France is already nearly drained of her effective population. Can any better evidence be required than that he was lately clamoring for the levy of the conscripts for the year 1811? These raw and undisciplined soldiers are not as heretofore to undergo the regular training before they are called into actual service. They are wanted for immediate use, and they are called forth to fill the *hiatus* which Austria and Spain have made in his reduced armies. To what alternative will he resort in the event of further disasters, which he will assuredly encounter? The idea of Spain's surrendering after a short struggle, and all Germany's remaining quiet and inactive, is contrary to nature and past experience. Insurrections will perpetually embarrass him in his movements. It will require force to watch Austria, and keep down the German states, equal, if not superior, to that which he will find in need of in Spain. This force he has not, nor the means wherewith to acquire it."

MUNICH, Dec. 5.

The general orders of his excellency General Dronet, count of Eilon, commander in chief of the Bavarians in the Tyrol, announces the taking possession of Finstermuntz, by the first division of those troops.—The French troops who had penetrated into the Vintschgau, are arrived at Schlauders, and all the communications are reestablished. The few Tyrolians who had suffered themselves to be again misled by the perfidious suggestions of certain miserable foreigners, unacquainted with their country, are every where dispersing, and returning to their duty. The Bailliages of the Upper Inn, have laid down their arms.

The chief of the rebels, Ferle, and his adjutants, Bachem, De Hall, Schart, and Pfunds, endeavoring to escape over the Bavarian Lines, fell into a bavouac, and were seized and sent under guard to Inspruck.

It is rumored that Andrew Hoffer, having with difficulty collected some fresh troops, was attacked, and completely beaten, by the French; that many of these rebels have been killed; that Hoffer was taken, and his house at Passeyr burnt; and that all the inhabitants of that valley have delivered up their arms, and submitted to the French.

The works on the fortifications of Passau, are continued with the utmost activity. Fort Napoleon, the work most advanced on the side of Schaerding, is already finished.

A great part of the French and confederate troops in Upper Austria and towards the Inn, it is said, will immediately begin their march for France.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 8.

Conscripts are at this time raising by draft amongst the inhabitants of our city, who have heretofore been exempted.

The Jews will be formed into battalions upon the same footing as in Holland. Until the present time, the individuals of this religion, have here paid a certain sum of money, as a commutation for actual service. Their exemption has now ceased.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, (Switz.) Dec. 4.

It is generally reported, that the late King of Sweden will shortly arrive in Switzerland with his family, and that he will fix his residence in the fine country of Gren, near to Morat, which a French merchant has lately purchased from the city of Berne.

PARIS, Dec. 14.

The Royal Gazette of Madrid, contains a proclamation addressed by Admiral Messerado to the insurgents, dated at the capitol 24th Nov. the admiral invites the *rebels* to submit, announcing that the delay of a week may be fatal to them.

On the 26th Nov. the English evacuated the two Islands of Ponza and Vantatene, situated in front of Gaeta, after having destroyed the fortifications.

Last evening arrived at this port the schr. Lydia, Reynolds, from Malta and Gibraltar—the left the former place the 14th of Nov. and the latter the 2d of January.——Capt. R. informs us that it was reported at Gibraltar the day before he failed, that a French army of 35,000 men, were marching for Valencia, and had taken several towns on their way.

Mer. Ad.

NEW YORK, March 14.

Latest from Cadiz.—On Saturday arrived at this port, the ship Atlantic, captain Barnum, 45 days from Cadiz, which port he left on the 20 January. By this arrival we learn verbally, that a battle was fought early in January, between a Spanish and French army, in which the former were completely dispersed—that a large army were approaching Andalusia, and that the members of the Supreme Junta had taken refuse at Cadiz, where they were expected about the 1st of February.

The officers and men of the Spanish fleet in Cadiz, were bending sails, &c. and getting their ships ready for sea.

We further learn that intelligence had reached Cadiz, that a serious insurrection had broken out in the south of France, and that the instigators had invited Marshal Massena to head them—that the leaders of the insurrection party had communicated the fact to the British admiral Lord Collingwood, who was cruising in the Mediterranean.—*M. Adv.*

By the schooner Comet, Guthrie, arrived at Philadelphia, from St. Bartholomews, we learn that the British, after the surrender of Guadaloupe, proceeded to St. Martins and Eustatia, the former abey took possession of on the 15th ult.—*ib.*

Translated from Lisbon papers received at Norfolk.

SEVILLE, Dec. 15.

The following intercepted letter from the French general Thebault, a commander of the legion of honor, to M Legarde, (late intendant of police of Lisbon) now at Madrid.

Our situation here grows worse daily, the whole province is nearly in the hands of the enemy.——I keep up my communications as far as I am able, but I cannot answer for their safety. My orders are not obeyed two leagues beyond the walls of this place—our military chest is empty, our stores almost exhausted, and provisions is scarce and difficult to be had, that a fowl for the sick, has at times, been with difficulty procured. Our situation is discouraging in every view, and notwithstanding all I have done, and procured to be done, the result I assure you is extremely doubtful.

Farewell, &c. &c.

THEBAULT.

BADAJOS, Dec. 26.

The head quarters of the British army, under the command of Lord Wellington, marched from this place to-day, to be fixed is supposed at Almeida and Ciudad Roderigo.

Lisbon, Jan. 1.

It is affirmed for a fact, by a person who had an opportunity of being in the office of gen. Belliard, and seen the official returns, that since the first invasion of the peninsular, six hundred and seventy two thousand men have been sent into it. By deducting the number marched back to France, and the present French army in Spain, we can arrive at the knowledge of their loss.

January 4.

The following intercepted letter published in the Seville Gazette of the 20th last month, by order of the Spanish government, will prove the precarious tenure by which the enemy hold some posts in Old Castile, and ex-

hibit a specimen of the confidence which is to be placed in the foreign troops incorporated in Bonaparte's legions.

Fortress of Pandora. Nov. 12. 1809.

The lieutenant commander of artillery at the fortress of Pane ra to the general commander in chief of artillery.

General—All the prisoners of state arrested in this province made their escape last night Upon examination my suspicions fall on all the guard. The officer of the patrole has deserted, and the sergeant convicted of being an accomplice. In fine, general, I cannot place any confidence in the men composing this garrison, who are chiefly Prussians, and if they are not shortly withdrawn, and French soldiers sent in their places, I am confident they will deliver the place to the Spaniards. I am under the necessity of making the artillerists mount guard in the most exposed parts of the garrison.

I have the honor &c.

(Signed.) LIBY.

York, 24th March, 1810

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to appoint John Spencer Esq. Sheriff of the District of New-Castle, vice Peters Resigned.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

York, 30th March 1810.

Home District, To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Tenth day of April now next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are defired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz.

Lot No. 23, 24, and 25, in the 1st Concession—
21, and 22, in the 3d Concession, - 900 Acres
in the Township of Caister.
No. 12, in the 1st Concession, - 200 Acres
in the Township of Charlottsville.
17, 18, and 19, in the 3d Concession,
24, and 25, in the 4th do. —1000 Acres
in the Township of Cramahe.
37 in the 3d Concession, - 200 Acres
in the Township of York.

Also two Town Lots, in the city each, in King Street, opposite the Gaol. For particulars apply to

GEO. CROOKSHANK.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, on the West side of Yonge Street in the Township of York, containing Two hundred and Ten Acres, fifty Acres under improvement, thirty of which is now in prime Meadow, and 100 in Wheat, a good two Story House, barn and Horse Shade thereon. Its local State is a delightsome rural retirement for a Gentleman, or a good stand for a Tavern, and a most excellent Farm —If it fails the purchaser, there will be sold with it a large flock of Cattle and a good assortment of Farming utensils. If not Sold, the House and Farm will be rented in the Spring. Any person wishing to view the situation and know the terms, may apply to the undersigned now on the premises. ROBERT MOORE

Yonge Street, 27th Feb 1810

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Concession of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the said Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any person who shall after this Notice presume to purchase the same, will not only lose the the property, but be subject to a prosecution for purchasing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, January 18th, 1810.

THE Editor will be thankful to those indebted to him for Papers and Office work, to render their assistance, which will be acceptable at this time, he having received a supply of Stationary, for which he must make immediate payment.

York, 31st March, 1810.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a Conveyancing Office, &c at the house belonging to James M'Auley, Esqr. where he will attend to such business on the following terms:

Common Deed of Conveyance } 10s.
with Memorials, }
Petition, - - 4s. } N. Y. Cy.
Affidavits and Certificates for } 4s.
Settlement duty or otherwise }

Bonds, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Transfers, Tobdstuffs, and all other Instruments of writing, in the like reasonable manner. He will also complete Deeds from Petition, through the different Offices for one Dollar each. C. BAYNES.

York, 19th Febr. 1810.

To be Sold, or Let.

LOT No. 1 East side of YONGE-STREET, containing 190 Acres, about 30 of which are well cleared, fenced, and under Crop.——— There is a good Frame-House and Barn, together with other Buildings thereon. Possession to be, from 1st March ensuing: for terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 15th Jan. 1810.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform such of his Customers as have neglected to come forward and settle their Accounts or Notes for the space of Twelve months past, that (unless prevented by settlement previous to the first day of June next) he will (without distinction) place all such Accounts and Notes into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

He still continues to receive produce at the different Mills in the country, agreeable to his advertisement of the 16th January last, and in order to make up for the additional expence of bringing produce to Town, the following prices will be given either in exchange for Goods, or in payment of debts, viz.—WHEAT delivered at his Store in York,

Nine Shillings New-York Cy per bushel,
RYE, Eight shillings do.
PEASE, do. do. do.
CORN, do. do. do.
OATS, Three shillings and six pence do.

Also, the highest price for BARLEY.

York, 27th February, 1810

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

TO LET,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles Esq. deceased.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighborhood to the Town, is a desirable situation. The Term of Lease, may be for One or more Years, and the Rent will be reasonable. For further information, apply at the Printing-Office.

York, 16th Jan. 1810.

THE Subscriber now informs his friends & customers, that he has made arrangement for the receival of Wheat at the following places, viz

ELISHA BEMAN's, New-Market and on Yonge-Street,
At the Distillery lately held by JOHN LYONS.
NORMAN MILLIKIN's Mills in Markham.
WILLIAM COOPER's Mills on the Humber.

Upon producing the receipts of the above named persons, the Wheat will be paid for by the subscriber at the rate of Eight Shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, in Goods or placed to the credit of those persons who are indebted to him, and in Cash, upon a deduction in price; but as several persons who delivered Wheat last year did not bring forward the receipts for the same until lately, it is to be understood that he will not consider himself bound to pay for any Wheat unless the receipts for the same shall be produced within 30 days after the delivery. He will also receive, Peas, Rye, Indian Corn and Oats, as usual, at his Store in York.

York, Jan 16th, 1810. Q ST. GEORGE.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - 5th do.—3600
acres in the township of Bienheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concer
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Wainfleet.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.
23, 24 and South half of 22 2d—500 in
King.
27 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1809.

THE Subscriber has just received by the Sloop Marianne from Niagara, the following articles:

White Kid Gloves,	Jones's Life,
Women's long silk do.	Staunton's Embassy,
Patent Suspenders,	History of Chin.
Silk Cords assorted colours,	Authur Letters,
Muslinet,	Travels in Louisiana,
Black Cambrick,	Scotts Ballads,
Edging,	Southeys Georgics,
Fans,	Third Satire,
Satin Ribbon,	Selves Travels,
Cambrick Bottons,	Discarded Son,
Black Lowelering,	Theodora of Warsaw,
Do. Mode,	Ashes Travels,
Fancy silk Handkerchiefs,	Shakespears Poems,
Spider net Sleeves,	Lovers of La Vendee,
Tabby Velvet,	MacKenzies Voyages,
India silk Handkerchiefs,	Lisle of Mahanett,
Counter Panes,	Reliques of Burns,
Black Bombazette,	Saul a Poem,
Black Velvet Ribbon,	Warrior's Return,
Black bay,	Essay on Sepulchres,
Black Shalloon,	Irish Harp,
Striped Waistbore,	Meales U. States,
Red, Yellow, Blue, and	Cottages of Glenburnie,
Chocolate col'd Bun. Handk'fs,	Johnson Hoffin's Poems,
Table Napkins,	Crapp's Poems,
Diaper,	Memoirs of Cumberland,
Huckaback,	Franklin's Works,
Men & Women's Black silk	Griffith Abby,
Hose, do. White do.	Fatal Revenge,
Twilled Tape,	Laura,
Woolen Check,	John Delancaster,
Pound Pins,	Winter in London,
Bureau Mounting,	Margaretta,
Sofa Castors,	Letters from the Mountains,
Fishing Lines,	American Lady,
Violin Strings,	Exiles of Siber
Do. Brass do.	Horors of St. Domingo,
Sugar Nippers,	Holidays at Home,
Spectacles,	Hungarian Brothers,
Gold Rings,	Ferguson and Blamire,
Do. Ear Do.	Founding of Bengave,
Pocket Books,	Modern Chivalry,
Silver Thimbles,	Tuckers History of N. Amer.
Steel Nut Crackers,	Hamilton on Medicine,
Chocolate,	Adams' History of N. Eng.
Wool-Cards,	Marmion,
Axes,	Historical Dictionary,
Pigtail and Plug Tobacco,	Family Tour,
Scotch Snuff,	Home a Poem,
Leays (with Tobacco,	Romantic Tales,
Pepper and Salt Petre,	The Wife,
Candle Wick,	Campbell's Narrative,
Hyson and Y Hyson Tea,	Winters Evenings,
Loaf Indin Sugar,	Irish Excursion,
Spermaceti,	Arthur Mervin,
Ground Ginger,	Locke's Essays,
Vermicelli,	Macnevins Rambles,
Box and Keg Raisins,	Portraiture of Quakerism,
Basket Salt,	Warrens American Revolution
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger,	Guide to Health,
Glass, Cinnamon, Cassia,	Cornelius Nepos,
Cayenne Pepper, Citron, and	Memorandum Book,
Gerry Powders,	Picture of New-York,
Almond Nuts,	Baharian,
Cognac Brandy,	Ambrose and Eleanor,
Blank Books,	Jackson's Commerce,
Sand Paper,	Samuel Simkins' Life,
An assortment of School Books,	Ainsworths Dictionary,
Sealing Wax and Wafers,	Johnsons Do.
Foolscap Paper,	Walkers Do
Bath letter do.	Gutheries Grammar,
Fox's Historical Works.	

Ivory Blacks, Tooth Brushes, Arnatto, Opium, Lees Pills, Essence of Peppermint, British Oil, Windsor Soap, Essential Salt of Lemons, Stoughtons Bitters, Liquorice Ball, Hearts-Ease Oil, Opodeldoc, Camphor, Eau Lemon, do. Lavender, Arrow Root, Sugar of Lead, Rhubarb in Kegs, Cream Tartar, Reeves' colors, Fifth colored Court Plaister, Black do. fine Sponges, Antimony, Yellow Bark, Nankeen dye, durable Ink, Essence of Mustard, Castor Oil, Rose Water, Orange flour Water, Milk of Roses, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Balsom of Honey, Hartshorn, Lavender Compound, Tolus Lozenges, Oil of Cummins, Goulreys Cordial, Essence of Wild

N. B. Mr. St. George has removed his Store into his Brick House.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, 25th Novr. 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have contracted debts with the subscriber, and given Notes for payment, are notified, that payment is now required; and those will be immediately taken for their recovery, in case of unnecessary delay on their parts.

FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 30th Jan. 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Concession of the Township of East Gwilliamsbury. Application to be made to James Glennon, York.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c, on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town For particulars apply to SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Supplement to the York Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

By inserting the following note of thanks, accompanied with a few remarks for public consideration, you will much oblige the Subscriber:

Who having performed, that part of his mission which was assigned to him in the Canadas, is expecting this day, to cross into the States to pursue his journey to Boston; and he desires to return sincere thanks for the many tokens of friendship and respect, manifested to him during five months residence in the two Provinces. And particularly, he would acknowledge the kind assistance afforded towards printing and disseminating of small tracts and useful books for the new settlements. It is hoped, they may have hearts to water the seed, which they have been instrumental in sowing, by offering up their prayers, and continuing to bestow their charity, for the benefit of society: the blessing of many ready to perish, will come upon them, and by using the means for correcting the public morals and diffusing useful knowledge through the country, they will excite future generations to rise up and call them blessed.

Should any gentlemen wish to see any of the tracts, and small books which have been published for distribution, they may find some of them in every town, from Montreal to Niagara. In a number of Towns there are charity Boxes set up and some Tracts left for distribution, especially in Kingston, at Mr. Walker's; in Thurlow, at Mr. Leaven's and Capt. Meyer's; in York, at Mr. Post's and in Niagara, at Mr. Heron's; where trunks of books and tracts are ordered to be left for distribution. All are invited to take of them, and forward to such families, where they may be useful. No price is set upon any of the books or tracts thus left, but all are invited to put into the charity boxes according to their abilities; to assist in printing more tracts, to be disposed of in the same manner.

I am with due respect, the public's
most devoted humble servant,
THADDEUS OSGOOD.

Niagara, March 12. 1810.

Please insert the following and oblige a
LOYAL AMERICAN.

Thrice favored Center of all Human Good,
Unlike curs'd EUROPE, drench'd in wanton blood,
Whose war worn Nations bend beneath the storm;
Its Myriads Slaves, Its Kingdoms scarce a form:
Its Realms, now monuments of sanguine Ire,
And France the Vortex of their Funeral Fire.
Base Europe's virtue, withering at the flame
Of her dire King, a pestilence in fame.
Her Nation treads Infatuation's way,
Raise and deprefs the Puppet of the day,
One day deftroy a King, decree no GOD,
And cause her Actors kifs the Phantom rod.
——*COLUMBIANS bluft; invert the ravish'd eye,*
look and implore your "great and good Ally,"
Republican of comic Patriot fame,
King, Soldier, Emperor, tragic ftill in name,
Dread Fabricator of Berlin Decree,
Sole Champion of the now enfranchis'd Sea,
Thefe honored attributes, around entwine
The grand Confederator of the Rhine,
At whofe High Will, yon Western world you hold
"Teeming with Patriots, Prairie dogs, and Gold;"
Held by his will, hence hold it by his name
And firm fubftantiate the undoubted claim:
Unfit 'tis called Louifiana ftill.
Remove the evil by Napoleon Bill;
Let fuch untarnifhed patriotic deed,
Re-echo loud the Jeffersonian Creed,
Relieve the anxious Carter-Mountain Mind,
And rear the Banner a Twin-Reign design'd.

Degenerate men, fanatical at will,
I weep your follies whilst I grasp the quill:
Relieve'd I turn, and wrapp'd, revere, admire
The Sons borne up and warm'd by Albions fire.
Bleft, envied EDEN of the wondering World;
Her glorious Ensigns in each Sea unfurl'd;
Still Neptune's trumpet to her victories sounds
And Scepter'd Ocean, laves her ftedfast Bounds.
Thrice happy Iland, bless'd thy Regal line,
Fostered, preferv'd, the care of Good divine,
Still in each Britons heart the Monarch reigns,
Who Heaven impell'd, near half a Century deigns
To grace the Land, difpense the balm of woe,
Teach Loyalty and Gratitude to flow.———
—Hail his Accession's happy annual day,
Whose Nations pride and bliss, their joys pourtray,
The happy Epoch, Heaven to Debtors lent,
And bloodless Culprits greet the rare Event.
His peoples Weal, he knows no second cauſe,
The reverenc'd Guardian of their equal Laws;
Laws whose juft scope, from Mendicant to King,
All rights secure, and equal judgements bring;
Near fifty years, has dazzling Juftice fhone,
The Cottage Boast, and Pillar of the Throne.
Nor softened less of Sovereign Power Divine,
The Royal Mother of the Princely Line;
Bleft'd in the Nations love, and grateful care,
Thrice bleft'd in thefe ftill live the Royal pair.——
But yet the day may come, the mournful day,
When with his Fathers, Britains King may lay;
Millions will then, weep o'er the sacred Urn,
And holy griefs in generous bosoms burn.
When thus fulfilled his meafured Earthly Round,
And full of glorious years, his race be found,
Loft in the utmoft vast Elysian range
May raptured tranfit dignify the change;
May his exalte, mild Ethereal flame,
Mount and adore its Origin Supreme.
Long vital organ of his Nations good,
Thron'd in their Hearts, sublime the Monarch ftood,
Long first in power, fupreme in wide command,
His Lofs ferenely wept throughout the Land.
Britons, with thanks unfeign'd, with vivid praife,
To Heavens High Throne your joint petitions raife,
Beseech its Sires ineftimable grace
For future Gems of Englands Sovereign race.
May her commanding elevation ftill,
Stand mighty herald of the Uttered WILL;
Innumerous bleffings e'er her Isles furround,
And Adorations fervid Harp refound,
For lavifh burthens preft'd of gifts benign,
Let grateful impulse court the load divine;
Thefe proofs refplendent, emanate above,
And forge our chains of adamantine love.
When here, the mighty Monarch lives no more,
A realm bequeaths, and sacred Sovereigns lore,
May His Succeffor then, not tread in vain
His choicest steps, nor monitory Reign.
—Thence Princely George, eclipfe thy absent Sire,
Bid Monarchs envy, and the World admire:
Great by thy Birth, diftinguifhed by His NAME,
Tranfcend His virtues, emulate His fame;
Be thou like King, like pattern of the Land,
And wield the Scepter with a Parents hand.
Inftruct thy People with a Parents zeal,
To foster goodneſs, and promote the Weal;
Protect their fhores, impel their Wooden-Walls,
And urge spontaneous where their Honour calls:
Still the firm Champions of juft Liberty,
And EUROPE's Bulwark, to her latest day.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 44.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 936 | SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1810. | FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charged shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Regular Council Days for Land matter throughout the year of Our Lord 1810.

Tuesday, 9th January.
Tuesday, 30th do.
Tuesday, 27th February.
Tuesday, 13th March.
Tuesday, 3d April.
Tuesday, 24th do.
Tuesday, 15th May.
Tuesday, 5th June.
Tuesday, 26th do.
Tuesday, 17th July.
Tuesday, 7th August.
Tuesday, 28th do.
Tuesday, 18th September.
Tuesday, 9th October.
Tuesday, 30th do.
Tuesday, 20th November.
Tuesday, 11th December.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. R. C.

Lateſt Foreign News.

London, January 9.

Official information has been received of the capture of the Island of Bourbon, in the Indian ſeas. It was taken by the Raſonable, 74, Com. Rowley Boadecia, Sirius, Nereide and Otter. A French frigate, and the Streatham and Europa, Indiamen, were captured and retaken. Commodore Rowley had returned to his cruiſing ground off the Iſle of France.

☞ *No mention is made of the evacuation of the iſland of Bourbon after capture.*

New York, March 17.

POSTSCRIPT.

To the politeneſs of the Editors of the New-York Gazette, we are indebted for the following important ſummary of Foreign News from London papers to Jan. 20th.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the U. S. brig Argus, capt. Jones, in 7 days from Charleſton, the Editors of the New-York Gazette have received the Charleſton "Times" of the 9th inſt. containing London News to the 20th January, received at Amelia by the ſhip Savannah, 42 days from Liverpool.

The *London Courier*, (a Miniſterial paper) ſays, "America has made haſte to arrange her differences with France, and a convention between the two powers is ſaid to have been ſigned on the 5th or 6th of this month (Jan.) Not a ſyllable of its contents has tranſpired, but one great point which the American government has always endeavored to gain has been the abandonment of the right of ſearch by the naval powers of Europe."

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 44.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 936] SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

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To the politeness of the Editors of the New-York Gazette, we are indebted for the following important summary of Foreign News from London papers to Jan. 20th.

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The *London Courier*, (a Ministerial paper) says, "America has made haste to arrange her differences with France, and a convention between the two powers is said to have been signed on the 5th or 6th of this month (Jan.) Not a syllable of its contents has transpired, but one great point which the American government has always endeavored to gain has been the abandonment of the right of search by the naval powers of Europe."

London, Jan. 20.—An American ship, with dispatches for General Armstrong at Paris, in attempting to go into Havre on the 8th inst. was taken poſſeſſion of by a French armed ſhip, and ſent into another port. Her diſpatches were forwarded immediately to Paris, but her crew were not permitted to have any communication with the ſhore. This circumſtance is a ſufficient proof that no definitive arrangement has taken place between America and France.

The French Journals to Jan. 10, are ſilent reſpecting the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees; but the fact of their relaxation, admits of no doubt.—*Lon. Sun.*

A letter from Paris of the 11th inſt. ſtates, that on the 6th, Bonaparte had a freſh attack of his *epilepſy*, which was ſo violent as to occaſion conſiderable alarm for ſeveral days. A Bulletin, however, of the 9th, was iſſued, pronouncing him to be rapidly recovering.—Hence, doubtleſs, originated the report of his death, mentioned on Thursday. The Grand Dutcheſs Anne, of Ruſſia, is ſpoken of as Bonaparte's new bride, ſhould he recover.

Talleyrand, was again in high favor with Bonaparte.

A French decree of the 22d December, forbids the importation of cotton yarn.

On the 10th January, a Britiſh Cabinet Council was to be held upon buſineſs of great importance. A full meeting was therefore requeſted in the circulars. It was probable to take into conſideration the ſtate of affairs with the United States, previous to the ſailing of the Packet.

London, Jan. 10.

Endeavors have been made with great induſtry to repreſent a negociation with France as not only actually begun, but as having made conſiderable progreſs—nay, ſome have gone ſo far as to ſay that ſome of the principle points have been diſcuſſed. No negociation has been begun—All that has yet been done, amounts, we believe, to this: Auſtria could not withdraw her miniſter with any decency from this country before ſhe had offered her interpoſition to reſtore peace. She has made through her miniſter at Paris, and with the conſent of the French government, an overture, to which the reply has been returned through the medium of the prince Stahremberg; the diſpatch from the Auſtrian miniſter at Paris having been addreſſed to that Prince, it may be that the reply was not conveyed by Mayntz, but by M. Prevoſt, who ſailed laſt Saturday—Mayntz may have carried back to Paris a letter announcing that the propoſal had been laid before our government, and that the aswer would be ſent by another meſſenger.

As to peace, it is abſurd to ſuppoſe that it can be made at preſent.

January 12.

German papers have arrived to the 31ſt ult. and Dutch to the 5th Inſt.——They confirm the intelligence previouſly recived of the defeat of the Ruſſians near Siliſtria, on the 22d of October.—They were obliged to evacuate the right bank of the Danube.

Vienna, Dec. 18, 1809.

We have received intelligence from Pera to the 9th, inſt. which ſtate:—

"Intelligence has been received from the Grand Vizier, of his having attacked, with an equal force, the Ruſſian army that had advanced againſt Siliſtria. The engagement was continued with the greateſt ardour until night, and was not until the following day that it was decided in favour of the Turks, by the defeat of a corps of Albanians that had juſt arrived on the field. The Ruſſians retreated towards the Danube, leaving behind them a great number of killed and priſoners. This event excited univerſal joy; it was inſtantly communicated to the Foreign Miniſters, and Conſtantinople was illuminated three ſucceſſive evenings. It is confidently reported, that a ſecond Courier arrived here yeſterday, with intelligence that the Ruſſian army had been compelled to retreat across the Danube, and that upon this occaſion, a corps of Ruſſian cavalry has fallen into the hands of the Turks."

An extraordinary fact.—From 24th June to 8th November, no leſs than 2210 Britiſh and other veſſels were conveyed through the Belts without the loſs of a *ſingle veſſel*, though the Danes had 100 gun boats to annoy them.

French Military Conſcription.—The following anecdote will in part illuſtrate the severity of the ſyſtem: An aged father having attempted by artifice to exempt from military ſervice a ſon who was the only ſtay of his age, he was condemned to an expoſition in the pillory for ſix hours to be branded with a hot iron, to pay the expences of the proſecution, &c. and to labor for eight years in chains.

Boſton, March 12.

It does not appear by the laſt dates from London, that Mr. Jackſon had been recalled; although the report that Mr. Oakley was to return to this Country, and aſſume the character of a Commercial Agent, or Chaige des Affairs, ſhould ſeem to lead to ſuch an event. The Truth however, is, that the Britiſh Cabinet had not made up their minds, as to the courſe to be purſued—they appear diſpoſed to avert if poſſible, any ſerious rupture with this country; although the language of our Cabinet threw ſuch obſtacles in the way, as ſcarcely to admit a hope, of the continuance of the friendly relations which have exiſted between the two countries.

1400 French and Dutch troops are ſaid to have been drowned, when proceeding with others to take poſſeſſion of Walcheren.

Mr. Erſkine, late Miniſter to the United States, was preſented to the King of England on his return home.

Lord Grenville has been choſen to ſucceed the late Duke of Portland, as Chancellor of Oxford. The other candidates were the Duke of Beaufort and the Lord Chancellor. The majority was 109.

From Waſhington.—We underſtand, that a letter has been received this morning, from a gentleman of high ſtanding in the democratic ranks, which ſays that the Marquis Wellesley ſtated to Mr. Pinckney that the government of England wholly juſtified Mr. Jackſon in the part he took in the late Correſpondence; but that to convince the United States that they were earneſtly deſirous of an adjuſtment of difficulties, they were willing to recall him, and to ſend another Miniſter of talents and rank.

This, we apprehend, is nearer the truth, than any of the numerous extracts which have filled the democratic papers. As reſpects the main point, however, it is a matter of no conſequence to this country, how Mr. Jackſon's conduct has been received by his government, provided that government is diſpoſed to ſend another Miniſter, and is ſtill ſincerely deſirous of treating with us, on juſt and honorable terms. That ſhe is diſpoſed to treat on ſuch terms, the ſending a ſucceſſor to Mr. Jackſon will be inconteſtible evidence; and it is ſincerely to be wiſhed that our adminiſtration may not be ſo far led aſtray, by their partialities for France, nor by the ſenſeleſs clamors of *the war party*, as not to meet this renewed overture with a correſponding diſpoſition. Of this, however, we are not very confident.——Their paſt conduct, we confeſs, has given us too ſlender a ground for any very ſanguine indulgence of hope.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in Bordeaux to another in Philadelphia, dated December 31.

"This letter we ſend to Rochelle, by the mail juſt going off, in order to be in time for the dispatch ſhip Matilda, lying there wind bound, and the only opportunity for the United States.—We are, therefore, obliged to be very laconic, which you will excuſe. We regret to be obliged to add, that the French government has put all American property under ſequeſtration.—This meaſure was executed only on the 28th of this month, and was the leſs expected as there was rumours of a very pacific nature towards America. Government diſpatches by the ſhip Commodore Rogers, would reach Paris on the 2d inſt. She arrived at St. Sebaſtians on the 27th Dec. in 25 days from N. York."

Extract of a letter communicated to the Editor of the Philadelphia Regiſter.

The following is an extract of a letter from a reſpectable gentleman at Cadiz, dated Jan. 14, to another in this city.—received by the brig Eliza, arrived at this port yeſterday from Cadiz: ſhe ſailed in company with the Atlantic, arrived at New York.

"There is nothing to be apprehended here from the French, notwithſtanding all the threats of Bonaparte.

"Should he even ſend 200,000 men we may calculate that he will get poſſeſſion of the major part of this country for the preſent: but if my real opinion he will not be able to keep it. He will, however, deſtroy all commerce as far as in his power, except in this rich port, when it muſt flourish more than ever from the ſecurity of the place."

The letter from which the foregoing extracts are taken, makes no mention of any battle having been fought ſubſequent to the battle of Ocana.

Lateſt from the Cape of Good-Hope.—Captain Le Fort, of the ſchooner Richmond Packet, arrived this forenoon, in 63 days from the Cape of Good Hope, informs, that from the 9th to the 20th of January, there were daily from one to four ſevere ſhocks of Earthquakes, which alarmed the inhabitants to ſuch a degree, that whoever could pitch a tent out ſide of his house, did it for ſafety, as a great number of buildings had been materially injured, and fearful that they would be tumbled to the ground.

Captain Le Fort further informs, that a few months previous to his arrival at the Cape, the Engliſh had made an attack on the Iſland of Bourbon, and had taken one 40 gun frigate called the Bourbounoiſe, a French merchantman, and retook two large Company ſhips, that was in the harbour, who afterwards left the Iſland and ſailed for the Cape of Good Hope.

We have ſeen a letter to a gentleman in this city dated Cadiz January 16th, 1810, which ſtates, that a Britiſh frigate had arrived there from off Toulon, with an account of an inſurrection having broken out in the South of France, and that generals Maſſena and La Borde were at the head of it.

Commerce with the Weſt-Indies.—The Governor of Barbadoes, in a ſpeech to the Aſſembly of that Iſland, dated Oct. 21, ſays: "The great attention paid by the planters to the raiſing of the different kinds of ground proviſions, produced during the laſt American embargo, a greater plenty than ever before was known. Our poor white inhabitants and ſlaves, far from enduring want, were ſupplied in the greateſt abundance. Except a little temporary inconvenience, which ſome of the inhabitants may feel from a ſcarcity of ſome kinds of lumber, we may look with indifference upon the want of all intercourſe with the United States."

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

More King Stealing.—All the world has viewed with indignation the captivity of the Spaniſh Royal Family, through the villainy and deception of Bonaparte. The Pope he alſo ſtole laſt year, and afterwards poiſoned in his impriſonment. He has ſince, it appears, purloined the Royal Family of Sweden.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Gottenburgh, to his friend in Alexandria dated 16th of December, 1809.

"It is expected that peace is concluded between this country and France, and that Napoleon the 1ſt. Autocrat of the Weſt, demanded the depoſed king, Guſtaff Adolph, the 4th, for the future ſecurity and peace of the Continent, which it appears the government has ſubmitted to, as the unfortunate king and family had arrived ſome days ago at Carlscrona, to be conveyed from thence across the Baltic."

SALEM, March 6.

War Report.—On Saturday laſt the brig Increaſe, Captain William Widger, arrived at Marblehead from Gion, a port on the north coaſt of Spain, about 4 leagues ſoutheaſt from Cape Pinas, in poſſeſſion of the French, and brings the very intereſting report, that Bonaparte had actually declared WAR againſt the United States of America.

We have been politely favored with the following minutes made by Captain Widger, of the intelligence he received reſpecting this very important event, on which our readers will form their own opinions:

"Intelligence was received from St. Andero a few days before I left Gion, that the Emperor of France had declared War againſt the United States, and that all the American veſſels at the ports under the French influence were Embargoed. Several letters from reſpectable merchants at Bilboa and St. Sebaſtians, under dates of December 30th and 31ſt, received at Gion, alſo mentioned it as a fact. I was alſo informed, the morning I left Gion (Jan. 15) that another letter had been received by expreſs from St. Andero, under date of January 6, ſaying that a general Embargo had been laid on in all the Eaſtern ports, and a Decree iſſued by the Emperor, unfavorable to commerce, particularly prohibiting the introduction of any goods into the ports in his poſſeſſion from thoſe occupied by the Spaniſh Patriots."

In addition to the foregoing, we have been furniſhed with the following extract of a letter from Mr. Henry K. Fettyplace, reſiding at Gion, to his correſpondent in Marblehead, dated January 15th.

"We have intelligence here from Eaſtward, that France has declared War againſt the United States, and that all the American veſſels in the ports under French influence, have been detained. I have ſeen three letters from very reſpectable gentlemen in Bilboa and St. Sebaſtian's, which mention it as a fact and adviſe their friends by no means to think of ſending down any American veſſels from this quarter; the letters were under date of 30th, 31ſt, and January 1. From all the information I have been able to collect, there appears to be no doubt but that the Embargo has been laid (I believe a general one) at the ports Eaſtward, and ſome decrees iſſued by the Emperor, unfavorable to commerce. I am in daily expectation of letters from St. Andero, which will doubtleſs give me more poſitive and particular information relative to this unexpected affair."

In another letter Mr. F. mentions, that he had ſeen reſpectable gentlemen both from Bilboa and St. Sebaſtian's who ſtated the fact of a declaration of War with confidence. But not withſtanding this intelligence was from perſons whom he ſhould deem good authority, as far as their knowledge extends, ſtill he had hopes that this report might prove to be a miſtake. Connected with this report was another,—that all the American property in France had on a recent order been ſequeſtered. We muſt wait for further arrivals for more diſtinct information in regard to theſe things. We know not to what violence the delay of our government to enter openly into the war againſt England may have inſtigated the Arbiter of Continental Europe.

London, January 1.

It is reported to have been arranged after the Peace of Tilſit, between Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander, that a marriage ſhould take place between the former and the ſiſter of the latter, but this Princeſs is ſaid to have poſitively refuſed the honour thus intended for her.

The French Emperor's name, was, in ſome meaſure, a *prototype* of his divorce from his crowned Empreſs, Joſephine. By his marriage, he made her bone of his bone, and by his divorce, he has reduced her to the ſtate of a *Bone-apart.*

The following is the amount of the Britiſh Nav l Force up to the 1ſt day of January 1810.

At Sea, 86 ships of the line, 8 from 60 to 44 guns, 123 frigates, 122 sloops and yachts, 5 bombs and fire ships, 148 brigs, 34 cutters, 74 schooners, gun veſſels, luggers, &c.—total 594.—In port and fitting—37 of the line, 8 from 50 to 44 guns, 42 frigates, 37 sloops, &c. 4 bombs, 34 brigs, 10 cutters, 13 schrs. &c.—total 190.—Guard ships, hoſpital ships, priſon ships, &c.—36 of the line, 11 from 50 to 44 guns, 10 frigates, 7 sloops, &c. 1 bomb, 1 cutter, 2 schooners—total 68.—In ordinary and repairing—64 of the line, 16 from 50 to 44 guns, 56 frigates, 34 sloops, &c. 7 bombs, &c. 15 brigs, 1 cutter, 9 schooners, &c.—202.—Building—14 of the line, 22 frigates, 4 sloops, &c.—total 70.—Grand total, 1,124.

INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

Copy of a letter from Bonaparte to the Emperor of Ruſſia.

MONSIEUR MY BROTHER,

The Duke of Vienna informs me, that your Imperial Majeſty wiſhes for peace with Sweden, and that you have obtained the advantages which you deſired.—Will your Majeſty permit me to congratulate you upon the event!

"The negociations of Altenburgh have been transferred to Vienna. Prince John of Lichtenſtein conducts them with M. de Champagny, and I expect I ſhall ſoon be able to inform your Majeſty of peace being concluded with Auſtria. You will ſee by the treaty, that conformably to your wiſhes, the greateſt part of Gallicia will not change maſters; and that I have managed your intereſts as you would have done yourſelf, conciliating every thing with what honor required of me. The proſperity and welfare of the Duchy of Warsaw require that it ſhould poſſeſs the favorable regards of your Majeſty; and your Majeſty's ſubjects may reſt aſſured that, in no case, nor under any circumſtances, have they to expect any protection from me.

"I have given Auſtria the moſt advantageous peace ſhe could expect.—She only looſes Saltburg, and a mere trifle this ſide the Inn. She cedes nothing in Bohemia. On the ſide of Italy ſhe cedes nothing but what is indiſpenſible for my communication with Dalmatia. The Auſtrian Monarchy, therefore, remains entire.—This is the ſecond experiment I have been willing to make.—I have used towards her a moderation which ſhe had no right to expect. In this I hope, I have done what is gratifying to your majeſty.

"I ſend your Majeſty the Engliſh journals laſt received.—You will there ſee that the Engliſh miniſters are fighting with each other—that there is a revolution in the miniſtry, and all is perfect anarchy. The folly and abſurdity of that cabinet are beyond deſcription. They have recently occaſioned the deſtruction of from 25 to 30,000 men in the moſt horrible country in the world—it would have been juſt as well to have thrown them into the ſea:—ſo peſtilential are the marches of Walcheren! In Spain they have loſt a very conſiderable number of men. Gen. Wellesley had the extreme imprudence to commit himſelf in the heart of Spain with 30,000 men, having on his flank three armies conſiſting of 90 battalions, and from 40 to 50 ſquadrons, whilſt he had in his front the army commanded by the king, which was of equal force.—It is difficult to conceive ſuch an act of preſumption. It remains at preſent to be aſcertained who are to ſucceed the late miniſtry.

"The United States are on the worſt terms with England, and ſeem diſpoſed ſincerely and ſeriouſly to approximate to our ſyſtem.—

"I pray God, Monſieur my brother, to have you in high and holy keeping.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

Schoenbrun, Oct. 10, 1809.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

The following inſtance of extraordinary preſence of mind and courage, is mentioned in one of the Madras Couriers:—

"Veljee Patell, an inhabitant of Mahonoodabad, in the vicinity of Kaira, about noon, the 13th of Jan. 1809, whilſt working in his cotton field, perceived a Royal Tygreſs approaching him in an attitude that convinced Veljee of the animal's deſire to deſtroy him—and as he was aware from the nature of his ſituation, he could not eſcape, he made preparations to receive her. The Tygreſs ſpringing on this undaunted cultivator, he held out his left arm to oppoſe her—whilſt with his right upliſting a korand or ſmall hatchet, his premiditated blow was ſo correct-

ly given between the ears of the animal, and with such force, opposed to the velocity with which the Tygress advanced, that it occasioned her immediate death.—Veljee Patel had his left wrist much lacerated."—*London Paper.*

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undisputable Title will be given :—viz Lots No 23, 24, and half of Lot No 25 in the 2d concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land :—For particulars Enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire, at Owegeganie ; Mr. Woodruff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Elisha Berman, Esquire, or the Subscriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Exgellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title :—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 29th 1809.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

York 30th March 1810.

Home District, To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Tenth day of April now next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz.

Lots No 23, 24, and 25 in the 1st Concession—		
21, and 22, in the 3d Concession,	-	900 Acres
in the Township of Caledon.		
No. 12, in the 1st Concession,	-	200 Acres
in the Township of Charlotteville.		
17, 18, and 19, in the 3d Concession,		
14, and 15, in the 4th do.		—1000 Acres
in the Township of Cramahe.		
37 in the 3d Concession,	-	200 Acres
in the Township of York.		

Also two Town Lots, 1 acre each, in King Street, opposite the Gaol. For particulars apply to

GEO. CROOKSHANK.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, on the West side of Yonge Street in the Township of York, containing two hundred and Ten Acres, fifty Acres under improvement, thirty of which is now in prime Meadow, and ten in Wheat, a good two Story House, barn and Horse stable thereon. Its local State is a desirable one for a Tavern, and a Shade thereon. Its local State is a desirable one for a Tavern, and a most excellent Farm :—If it suits the purchaser, there will be sold with it a large stock of Cattle and a good assortment of farming utensils. If not Sold, the House and Farm will be rented in the Spring. Any person wishing to view the situation and know the terms must apply to the undersigned now on the premises.

ROBERT MOORE

Yonge Street, 27th Feb 1810

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTLER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Concession of Markham :—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the said Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud ; and that any person who shall after this Notice presume to purchase the same, will not only lose the property, but be subject to a prosecution for purchasing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, January 18th, 1810.

THE Editor will be thankful to those indebted to him for Papers and Office work, to render their assistance, which will be acceptable at this time, he having received a supply of Stationary, for which he must make immediate payment.

York, 31st March, 1810.

FOR SALE.

ON moderate terms, a good Horse, fit for Saddle or Harness : any person wishing to purchase, may see the horse at the stable of Mr. Jowers, Inn-keeper.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he has procured a Conveyancing Office, &c. at the house lately occupied by James M'Auley, Esq. where he will attend to such business on the following terms :

Common Deed of Conveyance,	10s.	
with Memorial,	15s.	N. Y. Cy
Petition,	4s.	
Affidavits and Certificates for Settlement duty or otherwise	4s.	
Bonds, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Transfers, Indentures, and all other Instruments of writing, in the like reasonable manner.		

He will also compile Deeds from Petitions, through the Interest, for one Dollar each.

York, 19th Feby. 1810. C. REYNER.

To be Sold, or Let.

LOT No. 1 East side of YONGE-STREET, containing 190 Acres, about 30 of which are well cleared, fenced, and under Crop. There is a good Frame House and Barn, together with other Buildings thereon. Possession to be from 1st March ensuing : for terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 15th Jan. 1810.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform such of his Customers as have not called to come forward and settle their Accounts or Notes for the space of Twelve months past, that (unless prevented by letter previous to the first day of June next he will (without distinction) place all such Accounts and Notes into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

He still continues to receive produce at the different Mills in the country, agreeable to his advertisement of the 16th January last, and in order to make up for the additional expence of bringing produce to Town, the following prices will be given either in exchange for Goods, or in payment of debts, Viz :—WHEAT delivered at his Store in York,

Nine Shillings New York Cy per bushel,

RYE,	Eight shillings	do.
PEASE,	do. do.	do.
CORN,	do. do.	do.
OATS,	Three shillings and six pence	do.

Also, the highest price for BARLEY.

York, 27th February, 1810. QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

TO LET,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles Esq. deceased.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighbourhood to the Town, is a desirable situation. The Term of Lease, may be for One or more Years, and the Rent will be reasonable. For further Information, apply at the Printing-Office.

York, 16th Jan. 1810.

THE subscriber informs his friends & customers, that he has made arrangement for the receipt of Wheat at the following Places, viz.

At the Distillery lately occupied by JOHN LYONS,
NORMAN MILLIKIN's Mills in Markham,
WILLIAM COOPER's Mills on the Humber.

Upon producing the receipts of the above named persons, the Wheat will be paid for by the subscriber at the rate of Eight shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, in Goods or placed to the credit of such persons who are indebted to him, and in Cash, upon delivery of the Wheat last year did not bring forward, persons who delivered Wheat last year did not bring forward the receipts for the same until lately, it is to be understood that he will not consider himself bound to pay for any Wheat unless the receipts for the same shall be produced within 30 days after the delivery. He will also receive, Peas, Rye, Indian Corn and Flour, as usual, at his Store in York.

York, Jan. 16th 1810 Q ST GEORGE.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—		
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24,	7th do.	
1, 2, 23, 24	8th do.	
North half of 24 in the	5th do.—	3600
acres in the township of Blenheim.		
23 and Southern ½ of 24	2d concession	
22	8th do.	
4	10 do.—	850
4 Acres in the township of Burford		
22, 23 and 24 in Whitby,	5th—	600 acres
10, 11 and 12	7th do.	
Broken Lot No. 14	9th do.—	600
acres in the township of Gianford.		
19, 21 and South half of 22	3d—	500 in
King.		
17	3d	
14	5th—	400 acres
in the township of Markham.		

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

THE Subscriber has just received by the Sloop Marianne from Niagara, the following articles :

White and Coloured Gloves,
Ladies long silk do.
Plaited Shirtenders,
Silk Cords assorted colours,
Millinet,
Black Cambrick,
Edgings,
Fans,
Satin Ribbon,
Cambrick Buttons,
Black Lutestring,
Do. Moire,
Fancy silk Handkerchiefs,
Spider net Sleeves,
Tabby Velvet,
India silk Handkerchiefs,
Counter Panes,
Black Bombazette,
Black Velvet Ribbon,
BlackSay,
Black Shalloon,
Striped Wildbore,
Red, Yellow, Blue, and Chocolate col'd Ban. Handkfs.
Table Napkins,
Diaper,
Huckaback,
Men & Women's Black Hose, & White do.
Twilled Tape,
Woolen Check,
Pound Pins,
Bureau Mounting,
Sofa Castors,
Fishing Lines,
Violin strings,
Do. Brass do.
Sugar Nippers,
Specta les,
Gold Rings,
Do. Ear Do.
Pocket Books,
Silver Thimbles,
Steel Nut Crackers,
Chocolate,
Wool-Cards,
Axes,
Pigtail and Plug Tobacco,
Scotch snuff,
Lazys twist Tobacco,
Pepper and Salt Petre,
Candle Wick,
Hyson and Y Hyson Tea,
East India Sugar,
Spermaceti,
Ground Ginger,
Vermacelli,
Box and Keg Raisins,
Basket Salt,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace,
Gials, Cinnamon,
Cayenne Pepper, Currey,
Curl Powder,
Almonds Noyeau,
Cognac Brandy,
Black books,
Sand Paper,
An assortment of School Books,
Sealing Wax and Wafers,
Pocket-up Paper,
Bell metal Do.
Fox's Historical Works.

Ivory Black, Tooth Brushes, Armata, Opium, Lees Pills, Essence of Peppermint, Bath Oil, Windsor Soap, Essential Salt of Lemons, Stoughtons Bitters, Liquorice Ball, Hearts Ease, Opodeldoc, Camphor, Eau Lemon, do. Lavender, Arrow Root, Sugar of Lead, Rhubarb in Root, Cream Tartars, Reeves' colors, Pitch colored Court Plaister, Black do. fine Sponges, Antimony, Yellow Bark, Nankeen dye, durable Ink, Essence of Mustard, Castor Oil, Rose Water, Orange flour Water, Milk of Roses, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Balsam of Honey, Harthorn, Lavender Compound, Tonic Lozenges, Oil of Cummins, Goodeys Cordial, Essence of Musk.

N B Mr. St. George has removed his Store into his Brick House.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, 25th Novr. 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have contracted debts with the subscriber, and given Notes for payment, are notified, that payment is now required ; and steps will be immediately taken for their recovery, in case of unnecessary delay on their parts.

FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 30th Jan. 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Concession of the Township of East Gwillimsbury. Application to be made to James Glennon, York.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 45.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 937 | S. TURDAY, APRIL 14, 1810. | FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Sixteenth day of this present month of April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you —GREETING :—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twelfth day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Sixteenth day of this present month of April, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear ; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-fifth day of May next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary ; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witnefs our trufty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid ; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charged shall be paid ; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years :—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment ; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witnefs our Trufty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate, constitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

A List of Magistrates inserted in the Commission of the Peace for the District of London, Signed by His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Gore, the 2d day of April 1810.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, Chief Justice, The Honorable James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, The Honorable Alexander Grant, The Honorable Richard Duncan, The Honorable Æneas Shaw, The Honorable John M'Gill, The Honorable William Dummer Powell, Thomas Talbot, Samuel Ryerse, William Claus, Peter Teepie, Thomas Horner, Daniel Springer, John

Beemer, Wynant Williams, Elias Foster John Coleman, William Hutchinson, Benajah Mallory, Joseph Riverton, Edward Watson, Thos. Welch, Jacob Sovereign, Maurice Sovereign, Aaron Collyer, John Collyer, Gabriel Collyer Thomas Bentby and Ephraim Crosby, Esquires.

Regular Council Days for Land matter throughout the year of Our Lord 1810.

Tuesday, 9th January.
Tuesday, 30th do.
Tuesday, 20th February.
Tuesday, 13th March.
Tuesday, 3d April.
Tuesday, 24th do.
Tuesday, 15th May.
Tuesday, 5th June.
Tuesday, 26th do.
Tuesday, 17th July.
Tuesday, 7th August.
Tuesday, 28th do.
Tuesday, 18th September.
Tuesday, 9th October.
Tuesday, 30th do.
Tuesday, 20th November.
Tuesday, 11th December

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

Latest Foreign News.

NEW-YORK, March 21.

Capt. Hedge arrived at Bolton on Friday, in 19 days from Cadiz —He brot no papers; but states verbally, that previous to his sailing, it was reported that a French army of 60,000, was within 100 miles of Seville :—— That the supreme Junta were quitting business at Seville; and were expected shortly at Cadiz — He also learnt, that 30,000 English, and as many Portuguese, were on their way from Portugal to Spain.

The reports circulating in the Spanish sea-ports are scarcely worth detailing. They are the echoes of many in being months ago. Ever since the Fr have overrun La Mancha they have been literally "on the borders of Andalusia;" but we believe none of them have ever traversed the Sierra Morena since Dupont. The left wing of the Fr. army in La Mancha had menaced Valencia and Murcia; but we have no account of its having ever entered either of those Provinces —That the Supreme Executive Power, in Seville, were taking precautions, in the event of misfortune, to repair to Cadiz, and eventually to South America, there can be no probable doubt.

Letters from Lisbon, to 23d January, mention the recent arrival there of 15,000 troops from England.

CHARLESTON, March 7.

The ship Savannah, Capt. Mitchell, arrived at Amelia, on Tuesday last, 42 days from Liverpool, from which place she sailed on the 22d January. A gentleman of this city has obligingly loaned us a Liverpool paper of the last date, received by this arrival, from which we have extracted the following important and interesting articles—all that our very limited time would permit us to make. This paper contains an account of the capture of Bourbon by the British on the 21st September, and the taking of seven ships of war, one of them of 100 guns, and the whole together mounting 318 guns.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

America has made haste to arrange her differences with France, and a convention between the two powers is said to have been signed on the 5th or 6th of this month. Not a syllable of its contents has transpired: but one great point which the American Government has always endeavored to gain has been the abandonment of the right of search by the naval powers of Europe.—*Courier.*

We have already stated that Prince Stahremberg might be expected soon to take his departure from this country, having received from his court instructions to that effect.—This circumstance has given rise to various rumours, which may at least furnish amusement to our readers. It is said that all hopes of a negociation for peace have vanished; the French Emperor having refused as a preliminary, that we should treat in concert with our allies, Ferdinand VII. the Queen of Portugal, and the King of Sicily. It is also reported, that Napoleon has written a letter to the King requiring an answer from himself, proposing very gentle means of restoring peace to mankind; and that the Marquis Wellesley, in whose department it lies to advise his Majesty on this subject, has thought it due, in politeness, that the letter of the Emperor should be answered in his Majesty's own name.—*Star.*

The general opinion at the Thuilleries is, that the Grand Dutchess Anne of Russia is the destined new bride of Bonaparte. It is added that let "the victim" be whom she may, the jewelers of Paris are preparing the diamonds which are to ornament her person.

Sun.

BOSTON, March 21.

Latest from Spain.—Capt. Vinnel who arrived here yesterday, from Cadiz, has politely favored us with the papers of that city to the 24th Jan. We have not been able to procure translations from them.—But from a cursory perusal, they are found to breathe the same language, to express the same hope, and to hold the same tone of defiance to their French invaders, which marked the earlier periods of their opposition. A paper of the 23d Jan. contains a very animated Proclamation of the Supreme Juntato the Andalusians, announcing the approach of the French towards the Sierra Morena, and calling upon them to rise en-masse to prevent their ravaging the fields of Andalusia. The Proclamation is dated at Seville, the 20th of January. Other articles appear to be emanations of the same spirit; one from Mercia, dated the 15th January, says, "the retreat of the enemy has not lessened our activity; but on the contrary every exertion is making to convince the execrable tools of Napoleon, that if they dare invade this province, they will find therein a valiant and generous people, resolved to imitate the immortals of Saragossa and Gerona, and who have sworn to die rather than become the slaves of the most vile of all tyrants."

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE
Received at Charlestown.

LONDON, March 13.

The intelligence of the relaxation of Bonaparte's commercial decrees, is, we understand confirmed by the Paris papers of the 3d, which arrived in town, and which contain the following

DECREE.

"The ports of France, and all those under her control, are open to all vessels furnished with proper licences; that is to say, they must be new ones, of a date posterior to this decree.

ARTICLES OF EXPORTATION.

"Vinegar, pepper, pasteboard, silks, embroidered stuffs, verdigrease, oil of all sorts, honey, perfumery, corks, cut and in piece, turpentine, Spanish liquorice, dry pitch, rosin, juniper berries, raw, worsted, lamb and kid skins tanned and tawed, linen of Brittany, cloths and woolen stuffs of all kinds, velvets and cottons, silk, worsted and cotton hosiery, cutlery, trimming, china, work of leather and skins.

"Those articles cannot be entered in greater quantity than one fourth part of a cargo.—The other three parts of the cargo must be primative articles; those are corn, wine, brandy and fruit

IMPORTATION.

"Russia tallow, wax, mats, sail cloth, deals for various purposes, sulphur in flour, pot-ash, staves, row for fishing, Spanish dollars, black-lead, pewter, litharge, logwood, pitch and tar, barilla, sumack, arsenic, fish, oil, hides and lignumvitæ.

Letters from Holland, of a late date, mention that King Louis has returned from Paris; and that apprehensions of an incorporation with France no longer existed.

For the present, Bonaparte has contented himself with seizing part of Holland, the province of Zealand.—Accounts from Holland, of the 6th, state that a proclamation for incorporating the province of Zealand with France, had been received from Paris. The chief civil officer having refused to take the oath of allegiance without a more explicit and formal declaration of so important a change, was, it is said, immediately put under arrest by the commander of the French troops, and sent to Paris, to account for his contumacy. The possession of the Province of Zealand, makes Bonaparte master of the mouths of the Sheldt and the Maes, and in fact of the whole trade of Holland.

January 15.

In consequence of the French decree, a great number of vessels have, within these three days, arrived at different ports of this kingdom, with grain, butter, cheese and other articles.

Spanish papers arrived this morning, to the 30th ult. and Lisbon to the 7th inst. —They state, that Joseph Bonaparte with 18,000 men, was about to proceed to the North of Spain; for what purpose is not mentioned.

Bonaparte is lavishing upon the divorced Josephine, pensions and palaces. She has had a palace at Paris given her, and another near Bruffels, besides Malmaison. Bonaparte has added a million of livres from his private purse.

The wits of Paris say, that Jerome Bonaparte has magnanimously determined to ape Napoleon, and that having no hope of issue by his wife, he thinks seriously of repudiating her, & taking back his first wife.

January 18.

Several American cargoes in French ports, released from sequestration, were on the point of being disposed of at the invoice prices, when, in consequence of information from Gen. Armstrong, the sales were suspended, and the lots that would otherwise arise to the American owners avoided. A few days after this communication from Mr. Armstrong, the order for extending the list of articles of Export and Import appeared.

January 20.

This morning we had advice of the arrival of several ships from France to obtain logwood and other articles from this country admitted under the new custom house regulations of Bonaparte.

A bag from Heligoland has arrived with letters to the 13th inst. The following are extracts from some of them:

"*Landscrona, January 7.*—A very large fleet sailed from Carlscrona on the 30th ult. Many of the ships have been unfortunately lost from the difficulty of the navigation at this tempestuous season.

"*Embden, Jan. 6.*—The obstruction to the intercourse with the interior from this port still continues, and we can acquire no licences from hence to enable us to find a market for your goods in any of the other ports of the Kingdom of Holland."

Constantinople, Nov. 15.

On the 1st of November the thunder of cannon from Tophana announced to us a victory gained on the 22d October, not far from Silistria, over the Russian army besieging that fortress.—The battle according to the advices from the Grand Vizier, lasted from early in the morning till night, and the Russians, who made their attack along the whole line of the Turkish army, more than 10,000 —both armies fought principally with the sword, and the fortune of the day was decided by the coming up of Mucatar Pacha, in the critical moment, with his Albanian cavalry.

"The Russians, after the battle, retired to their entrenched camps before Silistria. Two days before the Garrison had made a sally, and killed about 1000.

"On the 8th of November, the Porte received from the Grand Vizier a more circumstancial account of a general action which took place between the two armies, in which the Russians suffered a defeat, and were obliged entirely to evacuate the right bank of the Danube; that is to say, with their infantry, which passed that river at Wirfova, while the cavalry which covered the retreat had no other way, as the Turks had broken down the bridge, but the road to Babadaz, and to pass the Danube near Watschim.—This cavalry was, however, closely purfued by the Turks, who at the time the dispatches of the Grand Vizier came away had taken many prisoners.

REMARKS
ON "THE POWER OF BONAPARTE."

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

It will be found that the yearly average of conscripts from 1792, to those of 1811, now called out, amounts to *one hundred and fifty thousand men*, making in the whole *three millions of men*. What has become of these men? Are they all still in existence and capable of aiding the tyrant?—No, they have fallen in battle or become a prey to disease. Those who are now in the Emperor's army are all that remain, and France cannot supply their places when they have suffered the fate of those who have gone before them. It is morally impossible—France has been drained of her effective population by her continued wars, not merely by the destruction in battle of nearly three millions of the flower of her youth, but by the *civil massacres* of the revolution, the effects of which the still has occasion to deplore. The first conscription of France was levied in 1792, the last 1809, averaging 150,000, and the last levy was made two years in anticipation, making 3,000,000. These are undisputed facts, not mere hypothesis, so that any man capable of calculating population may judge of the present resources of the emperor with in his actual dominions. But still more conclusive evidence of the amazing decrease of Napoleon's power, is to be drawn from the circumstance of his being obliged to require the services of boys, scarcely able to bear arms and undergo the fatigues incident to a war waged in distant countries. Full-grown men cannot be supplied to feed the gaps made in his armies by battle and mortality. Boys at the age of 18 are now relied upon to perform those arduous duties which until a year or two past were confined to those who had arrived at man's estate. As a proof of our flatement and reasoning, it is an undeniable fact, that at one period, Paris alone, by voluntary levies, furnished annually, 6,000 able bodied men, but now under the severe conscription law she supplies the small number of 1,400 soldiers, and they are from eighteen to twenty-five years old. This is not all, it is notorious that at the present moment the city of Paris exhibits the curious spectacle of a population composed of from six to ten females to one male; and her universal moral corruption and beastly depravity is ill calculated to remedy an evil so untrienely to the perpetuity of military power.

Another conclusive proof of Bonaparte's want of men, is to be found in the circumstance of his being actually reduced, after first marching into Spain, to the deplorable "necessity of withdrawing his troops from the frontiers, and sending them over the Pyrenees into the Peninsula; to Garrison his vassal German towns with Russian troops, and to bring 100,000 mercenary Germans from the Rhenish confederacy into the heart of France, in order to keep down the insurrection of his own oppressed and famished subjects." This proves that at the period mentioned he had no great disposable force of French men, and that the population of France has not experienced any material increase in the last eighteen months, is a point which we are not willing to suspect his warmest American friends of maintaining.

Well, having arrived at this point of our enquiry, let us suppose that Napoleon has at this time beyond the borders of France, a disposable force of 500,000 men. He recommences his attack upon Spain.——Will a less number than one half of this force be sufficient to overawe Germany and watch Austria? Let it be remembered that the disposable and effective force of Francis alone generally exceeds this number. Had the Emperor been able to subdue Austria, a main obstacle would have been removed, but it is proved that he *was not* so able, and must therefore provide against her future interposition in behalf of Spain and his own ultimate security. Half his army at least, must be allotted to the performance of that duty, and we will suppose the other half or 250,000 to set out for Spain. Provisions and all the necessary munitions of war are to be provided, and carried, or, otherwise transported to Spain. They must be carried to Spain, because those parts of Spain which he must pass through he has already ravaged and laid waste, and from them he can derive little or no support for an army which cannot march or fight without being fed. These munitions of war cannot be transported by land conveniently, and if attempted will be liable to misadventures, and will be harrassed and destroyed in their course. An attempt to transport them by sea will be fruitless, for we have already seen, and that recently, that a considerable fleet of transports laden with provisions, &c. have been totally destroyed by a British fleet under command of Lord Collingwood. As often as he attempts to supply the means for supporting his army in Spain by sea, so often will he suffer discomfiture and a total loss.

Such are our reasons for believing that Spain will continue to maintain her independence in defiance of the threats and enterprising plans of her enemy. The spirit, integrity and strength of unsubdued Austria, the disposition of the German states to revolt, the discontents prevailing in *France*, the havoc heretofore made in Bonaparte's armies and his inability to supply this *deficit* with effective men, the difficulty of transporting succours and the munitions of war to the country to be subdued, and above all the determined spirit and patriotic enthusiasm of the Spaniards manifested in a recent important battle, all lead to the conclusion that the power of "our King Napoleon" is drawing to a gloomy close—and may Providence in her infinite goodness realize our fond anticipation! The tyrant must fall and we trust and believe his fate will not be prolonged another twelve month —— If it should chance to survive his Punic war, then have these United States little hope of remaining independent unless her present rulers are deposed. Slavery will be the inevitable doom of America, unless our councils are purged of the fraud, treachery and foul corruption with which they have been so long infected.

Extract from a late London Paper.

Miraculous Escape—Saturday se'n night, a private soldier in the North Devon Militia, named Tolcher, returning from Oreston to his regiment at Plymouth Dock, in crossing near Catdown, owing to the darkness of the evening, lost his road, and mistaking the wall erected as a fence to the quarry, for the

file in the pathway, he leaped over it, and fell down a precipice of near *one Hundred feet*. In his fall, however, he lodged on a jutting rock, what the quarry-men call a head, about a third of the depth of the declivity. Being rather stunned, he imagined he was on solid ground, rose to walk, and was instantly precipitated to the bottom. Dreadful as was this fall, it did not deprive him of the power of exerting his voice, and his cries soon brought several perfons from the Oreston Dock yard to his affiftance, and marvellous as it may feem, he was in a fhort time enabled to walk to his quarters, with the affiftance of a perfon to take hold of his arm, although the diftance was near two miles. Contemplating the frightful precipice down which he fell, the ruggednefs of the rocks, and the large maffes of ftone fcattered in every direction, his efcape from inftant death appears almoft miraculous. His body was very much bruised; the fore part of the fkull laid open, and the left leg terribly lacerated; yet, as no blood-veffel is broke, the poor fellow is in a fair way of recovery

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TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undifputable Title will be given:—viz Lots No. 28, 29, and half of Lot No. 23 in the 2d Conceffion of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire, at Oswegatchie; Mr. Woodroff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb 1810.

REMOVAL.



THE Subscriber refpectfully informs his friends and cuftomers, that he has removed to Duke Street, nearly oppofite the Houfe of Thomas Ridout Efquire, where he ftill carries on the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING bufinefs as ufual.—He begs leave to return sincere thanks to all thofe who have been pleafed to favor him with their cuftom, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage by a punctual difcharge of all future favors which may be conferred on him.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 12th April, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz.

Lots No. 23, 24, and 25, in the 1st Conceffion—
21, 22, 23, in the 3d Concefsion, - 900 Acres
in the Township of Caiftor.
No. 12, in the 1st Concefsion, 300 Acres
in the Township of Charlotteville,
17, 18, and 19, in the 3d Concefsion,
24, and 15, in the 4th do. —1000 Acres
in the Township of Cramahe.
37 in the 3d Conceffion, - 200 Acres
in the Township of York

Alfo two Town Lots, 1 acre each, in King Street, oppofite the Gaol. For particulars apply to

GEO. CROOKSHANK

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, on the Weft fide of Yonge Street in the Township of York, containing two hundred and Ten Acres, fixty Acres under improvement, thirty of which is now in prime Meadow, and ten in Wheat, a good two Story Houfe, barn and Horfe Shade thereon. Its local ftate is a delightfome rural retirement for a Gentleman, or a good ftand for a Tavern, and a moft excellent Farm.—If it fuits the purchafer, there will be fold with it a large ftock of Cattle and a good afforment of Farming utenfils. If not Sold, the Houfe and Farm will be rented in the Spring. Any perfon wifhing to view the fituation and know the terms, muft apply to the undersigned now on the premifes. ROBERT MOORE

Yonge Street, 27th Feb 1810

FOR SALE

ON moderate terms, a good Horfe, fit for Saddle or Harneffes; any perfon wifhing to purchafe, may fee the horfe at the ftable of Mr. Jordon, Inn-keeper.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a Conveyancing Office, &c. at the houfe belonging to James M'Auley, Esqr where he will attend to fuch bufinefs on the following terms:

Common Deed of Conveyance } 10s. } N. Y. Cy.
with Memorial, }
Partition, - - - 4l
Affidavits and Certificates for } 4s.
Settlement duty or otherwife }

Bonds, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Affignments, Powers of Attorney, Tranfiers, Indentures, and all other Inftruments of writing, in the like reasonable manner. He will alfo complete Deeds from Petition, through the different Offices for one Dollar each.

C. BAYNES

York, 19th Feby. 1810.

To be Sold, or Let.

LOT No. 1 East fide of YONGE-STREET, containing 190 Acres, about 30 of which are well cleared, fenced, and under Crop ——— There is a good Frame Houfe and Barn, together with other Buildings thereon. Poffeffion to be, from 1st March enfuing: for terms apply to W. ALLAN.

YORK, 15th Jan. 1810.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform fuch of his Cuftomers as have neglected to come forward and fettle their Accounts or Notes for the fpace of Twelve months paft, that (unlefs prevented by fettlement previous to the firft day of June next) he will (without diftinction) place all fuch Accounts and Notes into the hands of an Attorney for Collection

He ftill continues to receive produce at the different Mills in the country, agreeable to his advertifement of the 16th January laft, and in order to make up for the additional expence of bringing produce to Town, the following prices will be given either in exchange for Goods, or in payment of debts, Viz —WHEAT to be received at his Store in York,

Nine Shillings New York Cy per buthel,
RYE, Eight fhillings do.
PEASE, do. do. do.
CORN, do. do. do.
OATS, Three fhillings and fix pence do.

Alfo, the higheft price for BARLEY.

York, 27th February, 1810

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

To Let,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles Esq. deceafed.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighborhood to the Town, is a defirable fituation. The Term of Lease, may be for One or more Years, and the Rent will be reasonable. For further information, apply at the Printing-Office.

York, 16th Jan. 1810

THE Subscriber now informs his friends & cuftomers, that he has made arrangement for the receival of Wheat at the following places, viz.

ELISHA BEMAN's, New-Market and on Yonge-Street,
At the Diftillery lately held by JOHN LYONS.
NORMAN MILLIKIN's Mills in Markham.
WILLIAM COOPER's Mills on the Humber

Upon producing the receipts of the above named perfons, the Wheat will be paid for by the subscriber at the rate of Eight fhillings New-York Currency per Buthel, in Goods or placed to the credit of thofe perfons who are intereted to both, and to Cash, upon a ded uction in price; but as feveral perfons who delivered Wheat laft year did not bring forward the receipts for the fame until lately, it is to be underftood that he will not consider himfelf bound to pay for any Wheat unlefs the receipts for the fame fhall be produced within 30 days after the delivery. He will alfo receive, Peas, Rye, Indian Corn and Oats, as ufual, at his Store in York.

York, Jan 16th, 1810 Q St GEORGE.

LANDS FOR SALE

THE following Lands will be fold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 5th conceffion—
1, 5, 9, 12, 13 and weft half of 24, 7th do.
14, 23, 24, - - 8th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—3600
acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concef
22 - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
6 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford
20, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 in
King.
23 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the feveral townfhips were Surveyed, it is to be fuppofed the fituations are eligible, and the quality fuperior—for particulars apply to the fubfcriber who can give an undifputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1809.

THE Subscriber has juft received by the Sloop Marianne from Niagara, the following articles:

White kid Gloves,
Women's long ftit do.
Patent Sufpenders,
Silk Cords aflorted colours,
Millinet,
Black Cambrick,
Edging,
Fans,
Satun Ribbon,
Cambrick Buttons,
Black Lutestring,
Do. Mode,
Fancy filk Handkerchiefs,
Spider net Sleeves,
Tabby Velvet,
India filk Handkerchiefs,
Counter Panes,
Black Bombazette,
Black Velvet Ribbon,
Black bays,
Black Shannoon,
Striped Wildbore,
Red, Yellow, Blue, and
Novelare rod's Bon. Handkfs.
Table Napkins,
Diaper,
Huckaback,
Men & Women's Black filk
Hofe, or White do.
Twilled Tape,
Women Cheek,
Pound Pins,
Bureau Mounting,
Bofs Caftors,
Fifhing Lines,
Violin ftrings,
Do. Bridges,
Sugar Nippers,
Spectacles,
Gold Rings,
Do. Ear Do.
Pocket Books,
Silver Thimbles,
Steel Nut Crackers,
Chocolate,
Wood-Cards,
Axes,
Figtail and Plug Tobacco,
Snuff,
Snuff,
Ladys twift Tobacco,
Pepper and bait Petre,
Canale Wicks,
Hyson and Y Hyfon Tea,
Eaft India Sugar,
Spermaceti,
Ground Ginger,
Vermacelli,
Box and Keg Raifins,
Basket Salt,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace,
Coals, Cinnamon, Cafia,
Cayenne Pepper, Citron,
Curry Powder,
Almond Noyeau,
Cognac Brandy,
Blank Books,
Sand Paper,
An aflf. of School Books,
Sealing Wax and Waters,
Foolscap Paper,
Beft letter Do.
Fox's Hiftorical Works.

Jones's Life,
Staunton's Embaffy,
Hiftory of Chili,
Authins Letters,
Travels in Louifiana,
Scots Ballads,
Southeby's Georgics,
Third Satire,
Safwa Traxia,
Discarded Son,
Thaddeus of Warfaw,
Afhes Travels,
Shakespears Poems,
Lovers of La Vendee,
MacKenzies Voyages,
Lute or Mahomet,
Reliques of Bifhop
Sault a Poem,
Warrior's Return,
Eday on Sepulchres,
Irifh Harp,
Meafes U. States,
Cottages of Glenburnie,
Johnson Hollin's Poems,
Crapp's Poems,
Memoirs of Cumberland,
Franklin's Works,
Griffith Abby,
Fatal Revenge,
Laura,
John Delancaftey,
Winter in London,
Margaretta,
Letters from the Mountains
American Lady,
Exiles of Siberia,
Horrors of St. Domingo,
Holidays at Home,
Hungarian Brothers,
Ferdinand and Elmira,
Foundling of Bengrave,
Modern Chivalry,
Tuckers Hiftory of N. Ameri
Hamilton on Medicine,
Adams' Hiftory of N. Ing.
Marmion,
Hiftorical Dictionary,
Family Tour,
Home a Poem,
Romantic Tales,
The Wife,
Campbells Narrative,
Winters Evening,
Irifh Excurfions,
Arthur Mervin,
Locke's Eflays,
Mannevises Ramble,
Parrafnare of Quakerism,
Warrens American Revolution
Guide to Health,
Cornelius Nepos,
Memorandum Book,
Picture of New-York,
Ballantius,
Ambroid and Eleanory
Jackson's Grammar,
Samuel Simkins' Life,
Ainsworths Dictionary,
Johnsons Do.
Walkers Do
Gutheries Grammar,

Ivory Black, Tooth Brufhes, Arnatta, Opium, Lees Pills, Eflence of Peppermint, Brimftone, Windsor Soap, Effential Salt of Lemons, Stoughtons Bitters, Liquorice Ball, Harrenlem Oil, Opodildoc, Camphor, Eff Lemon, do. Lavender, Arrow Root, Sugar of Lead, Rhubarbin Root, Crem Tartare Reeves' colors, Fifth colored Colours Plaifter, Black do. fine Sponges, Antimony, Yellow Bark, Nankeen dye, durable Ink Eflence of Muftard, Caftor Oil, Rule Water, Orahge flour Water, Milk of Roles, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Balsam of Honey, Hartfhorn, Lavender Compound, Totic Lozenges, Oil of Cummins, Godfreys Cordial, Eflence of Mufk.

N. B Mr. St. George has removed his Store into his Brick House.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 25th Novr. 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL perfons who have contracted debts with the fubscriber, and given Notes for payment, are notified, that payment is now required; and fteps will be immediately taken for their recovery, in cafe of unneceffary delay on their parts.

FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 30th Jan 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Conceffion of the Township of East Gwillimsbury. Application to be made to James Glennon, York.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street; about fix miles and a half from Town For particulars apply to SAMUEL HERON.

York, July. 6th., 1809

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 46.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 938] SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Counfellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Sixteenth day of this present month of April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twelfth day of March laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Sixteenth day of this prefent month of April, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking and by thefe prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-fifth day of May next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may feem neceffary; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs our trufty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, this Second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor,

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that fundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our faid Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the firft offence, fubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a fecond time, is fubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a third time, fhall be deemed guilty of Felony, punifhable by Transportation for feven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that fuch offenders therein may be brought to punifhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence fhall be feized and fold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perfons therein offending, fhall be profecuted with the utmoft Rigour of the Law.

In Teftimony whereof we have caufed these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our faid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneffe our Trufty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thoufand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paffed in the fifty-fourth year of the Reign of his prefent Majefty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majefty a certain Sum of Money, and for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton fhould be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the faid hereinbefore firft recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conftitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiflative Councell of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the faid Province respectively, to be Commiffioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which faid Commiffioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase fuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provifos contained in and according to the Statutes in fuch cafe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all fuch other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majefty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

A Lift of Magiftrates inserted in the Commiffion of the Peace for the Diftrict of London, figned by His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Gore, the 2d day of April 1810.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, Chief Juftice, The Honorable James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, The Honorable Alexander Grant, The Honorable Richard Duncan, The Honorable Æneas Shaw, The Honorable John M'Gill, The Honorable William Dummer Powell, Thomas Talbot, Samuel Ryerfe, William Claus, Peter Teeple, Thomas Horner, Daniel Springer, John

Bremer, Wenant Williams, Elias Foster John Coleman, William Hutchison, Benjah Mallory, Joseph Ryerson, Edward Watson, Thos. Welch, Jacob Sovereign, Morice Sovereign, Aaron Collver, John Collver, Gabriel Collver Thomas Bowby and Elakim Crosby, Esquires.

Regular Council Days for Land matter throughout the year of Our Lord 1810.

Tuesday, 9th January.
Tuesday, 30th do.
Tuesday, 20th February.
Tuesday, 13th March.
Tuesday, 3d. April.
Tuesday, 24th do.
Tuesday, 15th May.
Tuesday, 5th June.
Tuesday, 26th do.
Tuesday, 17th July.
Tuesday, 7th August.
Tuesday, 28th do.
Tuesday, 18th September.
Tuesday, 9th October.
Tuesday, 30th do.
Tuesday, 20th November.
Tuesday, 18th December.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

Latest Foreign News.

Boston, April 4.

BRITISH KINGS'S SPEECH.

Yesterday we obtained our files of London papers to the 25th January, received via Salem, in the Mary, Captain Stickney, from Liverpool.

The papers of the 24th of January contain his Britannic Majesty's Speech, to Parliament, delivered by commission, the 23d.—It is of considerable length.—The first nine paragraphs relate to the expedition to Flushing, to events in Austria, Sweden, Spain and Portugal, which are well known. The only paragraph which respects the United States, is the following:—

"His Majesty commands us to acquaint you, that the intercourse between his Majesty's Minister in America, and the Government of the United States, has been suddenly and unexpectedly interrupted. His Majesty sincerely regrets this event: He has, however, received the strongest assurances from the American Minister resident at this Court, that the United States are desirous of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. This desire will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of his Majesty."

The other paragraphs allude to the trade and revenue of the kingdom, which are stated to be highly satisfactory, and to the necessity of a vigorous opposition to the unabated animosity and violence of France.

We find very little in the debate on the subject of American Affairs.—It was intimated that the subjects in dispute between the two countries, were in a train of amicable discussion:—But no mention had been made of sending a new minister to the United States.

NEW-YORK, April 2.

The following important intelligence we copy from the Boston Gazette and Repertory.—We shall at present only remark, that we believe it entitled to the fullest credit.—What impressions it will make at the seat of Government, a few days may inform us. We suspect, that, after this, nothing more will be heard about *the private letter!*

Important Intelligence.—The following information from London, to a gentleman of this town, is handed us by one, who is incapable of knowingly abusing the public confidence for a moment. It is unquestionably derived from an authentic source; and our readers we think, may perfectly rely on its truth.—*Boston Gaz.*

"In a formal communication from Ld. Wellesley to Mr. Pinckney, the conduct of our executive, and the proceedings of Congress subsequent to the late negociations, are censured in the most unequivocal manner.

"It is asserted by the British Cabinet, that Mr. Jackson behaved only as his duty required; that the charge against him is absolutely groundless, and that he as well as his king and country, are treated with unprecedented rudeness and grossness by the United States.

"Lord Wellesley beginning with the offer to renew Mr. Jay's Treaty, recites a series of acts proving the sincere and uniform desire of Great Britian to meet the United States on fair and friendly conditions, all which have been met with a contrary Spirit by the government of the United States; and he says, now it is the belief of the British Cabinet, that every overture at conciliation, on their part, must be unavailing, because our government are resolved that no adjustment of differences shall be made—and he adds, that although they are disposed to receive propositions from us, yet it cannot be concealed, that none can at present be expected.

"Lord Wellesley took this occasion to remark, that the British government are fully sensible of the great part that is assigned them to act in the present eventful period of the world; and to declare explicitly, that all the means which God has graciously given them, shall be used, so far as is necessary, to resist the establishment of despotism, which would be more terrible than any yet known in the history of nations."

As there is no doubt, that a note, of which the foregoing is the substance, was delivered to Mr. Pinckney on or about the 18th of January, so it may be fairly presumed, that our government are in possession, or at least know perfectly well its tenor and import; for altho' that note may not have arrived at the seat of government, yet it is not pretended that Mr. Pinckney's "*unofficial letter*" of the fourth of January, in which he gives some account of a conversation with Lord Wellesley on the 30th of December, is the last communication received from Mr. Pinckney; and it is to be supposed that before the 14th, when the vessel sailed which bro't this dispatches, he gave some account of the subsequent conversation, which led to the official note above alluded.—*Repertory.*

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated 15th Jan. to a gentleman in this city.

"I did myself the pleasure of writing you, by the ship Madison, which vessel sailed from Dieppe on the 5th inst. At that time I had great reason to hope and expect that we should soon have a free intercourse between France and the United States, and advised you &c. but since that epoch, things do not wear quite so favorable an aspect; and I must recommend you not to follow the advice then given, though I think something will be done for the mutual interests of both countries, before General Armstrong leaves this for the United States, which will probably be in all the month of April."

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.

By the Satellite we have received Antigua papers to the 9th instant, from one of which we have extracted the following London articles, which have never before appeared in American papers, and bespeak a very favorable sentiment in regard to our relations with England.

LONDON, January 15—Private letters from Paris state, that King Jerome had incurred the displeasure of the Emperor in consequence of his declaring his resolution to be divorced from his second wife, the daughter of the King of Wirtemberg, because he had lost all hopes of having any issue by her. He is stated to have announced his determination to recognize his first marriage with Miss Patterson. This we consider as a mere report.

Lord Wellesley and Mr Pinkney have had several conferences on the subject of the pending differences with America, and their discussions had assumed the most amicable aspect, when the late dispatches from Paris suspended their intercourse, by creating occasion for Mr. Pinkney to apply to his Government for fresh instructions.

January 19—The presentation of Mrs. Pinkney at Court yesterday, of all the days in the year, is looked upon as the favorable augury of the amicable views of the American minister in regard to the pending negociation between this country and the United States, which is still actively carried on between the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney.

It is said Government have resolved to send out a new minister to the United States; and that this measure has been adopted through the active influence of the marquis Wellesly.—The report of a treaty between France and America being actually concluded at Paris, is not believed; but, whether it is concluded or not, common sense requires that we should forthwith send a minister to America, as some one was expected there to replace Mr Jackson.

From Guadalupe via St. Barts.—A Fr. gentleman, passenger in the brig Hiram, from St. Bartholomews, ashore at the H. reached town this forenoon. He informs us that General Ernouf, with about two thousand French prisoners of war, sailed from Guadalupe on the 15 February for England.

The British were expected hourly to attack St. Bartholomews.

New-York, March 31.

Double dealing.—The contents of the following letter are of so extraordinary a nature, that we hardly know what to think. If it is not true, the administration will certainly at once disavow it: otherwise we suppose an enquiry will be instituted by the Representatives of the people. This is the first intimation we have had of an American minister at the court of Kin, Joe. Nor do we recollect of any such nomination being submitted to the Senate.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Cadiz, dated 17th of January 1810.

"I have just seen Madrid dates to the 31st inst. nt, and cannot avoid relating to you a curious fact mentioned in a letter under that date, from a person of respectability—"Yesterday, (the 30th Dec.) the criminal court, appointed by the *benevolent intruder*, King Joseph, took cognizance of the cause of an Irish Clergyman, *who acts as Charge des affairs of the United States in this Capital*, and who has been imprisoned upwards of two months by order of the usurper.' Until now it was not known here that the present American administration was playing a double game in Spain; and that whilst they gave orders to Mr. Erving to follow the Supreme Central Junta in the character of their representative, they also had another agent near the Court of the intruding Monarch. The few Americans here have seen with deep regret this double game, and cannot help drawing a comparison betwixt the legislative government of Spain and that of the usurper.—The Junta treats Mr. Ervine with all possible respect and attention, while King Joseph imprisons and ill treats the agent, representing near his person, the American government. Since this circumstance has transpired, I blush to meet my Spanish friends: however, I am glad to observe they discriminate between the act of a set of men who would wish to favor French usurpation and tyranny, to answer their private views, and the wishes of all true Americans who surely never can approve, they say, an attempt against the liberties of a great and independent nation."

Extract from the same person, dated 24th January.

"Since the defeat of the French in the passes of the Sierra Morena, all is again in confusion in Madrid.—We have just learnt that King Joe, the Barbarian, has ordered the beautiful custom-house, post-office, and other public buildings in Madrid, to be immediately demolished; by this time I suppose these elegant edifices no longer exist. Joseph consulted his friends respecting the demolition of the magnificent new palace he inhabits, but this has been suspended for the present. Meanwhile his rapacity and that of his myrmidons is beyond conception; they rob and plunder the plate, jewels, and other valuable effects of the churches, convents and individuals, and such is their avidity for gold, that they even scrape off the gilding of picture frames, and burn every ray of tissue they meet with. This conduct of the French induces the Spaniards to believe their visitors about quitting that capital.—God grant they may, and the kingdom too, for as long as a Frenchman remains in Spain there will be no peace or happiness."

Boston, March 27.

FROM SPAIN.

Yesterday arrived at Manchester, the brig Alonzo, Captain Burges, from Malaga. Captain B. had the goodness to transmit us Gibraltar papers of Jan. 6, Malaga papers to Jan. 17, his marine intelligence, and the following

Extracts of Letters,

"*Malaga, Jan.* 20.

"Among the lower class of people the greatest enthusiasm continues to prevail, and great sacrifices will be made to prevent our being overrun. It will not be surprising should they rise en mass; and as the roads in general are bad, and of difficult access, the enemy will be materially annoyed. If great reinforcements arrive from France, in the long run we may be subjugated; but the French Government will never find a friend in this country in the present generation."

January 22.

"The Members who are to compose the Cortes of the nation have been chosen. In this Province we have made a good selection. No person of title or any holding a public office has been chosen."

"P. S. We are just informed that general Lacc has taken 900 Frenchmen of a corps who attempted to pass the Sierra Morena."

January 23.

"Two officers of the Voluntaire frigate, arrived here last evening from Gibraltar, and mention, that they carried from Mahon four French Deputies that had been to see Lord Collingwood, and landed them on the coast of France near Marseilles, in the night time. That the object of their mission was a perfect secret, but that it was generally believed that they had carried proposals from the South of France and part of Italy, to declare themselves independent, and solicited they should be considered neutrals by the English."

From the Genius of Liberty.

Great & noble actions ought to be known and recorded.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman near Princeton, N. J. to his friend at Long-Hill, dated February 28th 1810.

"An interesting incident occurred near Princeton some weeks ago. The cold Saturday a number of Students were skating on Scudder's mill pond; one of them named Hone, about 16 years old, fell into the water, where it was from 10 to 12 feet deep. In struggling to get out, he broke the ice for some distance round, but did not succeed, and become at last so exhausted and overcome that he could not see. The students in the mean time, ran backwards and forwards clamoring, but no one ventured to the aid of his perishing friend.—An apprentice boy, however, about 14 years old, approached so near Hone that he put one end of a stick, with which he had been playing ball on the ice, into his hand. With the aid of this stick he drew Hone upon the ice, and though sensible of his own danger, and shedding tears, persisted till he drew Hone so far forward that the end of his skate caught on the edge of the ice. Hone then asked the boy to let him draw back and extricate his skate: he did so, and both at last reached a place of safety. Hone, when sufficiently recovered, put his hand into his pocket, and offered the boy two dollars which he had with him. The generous boy would not take it, saying he would have done the same for any person in the same situation. He offered him afterwards 20 dollars; the boy said he did not want his money. Hone's father came on, and offered to buy the boy's time, but the sensible little fellow said he wished to learn his trade. Finally, Mr. Hone, the father, vested, for the boy, 500 dollars, and the students made him up about two hundred dollars more. It is said the boy's father was a man of property in N. York; but became insolvent, died, and left his children so destitute, that this son was bound to Horner to learn the Tanner's business."

FROM THE BALANCE.

A MARCH ODE TO SPRING.

Winter, thou savage pow'r, away,
With all thy desolating train;
Lo! king of reign,
Sweet Spring appears,
To compensate thy cruel sway,
And make fad nature smile again.

But whence, sweet Spring, the cordial fire,
That doth thy countenance pervade?
Ah! I had thou been
A captive queen,
Since last thy presence did repair,
The rude Winter's rage had made!

I thought that when thou had'st replac'd
The beauties spoil'd by Winter rude,
The fire of love
Call'd thee above,
The joys of Paradise to take,
Till earth again thy presence had.

And this undoubtedly is true:
Whence then thy weeping and thy sighs?
Sure they must flow
For Nature's woe;
Her mournful state thou can'st not view
With heart unmov'd and tearless eyes.

And is there nought but woe, sweet Spring,
To bid thee welcome to thy throne?
Dear as thou art
To Nature's heart,
No objects bloom, no songsters sing;
Nought seem thy sovereignty to own.

But doubtless thou dost not complain
That thou art now poor homage paid;
For, long ago,
Sure thou did'st know
That, by thy animating reign,
Thy noblest worshippers were made.

Soon, grateful for thy gentle sway,
Creation will in bloom appear;
And ev'ry thing,
On foot or wing,
Will some peculiar homage pay
To thee, the glory of the year.

Though Nature's welcome's still delay'd,
No longer must I mine defer;
Thou'rt not regard
A simple bard,
When Nature in her chaunge array'd,
Becomes thy glorious worshipper.

Thrice do I welcome thee, fair queen;
For long, with heavy heart, I'd sought
Man's greatest wealth,
Sweet rosy health;
And this dear nymph of heav'nly mein,
Thou to my longing arms hast brought.

And thrice, dear Health, I welcome thee,
For now full well thy worth I know;

O deign to look
Upon my misery,
Till there is nothing left of me,
But a worn frame and locks of snow.

And then, all gracious Power Supreme,
From whom alone our blessings spring,
Since thou dost prove
A God of love,
O shed on every heart a beam,
That every tongue thy praise may sing.

FLORIAN.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Monday the 7th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M precisely, in the House of Mr. John Campbell, Inn-keeper York; about

FIFTEEN THOUSAND STAVES,

lying at the mouth of the River Humber; belonging to the Estate of the late ROBERT FLETCHER, Esquire, of Montreal. Payment to be made on delivery of the Staves, either by Cash, or approved Bills on Montreal or Quebec

WILLIAM ALLAN, Attorney
for S. D. Fleming, Executor to the Estate.

York, 16th April, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of THEODORE WINN late of East Gwillambury, deceased, are requested to come forwards with their Accounts for settlement, on or before the first day of the sixth month called June, next; and all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment on or before the day aforesaid.

SHEBE WINN, Executrix.
AMOS ARMELAGE, } Executors.
NATHANIEL PEARSON, }

April 18th, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an unsuppotable Title will be given:—viz

Lots No. 28, 29, and half of Lot No. 25 in the 2d concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 300 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire, at Osweagatchie; or Mr. Woodruff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

REMOVAL.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to Duke Street, nearly opposite the House of Thomas Bidout Esquire, where he still carries on the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING business as usual.—He begs leave to return sincere thanks to all those who have been pleased to favor him with their custom, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage by a punctual discharge of all future favors which may be conferred on him.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 12th April, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz.

Lots No. 23, 24, and 25	in the 1st Concession—	
21, and 22,	in the 3d Concession,	200 Acres
	in the Township of Caister.	
No. 18,	in the 1st Concession,	200 Acres
	in the Township of Charlotteville.	
17, 18, and 19,	in the 3d Concession,	
24, and 25,	in the 4th do.	—1000 Acres
	in the Township of Cramahe.	
37	in the 3d Concession,	200 Acres
	in the Township of York.	

Also two Town Lots, 1 acre each, in King Street, opposite the Gaol. For particulars apply to

GEO. CROOKSHANK.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, on the West side of Yonge Street in the Township of York, containing two hundred and Ten Acres, sixty Acres under improvement, thirty of which is now in prime Meadow, and ten in Wheat, a good two Story House, Barn and Horse Stable thereon. The local State is a delightsome rural retirement for a Gentleman, or a good Stand for a Tavern, and a most excellent Farm.—If it suits the purchaser, there will be sold with it a large Stock of Cattle and a good assortment of Farming utensils. If not Sold, the House and Farm will be rented in the Spring. Any person wishing to view the situation and know the terms, must apply to the undersigned now on the premises.

ROBERT MOORE

Yonge Street, 27th Feb 1810

FOR SALE.

ON moderate terms, a good Horse, fit for Saddle or Harness: any person wishing to purchase, may see the horse at the stable of Mr. Jordan, Inn-keeper.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a Conveyancing Office, &c. at the house belonging to James M'Nabb, Esq. where he will attend to such business as follows, the following terms:

Common Deed of Conveyance with Memorial,	10s.	N. Y. Cy.
Petition,	4s.	
Affidavits and Certificates for settlement duty or otherwise	4s.	

Bonds, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Transfers, Indentures, and all other Instruments of writing, in the like reasonable manner. He will also complete Deeds from Petition, through the different Offices for one Dollar cash.

C. BAYNES.

York, 19th Febr. 1810.

To be Sold, or Let.

LOT No. 1 East side of YONGE-STREET, containing 190 Acres, about 30 of which are well cleared, fenced, and under Crop ——— There is a good Frame-House and Barn, together with other Buildings thereon. Possession to be, from 1st March ensuing: for terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 15th Jan. 1810.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform such of his Customers as have neglected to come forward and settle their Accounts or Notes for the space of Twelve months past, that (unless prevented by settlement previous to the first day of June next) he will (without distinction) place all such Accounts and Notes into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

He still continues to receive produce at the different Mills in the country, agreeable to his advertisement of the 16th January last, and in order to make up for the additional expence of bringing produce to Town, the following prices will be given either in exchange for Goods, or in payment of debts, viz.—WHEAT delivered at the Store in York,

	Nine Shillings New-York Cy per bushel,	
RYE,	Eight shillings	do.
PEASE,	do. do.	do.
CORN,	do. do.	do.
OATS,	Three shillings and six pence do.	

Also, the highest price for BARLEY.

York, 27th February, 1810.

QUETTON St GEORGE.

To Let,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles Esq. deceased.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighborhood to the Town, is a desirable situation. The Term of Lease, may be for One or more Years, and the Rent will be reasonable. For further information, apply at the Printing-Office.

York, 16th Jan. 1810.

THE Subscriber now informs his friends & customers, that he has made arrangement for the receival of Wheat at the following places, viz

ELISHA BEMAN's, New-Market and on Yonge-Street,
At the Distillery lately held by JOHN LYONS.
NORMAN MILLIKEN's Mills in Markham.
WILLIAM COOPER's Mills on the Humber.

Upon producing the receipts of the above named persons, the Wheat will be paid for by the subscriber at the rate of eight shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, in Goods or placed to the credit of those persons who are indebted to him, and in Cash, upon a deduction in price; but as several persons who delivered Wheat last year did not bring forward the receipts for the same until lately, it is to be understood that he will not consider himself bound to pay for any Wheat unless the receipts for the same shall be produced within 30 days after the delivery. He will also receive, Peas, Rye, Indian Corn and Oats, as usual, at his Store in York.

York, Jan 16th, 1810. Q St. GEORGE.

LANDS FOR SALE

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24,	in the 6th concession—	
1, 2, 23, 24	- 8th do.	
North half of 24	in the 5th do.—3600	
acres in the township of Blenheim.		
23 and Southern ½ of 24	- 2d concession	
22	- 7th do.	
4	- 8th do.	
4	- 10 do.—850	
Acres in the township of Burford.		
22, 23 and 24	- 5th—600 acres	
in Whitby.		
10, 11 and 12	- 7th do.	
Broken Lot No. 14	- 9th do.—600	
acres in the township of Glanford.		
19, 21 and South half of 22	2d—500	in
King.		
17	- 3d	
14	- 5th—400 acres	
in the township of Markham.		

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber, who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

THE Subscriber has just received by the Sloop Marianne from Niagara, the following articles:

White kid Gloves,
Women's long silk do.
Patent Suspenders,
Silk Cords assorted colours,
Millinet,
Black Cambrick,
Edgings,
Fans,
Satin Ribbon,
Cambrick Buttons,
Black Lastenings,
Do. Mode,
Fancy silk Handkerchiefs,
Spider net Sleeves,
Tabby Velvet,
India Silk Handkerchiefs,
Coulter Canes,
Black Bombazette,
Black Velvet Ribbon,
Black Say,
Black Shalloon,
Striped Wadmore,
Red, Yellow, Blue, and
Chocolate col'd Bandanna Handkfs.
Table Napkins,
Diaper,
Huckaback,
Men & Women's Black silk
Hose, do. White do.
Twilled Tape,
Woolen Check,
Pound Pins,
Bureau Mounting,
Sofa Castors,
Fishing Lines,
Violin Strings,
Do. Brass do.
Sugar Nippers,
Spectacles,
Gold Rings,
Do. Ear Do.
Pocket Books,
Silver Thimbles,
Steel Nut Crackers,
Chocolate,
Wood-Cards,
Axes,
Pigtail and Plug Tobacco,
Scotch snuff,
Ladys twist Tobacco,
Pepper and Salt Peter,
Cannie Wick,
Hyson and Y Hyson Tea,
East India Sugar,
Spermaceti,
Ground Ginger,
Vermacelli,
Box and Keg Raisins,
Baker Salt,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger
Gials, Cinnamon, Calia,
Cayenne Pepper, Citron, and
Curry Powders,
Almond Noyeau,
Cognac Brandy,
Blank Books,
Sand Paper,
An assr. of School Books,
Sealing Wax and Wafers,
Foolscap Paper,
Bath letter do.
Fox's Historical Works,
Ivory Black, Tooth Brushes, Aromatic Opium, Zeer Pills,
Essence of Peppermint, British Oil, Windsor Soap, Essential
Salt of Lemons, Stoughtons Bitters, Liquorice ball, Harlem Oil, Opodildoc, Camphor, Eff. Lemon, do. Lavender,
Arrow Root, Sugar of Lead, Rhubarb in Boot, Cream Tartar,
Reeves' Colors, Fish colored Court Plaister, Black, do. and
Sponges, Antimony, Yellow Bark, Nankeen dye, durable Ink,
Essence of Mustard, Castor Oil, Rose Water, Orange flour
Water, Milk of Roses, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Balsam of
Honey, Harthhorn, Lavender Compound, Tolic Lozenges,
Oil of Cummins, Godfreys Cordial, Essence of Musk.

N. B Mr. St. George has removed his Store into his Brick House.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 25th Novr. 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have contracted debts with the subscriber, and given Notes for payment, are notified, that payment is now required; and Reps will be immediately taken for their recovery, in case of unnecessary delay on their parts.

FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 30th Jan. 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Concession of the Township of East Gwillambury. Application to be made to James Glennon, York.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about 22 miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 47.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 939.] SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Sixteenth day of this present month of April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you ——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twelfth day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Sixteenth day of this present month of April, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the safe and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-fifth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; wherein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charged shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouland Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name such & so many perfons within the Province as him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp with in this Province and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS. Secy.

Executive Council Chamber, April 26, 1810.

WHEREAS divers perfon have obtained Orders in Council for Leases of certain Lots of Land, Reserved for the Crown and Clergy in this Province but have hitherto neglected to take out Leases for the same in pursuance of such Orders. NOTICE is hereby given, that unless such persons shall by themselves or agents, take out Leases for the said Lots of Land, within three months from the date of this Notice, such Orders shall be held as null and void, and the said Lots from that time, shall be considered as vacant and open to future Locations.

By order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor.
JOHN SMALL, Clk. of the Exec. Council.

An ACT to provide for the laying out, amending, and keeping in repair the Public Highways and Roads in this Province, and to repeal the Laws now in force for that purpose.

[Passed 12th March, 1810.]

WHEREAS the present mode of laying out, amending, and keeping in repair the Public Highways and Roads within this Province, and the method of performing Statute Labour thereon, is found inconvenient. Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That an Act passed in the thirty third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "an Act to regulate the laying out, amending and keeping in repair the Public Highways and Roads within this Province; and also an Act passed in the thirty-eighth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled, "an Act to alter the method of performing Statute duty on the Highways and Roads within this Province", shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in General Quarter Sessions assembled in the Month of April in each and every year, in the several Districts of this Province, except in the Districts of London and Johnstown, and in the District of London for His Majesty's Justices of the Peace so assembled, in the Month of June, and in the District of Johnstown, for His Majesty's Justices of the Peace so assembled, in the Month of May, in each and every year, or the majority of them to appoint, as occasion may require, one or more Surveyor, or Surveyors of Highways, in each and every County and Riding, throughout this Province within their respective Districts, to lay out and regulate the Highways and Roads within such County or Riding, in manner herein after mentioned, and such Surveyor or Surveyors, before he or they shall enter upon their office, shall before any Justice of the Peace take and subscribe the following Oath, which Oath the said Justice is hereby authorized to Administer. *I A B. do swear, that I will faithfully and diligently discharge the duty of a Surveyor of Highways, agreeably to the provisions of an Act passed in the Fifteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the laying out, amending, and keeping in repair the Public Highways and Roads in this Province, and to repeal the Law now in force for that purpose."* And if on complaint made, or otherwise it shall appear to the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled, that any such Surveyor or Surveyors is or are incompetent to the discharge of his or their duty, or negligent in the performance thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices so assembled, to remove the said Surveyor or Surveyors.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That upon application in writing being made to any such Surveyor by Twelve Freeholders of any such County or Riding, stating that any Public Highway or Road in the neighborhood of the said Freeholders now in use, is inconvenient and may be altered so as better to accommodate His Majesty's Subjects and others travelling thereon, or that it is necessary to open a new Highway or Road, it shall and may be lawful for such Surveyor and he is hereby required to examine the same and report thereon in writing to the Justices at their next ensuing Quarter Sessions, describing particularly the alteration intended to be made, or new Highway or Road to be opened, giving at the same time public notice thereof by affixing or causing to be affixed, a copy of the said report in two or more of the most public places next adjacent to the place where the said alteration is intended to be made, or new Highway or Road to be opened, and if no opposition, as hereinafter mentioned, shall be made to such report, it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices or the major part of them, and they are hereby required to confirm the said report, and to direct such alteration to be made, or such new Highway or Road to be opened accordingly. And when and so often as any application shall be made to the said Justices in Quarter Sessions assembled as aforesaid, in opposition to the said report, it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices on its being made to appear to their satisfaction, that due notice hath been given to the Surveyor by whom such report as aforesaid was made, to direct a Jury of Twelve disinterested men to be empannelled out of the persons returned to serve as Jurors at the said Sessions, who after hearing evidence upon Oath, touching and concerning the said intended alteration, or new Highway or Road, shall upon their Oath, either confirm or annul the said report, or so alter and modify the same as the exigency of the case may appear to require, and their Verdict shall be final and the said Justices shall direct such Highway or Road to be altered or opened accordingly. And such Highway or Road so altered or opened, shall be and is hereby declared to be a Common and Public Highway. And the said report so confirmed or altered, shall remain as a record and description of the said Highway or Road, in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, and a copy thereof shall be entered in a Book to be by him kept for that purpose, and for every such entry, he shall be allowed the sum of five shillings and no more, to be paid out of the Treasury of the District.—*Provided always* that it shall not be lawful to lay out or alter any Public Highway or Road so as to lead the same through any Orchard or Garden, or to remove any Building without the consent of the owner first had and obtained, any thing in this Act contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That when and so often as it shall appear to the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled, that it will be necessary or useful to employ a Surveyor of Lands in laying out or altering any Highway or Road as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for them to order and direct any Surveyor of Highways of the County or Riding in which such Highway or Road is intended to be laid out or altered, to employ such Surveyor of Lands who shall be paid out of the District Treasury, by an order of the said Justices, for the number of days in which he shall have been so employed, at the rate of Ten shillings for each day.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That the width of the Roads hereafter to be laid out, shall be left to the direction of the Surveyor or Surveyors for the time being, of the County or Riding through which such Roads may pass, so that the same shall not be less than thirty feet, nor more than sixty feet. *Provided always,* that the Roads in front and between every Concession, shall in no case be less than sixty feet, except in such Township, reputed Township, or place where the allowance for Road by Government, shall be less than sixty feet.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That all Bridges and Causeways hereafter to be built upon any Public Highway or Road, shall not be less than fifteen feet in width, and in order to provide materials for the same, it shall and may be lawful for the Overseers to direct the labourers performing such duty as hereinafter mentioned, to cut down and make use of any Trees standing upon any uninclosed and unimproved Lands that may be most convenient and best adapted to building or repairing such Bridges or Causeways as aforesaid.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That when any Public Highway or Road does pass by any deep water or dangerous precipice, the Overseers shall cause good and sufficient Fences to be erected at the sides of the said Highway or Road, for the security of His Majesty's subjects, and others who may travel thereon.

VIII *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That every such Surveyor of Highways as aforesaid, for the time being, shall be allowed seven shillings and Sixpence per day, for every day in which he shall be necessarily employed in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, an account of which, such Surveyor shall present to the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled, for their inspection, who being satisfied that such account is proper and correct, shall order and direct the Treasurer of the District forthwith to pay the same.

IX. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That in all cases when it shall be found necessary to alter the direction of any such Highway or Road already laid out, so that the Land through which it formerly passed, shall become unnecessary for a Public Highway, that in such case it shall and may be lawful for any Surveyor or Surveyors to be appointed under and by Virtue of this Act, and he or they are hereby fully authorized and required to sell such Land, and to grant the same under his hand and seal, or their hands and seals to any purchaser, which sale and grant as aforesaid, shall convey a legal Title to such purchaser. *Provided nevertheless,* that if the owner or owners of the Land through which such new Road may pass, shall be willing to accept the old Road as a compensation, such owner or owners, shall and may take the same by a convevance under the hand and seal of the Surveyor or Surveyors as aforesaid, which he or they are hereby fully authorized to give.

X. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That when any sale shall take place as aforesaid, the money arising therefrom, shall be given to the owner or owners of the Land through which the new Road may pass, as an indemnification for the same, and if such owner or owners shall not be satisfied therewith, it shall and may be lawful for him, her, or them, to signify the same to the said Surveyor or Surveyors, who are hereby required to report the further claim for compensation of such owner or owners, to the Justices of the Peace, at the next ensuing Quarter Sessions assembled, and to give notice to the said owner or owners to appear at the said Sessions, and the Justices so assembled, shall direct a Jury of twelve disinterested men to be empanneled out of the persons returned to serve as Jurors, at such Quarter Sessions, and the said Jury shall upon their Oaths determine, whether any, and what further sum shall be allowed to such owner or owners as aforesaid, and their verdict shall be final; and in case such Jury shall award any further sum to such owner or owners, the said Justices so assembled as aforesaid, are hereby authorized and required to order and direct the Treasurer of the District, forthwith to pay the same.

XI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That the Justices of the Peace acting within their respective Counties or Ridings for the time being, shall and may (at a special Sessions in the month of March, to be holden for that purpose,) divide their respective Parishes, Townships or Ridings, into divisions, which they shall allot to the Overseers of the Highways and Roads, and the said Overseers shall superintend, repair, and keep in order, the Highways and Roads, Streets and Bridges in their several divisions, and the said Justices, or the majority of them, may from time to time, order any Overseer to work upon any Highway or Road within his division, as they shall think necessary, and the said Overseer shall within ten days after having received such order, summon such persons within his division, as are obliged to perform Statute duty or labour, and order them to work on such part of the Road or Highway, as they shall be directed to amend or repair, and shall direct all persons performing such labour, to destroy as much as may be in their power, all weeds that are hurtful to husbandry, and every person neglecting or refusing to obey such order, shall be subject to the like penalties, as if he had been a wilful defaulter, for that day or for such time as he shall have so neglected or refused, and if any Overseer shall refuse or neglect to Summon such persons as aforesaid, and set them to work on such Road or Highway as he shall be directed to amend or repair, he shall for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit the sum of forty shillings, to be recovered in manner hereinafter set forth.

XII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all allowances for Roads, made by the King's Surveyors in any Town, Township or place already laid out, or which shall be made in any Town, Township or place within this Province, and also all Roads laid out by virtue of any Act of the Parliament of this Province, or any Roads whereon the Public Money hath been expended, for opening said Roads throughout this Province, or whereon the Statute labour hath been usually performed, or any Roads passing through the Indian Lands, shall be deemed common and Public Highways, unless any such Roads have been already altered according to Law, or until such Road or Roads shall be altered according to the provisions of this Act.

XIII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person or persons, shall wilfully stop up or incumber any such road or roads as aforesaid, or shall pull down or destroy any Fences along canals or precipices, or railing of bridges, that have been or shall be put up according to Law, for the security of travellers; he she or they shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of Two Pounds, to be recovered in manner hereinafter mentioned.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the persons to be employed as Overseers of the highways and roads in every Parish, Township or place within this Province, shall be nominated and appointed according to the provisions for that purpose made in a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, intituled, "an Act to provide for the nomination and appointment of Parish and Town Officers within this Province, and also by an Act intituled an Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the thirty third year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, an Act to provide for the nomination and appointment of Parish and Town Officers, and also to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the thirty third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "an Act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting the Assessments and Rates in every District of this Province, and to provide for the payment of wages to the Members of the House of Assembly."

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Overseers of every Township, reputed Township or place, shall severally make out and keep a list of every person who is the owner of a Cart, Waggon, Plough, Sled or Team, within their division, and likewise of all the Inhabitants of such division, who are liable, under the directions of this Act, to work upon the highways; a copy of which list shall be subscribed by the said Overseers respectively, and delivered to the Justices of the Peace acting within the County or Division to which they the said Overseers belong, within twenty days after they shall have been appointed Overseers as aforesaid, and the said Overseers for every Township, reputed Township or place, and each of them shall carefully and diligently collect the several compositions, forfeitures and sums of Money directed and allowed to be received and taken within the same, by virtue of this Act, within the year for which he is appointed Overseer, and shall also keep one or more Book or Books containing an Account of the duty or labour done, compounded for or unperformed by every person liable to discharge the same within his division, and also a just, true and fair account, to be verified on Oath, if required, which Oath the Justices are hereby authorized to administer, of all such money as shall have come into his hands in respect to such division, by virtue of and for the purposes of this Act, and to whom and on what occasion he shall have paid and applied the same, and also of the sums of money that shall then remain due and owing, from any person or persons in respect of payments, compositions and forfeitures, to be taken and received for and in respect of the said highways, by virtue of this Act; which Book or Books shall be delivered to the said Justices, acting within their respective Divisions or Counties, at some special Sessions to be holden for that purpose, in the month of March in every year.

XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the roads and highways in, and through every Township, reputed Township, or place, shall be cleared, repaired, and maintained by the Inhabitants thereof, and that every person liable to work by virtue of this Act, shall either in person or by a sufficient man in his stead, be obliged to work on the said road, and shall have and bring with him, one spade, pick axe, bar, or such other tool or instrument, useful for the purposes aforesaid, as he may be owner of, and be directed by the Overseers to bring for and during any space of time he may be liable to work on the said roads in each and every year, allowing eight hours to each days work, and that every person within each Township, reputed Township or place, keeping a Cart, Waggon, or Team of two horses, oxen or beasts of burthen of draught, used to draw the same, shall send on every day to be appointed by the said Overseers, a Cart, Waggon or Team, and one able man to drive the same, for such space of time as he shall be held liable to work on the said roads by this Act, to work on the highways, roads, streets or bridges, allowing eight hours to each days work, which said days work shall be held equivalent to two days personal labour, and if any la-

bourer or driver shall refuse or neglect to work, or to carry good and sufficient loads during the time above mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for the said Overseer to discharge such labourer or driver, team and cart, and such labourer or driver of such team or cart, shall be liable to the forfeiture which every such person would have incurred by virtue of this Act, in case such labourer had not attended, or such team, Cart and driver had not been sent.

XVII. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That each Overseer shall from time to time, give to every person, or leave, or cause to be left at the house, or usual place of abode of every person within his division liable to perform the duty and labour by this Act directed, three days notice at least, either verbally or in writing, of the day, hour and place upon which each of the said days duty shall be performed, and every person possessed of a cart, waggon, or team, having been duly notified as aforesaid, and not having paid such composition as hereinafter is mentioned, who shall make default in sending such cart, waggon or team, with an able man to drive the same, or in performing the said duty at the time and place to be notified to him in manner aforesaid, shall for every such default, forfeit and pay the sum of Ten shillings, and that every person as hereinafter mentioned, liable to such personal labour, having been duly notified, and not paid such composition money as directed by this Act, who shall not appear or send a sufficient man in his stead, with such tool or instrument, at such time and place as by the said notice shall be directed, shall forfeit and pay for every such default, the sum of five shillings; all which forfeitures shall be applied to the use of the highways of the Townships, reputed Townships or places respectively, in which such default shall have been made, and the said Overseers shall fairly and equally demand and require such duty and labour from every person liable to perform the same, according to the directions of this Act, without favor or partiality to any person or persons whatever, and every Overseer shall and may, and he is hereby required with all convenient speed, after default made as aforesaid, to proceed to the recovery of the fines and forfeitures hereby inflicted in manner hereinafter directed, so that the same may be recovered before he makes up his accounts in manner directed by this Act.

XVIII. *Provided also, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That any person liable to perform the said duty by sending a cart, waggon, or team, with a driver to the same, in manner aforesaid, may compound for such duty if he or she may think fit, by paying to the said Overseer, at the time and in the manner hereafter mentioned, the sum of six shillings for each cart, waggon or team and driver, for each day; and every person liable to perform such labour as aforesaid, may compound for the same, if he or she shall think fit, by paying to the Overseer the sum of three shillings for, and in lieu of every such days duty or labour respectively, at the time and in the manner directed by this Act.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for any person who may be desirous of compounding for any Statute labour as aforesaid, to pay the composition money allowed by this Act to the Overseer of the highways, of the division in which such person shall reside, within two months after the appointment of the said Overseer, which payment shall be in full satisfaction of the Statute labour of such person, for the current year, in which the same shall be made, and the Overseer of each and every division, shall apply such composition money, to the use of the highway, within the year of his appointment.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when the said Surveyors of the highways, or any of them acting within their said Counties, shall be of opinion that a further sum will be wanting, to undertake any particular work of manifest general advantage, on the public highways, that he or they may, and is and are hereby required to certify the same, by a writing under their hands, to the Justices of the Peace in General Quarter Sessions assembled, within their respective Districts, and may report to them an estimate, of the additional sum required to complete such work, and if it shall appear to the majority of the said Justices, then and there assembled, that such proposed work is necessary, and that it is expedient to undertake the same; they may come to a resolution to such effect, and declare they will take the matter into consideration at the next ensuing General Quarter Sessions, advertising such resolution in each respective District to which they may belong, and in case it shall be deemed advisable by the greater number of the Justices, at such subsequent Quarter Sessions assembled, upon further consideration, that such resolution should be confirmed, it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices to order and direct such work to be performed, and when performed, to order and direct the Treasurer of the District, to pay the amount of the same, (provided it do not exceed fifty pounds out of the District Treasury.

XXI *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any Tree shall be cut down after the passing of this Act, or fall out of any inclosed Land into, or across any of the public highways, that the owner or occupier of such inclosure, shall within the space of twenty four hours after he shall receive notice of its having so fallen, remove the same; and if after such notice thereof is given to such owner or occupier as aforesaid, he shall neglect to remove such Tree out of such road, within the space of twenty four hours, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings, for every day such Tree shall be unremoved after receiving such notice as aforesaid.

XXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all fines and forfeitures accruing by virtue of this Act, shall be recovered before any two or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, by confession, or upon the Oath of one credible witness, and shall be levied by Warrant, under the hand & seal of either of the said Justices, by distress and sale of the Goods and Chattels of the person so offending, (rendering the overplus money, if any there be) to the owner or owners, after deducting the necessary charges of such distress and sale, and in default of such distress, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice as aforesaid, to commit the person so offending, to the common Gaol for any time not exceeding one month, unless the fines and forfeitures, costs and charges shall respectively be soon by him paid; and the produce of all compositions, fines and forfeitures, shall be applied towards the making or repairing of the public roads and bridges, within the Township and division where the same shall arise.

XXIII. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any Overseer of the highways, shall neglect to apply any composition money to the use of the highways in such manner as he shall have been directed, by the Justices of the division at their special Sessions, or refuse to account to the Justices for the same; it shall and may be lawful for such Justices upon conviction of the offender, by confession or on Oath of one credible witness, to commit him to the common Gaol of the District, until he shall render a true account of such composition money, under Oath, and shall pay or cause the same to be paid into the hands of such Justices, provided such imprisonment shall not exceed three months.

XXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That such money as shall be received by the Justices as aforesaid, shall by them be paid to the Overseer, for the next ensuing year, to be by him applied in like manner as other composition money.

XXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any Overseer who shall be sworn to an account of composition money under and by virtue of this Act, shall swear falsely, he shall upon conviction thereof, suffer all the pains and penalties to which persons convicted of wilful and corrupt Perjury are liable.

XXVI. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in order to prevent as much as possible, any inconvenience to persons liable to work on the highways and roads in each and every year; there shall be two periods or times in the year, in which no Statute duty shall be performed, that is, from the tenth day of May, to the tenth day of June, and from the first day of July, to the first day of October, except in such cases where the highways be obstructed by the fall of any tree or trees, or by any other accident.

XXVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That after any fall of snow by which any highway shall be obstructed, it shall and may be lawful for the said Overseers of the Town or Township through which the said highway may run, and they are hereby required in their respective divisions, to order and direct such and so many persons liable to work on the said highways and roads next adjoining the same, being persons possessed of a sleigh or sledge and team, to open a free passage through the said highway, by driving or causing their sleighs or sledges to be driven, over and through the said highway. Provided always, that the said labour shall not interfere, or be construed a part of the Statute labour, hereinafter mentioned.

XXVIII. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful, for the said Overseers, and they are hereby required, to cause the inhabitants liable to work on the said highways and roads, to set up or cause to be set up, on each side of the said highways and roads, or over any frozen waters, flakes or beacons, so as to direct travellers, when and so often as occasion may require, by reason of great falls or drifts of snow; and any person refusing or neglecting so to do, when thereunto required by the said Overseer, shall be liable to the same fines and forfeitures, as those neglecting to perform their proportion of Statute labour on the highways or roads, as hereinafter mentioned, and to be recovered in manner aforesaid.

XXIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful, for any two or more Justices of the Peace within their respective divisions, and they are hereby empowered from time to time, whenever they shall judge proper to hold any special Sessions, besides that which is herein before directed in the month of March for executing the purposes of this Act, and to adjourn the same as they shall think fit, causing six days public notice to be given of the time and place of holding such special Sessions, and the adjournments thereof.

XXX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That from and after the passing of this Act, every person included or inserted in or upon the Assessment Roll of any Township, reputed Township or place, shall in proportion to the estimate of his real and personal property, be held liable to work on the highways or roads in each and every year, as follows: that is to say, if his property be not Rated at more than twenty five pounds; then his proportion of labour on the highways, shall be three days; if at more than twenty five pounds, and not more than fifty pounds, four days; if more than fifty pounds, and not more than one hundred pounds, six days; if at more that one hundred pounds, and not more than two hundred pounds, eight days; if at more than two hundred pounds, and not more than three hundred pounds, ten days; if at more than three hundred pounds, twelve days. Provided always, that every person possessed of a Waggon, Cart or Team of two Horses, Oxen or beasts of burden or draught, used to draw the same, shall be liable to work on the highways not less than six days, any thing herein contained to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding.

XXXI. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if through inadvertence or otherwise, the name of any person or persons having real or personal property, shall not have been inserted on any Assessment Roll, such person or persons shall nevertheless be liable to work on the highways or roads, in proportion to the amount of the sum for which he or they ought to have been assessed.

XXXII. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when and so often as it may appear to the Justices in special Sessions assembled, for the purposes of this Act, that the full amount of Statute labour, will not be wanted in any Town, Township, reputed Township or place, within their division, it shall and may be lawful for the Justices to lessen the same, in proportion to the labour required by law, from each and every inhabitant thereof.

XXXIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Overseers of the highways, and all persons acting, or who shall have acted under their directions, in the execution of such orders as they shall have received from the Justices of the Peace, acting as Commissioners of highways, relative to the performance of their duty on such highways, are hereby discharged from any action of trespass, now pending or hereafter to be brought in any of His Majesty's Courts within this Province, for any act or acts that the said Overseers, or any person or persons acting under their direction as aforesaid, may in the execution of such orders and directions, have committed or done.

XXXIV. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any action or suit, shall be commenced against any person or persons for any thing done or acted in pursuance of this Act, then and in every such case, such action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted within three Calendar months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and the defendant or defendants in any such action or suit, shall and may plead the General issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence, at the trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in pursuance and by the authority of the present Act; and if the same shall appear to have been so done, or if any such action or suit shall be brought after the time limited for bringing the same, then the Jury shall find for the defendant or defendants, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, shall become nonsuit or discontinue his, her, or their action, after the defendant or defendants have appeared, the defendant or defendants, shall and may recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for the recovery thereof, as in any other cases by law.

XXXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when any highway or Road shall be altered, amended or laid out, under the provisions of this Act, that the soil and freehold of such highway or road, shall be thereby vested in his Majesty, his heirs and successors.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Concession of the Township of East Gwillimsbury. Application to be made to James Glennon, York.

Supplement to the York Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1810.

Latest Foreign News.

New York, April 5.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

On Monday arrived at Philadelphia, ship Caledonia, Captain Taylor, from Cadiz, which he left the 11th of February, and informs that the French army, after passing the Sierra Morena, had taken Seville—drove the whole country en masse, before them into Cadiz—captured Port Maria the watering place opposite the city of Cadiz, on the 6th of February, where they were fortifying themselves. They had been fired on constantly from a British two decker and 4 gun boats, but without success. A flag had been sent into Cadiz to demand its surrender to its lawful Sovereign and Friend, King Joseph; the answer returned, was, that the loyal people of Cadiz knew no King but Ferdinand.

The Junta were at the head of Cadiz Bay, at a small place called Illes. The French and Spanish men of war had their sails bent, and were ready for sea, to the number of 17. The British Admiral, Purvis, with about 12 ships of war, was at Cadiz, and appeared to have the principal direction. Cadiz being so much crowded with people from the country, water was very scarce, and all business at a stand.

All merchant vessels having provisions on board were embargoed, but those that were unloaded, were permitted to sail when they chose. The American Consul had, at his family on ship board; and with a great number of inhabitants, were preparing to leave Cadiz as soon as possible.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, Feb. 9.

"We have the French in sight, at Port St. Mary's on the opposite side of the Bay, six miles from here. They have already sent in a summons, and was answered that they were ready to receive them at the mouth of the cannon. The city is quiet, and no mobs or any disturbances."

A letter from Cadiz of the 8th of February mentions that the French have taken possession of Malaga.

Cadiz, Feb. 9.

The Supreme Junta of this place does not lose sight of, or omit any means which can contribute to the public convenience, and at the same time not diminish the means of defence. In addition to the numerous measures hitherto adopted, it has been published, that navigation is free, and that all vessels may depart for their respective destinations, provided they do not take with them provisions, which must be left for the sustenance of the inhabitants.

The regiment of Patriots which was in garrison in this city, has received its full complement of arms, ammunition, &c. and measures are taking to organize the militia, for the better defence of the city.

According to advices from Lisbon, we may every moment expect 5000 British troops & eight ships of the line. We also look for reinforcements from Gibraltar.

The enemy on the 7th, in the morning, were seen falling back to the Puerto Real, in consequence of the fire from our boats; notwithstanding which they afterwards advanced and were fortifying themselves at the battery Del Commercio, keeping up a constant fire of musquetry on our boats, who continued to annoy them.

Another division of 500, with five pieces of flying artillery, proceeded the same evening to the Trocedaro, where they had to shelter themselves in the magazines, so smart was the fire of our ships and gun-boats.

According to accounts from Puerto and Xeres, it appears, that the enemy, no longer able to conceal their true character, have commenced their accustomed outrages on the peaceable inhabitants. This is the happiness they offer to those who treacherously adhere to their cause!

The whole of yesterday, with but short intervals, we witnessed the fire of our gun-boats, of the English and of the ship San Justo, upon the Trocadero. The enemy has not shown himself at a single point.

According to letters from Isla, the enemy has sent a column of 15,000 men to Chiclana. They also say, that the advanced guard has been beaten with great loss to the enemy, as well upon the road del Arrecif, as also by the fire it sustained from Gallinetas.

The regiment of Patriots has let out for D Isla.

We have just received news from Madrid as late as the 17th January. The enemy has concentrated all his force to invade Andalusia. 1500 men only remain in Garrison at Madrid and 1000 at Toledo.—In Desperations they have left 2000, and a strong detachment in Carolina. By the same conveyance, we are informed that they have received no fresh reinforcements from France; and that Gen. Blake is at Guadix, where he has collected the dispersed, and incorporating into his army, all the praisantry, who flocked to his standard in great numbers.

By order of the government, packet boats have been established for the purpose of maintaining a correspondence with places not in possession of the enemy.

Although the contents of our Spanish Gazettes indicated a crisis of peculiar trial, there is nothing in them that evinces despondency in the government or the people. In Cadiz particularly, a spirit of uncorquerable patriotism and determined resistance is every where manifested.—*Phil. Gaz.*

NEW YORK, April 13.

Very late and Important News from England.

Last evening arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Cincinnati, Conklin, in 30 days from London, from whence she sailed on the 13th of March. Captain C. and his passengers have obligingly favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, with a file of London papers to the 10th of March, inclusive, nearly a month later than our former advices.

We learn verbally, that it was expected Mr. Pinkney would speedily arrange a treaty with the British government.

No relaxation had taken place in France relative to American affairs and Commerce.

No change had taken place in the British Ministry, but such an event was confidently expected.

The John Adams frigate was to sail from England, for France, on the 13th of March.

PARIS, March 1.

NOTE.

From the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States.

"The undersigned having rendered an account to the Emperor and King, of the conversation which he had with Mr. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, his Majesty has authorised him to return the following answer.

"His Majesty considers his Decrees of Berlin and Milan as conformable to the principles of eternal justice, if they were not the compelled consequences of the orders of British Council, and above all of that of November, 1807. When England proclaimed an universal sovereignty by the pretention of making the universe submit to a right of navigation, and of bringing the industry of every nation under the jurisdiction of her Parliament, his majesty considered it the duty of all nations to defend their sovereignty, and declared denationalized the vessels which, ranging themselves under the dominion of England, recognized the sovereignty which she arrogated over them.

"His Majesty distinguishes the visit and the recognition of the vessel. The recognition has no other object but to ascertain the reality of the flag. The visit is an inferior inquest made notwithstanding the reality of the flag is ascertained, and of which the result is either the pressing of individuals, the confiscation of merchandize, or the application of arbitrary laws or dispositions.

"His Majesty could not but attend to the proceedings of the United States, who without making any complaint of France, comprised her in their acts of exclusion; and in the month of May prohibited the entry into their ports of French vessels, under the penalty of confiscation. Immediately that his Majesty was informed of this measure, he ordered a reciprocity to be used towards American vessels, not only in his own territories, but also in the countries under his influence. In the ports of Holland, Spain, Italy and Naples, American vessels were seized, because the Americans had seized French vessels.—The Americans cannot hesitate as to the part which they ought to take. They ought either to break the act of their independence, and become again as before the revolution, subjects of England, or take such measures that their commerce and industry may not be tarriffed by the English, which would render them more dependent than Jamaica, which at least has an assembly of Representatives and its privileges.

"Men without polity, without honor, and without energy, may well alledge that they will submit to pay the tribute imposed by England because it is light, but will not the English feel that they would rather have the principle admitted than increase the tariff, because, if this tribute, now light, should become insupportable, those who had refused to fight for honor, must then fight for interest.

"The undersigned frankly confesses that France has every thing to gain by giving the Americans a good reception in her ports.—Her commercial relations with neutrals are advantageous to her, and she is not in any manner jealous of their prosperity. Great, strong, and rich, she is satisfied, if by her commerce, or that of neutrals, her exportations give a suitable developement to her agriculture and manufactures.

"It is scarcely thirty years since the States of America became an Independent Government in the bosom of the new world, at the price of the blood of many immortal men who perished in the field of battle, in order to shake off the leaden yoke of the English monarch.—These generous men were far from supposing, when they thus sacrificed their blood for the independence of America, that a question would so soon arise, of imposing on it a yoke heavier than that which they had shaken off, in submitting its industry to the tariffs of British legislation, and to the orders in council of 1807.

"If then the American Minister will enter into an engagement that American vessels shall not submit to the Orders of the English Council, of November 1807, nor to any decree of blockade, unless that blockade shall be real, the undersigned is authorized to conclude every species of convention tending to renew the Treaty of Commerce with America, and in which shall be arranged all the measures proper to consolidate the commerce and prosperity of the Americans.

"The undersigned has thought it his duty to answer the verbal overtures of the American Minister by a written note, in order that the President of the U. States may better know the amicable intentions of France towards the United States, and her favourable disposition to American commerce.

(Signed) "DUC DE CADORE."

NOTICE.

THOSE Persons at Long Point, who remain indebted to Government, for freight in the King's Vessels from thence to Fort Erie, for the year 1808, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and are hereby advised that the freight due for 1809, must be paid on or before the 24th of July next.

JOHN WARREN, A. C.

Fort Erie, 23d April, 1810.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Monday the 7th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M precisely, in the House of Mr. John Campbell, Inn-keeper York; about

FIFTEEN THOUSAND STAVES,

lying at the mouth of the River Humber; belonging to the Estate of the late ROBERT FLETCHER, Esquire, of Montreal. Payment to be made on delivery of the Staves, either by Cash, or approved Bills on Montreal or Quebec.

WILLIAM ALLAN, Attorney for S. D. Fleming, Executor to the Estate.

York, 16th April, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons who have any demands against the late of THEODORE WINN late of East Gwillimsbury, deceased, are requested to come forwards with their Accounts for Settlement, on or before the first day of the first month called June, next; and all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment on or before the day aforesaid.

SHEBE WINN, Executrix.
AMOS ARMEAGE,
NATHANIEL PEARSON, } Executors.

April 18th, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an unobjectable Title will be given:—viz Lots No. 28, 29, and half of Lot No. 25 in the 2d concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire, at Owengarvie; Mr. Woodruff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz.

Lots No. 23, 24, and 25	in the 1st Concession—	
21, and 22,	in the 3d Concession,	900 Acres
	in the Township of Caister,	
No. 12,	in the 1st Concession,	300 Acres
	in the Township of Charlotteville.	
17, 18, and 19,	in the 3d Concession,	
14, and 15,	in the 4th do.	1000 Acres
	in the Township of Cramahe.	
37	in the 3d Concession,	200 Acres
	in the Township of York.	

Also two Town Lots, 1 acre each, in King Street, opposite the Gaol. For particulars apply to

GEO. CROOKSHANK.

To be Sold, or Let.

LOT No. 1 East side of YONGE-STREET, containing 190 Acres, about 30 of which are well cleared, fenced, and under Crop ——— There is a good Frame House and Barn, together with other Buildings thereon. Possession to be, from 1st March ensuing: for terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 15th Jan. 1810.

REMOVAL.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to Duke Street, nearly opposite the House of Thomas Ridout Esquire, where he still carries on the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING business as usual.—He begs leave to return sincere thanks to all those who have been pleased to favor him with their custom, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage by a punctual discharge of all future favors which may be conferred on him.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 12th April, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, that several Petitions have been presented to the Legislature of this Province, by the Inhabitants of Trafalgar, Nelson, Flamboro East and West, Beverly, Blocks No. 1, 2, and 3 in Haldimand, North West of Dundas Street, in the West Riding of the County of York; also in Haldimand South East of Dundas Street, to a line extended from the East angle of the Gore of Townsend to the South corner of the Township of Binbrook, Saltfleet, Glanford, Barton, and Ancaster, in the District of Niagara, praying the said Territory may be taken from the Home District, and erected into a seperate District, to facilitate the means of Public Justice, save much time to the Country, and much expence and fatigue to the Settlers, in the said Territory.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 48.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 940] SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Sixteenth day of this present month of April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you ——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twelfth day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Sixteenth day of this present month of April, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-fifth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charged shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Acts.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Acts, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

Executive Council Chamber, April 26, 1810.

WHEREAS divers person have obtained Orders in Council for Leases of certain Lots of Land, Reserved for the Crown and Clergy in this Province, but have hitherto neglected to take out Leases for the same in pursuance of such Orders. NOTICE is hereby given, that unless such persons shall by themselves or agents, take out Leases for the said Lots of Land, within three months from the date of this Notice, such Orders shall be held as null and void, and the said Lots from that time, shall be considered as vacant and open to future Locations.

By order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor,
JOHN SMALL, Clk. of the Exec. Council.

AN Act for granting to His Majesty, a certain sum of Money out of the Funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the Public Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new Roads, and building Bridges in the several Districts thereof.

[Passed 12th March, 1810]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it would very much advance the general prosperity of this Province, if the Public Highways and Roads, already laid out in the several Districts thereof were amended and repaired, and new and additional Roads were laid out and opened in certain parts of the Province to which at present there is very difficult access, and certain Bridges are also become indispensably necessary, the want of which at present much endangers the lives of the King's Subjects; May it please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province", and by the authority of the same; That from and out of the Rates and Duties already raised, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the use of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the sum of two thousand pounds to be issued out of the funds now remaining, or hereafter to come into the Receiver General's Hands, unappropriated, and arising from such Rates and Duties as last aforesaid, which said sum of two thousand pounds shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied in repairing the Roads already laid out, and in laying out and opening of new Roads and making Bridges in the several Districts of this Province.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Sum of two thousand pounds shall be appropriated in the following manner. To the Eastern District, the sum of three hundred pounds, to be expended on the Road, commencing at the Province line between Upper and Lower Canada, at the bottom of the large Bay above Point a Bodet, near where the now road is cut out, from thence to M'Pherson's Inn, and from thence to M'Dougall's Inn, and from thence to the Bridge at the mouth of the River aux Raisin, and from thence to the widow Cemeron's Inn. To the District of Johnstown, two hundred pounds, which sum shall be expended on the Roads as follows: one hundred and fifty pounds on the main travelling road, commencing at Charles Jones's Mills in the Township of Yonge, and to continue on upwards to the Easternmost Boundary of the Midland-District; and Fifty Pounds on the Road leading from the Iron-Works in Landsdown, to Kingston, to commence at Levy Hotchkisse's in Leeds, thence to continue on to the Easternmost Boundary of the Midland-District: To the Midland-District, Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, which sum shall be expended on the Roads as follows, that is to say; from the Eastern Boundary of the Township of Pittsburg by the King's Mills, to the Town of Kingston, the Sum of Fifty Pounds; from the East side of Collins's Creek in the Third Concession of the Township of Kingston to the Road passing through the Fourth Concession of Earnesttown; Forty Pounds from the Western Boundary of the Township of Richmond, to the Eastern Boundary of the Township of Thurlow; Seventy Pounds to the Bridge to be built at the Floating-Bridge Bay in the First Concession of Earnesttown; Sixty Pounds from Isaac Garret's, to the Carrying-Place in the Township of Adelaisburgh; Thirty Pounds to the District of Newcastle; Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, which Sum shall be expended on the Roads in the said District, as follows; on the Road leading from the Carrying-Place at the head of the Bay of Quinty, to the Mills on Lot Number Thirty Four in the First Concession in the Broken-Front of Murray, Sixty Pounds on Dundas Street; from the River Trent, to the East Line of the Township of Cramahe, Forty Pounds on the Road near the Line in Front of the Second Concession of the Township of Cramahe; Twenty Five Pounds on the Front Road in the Township of Clark; Fifty Pounds on Dundas Street, leading through the Township of Darlington; Seventy Five Pounds; to the Home District Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, which Sum shall be expended in the following manner, that is to say; the Sum of One Hundred and Twenty Pounds, to be expended towards the erecting and building a Bridge across the River Credit, adjoining Dundas Street between the Township of Etobicoke, and Toronto; and that the Sum of Fifty Pounds be expended on the Road leading from the River Etobicoke, to the Head of Lake Ontario, commonly called the Middle Road; and Eighty Pounds be also expended between the River Ouse or Nen, and the District of Newcastle, on Dundas Street; to the Niagara District, the Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, which said Sum of Money shall be expended as follows, from Buchners Bridge in Willoughby, to William Streets in Humberstone, the Sum of Fifty Pounds; from Queens Town Westerly to the Junction with the Black Swamp Road, Twenty Pounds, from Pettits Tavern to Lockwoods Tavern in Saltfleet, Eighty Pounds, on the Grand River Swamp, One Hundred Pounds from Van-Dorlips Tavern in Ancaster, to Fowlers Tavern in the County of Haldimand; to the District of London Three Hundred Pounds, which said Sum shall be expended as follows, on the public Road leading through the Township of Burford to Oxford, and to the Western District of this Province between John Yeigh's now Dwelling House in Burford and Captain Canfield in Oxford fourteen Miles, the Sum of Forty five Pounds, between the said captain Canfields and Haskens eight Miles, Forty Pounds, and between Cortwright's now Dwelling House and Reynold's Mills in Dorchester, Fifty Pounds; from Reynold's Mills in Dorchester, to M'Millens in Westminster, Sixty five Pounds; West of the Deleware Town in the Wilderness, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds: to the Western District, Two Hundred Pounds, which said Sum shall be expended as follows, from the Moravian Line on the Public Highway now travelled to Amherstburgh.

III. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That at any time from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more Commissioner, or Commissioners, for each and every District of this Province, for carrying the provisions of this Act into execution, which Commissioner, or Commissioners, shall have full power, and authority to proceed to repair and amend, lay out, and open such Roads, and build such Bridges in each and every District of this Province as herein before described to which he, or they are respectively appointed; and the said Commissioners respectively, shall cause the work required by this Act, to be done or performed between the first day of May, and the first day of November.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to direct the Money appropriated and apportioned as aforesaid for each and every District thereof, to be paid to any one of the Commissioners for such District, or Districts, whom it may please the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government to appoint to receive the same.

V. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That before any Commissioner, shall proceed to carry into execution the several powers and authorities by this Act conferred, he shall take the following Oath: *I A. B. do swear that I will faithfully and impartially to the best of my skill and judgement perform and carry into execution the several powers, and authorities in me vested in and by certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, intituled "An Act for granting to His Majesty a certain Sum of Money out of the Funds applicable to the Uses of this Province to defray the expences of amending and repairing the public Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new Roads, and building Bridges in the several Districts thereof without favour or affection to any person, or persons whomsoever, and will duly and faithfully account for all Monies which shall from time to time come into my hands for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into execution, So help me God.* Which said Oath shall be taken before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the District for which such Commissioner shall be appointed, and a Certificate of such Oath the Justice administering the same is hereby required to transmit to the Clerk of the Executive Council of this Province with all convenient speed after such Oath shall have been by him administered; Provided nevertheless and it is hereby declared, that nothing herein contained shall repeal or annul, or be held or construed to repeal or annul any of the provisions of in any existing Act, or Acts of this Province contained, for raising or levying the Rates thereby imposed, or compelling the labour by such Acts, or in any of them required to be done and performed on any of the Public Highways, and Roads comprised in such Act; but all and every such Act, and Acts, is, and are hereby declared to be and continue in full force. Provided also, that nothing in any former Law or Statute of this Province contained shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be held or construed to empower or authorize any Magistrate or Overseer in any such Law or Statute mentioned, in any manner to interfere or give directions touching, or concerning any Road, or Highway to be laid out, opened, or repaired under and by virtue of this Act: Nevertheless, the said Magistrates and Overseers, and every of them, is, and are hereby authorized to carry into execution all and every such Power and Authorities as by such Law, or Statutes, they are invested with in all cases in which, the executing such power will not impede, or interfere with the powers or authorities given in, and by virtue of this Act.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any action or Suit shall be commenced against any person or persons for any thing done or acted in pursuance of this Act, then, and in every such case, such Action or Suit shall be commenced or prosecuted within Three Calender Months after the fact committed, and not afterwards; and the Defendant or Defendants in any such Action or Suit, shall and may plead the general Issue, and give this Act, and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and that the same was done in pursuance and by the authority of the present Act, and if the same shall appear to have been so done, or if any such action or suit shall be brought after the time limited for bringing the same, then the Jury shall find for the Defendant, or Defendants; or if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall become Non-suit, or discontinue his, her, or their Action after the Defendant or Defendants shall have appeared, or if judgement on Demurrer shall be pronounced for the Defendant or Defendants, the Defendant or Defendants in all and every the several cases aforesaid, shall and may recover treble Costs, and have the like remedy for the recovery thereof, as the Defendants are in any other cases by Law entitled to.

VII. *Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Money hereby granted to His Majesty, shall be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as shall for the purposes herein before set forth, be from time to time issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, and not otherwise, and the Receiver General shall account to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors for the same through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty His Heirs and Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct.

Latest Foreign News.

From the Boston Palladium of Friday, April 13.

VERY LATE NEWS.

By the ship Juno, which arrived yesterday in a very short passage from London, papers to March 12, were received.

The London Courier of March 9, says the the ship John Adams was expected to sail yesterday from Cowes, and is to touch at a French port to take dispatches from General Armstrong. It is said she will carry with her the basis on which it is proposed to termin ate all differences between Great Britain and the United States.—It is stated to have obtained the entire concurrence of Mr. Pinkney. [The John Adams remained in England when the Juno sailed.] The Morning Post of March 12, says, "we have reason to hope that the negociation between the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney has taken a favorable turn;" and thus we trust, the evident designs of Napoleon will be frustrated.

An order of Council has been issued for continuing open the West-India Islands to vessels from the United States, if the Colonial Governors think proper.

Paris dates in the London papers are to March 4.

Intelligence from Cadiz is to the 20th of February. It had nearly 30,000 troops within its walls, and was well supplied with money, water and provisions. The British and Spaniards had prevented the French from attacking the city. Several forts they had erected had been destroyed by the gun-boats; and several successful enterprizes had been made against parties of them on the main land,—Deputies from Joseph had been refused admittion at Cadiz, and his proclamation burnt by the hang-man.—The Members of the Supreme Junta are said to have been arrested.—Cadiz will withstand a long siege. —In Catalonia, the Spaniards have gained some trifling advantage. A body of French troops were near Badajos, on the frontiers of Portugal; but we do not find that kingdom had been invaded up to Feb. 25, although the Duke of Abrantes on his way to Spain, has arrived at Bayonne, destined speedily to subdue the Portuguese.

A paris paper of March 2, contains a letter from Marshal Soult, with an account of the taking of Malaga, by Sebastiana. Some disturbances preceded the event. Gen. Cuesta, and the old civil and military officers had been seized and sent on ship board. A great number of the inhabitants, marching out, and joining with the country people had a desperate battle with the French. 1500 of them (Spaniards) were killed; and the remainder retreated into the city fighting, but at length were subdued. The French acknowledge the loss of 30! There were 25 ships in the harbour. English goods were sequestered.

The French have imposed a contribution at Algeziras, at Tariffe and at Seville. The British and Spaniards had been successful in some enterprises against the French on the main land near Cadiz.

A Paris paper of March 1, contains a communication from the Emperor Napoleon to the Senate, announcing that he had concluded a treaty of marriage with the Archduchess Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor of Germany.

A French tribunal had been employed at Treves, to try a prodigious number of persons accused of revolt in the department of Sarre, in which the insurgents had been joined by the national guards.

From Cadiz.—Capt. Burrows, of the Julia-Ann, who arrived this morning in 45 days from Cadiz, informs us that the inhabitants were under no apprehensions—that they had 6 months provisions in the place—that 8 or 9 transports had arrived there with troops from England—and that they could hold out against the French as long as they pleased.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, 19th Feb.

"We have here now 4500 English troops, and hourly expect 3000 more, which we know have embarked at Lisbon for our port, as also 2000 troops from Gibraltar. With these and the ships of war, Cadiz will defy all the power Bonaparte can send against it."

—(We also can state from an authentic source that Romana was following up the invaders of Andalusia, and at the last accounts was on the point of cutting off the junction between two of their grand divisions.)

N. Y. Spect.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY, 5.

The following Circular letter has been transmitted from the Lieutenant Governor's Office, to the several Commissioners of Roads.

(CIRCULAR.)

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 1st May, 1810.

SIR,

IN compliance with an Address of the House of Assembly, dated the 10th day of February, 1810, the Lieutenant Governor directs, that you prepare, to be laid before that House, a full Statement of the several sums of Money you have received subsequent to the year 1803 which have been appropriated by the Legislature, for amending, and repairing the Public Highways and Roads, and laying out and opening new Roads and building of Bridges in the several Districts of this Province, and the manner in which such Monies received by you, have been applied.

The Statements required by this letter, you will be pleased to transmit to the Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble
Servant,
WM. HALTON, Sec'y.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 1st May, 1810.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments.

JOHN SPENCER, Esquire,—Sheriff of the Newcastle District, vice John Peters resigned.

JOHN BERRIE, Esquire,—Sheriff of the Home District, vice Miles M'Donell, resigned.

Mr. Peter Van Courtlandt, Judge of the Niagara District Court; and Timothy Thompson, refigned.

Thomas Williams, Esquire, Surrogate of the London District; and Peter Shaver Myers, refigned.

Mr. Peter Van Dusen Watson, Register of the Court of Probate, vice S. Myers refigned; and the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Affeſſment in the several Diſtricts in this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Selſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Henry Merckley,
The Hon. John Strachan,
Dan'l. Sheek,
Joſeph Anderſon,
} Eſquires.

Johnſtown Diſtrict.

Thomas Fraſer,
Solomon Jones,
Peter Drummond,
} Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.

The Hon. the Richard Cartwright,
Alexander Fiſher,
John Cumming,
} Eſquires.

Newcaſtle Diſtrict.

Robert Hoſkins,
Abner Pruther,
Elias Jones,
} Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.

Thomas Barnes Gough,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Richard Beaſley,
Mr. Thomas Hamilton,
} Eſquires.

Niagara Diſtrict.

Joſeph Brouſeau,
Richard Hiat,
Samuel Street,
} Eſquires.

London Diſtrict.

Thomas Talbot,
Robert Nichol,
Daniel Springer,
John Teeple,
Thos. Welch,
} Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.

Matthew Elliott,
John M'Gregor,
Robert Richardſon,
Alexander Dall,
} Eſquires.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, are cannot attend perſonally to diſcharge their Warrants, are to cauſe to furniſh their Agents with Powers of Attorney in duplicate before they can receive Payment.

P. SHEBY, Receiver General U. C.

York, 30th April, 1810.

EXHIBITION.

Meſſrs. POTTER & THOMPSON, from London,

TAKE the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that they will perform at Mr. Miller's Aſſembly Room, formerly the Toronto Coffee Houſe, on Monday the 7th inſtant,

Philoſophical, Mathematical and Curious Experiments,

many of which were never performed in America by any others but themſelves; Theatrical performances, conſiſting of Songs and Recitations and

Ventriloquiſm.

In the courſe of the evening will be ſung the following Songs, the Straw Bonnet, the much admired ſong of the Cosmetic Doctor, or the man for the Ladies; Caleb Quotem or the man of all Trades and Giles Gregons Ghoſt, by Mr. Potter, with an accompaniment on the Violin by Mr. Lyon. Tickets to be had at the place of performance. Front ſeats half a Dollar, back ſeats half price. for further particulars ſee Bills.

York, 4th May, 1810.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fifteen acres Improvement and a Houſe, ſmall water-cot, with a MILL SEAT and large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be ſold very cheap, and immediate poſſeſſion given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY, Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

TO BE SOLD:

THE following Lots of Land, viz.

Lots No. 25, 24, and 25, in the 1ſt Conceſſion—
24, and 25, in the 3d Conceſſion, — 300 Acres
in the Township of Caſſer.
No. 12, in the 1ſt Conceſſion, } 300 Acres
in the Township of Charlotteville.
17, 18, and 19, in the 3d Conceſſion,
20, and 15, in the 4th do. —1000 Acres
in the Township of Gwillimbury.
3d in the 3d Conceſſion, — 200 Acres
in the Township of York.

Alſo two Town Lots, 1 acre each, in King Street, oppoſite the Court. For particulars apply to

GEO. CROOKSHANK.

NOTICE.

THOSE Perſons at Long Point, who [illegible] Government, for freight in the King's Public Boats from thence to Fort Erie, for the year 1808, are hereby informed that payment to the ſubſcriber, at his houſe, will be made, after the freight due for ſhip, muſt be paid on or before the 20th of July next.

JAMES WARREN, A. C.

Fort Erie, 23d April, 1810.

To be Sold, or Let.

LOT No. 11 Eaſt ſide of YONGE-STREET, containing 190 Acres, about 30 of which are well cleared, fenced, and under Crop ——— There is a good Frame Houſe and Barn, together with other Buildings thereon. Poſſeſſion to be, from 1ſt March enſuing: for terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 15th Jan. 1810.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Monday the 7th day of May next, at 12 o'clock P. M. precisely, at the Houſe of Mr. John Campbell, Inn-keeper York; about

FIFTEEN THOUSAND STAVES,

lying at the mouth of the River Humber, belonging to the Eſtate of the late ROBERT PLETCHER, Eſquire, of Montreal. Payment to be made on delivery of the Staves, either by Cash, or approved Bills on Montreal or Quebec.

WILLIAM ALLAN, Attorney
for S. D. Fleming, Executors of the Eſtate.

York, 16th April, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the Eſtate of THEODORE WINNETT Hall (Gentleman) Barry, deceaſed, are requeſted to come forward with their Accounts for ſettlement, on or before the 1ſt day of the 10th month called December; and all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make payment on or before the day aforeſaid.

SHEBE WINN, Executrix.
AMOS ADAMS LAKE,
NATHANIEL PEARSON, } Executors.

April 18th, 1810.

REMOVAL.



THE Subſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and cuſtomers, that has the removed to Duke Street, nearly oppoſite the Houſe of Thomas Ridout Eſquire, where he ſtill carries on the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING buſineſs as uſual —He begs leave to return sincere thanks to all thoſe who have been pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage by a punctual diſcharge of all future favors which may be conferred on him.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 12th April, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have contracted debts with the ſubſcriber, and given Notes for payment, are notified, that payment is now required; and ſtep will be immediately taken for their recovery, in caſe of unneceſſary delay on their parts.

FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 30th Jan. 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the great end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Conceſſion of Markham —Theſe are to warn the Public that his Title to the ſaid Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any perſon who ſhall after this N— preſume to purchaſe the ſame, will not only loſe the [illegible] property, but be ſubject to a proſecution for purchaſing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, January 15th, 1810.

To Let,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles Eſq. deceaſed.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighborhood to the Town, is a deſirable ſituation. The Term of Leaſe, may be for One or more Years, and the Rent will be reaſonable. For further Information, apply at the Printing-Office.

York, 16th Jan. 1810.

THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform thoſe of the Community to have applied to come forward and diſcharge their Accounts or Notes now in his poſſeſſion, within the term of [illegible] months from this date, as it is abſolutely neceſſary previous to his leaving the Province for which purpoſe he has veſted the ſame in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

He alſo continues to receive Furs at the different Miſſions in the Country, agreeable to the advertiſement of the 1ſt January, 1807, and in order to make up the additional expence of bringing produce to Town, he will accept Furs and Peltries in exchange for Goods, on a principle of exact Way.—WILLIAM M'DONELL.

Nine Shillings New York Cy. per Bushel,
BYE, Eight Shillings do.
PEASE, do. do.
CORN, do. do.
OATS, Three Shillings and Six pence do.

Alſo, the higheſt price in DANDLIN.

York, 19th February, 1810.

QUINTON St. GEORGE.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his friends & cuſtomers, that he has made arrangement for the receipt of all Wheat as heretofore, viz.

BIBBY & HEMAN'S, New Market and on Yonge-Street,
At the Diſtillery next door to JOHN EVANS',
NORMAN'S MILLER, on the Don or Markham,
WILLIAM GOODHUE'S Mills on the Humber.

Upon producing the receipts of the above named perſons, this Wheat will be paid for by the ſubſcriber at the rate of Eight Shillings New York Currency per Bushel, in Goods or paſſed to the credit of thoſe perſons who are interested or him, and to Cash, upon application in great part of the ſaid perſons who deliver it. Wheat laſt year did not bring [illegible] the receipt for the ſame until ſafety, intends to underſtand that he will not conſider himſelf bound to pay for any Wheat unleſs the receipts for the ſame ſhall be produced within 30 days after the delivery. He will alſo receive from [illegible] Indian Corn and Oats, as uſual, at his Store in York.

York, Jan. 10th, 1810. G. St. GEORGE.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be [illegible] on reaſonable terms for cash, viz.

Part No. 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23, in the 6th conceſſion—
14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 in the 7th do.
21, 22, 23, 24 — — 8th do.
North half of [illegible] in the — 5th do. —1000
acres in the township of Hamilton.
23, and Southern half [illegible] — 2d — 200
22 — — 3d — 200
23 — — 4th — 200
24 — — 5th — 200
Acres in the township of Burford.
[illegible] — — — 5th — 200 acres
in Whitby.
16, 17 and 18 — — — 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 — — — 5th do. — 600
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 — 2d — 200
Klang.
17 — — — 3d —
19 — — — 4th —
[illegible] — — — 5th — 400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been drawn at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were ſurveyed, it can be expected the ſituations are eligible, but the quality (generally) is of a ſuperior kind. Any application to the ſubſcriber will be gratefully attended to.

ALEXANDER WHITE.

York, 19th June, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ſeveral Petitions have been preſented to the Legiſlature of this Province, by the Inhabitants of Trafalgar, Nelſon, Hamborough, Dundas Weſt, Beverly, Ilderton No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in Hallowell, Weſt of Dundas Street, Weſtern Diſtrict of the County of York, alſo in Hallowell South Half of Dundas Street, from Hurontario Street to the Half mile from the Court of Townſhip to the South corner of the Townſhip of Richmond, Halifax, Glanford, Barton, and Ancaſter, in the Diſtrict of Niagara, praying it may be enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that the Inhabitants of the ſaid Townſhips, reſpectively, may be at liberty to aſſemble at their reſpective Townſhip Diſtrict, and reſpectively elect Pathmaſters, Overſeers of Highways, to maintain the meaſure of Roads, Paths, Bridges, and Streams in the Country, and muſter, equip and train the Militia, in the ſaid Townſhips.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, lies within one mile of Dundas Street, and is ſituate in the Townſhip of Whitby, and adjoining the Townſhip of Toronto, viz.

Lots No. 28, 29, and half of Lot No. 30, in the 1ſt Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Whitby, containing 300 Acres of Land.—For further information enquire of Thomas Ridout, Eſquire, at Georgetown; Mr. Woodruff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street in the Townſhip of York, containing Two hundred and Two Acres, Sixty Acres under improvement, thirty of which is now in proper Meadow, and ten in Winter Grain. Sixty Acres more cleared and Ready for Improvement. The Land Stands on the main road, and is a moſt excellent Farm. If it is not diſpoſed of before the 1ſt of March next, it will be let to a good Tenant on Shares, or for a Term of Years. There will be found a large Frame Dwelling Houſe, with a Kitchen and other Buildings, Orchard, &c. &c. Alſo, Stock, Implements of Huſbandry, Household Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention, which will be diſpoſed of at Public Vendue, on the premiſes, on Yonge Street, 20th Feb. 1810.

ROBERT MOORE.

YORK:—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 49.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 941.] SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Sixteenth day of this preſent month of April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you ——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twelfth day of March laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Sixteenth day of this preſent month of April, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-fifth day of May next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the firſt offence, ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charged ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony puniſhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders therein may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "An Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, & therein to nominate ſuch & ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

Executive Council Chamber, April 26 1810.

WHEREAS divers perſon have obtained Orders in Council for Leaſes of certain Lots of Land, Reſerved for the Crown and Clergy in this Province, but have hitherto neglected to take out Leaſes for the ſame in purſuance of ſuch Orders. NOTICE is hereby given, that unleſs ſuch perſons ſhall by themſelves or agents, take out Leaſes for the ſaid Lots of Land, within three months from the date of this Notice, ſuch Orders ſhall be held as null and void, and the ſaid Lots from that time, ſhall be conſidered as vacant and open to future Locations.

By order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor.
JOHN SMALL, Clk. of the Exec. Council.

Mr. Richard Cornelius—Judge of the Newcastle District Court, vice Timothy Thompson, resigned.

Thomas Welch, Esquire.—Surrogate of the London District Courts, vice Samuel Ryerse, resigned.

Mr. Francis Leigh Walsh.—Register of the County of Norfolk, vice S. Ryerse resigned: and the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the *Roads* in the several Districts in this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

Eastern District.

Henry Marcle, The Rev'd John Strachan, Esquires. David Sherwood, Joseph Anderson,

Johnstown District.

Thomas Fraser, Solomon Jones, Esquires. Peter Drummond,

Midland District.

The Hon'ble Richard Cartwright, Alexander Fisher, John Cumming, Esquires.

Newcastle District.

Robert Baldwin, Alexr. Fletcher, Elias Jones, Esquires.

Home District.

Thomas Barnes Gough, Samuel Smith, William Graham, Richard Beasley, Esquires. Mr Thomas Hamilton,

Niagara District.

Joseph Edwards, Richard Hatt, Samuel Street, Esquires.

London District.

Thomas Talbot, Robert Nichol, Daniel Springer, John Veigh, Esquires. Thos. Welch,

Western District.

Matthew Elliott, John M'Gregor, Robert Richardson, Alexander Dolf, Esquires

NOTICE.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment

P. SELBY, Receiver General U. C

York, 30th April, 1810.

EXHIBITION.

Messrs. POTTER & THOMPSON, from London,

TAKE the Liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that they will perform a Mr. Miller's Assembly-Room, formerly the Toronto Coffee House, on Monday the 7th instant,

Philosophical, Mathematical and Curious Experiments,

many of which were never performed in America by any others but themselves; Theatrical performance, consisting of Songs and Recitations and

Ventriloquism.

In the course of the evening will be sung the following Songs, the Straw Bonnet, the much admired song of the Cosmetic Doctor, or the man for the Ladies, Caleb Quotem or the man of all Trades and Giles Crogons Ghost, by Mr. Potter, an accompaniment on the Violin by Mr. Lyon.

Tickets to be had at the place of performance. Front seats half a Dollar, back seats half price. for further particulars see Bills.

York, 4th May, 1810.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz.

Lots No. 23, 24, and 25	in the 1st Concession—	
21, and 22,	in the 3d Concession,	900 Acres
in the Township of Caister.		
No. 12,	in the 1st Concession,	300 Acres
in the Township of Charlotteville.		
17, 18, and 19,	in the 3d Concession,	
24, and 25,	in the 4th do.	1000 Acres
in the Township of Cramahe.		
37	in the 3d Concession,	200 Acres
in the Township of York.		

Also two Town Lots, 1 acre each, in King Street, opposite the Gaol. For particulars apply to

GEO. CROOKSHANK.

NOTICE.

THOSE Persons at Long Point, who remain indebted to Government, for freight in the King's Vessels from thence to Fort Erie, for the year 1808, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and are hereby advised that the freight due for 1809, must be paid on or before the 24th of July next.

JOHN WARREN, A. C.

Fort Erie, 23d April, 1810.

To be Sold, or Let.

LOT No. 1 East side of YONGE-STREET, containing 190 Acres, about 30 of which are well cleared, fenced, and under Crop. There is a good Frame-House and Barn, together with other Buildings thereon. Possession to be, from 1st March ensuing: for terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 15th Jan. 1810.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Monday the 7th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, in the House of Mr. John Campbell, Inn-keeper York; about

FIFTEEN THOUSAND STAVES,

lying at the mouth of the River Humber; belonging to the Estate of the late ROBERT FLETCHER, Esquire, of Montreal. Payment to be made on delivery of the Staves, either by Cash, or approved Bills on Montreal or Quebec

WILLIAM ALLAN, Attorney for S. D. Fleming, Executor to the Estate.

York, 16th April, 1810

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of THEODORE WINN late of East Gwillimsbury, deceased, are requested to come forwards with their Accounts for settlement, on or before the first day of the sixth month called June, next; and all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment on or before the day aforesaid.

SHEBE WINN, Executrix.
AMOS ARMELAGE,
NATHANIEL PEARSON, } Executors.

April 18th, 1810.

REMOVAL.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to Duke Street, nearly opposite the House of Thomas Ridout Esquire, where he still carries on the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING business as usual.—He begs leave to return sincere thanks to all those who have been pleased to favor him with their custom, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage by a punctual discharge of all future favors which may be conferred on him.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 12th April, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have contracted debts with the subscriber, and given Notes for payment, are notified, that payment is now required; and steps will be immediately taken for their recovery, in case of unnecessary delay on their parts.

FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 30th Jan. 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Concession of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the said Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any person who shall after this Notice presume to purchase the same, will not only lose the the property, but be subject to a prosecution for purchasing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, January 18th, 1810.

To Let,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles Esq. deceased.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighborhood to the Town, is a desirable situation. The Term of Lease, may be for One or more Years, and the Rent will be reasonable. For further Information, apply at the Printing-Office.

York, 16th Jan. 1810.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform such of his Customers as have neglected to come forward and settle their Accounts or Notes for the space of Twelve months past, that (unless presented by settlement previous to the first day of June next) he will switch-out debts[illegible] Accounts and Notes into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

He still continues to receive produce at the different Mills in the country, agreeable to his advertisement of the 26th January last, and in order to make up for the additional expence of bringing produce to Town, the following prices will be given either in exchange for Goods, or in payment of debts, Viz.—WHEAT delivered at his Store in York,

	Nine Shillings New-York Cy. per bushel,	
RYE,	Eight shillings	do.
PEASE,	do. do.	do.
CORN,	do. do.	do.
OATS,	Three shillings and six pence	do.

Also, the highest price for BARLEY.

York, 27th February, 1810

QUEETON Sr. GEORGE.

THE Subscriber now informs his friends & customers, that he has made arrangement for the receival of Wheat at the following places, viz.

ELISHA BEMAN's, New-Market and on Yonge-Street,
At the Distillery lately held by JOHN LYONS.
NORMAN MILLIKIN's Mills in Markham.
WILLIAM COOPER's Mills on the Humber.

Upon producing the receipts of the above named persons, the Wheat will be paid for by the subscriber at the rate of Eight shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, in Goods or placed to the credit of those persons who are indebted to him, and in Cash, upon a deduction in price; but as several persons who delivered Wheat last year did not bring forward the receipts for the same until lately, it is to be understood that he will not consider himself bound to pay for any Wheat unless the receipts for the same shall be produced within 30 days after the delivery. He will also receive, Oats, Rye, Indian Corn and Oats, as usual, at his Store in York.

York, Jan. 16th, 1810 Q Sr GEORGE.

LANDS FOR SALE

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24,	in the 6th concession—	
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24,	7th do.	
1, 2, 23, 24	- -	8th do.
North half of 24 in the		5th do.—3600
acres in the township of Dienheim.		
23 and Southern ½ of 24	-	20 concer
22	- -	7th do.
4	- -	8th do.
4	- -	10 do.—840
Acres in the township of Burford.		
22, 23 and 24	- -	5th—800 acres
in Whitby.		
10, 11 and 12	- -	7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14	- -	9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.		
19, 21 and South half of 22		2d—500 in
King.		
17	- -	3d
14	- -	5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.		

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—or particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1809.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that several Petitions have been presented to the Legislature of this Province, by the Inhabitants of Trafalgar, Nelson, Flamboro East and West, Beverly, Blocks No. 1, 2, and 3 in Haldimand, North West of Dundas Street, in the West Riding of the County of York; also in Haldimand South East of Dundas Street, to a line extended from the East angle of the Gore of Townsend to the South corner of the Township of Binbrook, Salfleet, Glanford, Ancaster, the Town and District of Niagara, praying the said Territory may be taken from the before-mentioned Districts, and erected into a seperate District, to facilitate the means of Public Justice, save much time to the Country, and much expence and fatigue to the Settlers, in the said Territory.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undisputable Title will be given:—viz.

Lots No 28, 29, and half of Lot No. 25 in the 2d concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire, at Oswegatchie; Mr. Woodroff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 22, on the West side of Yonge Street in the Township of York, containing Two hundred and Ten Acres, fifty Acres under improvement, thirty of which is now in prime Meadow, and ten in Wheat, a good two Story House, barn and Horse Shade thereon. Its local State is a delightsome rural retirement for a Gentleman, or a good stand for a Tavern, and a most excellent Farm.—If it suits the purchaser, there will be sold with it a large flock of Cattle and a good assortment of Farming utensils, If not Sold, the House and Farm will be rented in the Spring. Any person wishing to view the situation and know the terms, may apply to the undersigned now on the premises,

ROBERT MOORE.

Yonge Street, 27th Feb 1810

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 49.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 941.] SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Sixteenth day of this present month of April to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twelfth day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Sixteenth day of this present month of April, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-fifth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charged shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

Executive Council Chamber, April 26 1810.

WHEREAS divers person have obtained Orders in Council for Leases of certain Lots of Land, Reserved for the Crown and Clergy in this Province, but have hitherto neglected to take out Leases for the same in purfuance of such Orders. NOTICE is hereby given, that unless such persons shall by themselves or agents, take out Leases for the said Lots of Land, within three months from the date of this Notice, such Orders shall be held as null and void, and the said Lots from that time, shall be considered as vacant and open to future Locations.

By order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor,
JOHN SMALL, Clk. of the Exec. Council.

REPEATED

AN ACT to extend the Provisions of an Act passed in the forty seventh year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the preservation of Salmon."

[Passed 12th March, 1810.]

WHEREAS the provisions of an Act passed in the forty-seventh year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "an Act for the preservation of Salmon" are found inadequate. Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That no person or persons, shall within the Home District of this Province, from and after the Twenty-fifth day of October in each and every year hereafter, take, catch, or kill, or attempt to take, catch, or kill in any manner whatever, any Salmon or Salmon Fry, until the first day of January in each succeeding year, nor in any time whatever, in any River or Creek in the said District, within one Hundred yards of any Mill or Mill Dam already erected, or to be hereafter erected.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That any person or persons convicted in the manner and form as prescribed by the above mentioned Act, of any offence under this Act, shall suffer all the pains and penalties, fines and forfeitures, as by the above mentioned Act are inflicted upon offenders against the provision of the said Act, to be levied and recovered in like manner as by the said Act is directed.

AN ACT for preventing the forging and Counterfeiting of Foreign Bills of Exchange, and of Foreign Notes and Orders for the Payment of Money.

[Passed 12th March, 1810.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that effectual provision should be made to prevent Forging and Counterfeiting of Foreign Bills of Exchange, Foreign Promissory Notes and Foreign Orders for the payment of Money within this Province Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That if any person from and after the passing of this Act, shall within this Province, falsely make, Forge, or Counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, Forged or Counterfeited, or knowingly aid or assist in the false making, Forging or Counterfeiting, any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, Undertaking, or Order for the payment of Money, purporting to be the Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Undertaking or Order for the payment of Money, of any Foreign Prince, State or Country whatsoever, or of any Minister, or Officer intrusted by, or employed in the Service of any Foreign Prince, State or Country, or of any Person or Company of Persons resident in any Foreign State or Country, or of any body Corporate and Politick, or body in the nature of a body Corporate and Politick, created or constituted by any Foreign Prince or State, with intent to deceive, or to defraud His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, or any such Foreign Prince, State or Country, or with intent to deceive or defraud any Person or Company of Persons whomsoever, or any Body Corporate or Politick, or Body in the nature of a Body Corporate and Politick whatsoever, whether the same be respectively resident carrying on business, constituted or being in any part of this Province, or in any Foreign State or Country, or if any person from and after the passing of this Act, shall within any part of this Province, tender in payment or in exchange or otherwise, utter or publish as true, any such false Forged or Counterfeited Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Undertaking or Order, knowing the same to be false, Forged or Counterfeited, with intent to deceive or defraud His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, or any Foreign Prince, State or Country, or any Person or Company of Persons, or any Body Corporate and Politic, or in the nature of a Body Corporate and Politick as aforesaid; Then every person so offending shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of Felony, and being thereof Lawfully convicted, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, not exceeding two years, or by other corporeal punishment, not extending to life or loss of member, and also by banishment from this Province, or by one or more of the said punishments, at the discretion of the Court.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That no person after the passing of this Act, shall within any part of this Province, engrave, cut, etch, scrape, or by any other means or device, make or knowingly aid or assist in the engraving, cutting, etching, scraping, or by any other means or device making in or upon any plate whatsoever, any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, or Undertaking, or Order for the payment of Money, purporting to be the Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, or Undertaking, or Order of any Foreign Prince, State or Country, or of any Minister or Officer entrusted by, or employed in the Service of any Foreign State or Country, or of any person or company of persons resident, or being in any Foreign State or Country, or of any Body Corporate and Politick, or in the nature of a Body Corporate and Politick, or constituted by any Foreign Prince or State, or any part of such Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Undertaking, or Order, without an authority in writing for that purpose, from such Foreign Prince, State or Country, Minister or Officer, Person, company of Persons, or Body Corporate and Politick, or Body in the nature of a Body Corporate and Politick, or from some person duly authorized to give such authority, or authority as aforesaid, by means of any such plate, or by any other device or means, make or Print any such Foreign Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Undertaking, or Order for the payment of Money or any part thereof, or knowingly, willfully, and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie upon the party accused) have in his or her custody, any such plate or device, or any impression taken from the same, and if any person shall offend in any of the cases aforesaid, he shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being thereof convicted according to Law, shall be liable for the first offence, to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding six months, or to be fined, or to be publicly or privately whipped, or to suffer one or more of the said punishments; and for the second offence, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, not exceeding two years, or by other corporeal punishment, not extending to life or loss of member, and also by banishment from the said Province, or by one or more of the said punishments, at the discretion of the Court. *Provided always*, that nothing in this Act contained, shall extend or be construed to extend in any manner whatsoever, to repeal or alter any Law or Statute now in force for the prevention and punishment of the crime of Forgery in any respect whatsoever, within any part of the said Province.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That no person against whom any Bill of indictment shall be found at any Assizes, for any offence against this Act, shall be entitled to traverse the same to any subsequent Assizes, but the Court at which such Bill of Indictment shall be found, shall forthwith proceed to try the person or persons against whom the same shall be found, unless he, she, or they shall shew good cause to be allowed by the Court why, his, her or their trial should be postponed.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any person shall be convicted of any offence against this Act and shall afterwards be guilty of the like offence in any other District within this Province, the Clerk of the Crown where such former conviction shall have been had, shall at the request of the Prosecutor, or any other on His Majesty's behalf, certify the same by a transcript in few words, containing the effect and tenor of such conviction, for which certificate, two shillings and six pence and no more, shall be paid; and such certificate being produced in Court, and the hand writing of such Clerk of the Crown thereto being proved, shall be sufficient evidence of such former conviction.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for any one Justice of the Peace on complaint made before him upon the Oath of one credible person, that there is just cause to suspect that any one or more person or persons is, or are, or hath, or have been concerned in the making, forging, or counterfeiting such foreign Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Undertakings, or orders for the payment of Money as aforesaid; or in engraving, cutting, etching, scraping, or by any other means or device making upon any Plate whatsoever any of the said foreign Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Undertakings, or Orders for payment of Money as aforesaid, or by means of any such Plate, or by any other device, or means of making or printing the same, or that the said suspected person or persons hath, or have in his, her, or their custody any such Plate or device for the purpose aforesaid, or any impression taken from such Plate, or otherwise printed, or made of the said foreign Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Undertakings, or Orders for the payment of Money, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the said Justice, to cause the Dwelling-House, Room, Workshop, Out House, or other Building, Yard, Garden, or other place belonging to such suspected person or persons, or where any such person or persons shall be suspected to carry on any such making, forging, counterfeiting, engraving, cutting, etching, scraping or printing as aforesaid, to be searched for any such false forged and counterfeited foreign Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Undertakings, or Orders for the payment of Money, and for the Tools, Plates, or devices for the making, forging, printing or counterfeiting of the same. And if any such Tools, Plates, Implements or devices shall be found in any place to searched, or in the custody of any person or persons whomsoever not having the same by some lawful authority, it shall and may be lawful to and for any person or persons whatsoever discovering the same to seize, and he or they, are hereby authorized and required to seize such false, forged, and counterfeited foreign Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Undertakings, or Orders for the payment of Money, Tools, Plates, Implements and devices, and to carry the same forthwith before a Justice of the Peace of the District where the same shall be seized, who shall cause the same to be secured, and produced in evidence against any person or persons who shall or may be prosecuted for any of the offences aforesaid; and after the same shall have been so produced in evidence, they shall forthwith by order of the Court where such Offender or Offenders shall be tried, or by order of some Justice of the Peace in case there shall be no trial, be defaced or destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, as such Court, or such Justice shall direct.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any Action or Suit shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, such Action or Suit shall be commenced within Three Months next after the matter or thing done, and not afterwards; and the Defendant or Defendants in such Action, or Suit, may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any Trial to be had thereupon; and if afterwards judgement shall be given for the Defendant or Defendants, or the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall become nonsuited, or discontinue his, her, or their Action or Suit after the Defendant or Defendants shall have appeared, then such Defendant or Defendants shall have treble Costs awarded to him, her, or them against such Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, and have the like remedy for the same as any Defendant or Defendants hath, or have in other cases, to recover Costs at Law.

Latest Foreign News.

NEW YORK. April 20.

Latest from Cadiz.—By the brig Young Soldier, in 25 days passage from Cadiz, which port she left on the 22d of March—we learn that Cadiz still held out, that the French army, under Joseph, consisted of about 50,000 men; that the Emperor Napoleon was shortly expected with a reinforcement of 50,000 more. The force employed in its defence, consisted of 22,000 Spaniards, 7,000 British, and 5000 others were daily expected from England. There is a considerable party in Cadiz in favor of the French, but it is almost certain death to speak the French language there. Being well provisioned, it was expected that Cadiz would hold out for a long time against its besiegers.

We further learn, that an American Gentleman arrived in Cadiz about the 20th of March, in 5 days passage from Lisbon, and reported that the French army had not entered Portugal, and that Lord Wellington, with the British and Portuguese armies, was on the frontiers of Portugal.—*Mer. Advert.*

A passenger in the brig Eliza, capt. Taylor, arrived at Charleston from St. Bartholomews, informs that on the 12th ult. the French privateer Superior went in there, in company with an armed Swedish schooner, commanded by captain John Portele, who it was understood was dispatched for that purpose, and also to take the money out of the privateer, in consequence of a secret understanding between the Swedish Governor and capt. Jean Marie, who had previously some conference on the subject. The property carried into St. Bartholomews, which was immense, was daily exposed to public sale, as forfeited to the Swedish Government, but the distribution of the proceeds among the privateermen, according to their respective shares, fully exposed the fraud. Some days before the Eliza sailed, a British armed brig and a frigate arrived off St. Bartholomews, and were still at anchor there. This greatly alarmed the inhabitants, who were in daily expectation of an attack. The principal object of the British was, to demand of the Swedish Governor the privateer and the property she had captured, which was refused; in consequence of which a dispatch had been sent to Admiral Cochrane, for instructions. There was no doubt the privateer would be taken by force. It is further stated, that the Swedish Governor was sitting the Superior as a cutter, to be commanded by captain Portele, who is to be sent to Sweden, on the subject of what they call her capture. Sometime before the Superior entered St. Bartholomews, the captured near St. Domingo, a schooner, laid to be American, under Spanish colours, having a valuable cargo on board, which they caused to be landed on the beach at St. John's, where it was taken possession of by the Swedish government. This was also said to be in consequence of a private understanding between the Governor and privateersmen.

The (English) Papers contain many rumours of a renewed spirit of hostility in Russia towards France. The point upon which Napoleon will pique Alexander, it is said, is the establishment of a kingdom in Poland—a measure deferred at the treaty of Tilsit till a more convenient time; and it is this, it is said, which has led to the determination of Russia to march troops into Poland. A new movement of the French armies towards the frontiers of Alexander are also mentioned in an article from Nuremberg, though the ostensible object was a more rigorous blockade in the North of Germany, to effect an entire exclusion of English commerce.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The mail from Gibraltar has just arrived.

The famous Spanish Heroine, Augustina Saragossa, had arrived at Gibraltar some days before our letters came away, dressed in her uniform as an officer of the Spanish army. This lady had her husband and son killed by her side at the siege of Saragossa, and herself received three wounds, in the different actions she was engaged in during the siege, and shewed the most heroic bravery.—The French sent her a prisoner towards France, but she made her escape at Pampeluna. She has a commission and a pension from the Spanish Government, and is now going to join her regiment in Arragon. She is a modest good looking woman, 32 years of age, and her manners and her appearance are highly pleasing.

A very considerable naval force consisting of several tail of the line and smaller vessels, is forthwith to be sent to the East Indies.—Several ships now fitting at Plymouth, and others at Portsmouth are named among the number. A considerable body of troops also go out in the ships of war. Portsmouth is appointed as the general rendezvous. The reduction of the Isle of France is said to be the primary object of this force; but it is also destined to relieve our ships now on that station, and to fill up the vacancies in our foreign garrison, occasioned by disease and other casualties.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY, 12.

DIED, at Cornwall, in the Eastern District of this Province, on the 15th April, 1810, JOHN M'DONELL, *Scotchman*, Esquire, in his 84th year, formerly a Captain in the King's Royal Regiment of New York, in which he faithfully served his King and Country during the whole of the struggles in America, and at the Peace 1783, retired to this Province, where he spent the remainder of his days a useful member of Society, and respected by all who knew him.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Roads in the several Districts in this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

Eastern District.

Henry Marcle, David Sheek, Joseph Anderson, } Esquires.

Johnstown District.

Thomas Fraser, Solomon Jones, Peter Drummond, } Esquires.

Midland District.

The Hon'ble Richard Cartwright, Alexander Fisher, John Cumming, } Esquires.

Newcastle District.

Robert Baldwin, Alexr Fletcher, Elias Jones, } Esquires.

Home District.

Thomas Barnes Gough, Samuel Smith, William Graham, Richard Beasley, Mr Thomas Hamilton, } Esquires.

Niagara District,

Joseph Edwards, Richard Hatt, Samuel Street, } Esquires.

London District.

Thomas Talbot, Robert Nicholl, Daniel Springer, John Veigh, Thos. Welch, } Esquires.

Western District.

Matthew Elliott, John M'Gregor, Robert Richardson, Alexander Duff, } Esquires

NOTICE.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY, Receiver General U. C.

York, 30th April, 1810.

EXHIBITION.

Messrs. POTTER & THOMPSON, from LONDON,

TAKE the Liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that they will perform at Mr. Miller's Assembly-Room, formerly the Toronto Coffee-House, on Monday the 14th inſtant,

Philosophical, Mathematical and Curious Experiments,

most of which were never performed in America by any other; but themselves; Theatrical performance, consisting of new Songs and Recitations and

Ventriloquism.

In the course of the evening will be sung the following Songs, The Four and Twenty Fiddlers all in a Row, Shelley the Piper, the Yorkshire Irishman or the Adventures of a Potatoe Merchant, and Giles Scroggin's Ghost, with alterations. Perſons who honor the Exhibition with their company, need be under no apprehenſion of accidents by the future giving way of the Gallery, it having been secured under the direction of an obliging Gentleman.

York, 11th May, 1810.

A Farm For Sale.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with Fourteen Acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate poſſeſſion given with a clear Title —Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHREY, Carpenter.

York, May 11th, 1810.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a Conveyancing Office, &c. at the house belonging to James M'Auley, Esqr. where he will attend to such buſineſs on the following terms:

Common Deed of Conveyance with Memorial,	10s.	N. Y. Cy.
Petition, - - -	4s	
Affidavits and Certificates for Settlement duty or otherwiſe	4s.	

Bonds, Agreements, Bills Of Sale, Aſſignments, Powers of Attorney, Transfers, Indentures, and all other Inſtruments of writing, in the like reasonable manner. He will also compleate Deeds from Petition, through the different Offices for one Dollar cash. C. BAYNES.

York, 19th Feby 1810

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz

Lots No. 23, 24, and 25 in the 2d Concession— 21, and 22, in the 3d Concession, - 300 Acres in the Township of Caiſter.

No 12, in the 1st Concession, 300 Acres in the Township of Charlotteville,

17, 18, and 19, in the 3d Concession, 14, and 15, in the 4th do. —1000 Acres in the Township of Cramahe.

37 in the 3d Concession, - 200 Acres in the Township of York.

Also two Town Lots, 1 acre each, in King Street, opposite the Gaol. For particulars apply to

GEO. CROOKSHANK.

NOTICE.

THOSE Persons at Long Point, who remain indebted to Government, for freight in the King's Veſſels from thence to Fort Erie, for the year 1808, are required to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and are hereby advised that the freight due for 1809, muſt be paid on or before the 24th of July next.

JOHN WARREN, A. C.

Fort Erie, 23d April, 1810

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Concession of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the said Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any perſon who shall after this Notice presume to purchase the same, will not only loſe the the property, but be subject to a proſecution for purchaſing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, January 18th, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have contracted debts with the Subscriber, and given Notes for payment, are notified, that payment is now required; and steps will be immediately taken for their recovery, in caſe of unneceſſary delay on their parts.

FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 30th Jan. 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Concession of the Township of East Gwillimsbury. Application to be made to James Glennon, York.

York, Decr. 10th, 1809.

To Let,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles Esq. deceaſed.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighborhood to the Town, is a desirable ſituation. The Term of Leaſe, may be for One or more Years, and the Rent will be reasonable. For further Information, apply at the Printing-Office.

York, 16th Jan. 1810.

REMOVAL.



THE Subscriber reſpectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to Duke Street, nearly oppoſite the Houſe of Thomas Ridout Eſquire, where he ſtill carries on the BOOT and SHOE MAKING buſineſs as usual —He begs leave to return sincere thanks to all thoſe who have been pleaſed to favor him with their custom, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage by a punctual diſcharge of all future favors which may be conferred on him.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 12th April, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons who have any demands againſt the Eſtate of THEODORE WINN late of East Gwillimsbury, deceaſed, are requeſted to come or send with their Accounts for ſettlement, on or before the firſt day of the ſixth month called June next; and all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make payment on or before the day aforesaid.

SHEBE WINN, Executrix.
AMOS ARMEAGE, } Executors.
NATHANIEL PEARSON, }

April 18th, 1810.

To be Sold, or Let.

LOT No. 1 East ſide of YONGE-STREET, containing 190 Acres, about 30 of which are well cleared, fenced, and under Crop. —— There is a good Frame-Houſe and Barn, together with other Buildings thereon. Poſſeſſion to be, from 1ſt March enſuing: for terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 15th Jan. 1810.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform such of his Customers as have neglected to come forward and ſettle their Accounts or Notes for the ſpace of Twelve months paſt, that (unleſs prevented by ſettlement previous to the firſt day of June next) he will (without diſtinction) place all ſuch Accounts and Notes into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

He ſtill continues to receive produce at the different Mills in the country, agreeable to his advertiſement of the 16th January laſt, and in order to make up for the additional expence of bringing produce to Town, the following prices will be given either in exchange for Goods, or in payment of debts, Viz.—WHEAT (to be ſowed at his Store in York,

Nine Shillings New-York Cy. per buſhel,
RYE, Eight ſhillings do.
PEASE, do. do. do.
CORN, do. do. do.
OATS, Three ſhillings and ſix pence do.

Alſo, the highest price for BARLEY.

York, 27th February, 1810. QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street in the Township of York, containing Two hundred and Ten Acres, ſixty Acres under improvement, thirty of which is now in prime Meadow, and ten in Wheat, a good two Story Houſe, barn and Horſe Shade thereon. Its local State is a delightſome rural retirement for a Gentleman, or a good ſtand for a Tavern, and a moſt excellent Farm —If it ſuits the purchaſer, there will be ſold with it a large ſtock of Cattle and a good aſſortment of Farming utenſils. If not Sold, the Houſe and Farm will be rented in the Spring. Any perſon wiſhing to view the ſituation and know the terms, muſt apply to the undersigned now on the premiſes. ROBERT MOORE.

Yonge Street, 27th Feb. 1810.

THE Subscriber has juſt received by the Sloop Marianne from Niagara, the following articles:

White kid Gloves,
Women's long ſtx do.
Parent Suſpenders,
Silk Cords aſſorted colours,
Millinet,
Black Cambrick,
Engings,
Fans,
Sattin Ribbon,
Cambrick Buttons,
Black Lute ſtring,
Do. Mode,
Fancy ſilk Handkerchiefs,
Spider net Sleeves,
Tabby Velvet,
India ſilk Handkerchiefs,
Coudier Canes,
Black Bombazette,
Black Velvet Ribbon,
Black Say,
Black Shalloon,
Striped Waſhdore,
Red, Yellow, Blue, and chocolate col'd San. Handkfs.
Table Napkins,
Diaper,
Huckaback,
Men & Women's Black ſilk Hoſe, do. White do.
Twilled Tape,
Woolen Checks,
Pound Pins,
Bureau Mountings,
Suſſa Cutters,
Filling Lines,
Violin Strings,
Do. Brass do.
Sugar Nippers,
Spectacles,
Gold Rings,
Do. Ear Do.
Pocket Books,
Silver Thimbles,
Steel Nut Crackers,
Chocolate,
Wool-Cards,
Axes,
Pigtail and Plug Tobacco,
Scotch Snuff,
Lauys twiſt Tobacco,
Pepper and bait Peter,
Candle Wick,
Hyson and Y. Hyſon Tea,
Eaſt India Sugar,
Spermaceti,
Ground Ginger,
Vermacelli,
Box and Keg Raiſins,
Basket bait,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger,
Glaſs, Cinnamon, Caſſia,
Cayenne Pepper, Citrus, and Curry Powder,
Almond Noyeau,
Cognac Brandy,
Blank Books,
Sand Paper,
An aſſt. of School Books,
Sealing Wax and Wafers,
Foolscap Paper,
Beſt letter do.
FOX's Hiſtorical Works.

Jones's Life,
Staunton's Embaſſy,
Hiſtory of Chili,
Auſtins Letters,
Travels in Louiſiana,
Scotts Ballads,
Southeby's Georgics,
Third Satyr,
Salves Travels,
Discarded Son,
Thaddeus of Warſaw,
Aſhes Travels,
Shakespears Poems,
Lovers of La Vendee,
MacKenzies Voyages,
Lute of Mahomet,
Reliques of Burns,
Saul a Poem,
Warrior's Return,
Eſſay on Sepulchres,
Leith H.
Messrs. U. States,
Cottages of Glenburnie,
Johnson Hoskin's Poems,
Crapp's Poems,
Memoirs of Cumberland,
Franklin's Works,
Griffith Abbey,
Fatal Revenge,
Laura,
John Delancaſter,
Winter in London,
Margaretta,
Letters from the Mountains,
American Lady,
Exiles of Siberia,
Horrors of St. Domingo,
Holidays at Home,
Hungarian Brothers,
Ferdinand and Elmira,
Founding of Belgrave,
Modern Chivalry,
Tuckers Hiſtory of N. Amer.
Hamilton on Medicine,
Adams' Hiſtory of N. Eng.
Marmion,
Hiſtorical Dictionary,
Family Tour,
Home a Poem,
Romantic Tales,
The Wife,
Campbells Narrative,
Winters Evenings,
Irish Excurſion,
Arthur Mervin,
Lockes Eſſays,
Macnevins Ramble,
Portraiture of Quakerism,
Warrens American Revolution
Gunde to Health,
Conſeſſional Nepos,
Memorandum Book,
Picture of New-York,
Balaustion,
Ambrose and Eleanor,
Jackſons Commerce,
Samuel Simkins' Life,
Ainsworth Dictionary,
Johnsons Do.
Walkers Do.
Guthries Grammar,

Berry Black, Tooth Brushes, Arnatta, Opium, Lees-Pills, Eſſence of Peppermint, British Oil, Windsor Soap, Eſſential bait of Remons, Stoughtons Bitters, Liquorice Ball, Haarlem Oil, Opodeldoc, Camphor, Eſſ. Lemon, do. Lavender, Arrow Root, sugar of Lead, Rhubarb in Root, Cream Tartar, Reeves' colors, Fleth colored Court Plaiſter, Black do. tape Sponges, Antimony, Yellow Bark, Nankeen dye, durable Ink Eſſence of Mullard, Caſtor Oil, Role Water, Orange flour Water, Milk of Roſes, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Balsam of Honey, Harthorn, Lavender Compound, Tolic Lozenges, Oil of Cummins, Godfreys Cordial, Eſſence of Muſk.

N. B. Mr. St. George has removed his Store into his Brick Houſe.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, 25th Novr. 1809.

LANDS FOR SALE

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—360 acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concer
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—890 Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 24 - 9th do.—160 acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 24—500 in King.
27 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperiour. For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

York, 19th June, 1807. ALEXANDER WOOD.

ONE ISSUE
MISSING

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 51.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 943.] SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1810. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Twenty fifth day of this present month of May to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Second day of April last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty fifth day of this present month of May, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking and by thefe prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Second day of July next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may feem neceffary; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witnefs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, this eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fifteth year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence, ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony puniſhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders therein may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fifteth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations & therein to name ſuch & ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate, conſtitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statute in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Executive Council Chamber, April 26, 1810.

WHEREAS divers perſons have obtained Orders in Council for Leaſes of certain Lots of Land, Reſerved for the Crown and Clergy in this Province, but have hitherto neglected to take out Leaſes for the ſame in purſuance of ſuch Orders. NOTICE is hereby given, that unleſs ſuch perſons ſhall by themſelves or agents, take out Leaſes for the ſaid Lots of Land, within three months from the date of this Notice, ſuch Orders ſhall be held as null and void, and the ſaid Lots from that time, ſhall be conſidered as vacant and open to future Locations.

By order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor.
JOHN SMALL, Clk. of the Exec. Council.

AN ACT *further to extend the benefit of an Act passed in the thirty seventh year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act for the more easy Barring of Dower".*

[Passed 12th March, 1810.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the thirty seventh year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "an Act for the more easy Barring of Dower," it is enacted that no Release of Dower by any Deed executed in manner therein mentioned, of any Land, Tenements, or Hereditaments, shall have any force or effect to barr the person so entitled to Dower and executing the same, unless such person shall come before his Majesty's Chief Justice of this Province, or one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, or shall appear at some General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District in which she shall reside, and shall have been examined by the said Chief Justice, or Justice, or by the Chairman or presiding Magistrate of such Quarter Sessions, touching her consent to be Barred of Dower; and whereas much inconvenience has arisen to his Majesty's Subjects thereby: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's Reign intituled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That the Sons of Menonists and Tunkers liable to serve in the Militia, under the age of Twenty one years, shall instead of the certificate required by the above mentioned Act, shall produce a certificate stating his name, that his Father is a Menonist or Tunker (as the case may be) and that such minor is brought up and educated in the principles of the Menonists or Tunkers (as the case may be) which certificate shall be signed by the Clerk of the Meeting of such Society, or by any three or more of the people called Menonists or Tunkers, such minor shall then be entitled to all the benefits and indulgences in the said clause mentioned; subject nevertheless to all other restrictions and provisions of the said clause.

An Act to Authorize the Inhabitants of the County of Haldimand to hold Annual Meetings for the purpose of Electing Town and Parish Officers.

[Passed 12th March, 1810.]

WHEREAS that part of the County of Haldimand comprised within the District of Niagara, contains a large number of white inhabitants, and is not divided into Townships, whereby the said inhabitants are unable to elect Parish and Town Officers, for remedy whereof, Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That the said inhabitants are hereby declared to be, subject to all the Provisions of an Act passed in the forty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "an Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the thirty-third year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled, "an Act to provide for the Nomination and Appointment of Parish and Town Officers; and also to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the thirty third year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting the assessments and rates in each and every District in this Province, and for the payment of Wages to the Members of the House of Assembly.

An Act granting an Additional Sum of Money for Erecting a Bridge across the Grand River.

[Passed 12th March, 1810.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "an Act for Granting a Sum of Money in aid of the building a Bridge across the Grand River", it is enacted that a Sum of Money shall be appropriated and paid out of the Provincial Funds towards building the said Bridge, not exceeding the Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and whereas the said Sum has been found totally insufficient to enable the inhabitants to complete the said Bridge; Be it therefore Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That in Addition to the said Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds which by the said Act is directed to be paid, there shall be issued and paid a further Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds in the same manner and under the same conditions and restrictions as in the above recited Act it is enacted, and the said sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds which is directed to be paid by the aforesaid Act as well as the Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds granted under and by virtue of the present Act, shall be accounted for to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct.

BONAPARTE'S MARRIAGE.

Copy of an Address voted by the Senate in answer to Bonaparte's Message on the subject of his Marriage.

SIRE—Your Imperial and Royal Majesty has been pleased to announce your approaching marriage with the Archduchess Maria Louisa, the daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

The Senate, Sire, feels most sensibly that joy which all Frenchmen must experience on learning so memorable an event. Every thing that interests the happiness of your Majesty is dear to all Frenchmen!

The August Princess, whom the wishes of the people of Austria are about to accompany, will arrive on the banks of the Seine, surrounded by the tributes of the grateful love of your people.—Her presence, in the capital of the Grand Empire, will be a happy sign of the duration of that continental peace which is cemented by the moderation of your character, and which perfidious insinuations can no longer disturb.

How happy a destiny is that of Napoleon and Maria Louisa! The happiness of the world is in your hands, Sire, and your happiness is to be confided to that young Princess, whose brilliant qualities have fixed your regards.

Seated near you, on the first of thrones, and placed so high in your thoughts, she will fulfil the wish of the French people; she will render you happy; she will charm the Hero's hour of leisure! May France be indebted to her for young princes, who, under the paternal eyes of your Majesty, shall learn to render themselves worthy of the great name which will be transmitted to them. By what gratitude will not the French be bound to her?—They will love her for the love of you; they will love her for her virtues; they will, above all, adore her for the felicity she will give you; and, like posterity, will confound in their homage the greatest of Monarchs with her, who will have to embellish the most glorious of Lives.—May that precious life be also the longest! Such is the most earnest desire of the French people.

The Assembly decrees that this Address be presented to his Majesty the Emperor and King, by the Senate in a body.

(Signed) CAMBACERES, Prince, Archchancellor of the Empire, *President*.
FRANCOIS JAUCOURT, } Secretaries.
CORNET, }
LAPLACE, Chancellor of the Senate.

Bonaparte's Reply.

SENATORS—I am touched with the sentiments you have expressed. The Empress Louisa will be a tender mother to the French; she will also be to a blessing. I am happy to have been called by Providence to reign over this affectionate and feeling people, whom I have found, under all circumstances of my life, so faithful and so kind to me.—[*London March 20.*

PARIS, March 13.

The criminal Tribunal of the department of the Siene, continues to prosecute and punish all Frenchmen who have acted with the Austrians against France since 1804, agreeably to the decree of the 6th April, 1809.

Official information has been forwarded to England conjointly by France and Austria, accompanied as we are told, by some new propolals for peace.

Altona, March 19.

We learn from France that a closer confolidation of the confederative states belonging to the French fyftem is in agitation. It is alfo said that an alliance between France, Auftria and Sweden is about to be promulgated, and letters from Stockholm of the 6th March, announce the departure of Col. Von Engelbrechen to receive poffeffion of Pomerania, which province the French will evacuate.

They write from Holland that the caftle of Loo, (on the frontiers) is to be ready on the 15th of April to receive the king of Holland; who is expected at Amfterdam early in that month. The Dutch are again taught to hope peace.

Straiburgh, March 12.

The princefs Maria Louisa, of Auftria, has arrived at this place, on her way to Paris.—The papers are filled with the intended ceremonies of the coronation.

An Altona paper of the 22d inft. fays, that a letter from France dated the 8th, which mentions, that the armiftice between the Ruffians and Turks has not yet taken place. They affure us that a note from the French miniſter has been handed to the Porte, to induce him to join the continental fyftem, the succefs of which is expected. In the mean time it is affirmed, that France has offered her mediation between Ruffia and the Turks.

Conſtantinople, January 25.

The Porte has determined to raiſe immediately a new army of 150,000 men, alſo to reinforce the army of the Grand Vizier, as information is received of the advance of the Ruſſians again towards Siliſtria and Griergiewo.

LONDON, March 21.

The attention of the people on the Continent is ſo entirely abſorbed by the contemplation of the approaching marriage between Napoleon and the Auſtrian Princeſs, that every other political conſideration is ſuſpended.

The rumours of war between France and Ruſſia has wholly ſubſided.—Letters have been received from Peterſburgh, dated the 3d inſtant. Of war there is not the ſlighteſt apprehenſion in that capital. Trade is ſomewhat revived, the Exchange has advanced to 17 and a fraction, and there is a general hope in Ruſſia that the reſtriction on the trade with Great Britain, ſo far from being increaſed, will be relaxed.

Private letters have been received from Spain by which it appears that Cadiz has not yet been formally attacked, although it is in a ſtate of complete blockade on the land ſide. At Malaga, the French remain in undiſturbed poſſeſſion.

The report of Napoleon having inſiſted on America declaring herſelf the friend of France or of England, is again revived. The neutrality of America we have long believed to be much longer, impoſſible.

March 22.

Some more ſets of Paris Papers have reached us, but not of a more recent date than thoſe which had already ſupplied us with extracts. If reliance can be placed on an article from Turkey, Sir Samuel Hood's ſquadron had paſſed the Dardanelles. The Porte muſt have been threatened with ſome formidable operations, on the part of the Ruſſians, in the Black Sea, to permit the paſſage of our ſhips. The Tyroleſe inſurgents have been driven from the refuge they had took in Vienna, and ſeveral of them arreſted, by orders of the Auſtrian Government. Theſe papers continue to be occupied at great length with accounts of the ſplendid preparations for the nuptials of Napolean, which it is now underſtood, will be celebrated at Paris on the 29th inſtant. Berthier arrived at Vienna on the 4th, and was to leave it again on the 15th, with the new Empreſs—The only notice taken of the affairs of the Peninſula is the removal of King Joſeph's head quarters from Xeres to Port St. Mary.

YORK, 26th MAY, 1810

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and Suite, arrived here this morning from a tour of three weeks, through the Weſtern part of the Province.

—The Editor with pleaſure inſerts whatever can in any manner tend to inſtruct the Cultivators of this Country in the moſt improved modes of preparing Hemp, and now gives the extract of a letter on the ſubject, publiſhed in the N Y Spectator.

NEW YORK April 5, 1810.

"An anxious deſire to call the attention of the Farmers in this State to what I conceive their greateſt intereſt, as well as the intereſt of the Country at large, has induced me to ſend the following obſervations relative to the raiſing of Hemp; being fully convinced that no ſpecies of agriculture can be rendered equally productive."

"Though Hemp has for many years been cultivated in the State of New York with conſiderable ſucceſs, and many thouſand acres of land are better adapted to its growth than for any other purpoſe, yet it is ſurpriſing that more general attention has not been paid towards raiſing a plant of ſuch intrinſic value. Were all the Farmers that have land adapted to its growth, to turn their attention to raiſe and prepare ſo important an article for market, they would ſoon make independent fortunes; but if they were under the neceſſity of giving double trouble the uſual wages paid to laborers, they ought not to be deterred from entering on its cultivation, nor ſuffer one ſeaſon to be loſt."

"As our troubles ſeem likely to continue, there is no knowing to what extent the price of Hemp may be carried. To every country a ſupply of it muſt be neceſſary; to a commercial nation in particular, it is abſolutely indiſpenſible. I am confident that nothing is wanting to ſtimulate our citizens to attend to its culture, but a knowledge of its real importance and the great profits ariſing therefrom. Upon an average, three tons of good bottomed land will produce a ton of Hemp; and fifty dollars will pay every expence that attends raiſing, water rotting, and preparing it for market.—Thoſe who have not a natural pond, may with a ſmall ſtream of water furniſh themſelves at a ſmall expence with an artificial reſervoir that will anſwer every purpoſe equally as well, if not better. There is great ſaving as well as certainty in this mode of rotting, which in the lore part of the ſeaſon, is accomplished in a few days, and with the greateſt certainty; the ſtrength of the Hemp is not endangered by this method, for the color or beauty of it injured, and the ſooner it is rotted after being pulled the brighter and more ſaleable it will appear."

"The old ſlimy method of rotting on the grass, has been the means of diſcouraging many a poor man, who, by efforts of induſtry, having obtained a fine crop, has, by this injurious proceſs, had his flattering hopes in a great meaſure bliſted, and his labours

principally lost; moreover, when got out in this way it is by no means equal in quality to that which is water rotted.

We are happy to announce that, the first reports of the loss of a number of lives and considerable sums in specie & other valuables by the Boat from Kingston to Montreal, were exaggerated.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 3d May, 1810.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Roads in the several Districts in this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
Henry Marcle,
The Rev'd John Strachan,
David Sheek,
Joseph Anderson, } Esquires.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.
Thomas Fraser,
Solomon Jones,
Peter Drummond, } Esquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.
The Hon. Richard Cartwright,
Alexander Fisher,
John Cumming, } Esqrs.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.
Robert Baldwin,
Alexander Fletcher,
Elias Jones, } Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.
Thomas Barnes Gough,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Richard Beasley, } Esquires.
Mr. Thomas Hamilton

NIAGARA DISTRICT.
Joseph Edwards,
Richard Hatt,
Samuel Street, } Esquires.

LONDON DISTRICT.
Thomas Talbot,
Robert Nicholl,
Daniel Springer,
John Yeigh,
Thomas Welch, } Esquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.
Matthew Elliott,
John M'Gregor,
Robert Richardson,
Alexander Duff, } Esquires.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perſonally to diſcharge their Warrants, are in future to furniſh their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY, Receiver General U. C.

York, 30th April, 1810.

WHEREAS JAMES GLENNON of York, Surgeon, has been duly appointed, and obtained Letters of Adminiſtration out of the Surrogates Court for the Home Diſtrict of the Province of Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice to all thoſe who may have any claims on the Eſtate of JOHN SPANHOUSE, late of the Townſhip of Markham, deceased, to bring in their accounts duly authenticated, on or before the Twenty ninth day of June next enſuing, to the ſaid Adminiſtrator; and requeſts all thoſe who are in any wiſe indebted to the Eſtate, to make payment on or before the ſaid twenty ninth day of June, to the ſaid Adminiſtrator, who is authorized to give diſcharges.

TO BE SOLD.

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Whitchurch, in the Home Diſtrict, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indiſputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, 25th May, 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Eaſt Gwillimsbury. Application to be made to

JAMES GLENNON.

York, 10th Jan. 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have contracted debts with the ſubſcriber, and given Notes for payment, are notified, that payment is now required; and ſtept will be immediately taken for their recovery, in ſale of unneceſſary delay on their parts.

FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 30th Jan. 1810.

A Farm For Sale.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with Fourteen Acres Improvement and a Houſe, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be ſold very cheap, and immediate poſſeſſion given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHREY, Carpenter.

York, May 11th, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz.

Lots No 23, 24, and 25 in the 1st Conceſſion—
21, and 22, in the 3d Conceſſion, - 900 Acres
in the Township of Caiſter.
No. 12, in the 1st Conceſſion, 300 Acres
in the Township of Charlotteville.
17, 18, and 19, in the 3d Conceſſion,
24, and 25, in the 4th do. —1000 Acres
in the Township of Tramahe.
37 in the 3d Conceſſion, 200 Acres
in the Township of York

Alſo two Town Lots, 1 acre each, in King Street oppoſite the Gaol. For particulars apply to

GEO. CROOKSHANK

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that the Title to the ſaid Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any perſon who ſhall after this Notice preſume to purchaſe the ſame, will not only loſe the the property, but be ſubject to a proſecution for purchaſing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, January 18th, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ſeveral Petitions have been preſented to the Legiſlature of this Province, by the Inhabitants of Trafalgar, Nelſon, Flamboro Eaſt and Weſt, Beverly, Blocks No. 1, 2, and 3 in Haldimand, North Weſt of Dundas Street, in the Weſt Riding of the County of York; alſo in Haldimand South Eaſt of Dundas Street, to a line extended from the Eaſt angle of the Gore of Townſend to the South corner of the Townſhips of Binbrook, Saliſbee, Glanford, Barton and Ancaſter, in the Diſtrict of Niagara, praying the ſaid Territory may be taken from the before-mentioned Diſtricts, and erected into a ſeperate Diſtrict, to facilitate the means of Public Juſtice, ſave much time to the Country, and much expence and fatigue to the Settlers, in the ſaid Territory.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NOTICE.

THOSE Perſons at Long Point, who remain indebted to Government, for freight in the King's Veſſels from thence to Fort Erie, for the year 1808, are required to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, and are hereby adviſed that the freight due for 1809, muſt be paid on or before the 24th of July next.

JOHN WARREN, A. C.

Fort Erie, 23d April, 1810

TO BE SOLD.

LOT No. 22, in front of Lake Simcoe, commonly called Cook's Bay, containing 200 Acres or thereabouts, 30 acres of which are under good improvement.—This Land requires no praiſe, being well known to be a good ſoil, and beautiful ſituation; Salmon trout and white fiſh are caught in great abundance.

A good and ſufficient title to the above Land will be given.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undiſputable Title will be given:—viz.
Lots No 28, 29, and half of Lot No 25 in the 2d conceſſion of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Eſquire, at Gwegarehie; Mr. Woodroff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street in the Township of York, containing two hundred and ten Acres, fifty Acres under improvement, thirty of which is now in ſame Meadow, and ten in Wheat, a good two Story Houſe, barn and Horſe Shade thereon. Its local State is a delightſome rural retirement for a Gentleman, or a good ſtand for a Tavern, and a moſt excellent Farm.—If it ſuits the purchaſer, there will be ſold with it a large ſtock of Cattle and a good aſſortment of Farming utenſils. If not Sold, the Houſe and Farm will be rented in the Spring. Any perſon wiſhing to view the ſituation and know the terms muſt apply to the undertigned now on the premiſes.

ROBERT MOORE.

Yonge Street, 27th Feb. 1810

THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform ſuch of his Cuſtomers as have neglected to come forward and ſettle their Accounts or Notes for the ſpace of Twelve months paſt, that unleſs prevented by ſettlement previous to the firſt day of June next he will (without diſtinction) place all ſuch Accounts and Notes into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

He ſtill continues to receive produce at the different Mills in the country, agreeable to his advertiſement of the 16th January laſt, and in order to make up for the additional expence of bringing produce to Town, the following prices will be given either in exchange for Goods, or in payment of debts, Viz.—WHEAT delivered at his Store in York,

Nine Shillings New-York Cy. per buſhel,
RYE, Eight ſhillings do.
PEASE, do. do. do.
CORN, do. do. do.
OATS, Three ſhillings and ſix pence do.

Alſo, the higheſt price for BARLEY.

York, 27th February, 1810

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

To Let,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles Esq. deceaſed.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighborhood to the Town, is a deſirable ſituation. The Term of Leaſe, may be for One or more Years, and the Rent will be reaſonable. For further information, apply at the Printing-Office.

York, 16th Jan. 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
11, 22, 23, 28 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - 5th do.—2600
acres in the Township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 7th conceſſion
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the Township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—600
acres in the Township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 28 - 2d—500 in
King.
17 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres
in the Township of Markham.

The above Landshaving been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral Townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an indiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

To be Sold, or Let.

LOT No. 1 Eaſt ſide of YONGE-STREET, containing 190 Acres, about 30 of which are well cleared, fenced, and under Crop ——— There is a good Frame-Houſe and Barn, together with other Buildings thereon. Poſſeſſion to be, from 1ſt March enſuing: for terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 15th Jan. 1810.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

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THE YORK GAZETTE.

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Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Twenty fifth day of this preſent month of May to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Second day of April laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty fifth day of this preſent month of May, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Second day of July next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fifteth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name ſuch & ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Acts.

NOW know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Acts, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Executive Council Chamber, April 26 1810.

WHEREAS divers perſon have obtained Orders in Council for Leaſes of certain Lots of Land, Reſerved for the Crown and Clergy in this Province, but have hitherto neglected to take out Leaſes for the ſame in purſuance of ſuch Orders. NOTICE is hereby given, that unleſs ſuch perſons ſhall by themſelves or agents, take out Leaſes for the ſaid Lots of Land, within three months from the date of this Notice, ſuch Orders ſhall be held as null and void, and the ſaid Lots from that time, ſhall be conſidered as vacant and open to future Locations.

By order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor.
JOHN SMALL, Clk. of the Exec. Council.

Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence, ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony puniſhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders therein may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

IN Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fifteth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting

The Papers this day received from the United States, are destitute of Foreign News, and we in consequence forbear making any uninteresting Extracts.

Government House,
26th May. 1810.

THERE will be a BALL and SUPPER at the Government House, on His Majesty's Birth Day, for such Ladies and Gentlemen as have been presented to the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Gore.

WM. HALTON, Sec'y.

Dancing to commence at 9 o'Clock.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 3d May, 1810.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Roads in the several Districts in this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Henry Marcle,
The Rev'd John Strachan,
David Sheek,
Joseph Anderson, } Esquires.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Thomas Fraser,
Solomon Jones,
Peter Drummond, } Esquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Hon. Richard Cartwright,
Alexander Fisher,
John Cumming, } Esqrs.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Robert Baldwin,
Alexander Fletcher,
Elias Jones, } Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

Thomas Barnes Gough,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Richard Beasley,
Mr. Thomas Hamilton. } Esquires.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Joseph Edwards,
Richard Hatt,
Samuel Street, } Esquires.

LONDON DISTRICT.

Thomas Talbot,
Robert Nicholl,
Daniel Springer,
John Yeigh,
Thomas Welch, } Esquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Matthew Elliott,
John M'Gregor,
Robert Richardson,
Alexander Duff, } Esquires.

NOTICE.

THOSE Persons at Long Point, who remain indebted to Government, for freight in the King's Vessels from thence to Fort Erie, for the year 1808, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and are hereby advised that the freight due for 1809, must be paid on or before the 24th of July next.

JOHN WARREN, A. C.

Fort Erie, 23d April, 1810

TO BE SOLD.

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home District, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indisputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, 26th May, 1810.

WHEREAS JAMES GLENNON of York, Surgeon, has been duly appointed, and obtained Letters of Administration out of the Surrogates Court for the Home District of the Province of Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice to all those who may have any claims on the Estate of JOHN SPANHOUSE, late of the Township of Markham, deceased, to bring in their accounts duly authenticated, on or before the Twenty ninth day of June next ensuing, to the said Administrator; and requests all those who are in any wise indebted to the Estate, to make payment on or before the said twenty ninth day of June, to the said Administrator, who is authorized to give discharges.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have contracted debts with the subscriber, and given Notes for payment, are notified, that payment is now required; and steps will be immediately taken for their recovery, in case of unnecessary delay on their parts.

FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 30th Jan. 1810.

A Farm For Sale.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with Fourteen Acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHREY, Carpenter.

York, March 5th, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz.

Lots No 23, 24, and 25 in the 1st Concession—
21, and 22, in the 3d Concession, - 900 Acres
in the Township of Caister.
No 12, in the 1st Concession, - 300 Acres
in the Township of Charlotteville.
17, 18, and 19, in the 3d Concession,
14, and 15, in the 4th do. - 1000 Acres
in the Township of Gramahe.
37 in the 3d Concession, - 200 Acres
in the Township of York.

Also two Town Lots, 1 acre each, in King Street, opposite the Gaol. For particulars apply to

GEO. GROOKSHANK

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Concession of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the said Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any person who shall after this Notice presume to purchase the same, will not only lose the the property, but be subject to a prosecution for purchasing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York January 18th, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, that several Petitions have been presented to the Legislature of this Province, by the Inhabitants of Trafalgar, Nelson, Flamboro East and West, Beverly, Blocks No. 1, 2, and 3 in Haldimand, North, West of Dundas Street, in the West Riding of the County of York; also in Haldimand South East of Dundas Street, to be extended from the East angle of the Gore of Townsend to the South corner of the Township of Binbrook, Saltfleet, Glanford, Brayton and Ancaster, in the District of Niagara, praying the said Territory may be taken from the beforementioned Districts, and erected into a seperate District, to facilitate the means of Public Justice, save much time to the Country, and much expense and fatigue to the Settlers, in the said Territory.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment

P. SELBY, Receiver General U. C.

York, 30th April, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

LOT No. 22, in front of Lake Simcoe, commonly called Cook's Bay, containing 200 Acres or thereabouts, 30 acres of which are under good improvement.—This Land requires no praise, being well known to be a good soil, and beautiful situation; Salmon trout and white fish are caught in great abundance.

A good and sufficient title to the above Land will be given.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undisputable Title will be given:—viz. Lots No 28, 29, and half of Lot No. 25 in the 2d concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire, at Gowanstone; Mr. Woodruff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, on the West side of Yonge Street in the Township of York, containing Two hundred and Ten Acres, fifty Acres under improvement, thirty of which is now in prime Meadow, and ten in Wheat, a good two Story House, barn and Horse Stable thereon. Its local State is a delightsome rural retirement for a Gentleman, or a good stand for a Tavern, and a most excellent Farm.—If it suits the purchaser, there will be sold with it a large stock of Cattle and a good assortment of Farming utensils. If not Sold, the House and Farm will be rented in the Spring. Any person wishing to view the situation and know the terms, must apply to the undersigned now on the premises.

ROBERT MOORE

Yonge Street, 27th Feb 1810

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform such of his Customers as have neglected to come forward and settle their Accounts or Notes for the space of Twelve months past, that (unless prevented by settlement previous to the 5th day of June next) he will (without distinction) place all such Accounts and Notes into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

He still continues to receive produce at the different Mills in the country, agreeable to his advertisement of the 16th January last, and in order to make up for the additional expence of bringing produce to Town, the following prices will be given either in exchange for Goods, or in payment of debts, Viz.—WHEAT delivered at his Store in York,

Nine Shillings New-York Cy. per bushel,
RYE, Eight shillings do.
PEASE, do. do. do.
CORN, do. do. do.
OATS, Three shillings and six pence do.

Also, the highest price for BARLEY.

York, 27th February, 1810.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

To Let,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles Esq. deceased.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighborhood to the Town, is a desirable situation. The Term of Lease, may be for One or more Years, and the Rent will be reasonable. For further Information, apply at the Printing-Office.

York, 16th Jan. 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13, west half of 24, 7th do.
23, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—3600
acres in the Township of Bienheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concession
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the Township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.— 600
acres in the Township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 2d—500 in
King.
17 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres
in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several Townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

To be Sold, or Let.

LOT No. 1 East side of YONGE-STREET, containing 190 Acres, about 30 of which are well cleared, fenced, and under Crop ——— There is a good Frame House and Barn, together with other Buildings thereon. Possession to be from 1st March ensuing: for terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 15th Jan. 1810.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XX. NUMBER 1.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 945.] SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Twenty fifth day of this present month of May to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you ——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Second day of April last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty fifth day of this present month of May, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Second day of July next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witnesses our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

NOW know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute & appoint. The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Executive Council Chamber, April 26 1810.

WHEREAS divers person have obtained Orders in Council for Leases of certain Lots of Land, Referred for the Crown and Clergy in this Province, but have hitherto neglected to take out Leases for the same in purfuance of such Orders. NOTICE is hereby given, that unless such persons shall by themselves or agents, take out Leases for the said Lots of Land, within three months from the date of this Notice, such Orders shall be held as null and void, and the said Lots from that time, shall be confidered as vacant and open to future Locations.

By order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor,
JOHN SMALL, Clk. of the Exec. Council.

FROM THE NEW-YORK SPECTATOR.

Interesting.—The following article, co pied from the Boston Repertory, we re commend to the particular notice of the Physicians and "the Board of Health" of this city.

MINERAL ACID FUMIGATIONS.

The Mineral Acid Fumigations, so far as I am informed, are but little known or attended to in the United States, I offer you the following notice of them, in the hope and expectation that they may be usefully adopted in our country as a means of preventing and curing the disorder called the *Spotted Fever*, and some other malignant diseases which of late years have prevailed in various parts of N. America.

Your obedient Servant,
J. G. COFFIN.

L. B. Guyton-Morveau, well known as a distinguished chemist, and the author of several scientifick and valuable publications, in 1801 published in France, a "Treatise on the means of disinfecting the Air, of preventing Contagion, and of arresting its progress." The year after a second, and in 1805 the third edition of this important work was given to the publick. Of the several processes for raising these acid vapours, I shall mention but two, as these will be sufficient for all the purposes contemplated.

First:

Take of common Salt, 5 parts, by weight,
Oxide of Manganese, 1 " "
Sulphurick acid, 4 " "

The black oxide of Manganese is to be pulverized and passed through a hair sieve and mixed with the salt without trituation, when the sulphurick (formerly vitriolick) acid is to be poured on the mixture.—The product of this union is the *oxigenated muriatick gas.*

The second process differs from the first only in omitting the Manganese, and in its producing the *muriatick gas* simply. This gas is sufficient to effect all the beneficial purposes mentioned below. It differs from the oxidenated muriatick vapours merely in being somewhat less pungent, expansible and powerful.

Guyton Morveau began his fumigating practice at Dijon in 1773, where he checked an infectious fever occasioned by the effluvia from the dead bodies just removed from the vaults of the Cathedral Church.

Another opportunity for trying these vapours occurred soon after in the same place.

The atmosphere in the jail of Gijon became so corrupted, that a malignant jail fever broke out among the prisoners, by which many of them were carried off. the muriatick vapours for two days completely stopped the progress of these diseases.

Since that period, the utility of these fumigating processes has been recognized, their use every where directed, and the inventor of them honored and rewarded by the French government.

From a body of most respectable and authentic communications and testimonies as exhibited in the last edition of this work, now before me, it appears that the acid fumigations have now been fully tried in almost every country in Europe, and in some parts of the West-Indies *with success* in all the states of malignant fever, from the mild typoid grade, to the yellow fever of America. This disease first appeared in France in 1802, at Marseilles, on board an American ship, and again in the lazaretto, of the same place, in October, 1804, with characters of contagion still more alarming. Many observations made on those seized with yellow fever in this lazaretto, confirm, in the clearest manner, the power of the muriatick acid fumigations, according to the Guytonian method. Every vessel coming from Spain on which the yellow fever was in a state of activity, was completely disinfected. The same method invariably preserved the guards who had charge of the sick, with the exception of those who came on board before any precaution of this kind was taken.

The process for correcting bad air, for destroying contagious miasmata, and for guarding the body against their impressions, are founded on the same principles; but the quantities and manipulations ought to vary according to circumstances, and the object to be attained.—Large fumigations are indispensible where places not inhabited are to be purified, as hospitals, ships, prisons, &c. In a word, in al places where it is proposed to effect a complete purification in a few hours, and where the intensity and duration of the fumigations need not be restrained by any consideration, and where more is to be apprehended by doing too little than too much. After filling an apartment with these vapours it should be shut for eight hours, it may be then well ventilated, and immediately occupied with safety.

Subjoined are a few of the many instances of success of these fumigations.

The Hospital at Cherbourg, after the peace of Amiens, was filled with English prisoners. Several of these had a bad species of ulcer, called "hospital ulcer," when Dr. Fleury had attempted to cure with all the known means of medical surgery. This contagion was so active as to give every mild ulcer and recent wound in the hospital the appearance and character of this malignant hospital ulcer. Dr. F. directed the daily use of Morveau's fumigations for the amelioration of the air, directed them particularly to these sores. Soon after this practice was established the ulcers were observed to heal readily under the same treatment which before was attended with no good effect.

Dr. Luiscius, of Delft, informs M. Morveau, that since the use of his fumigations, in a very extensive practice, that the malignant catarrrhal fever, formerly so very frequent in Holland, even in the same family, had never prevailed.

Of twenty-eight prisoners at Coutances in 1804, eighteen were seized in one week with the jail fever, some of them with such violence that the physicians judged it beyond the resources of art. The disease was making its appearance in several houses near the prison. Some individuals guided by popular prejudice, advised the purifying of the air, by means of the streams of vinegar and the odour of burnt juniper berries.

This advice was followed but without any good effect. M. Coltaz, prefect of the department of Manche, hastened to Coutances, suppressed these streams, and directed the acid fumigations in question. These precautions completely arrested the progress of the disease, "as it were by enchantment."

Many other cases or infectious diseases, treated in this manner, with perfect success, are recorded by M. Morveau.

When the intention is merely to support the salubrity of the air in the rooms of the sick, to quicken the vital energy by a slight stimulant, to destroy the fetor of dejections, to secure the attendants against all deleterious impression, these effects may be produced by gradually pouring the acid on the salt and carrying the vessel about the apartments, taking care to diffuse the vapours equally through every part of them, and not to evolve the vapours so rapidly as to incommode respiration.

These operations are conducted equally with or without heat; vessels of glass or hard pottery are the best.

The old fumigations with aromatick & other substances, as woods, herbs, barrozins &c. possess no power to correct the infection of putrid air—they only seemed to do so by weakening the perception of its smell.—All this was worse than doing nothing, because it lessened the sense of danger, while its reality existed in full force.

These acid vapours, on the contrary, result from the improved chemistry of the present day; and it is their prerogative, as now proved by numberless trials, to neutralize and radically destroy atmospherick infection. This is done by a decomposition of the infectious atmosphere and by the formation of new compounds.

NEW YORK May 12.

Death of Admiral Collingwood.—Captain Delalingham, of the fast Commerce, arrived here this morning from Tragona, spoke on the 28th of March, off Malaga, the ship recovery Cap. Stokes, from Gibraltar, for Alicant, who informed that Admiral Collingwood died at Cadiz from the 24th of March, and that all the shipping in the harbour of Gibraltar were dressed in mourning.

Cadiz, March 22.—The critical situation of this garrison, and the effect which its fate will have on Europe, persuade me you are anxious to hear from us.—47 days we have been in a state of siege, during which the French have made little progress. Their army we estimate at about 25 000; Marshal Soult commands, under him are Ney and Victor; 'King Joseph,' with Sebastiani, at Malaga. Our garrison 5000 British, 1500 Portuguese, and 13,000 Spanish troops; and we have nine sail of the line British, besides Spanish, &c. Provisions plenty, except fresh beef. It appears that this place may, from the necessity of the case (should the French conquer the rest of Spain) be yet rendered a second Gibraltar. Confidence in the success of the patriots is perhaps weakened, from the circumstance of the French having changed their plan. They throw off tythes, abolish the interior custom houses, and resort to other practices to conciliate the lower classes of the people. The people here, long convinced that the British troops are not as they were represented by French proclamations—add to this, that the commercial party greatly preponderates, and you will not consider it impossible, that in failure on the continent, the two Gibraltars will be beyond the reach of France.

P. S. March 24.—We just learnt that the French are driven from Malaga. They abandoned that city on the 17th, after having plundered it throughout; this retrograde argues their weakness, and that their reinforcements do not arrive.

Latest from Spain.—Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Ariadne captain Burrows, from Cadiz, which she left on the 4th of April. Capt. B. informs us that a British fleet had just arrived from England with 5000 troops, who were debarking the day he sailed. Fourteen British ships of the line were in Cadiz Bay; and the Anglo Spanish army were determined to hold the city. The French were on the opposite shores, progressing with their fortifications. Lord Collingwood died off Toulon; his body was brought to Cadiz in the Victory, and put on board a frigate which sailed for England on the 3d of April.

[*Mercantile Advertiser*

THE YORK GAZETTE

SATURDAY, JUNE, 9.

Monday last being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth-day, it was celebrated here with every demonstration of Joy—At Sunrise the Standard of the United Kingdom, was displayed from the Garrison. At twelve o'clock the Garrison commanded by Captain Martin, and the Militia by Major Chewett, were inspected by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and afterwards the Artillery fired a Royal Salute followed by three Vollies from the Infantry.

The Lieutenant Governor expressed himself highly satisfied with the appearance of the Garrison, and complimented the Militia on their Steadiness, and the excellence of their firing; which would have done Credit to Veteran Troops.

In the Evening, there was a Ball at the Government House:—about half past nine o'Clock, The Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Gore, entered the Ball-Room, which was fitted up for the reception of the Company, in the first Style of Elegance. The Dancing commenced at ten and continued until three when Supper was announced; which consisted of the choicest Viands and the most select Wines.—Dancing was resumed about four, and continued with unabated Spirit, until seven o'clock in the Morning.

The following Address was presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on his late Tour through the Western part of the Province.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE the Magistrates, Militia Officers and Principal Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, beg leave to present to your Excellency our most respectful Congratulations on your arrival in this County.

We view with peculiar pleasure your presence amongst us, and we consider it as affording the strongest evidence of that anxiety and solicitude which your Excellency has on all occasions manifested for the welfare, happiness and prosperity of the Province.

We cannot but lament, that from the infant state of the settlement of this County, it does not afford better means of accommodation to your Excellency, in travelling through it, that you might be enabled with ease and convenience, to take a more extensive view of its situation, improvement and local advantages; but we trust, that it will fall within your Excellency's observation, that Agricultural Improvement has not been neglected, and that the Inhabitants of this County, are not ungrateful for the many blessings they enjoy, under the protection of that happy Constitution and Government which it will ever be their pride to support.

In addressing your Excellency on this occasion, we feel that both duty and inclination impel us to declare our unequivocal approbation of your Excellency's administration of the Government of this Province, and of our entire confidence in the Wisdom and Rectitude of your Conduct.

We cannot conclude this Address without expressing our sentiments of gratitude to Divine Providence, for suffering in its wise dispensations, our beloved Sovereign to attain the Fiftieth year of His Reign enthroned in the hearts of his People; an event as pleasing to his Subjects, as uncommon in the Annals of the World.

We request your Excellency's acceptance of our warmest wishes for your health, for an agreeable Tour, and (when it shall so please your Excellency) for your safe return to the seat of your Government.

We have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest respect, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servants.— (Signed)

Thomas Welch, J. P.
Joseph Ryerson, J. P.
John Backwick, Sheriff.
John Bemer, J. P.
Samuel Ryerse, J. P.
Ebenezer Crofs, J. P.
Aaron Culver, J. P.
Gabriel Culver, J. P.
Morris Sovereen, J. P.
John Culver, J. P.
William Hutchison, J. P.
Wynant Williams, J. P.
Jacob Sovereen, J. P.
Jonathon Crofs, Esq.
Abraham C. Rapelje,
Walter Anderson,
Daniel M'Vail,
Richard W. Deane,
Nisbett Culver,
Henry Van Allan,
Peter Weiler,
Ephraim Doane,
Samuel Teasle,
James Mitchell,
David Secord, Junr.
David Cooper Swaite,
Stephen Barrow,
Daniel Rofs,
Samuel S. Porter,
Will. Robertson,
Tobe. Culver,
Philip Sovereen,
Duncan M'Call,
Henry Bostwick,
Thomas Leigh,
Robert Nichol,
George Ryerson,
Francis L. Walsh,
Reuben Green,
Michael Shoff,
William Hill,
William Drake,
William Parker,
Oliver Mabee,
Samuel Ryerse, Junr.
John Williams,
Samuel Smith,
James M'Call,
James Ruffell,
Titus Finch,
Robert Surrane,
Silas Montrofs,
M. Farland Willson,
Mathias Steel,
Richard Mead,

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I return you my thanks for your Congratulations on my arrival in the County of Norfolk.

It has afforded me great satisfaction to observe that, the habits of Industry, and a spirit of agricultural improvement, prevail in this infant Country.

The sentiments of Gratitude expressed by you on the happy occasion of our beloved Sovereign attaining the Fiftieth year of His Reign, is a further proof of your loyalty, and attachment to the best of Kings.

I beg of you Gentlemen, to be assured, that I shall always feel a most lively interest for the prosperity of the County of Norfolk.

Woodhouse. 1th May 1810

The following Address has been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from the Eastern District of this Province.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE His Majesty's Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, Inhabitants of the Eastern District of the Province of Upper Canada, humbly beg leave to express to Your Excellency, our inviolable attachment to His Majesty's Sacred Person and Government, and our warm approbation of that wise and vigorous administration by which Your Excellency has so powerfully promoted the Commerce and general Prosperity of the Colony.

The great anxiety of Your Excellency to Embrace every opportunity of augmenting the Wealth and happiness of this Province, has been so fully evinced by Your strenuous and liberal exertions, that we cannot forbear considering the choice of Your Excellency for this Government, as a new proof of the Paternal affection of our Venerable Sovereign; nor can we repress our Joy at having a Lieutenant Governor whose Administration for nearly four years, has been only known to us by acts of the purest Justice, and the most pleasing condescention and benevolence.

Possessing a Constitution the admiration and envy of the World; a Constitution which not only inspires the noblest Independence by affording ample security and protection, but fills the breast of every person who is able to appreciate its blessings with the most pure and generous Patriotism. We feel the greatest indignation at those men, who endeavour by vile slander and misrepresentation, to alienate His Majesty's Subjects from His Royal Person and Government, the best practical form of Government that ever existed, and which only requires to be known, to be beloved.

Many of us have already proved our attachment to the Mother Country, by the most precious sacrifices, and all of us are ready to come forward, should circumstances require it, in defence of our Virtuous King, and Glorious Constitution, the benefits of which are so fully communicated to all the Inhabitants of this Province by Your Excellency's impartial Administration.

Cornwall, 24th April, 1810

(Signed.)

S. Anderson, Chairman,
Jacob Werger, J. P.
Y. Casero, J. P.
Jeremiah French, J. P.
John Stuart, J. P.
John M'Intyre, foreman of the Grand Jury for himself and in behalf of the Grand Jury
Levius P. Sherwood,
Moses M'Donell,
J. R. Small,
Richard Warffe,
Lawrence M'kay,
Christopher Empey,
Norbt. Vignau,
Alexander M'Kenzie,
James Forfyth,
William Bartell,
Alexander M'Gree,
Daniel Campbell,
Alexander Ferguson,
John Strachan, Clerk,
John Bethune, Minister,
Alexander M'Donell, Catholic Priest.
Neil M'Lean, Sheriff
L. Farrand, Clerk Peace,
W. C. Fraser, M. P.
Abraham Marsh, M. P.
Alexander M'Millan, J. P.
Alexander Vafs, J. P.
Alexander M'Donell, J. P.
Allan M'Donell, J. P.
Jaffes Corbett, J. P.
Geo. Anderfon, Asst. D. C.
John M'Lean,
Benjamin French,
John M'Donell,
James Anderson,
Andrew Gerral,
Adam Soules,

Septimus Tracy,
Henry Demming,
Henry Stuart,
C. Anderson, Surgeon,
John M'Dougall,
Allan Grant,
Malcam M'Killip,
Hugh Chisholm,
John Hay,
Thomas Monroe,
John Fraser,
Duncan M'Intyre,
Ronald M'Donald,
Donald M'Gillis,
Farman M'Donald, S. M.
Donald Grant,
Malcolm M'Dougall,
Angus M'Lachlan,
Peter M'Donell,
Duncan M'Donell,
John Chisholm,
Hugh M'Donell,
Thomas Fraser,
John Kennedy,
Finley M'Donell,
Alexander M'Lellan,
Daniel Fowis,
Evan M'Donell,
Neil M'Gillis,
Kenneth M'Donell,
Archd. M'Donell,
Will Corbet.
Donald Fraser,
Angus M'Donell,
Angus M'Gillis,
Archd. M'Dougal,
Daniel M'Pherson,
Alexander Moat,
Alexr. Dingwall,
George Ferguson,
Duncan Marcheson,
John Marcheson,
Kenneth Murcheson,
Murdoch Murcheson,
Lachlan M'Donell,
John M'Gillis, Schoolmaster,
Allan M'Donell,
Hugh Kennedy,
Donald M'Donell,
Dougald M'Donell,
Roderick M'Donell,
Duncan Kennedy,
Norman M'Leod, Senr.
Norman M'Leod, Junr.
John M'Leod,

Roderick M'Leod,
John M'Leod,
Dougald M'Lachlan,
Samuel M'Leod,
Duncan M'Millan,
Donald M'Milan,
John M'Millan,
Wm. M'Gillis,
Roderick M'Cormick,
John M'Cormick,
Robert M'Cormick,
Francis M'Donell,
Martin M'Gilvray,
Kenneth M'Dougall,
Duncan M'Rae,
Donald M'Rae,
Finley M'Gillis,
John Wright,
Donald M'Naughton,
Alexander Grant.
Alexander Rofs,
Donald Moore,
David Rofs,
Duncan M'Dermid,
Archd. M'Arthur,
Duncan M'Kenzie,
Doctor Daniel Brown,
Benj. M'Intosh,
John M'Gruen,
John Dingwall,
Daniel M'Intosh,
Alexr. M'Intyre,
Duncan Chisholm,
Lewis Chisholm,
Duncan M'Arthur,
Peter M'Arthur,
Hugh M'Gregor,
Duncan M'Gregor,
Farquhar M'Larran,
Miles M'Donell, J. P.
Alexander M'Naughton,
Peter Smith,
James Smith,
Donald Rofs,
Hugh M'Dermid,
John Cameron,
Archd. Cameron.
Angus M'Pherson,
John Calder,
Roderick M'Kenzie,
Donald M'Laren,
George Sullivan,
Alexander M'Larren.

Our latest papers from New York, contain rumours of an engagement between the combined Spanish & Portuguese army and the French, in which, the latter are said to have been defeated, but no particulars are stated.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 3d May, 1810.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Roads in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
The Revd John Strachan,
David Sheck,
Joseph Anderson,
Henry Marcle,
} Esquires.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.
Thomas Fraser,
Solomon Jones,
Peter Drummond,
} Esquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.
The Hon. Richard Cartwright,
Alexander Fisher,
John Cumming,
} Esqrs.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.
Robert Baldwin,
Alexander Fletcher,
Elias Jones.
} Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Richard Beasley,
Thomas Barnes Gough,
Mr. Thomas Hamilton.
} Esquires.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.
Joseph Edwards,
Richard Hatt,
Samuel Street,
} Esquires.

LONDON DISTRICT.
Daniel Springer,
John Yeigh,
Thomas Welch,
Thomas Talbot,
Robert Nicholl,
} Esquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.
John M'Gregor,
Robert Richardson,
Alexander Duff,
Matthew Elliott,
} Esquires.

Antibilious Butters.

A preventative and cure for Fevers and Agues; also, Bilious and Lake fevers, and one of the best Medicines that can be used either for children or grown people who are afflicted with *Worms*; it removes all bilious and offensive matter from the bowels and stomach. It may be had of DR. PRICE at Mr. Jordan's Inn, with suitable directions how to use it.

THE Commissioners appointed to lay out the Money appropriated for the purpose of repairing the Road through the Home District, are now ready to receive proposals for building a Bridge over the River Credit near Dundas Street; and also, for amending part of the Commissioners Road leading from York to the head of the Lake; and also, that part of the Dundas Street leading through the Townships of Pickering and Whitby.

THOS. B. GOUGH,
RICHARD BEASLEY,
THOS. HAMILTON,
} Comms.

York, 28th May, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Medicine Chest, calculated for a Physician or private family; it was put up at Apothecary's Hall in London the last fall, under the immediate inspection of a respectable Medical Gentleman. Apply to the Printer, or at the house of Mr. Jordan, Innkeeper.

York, 4th June, 1810.

New-Town Day School.

EDUCATION ought to be the first thing considered, after Youth attains to the years of innocent understanding: and they should be placed, (by their Parents,) under good Tutors, that are capable to instruct, and improve their young minds with a proper foundation, for an English Education; and lead them into a proper channel for good Breeding.—The Subscriber, (though a Stranger) solicits the patronage of the inhabitants of the Town of York, and sincerely hopes they will honor him with their children, and place them under his Tuition; and on trial, hopes he will still be favored with a continuation of their favors conferred on

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

N. B. For further information with regard to terms and regulations, enquire of Mr. John Cameron, Printer.

FOR SALE at the Printing Office, and by I. B. TOIMAN, Merchant of this Town, a few Copies of the LAWS of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament of this Province

York, 8th June, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz.

Lots No. 23, 24, and 25, in the 1st Concession—
21, and 22, in the 3d Concession, - 900 Acres
in the Township of Cather.
No. 12, in the 1st Concession, - 300 Acres
in the Township of Charlotteville.
17, 18, and 19, in the 3d Concession,
14, and 15, in the 4th do. —1000 Acres
in the Township of Cramahe.
37 in the 3d Concession, - 200 Acres
in the Township of York.

Also two Town Lots, 1 acre each, in King Street, opposite the Gaol. For particulars apply to

GEO. CROOKSHANK.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are requested to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment

P. SELBY, Receiver General U. C.

York, 30th April, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an indisputable Title will be given:—viz. Lots No. 28, 29, and half of Lot No. 25 in the 2d concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire, at Owregarchie; Mr. Woodruff in the Township of Westby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, on the West side of Yonge Street in the Township of York, containing Two hundred and Ten Acres, sixty Acres under improvement, thirty of which is now in prime Meadow, and ten in Wheat, a good two Story House, barn and Horse Shade thereon. Its local State is a delightsome rural retirement for a Gentleman, or a good stand for a Tavern, and a most excellent Farm.—If it suits the purchaser, there will be sold with it a large stock of Cattle and a good afforment of Farming utensils. If not Sold, the House and Farm will be rented in the Spring. Any person wishing to view the situation and know the terms must apply to the undersigned now on the premises.

ROBERT MOORE

Yonge Street, 27th Feb. 1810

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform such of his Customers as have neglected to come forward and settle their Accounts or Notes for the space of Twelve months past, that (unless prevented by settlement previous to the first day of June next) he will (without distinction) place all such Accounts and Notes into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

He still continues to receive produce at the different Mills in the country, agreeable to his advertisement of the 16th January last, and in order to make up for the additional expence of bringing produce to Town, the following prices will be given either in exchange for Goods, or in payment of debts, Viz.—WHEAT delivered at his Store in York,

Nine Shillings new York Cy. per bushel,
RYE, Eight shillings do.
PEASE, do. do. do.
CORN, do. do. do.
OATS, Three shillings and six pence do.

Also, the highest price for BARLEY.

York, 27th February, 1810

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

To Let,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles Esq. deceased.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighborhood to the Town, is a desirable situation. The Term of Lease, may be for One or more Years, and the Rent will be reasonable. For further information, apply at the Printing-Office.

YORK, 16th Jan. 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - 9th do.—360
acres in the Township of Bienheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concer
22 - 7th do.
4 - 8th do.
4 - 10 do.—850
Acres in the Township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.— 600
acres in the Township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 in
King.
17 - 3d
14 - 5th—400 acres
in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several Townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Concession of the Township of East Gwillimsbury. Application to be made to

JAMES GLENNON.

York, 10th Jan. 1810.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XX. NUMBER 2.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 946 SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1810. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Twenty fifth day of this present month of May to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Second day of April last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty fifth day of this present month of May, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Second day of July next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the firſt offence, ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony puniſhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders therein may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Six-pence Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate, conſtitute & appoint The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp be Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authoriſed and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are ſo authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Executive Council Chamber, April 26 1810.

WHEREAS diverſe perſon have obtained Orders in Council for Leaſes of certain Lots of Land, Reſerved for the Crown and Clergy in this Province, but have hitherto neglected to take out Leaſes for the ſame in purſuance of ſuch Orders. NOTICE is hereby given, that unleſs ſuch perſons ſhall by themſelves or agents take out Leaſes for the ſaid Lots of Land, within three months from the date of this Notice, ſuch Orders ſhall be held as null and void, and the ſaid Lots from that time, ſhall be conſidered as vacant and open to future Locations.

By order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor.
JOHN SMALL, Clk. of the Exec. Council.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York 2d Nov. 1810.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Roads in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

David Sheek, Joseph Anderson, Henry Marcle, } Esquires.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Thomas Fraser, Solomon Jones, Peter Drummond, } Esquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Hon. Richard Cartwright, Alexander Fisher, John Cumming, } Esqrs.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Robert Baldwin, Alexander Fletcher, Elias Jones, } Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

Samuel Smith, William Graham, Richard Beasley, Thomas Barnes Gough, Mr. Thomas Hamilton. } Esquires.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Joseph Edwards, Richard Hatt, Samuel Street, } Esquires.

LONDON DISTRICT.

Daniel Springer, John Yeigh, Thomas Welch, Thomas Talbot, Robert Nicholl, } Esquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

John M'Gregor, Robert Richardson, Alexander Duff, Matthew Elliott, } Esquires.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, January 18, 1810.

The Commander in Chief has directed the following Order, issued by the General Officer Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, to be inserted in the General Orders of the Army.

"QUEBEC, 4th October, 1809.

"GENERAL ORDERS.

"The Commander of the Forces has lately had occasion to see in a Halifax Newspaper, a copy of an Address presented by the Sergeants of the 1st Battalion Royal Fuzileers to Captain ORR, on that Officer relinquishing the Adjutancy in consequence of being promoted to a Company. So novel a circumstance could not fail to draw the attention of His Excellency, it being the first of the kind that has come to his knowledge during the forty-six years that he has been in the service, and as the first instance has thus (so far as he is aware at least,) occurred on the part of the army, with the charge of which the King has been pleased to entrust him, he feels himself called on by every obligation of duty to His Majesty and the service, to bear his testimony against it, by a public expression of disapprobation.

"His Excellency does not mean, in this instance, to ascribe any improper motive to the sergeants; he has no doubt that their sole view was to express their regard and gratitude towards an officer, who, in the intimate connexion that had officially subsisted between them, had very commendably conducted himself with kindness to them, without departing from the strictness of discipline which was indispensable to the discharge of his duty.

"But while his Excellency thus does justice to the intention of the sergeants of the Royal Fuzileers, he desires at the same time very seriously to observe to them, that in presuming to meet, in order to deliberate on the conduct of their superior officer, they have in fact, however unintentionally, been guilty of an act of great insubordination.

"It matters not that the design of the meeting, or in whatever manner the Address was unanimously assented to, was solely to express their respect and esteem, the very circumstance implies discussion, and by that discussion they rendered themselves obnoxious to the imputation alluded to. Who indeed, shall say where such a practice, if once introduced, shall end? If the Non Commissioned Officers of a regiment are permitted to express their approbation of the conduct of the Adjutant, why may they not exercise the same right with respect to their Commanding Officer? or what reason can be given why they should not be equally entitled to express their disapprobation? Indeed, should the practice become general, the merely withholding the former would imply the latter.—"General Sir James Craig is the more desirous that his sentiments on this subject should be distinctly understood in the Fuzileers, because it appears on the face of the Address of the sergeants in question, that it has been countenanced by the Officer who commanded the regiment. The Commander of the Forces does no more than justice to the character and services of the Officer, when he admits, that feeling as he does the dangerous tendency of the practice which he is censuring, he also feels himself the more bound to oppose it, in the first instance, from the strength which it might otherwise derive from the sanction which he appears to have given to it.—Lieutenant Colonel Pakenham will however believe, that though it was impossible the General should avoid this observation upon his error, yet his doing so can by no means destract from the esteem with which he has been taught to view his character as an officer or the confidence which he should be disposed to place in his service."

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant General of the British Army serving in North America.

The reason for which the Commander in Chief has directed the circulation of this Order, is, that he may avail himself of this opportunity of declaring to the army, his most perfect concurrence in the sentiments therein expressed by the distinguished and experienced officer by whom it was framed, on a subject, which appears to have been, by some, very much misunderstood.—The circumstance of inferiors of any class of military men assembling for the purpose of bestowing praise and public marks of approbation on their superiors, implies a power of deliberation on their conduct, which belongs to the King alone, or to those officers to whom his Majesty may be pleased to entrust the command and discipline of his troops.

It is a procedure equally objectionable whether in the higher or lower ranks of the army, and as the Commander in Chief cannot but regard it as, in principle, subversive of all Military Discipline, he trusts it is a practice which will be for ever banished from the British service, as deserving of the highest censure, and he directs Officers in command to act accordingly.

—By command of the Right Honorable the commander in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

FRANCE.

The continental papers are filled with little else than accounts of the magnificent preparations for the nuptials of Bonaparte. Amidst this glare of vanity, we, however, still behold the horrid aspect of despotism breaking forth in characteristic terror. The *Father* of the French people, has issued a decree, professedly for "the relief of certain state prisons in France; but, as has been well observed, in reality for the establishment of eight Bastiles, eight spacious tombs for living men. The wretched tenants of these abodes are, as the Decree states, never to be brought to trial, nor never to be put upon their justification, the original cause of their detention being to be reviewed every year.

The decree makes out, as the object of its enactments, five classes of persons

1. Men who have, at different epochs, made an attempt upon the safety of the State; and who *would be condemned*, did not *superior* considerations oppose their being brought to trial.

2. Chiefs of bands in civil wars, whom motives of general interest alike prevent from being brought to trial.

3 Robbers of diligences, whom the courts are *not able to condemn*, though they have a *certainty* of their guilt.

4. Men acquainted with state secrets, *having been employed by the police in foreign countries*, and suspected of failing in fidelity, but whom it is still unsafe to try.

5. Subjects of the Federative States, who cannot be put upon trial, because their crimes are either of a political nature, or have been committed before the union with France; that is, before they were crimes at all.

It is evident that these five classes embrace every discription of persons that can, by any implications whatsoever, become liable to the suspicions of a jealous and guilty mind.

These are the rewards of revolutions, of an unbridled desire of innovation, of wild projects of reform. For an ideal tyranny the French have got one of terrible reality; they have exchanged a monster; and for one Bastile they have got eight! But when these instruments of tyranny shall share the fate of the Bastile of the Bourbons; when a people justly inflamed to vengeance shall level their towers to the ground, & drag their wretched inhabitants into the light of Heaven, what comparison will be found to exist between the number of victims to the policy of the murdered Louis, and that of the enthroned Napoleon? When the old Bastile was taken, seven prisoners were only found within its walls, four of which, were confined for forgery, two lunaticks, and one noble there at the suit of his friends; *but not one state prisoner.* Such was the bastile of tyranny—what the bastiles of *liberty* will disclose, the human heart shudders to contemplate!

LONDON. April 6.

France and the United States.

Letters of the 28th ult. from France, state, that Mr. Armstrong has terminated his correspondence with the French Government without coming to a successful issue.—Matters have proceeded so far, that he has chartered a vessel on purpose to convey home himself, family and suite. It was his intention to have taken his passage on board the John Adams, but there was a want of accommodation. Mr Armstrong takes his departure the moment he receives an answer to some dispatches recently sent over to Mr. Pinckney.—The British Government, on application from Mr. Pinckney, has agreed to forward the answer with a messenger in a cartel. The prevalent opinion among the Commercial Politicians is, that there will be war between France and America, and peace between the latter country and England.

Britain and the United States.

It is fully understood that the John Adams, took out the stipulation upon which the Marquis Wellesley agreed to adjust all differences, subject to the sanction of the American Government; and this appears the most certain, from intelligence which has recently transpired, namely, that Mr. Morier has been appointed to succeed Mr. Jackson, as British Plenipotentiary in America.—Mr. Morier has lately been employed as British Consul, in the Morea; and is nephew to the gentleman of the same name, who is Secretary to the Persian Embassy.

April 7.

The private letters to the 24th ultimo, which accompanied the Portuguese and Spanish papers brought by the Cadiz mail yesterday, all tend to give a favorable account of the state of affairs in the Peninsula, and shew that whatever may be the final issue, the French have very great difficulties to encounter. By the accounts of deserters from the enemy, they are much in want of provisions.

The dispatches which arrived yesterday from Lord Wellington give a very gratifying account of the state of our army on the Portuguese frontiers, as well as of the improvement of the native troops.

Lisbon, March 21.—The inhabitants of Lower Mancha were in active insurrection; they had killed the intendant and other Spanish traitors, and had intercepted the mails, and several small parties which guarded the road between Madrid and Seville. The French who were in Sierra had fled for Andalusia.

It was likewise said, that the report was considered as well founded that a corps of 20,000 men had advanced from the kingdom of Valencia for Upper Mancha, with a view to surprise some of the important points of New Castile.

DUBLIN, April 10.

There is a rumour again afloat of a negociation being on foot between G. Britain and France. Certain it is that a Mr. M'Kenzie, was to leave London on Thursday last, for Morlaix, for the avowed purpose of negotiating an exchange of prisoners; but tho' this may be the ostensible object, it is believed that peace is connected with his mission.

It is further rumoured that Bonaparte had positively promised an act of grace to such British subjects as were detained in France at the commencement of the war; and such is the sensibility of the British funds to all pacific rumours that the three per cent consols have risen one half per cent.

CADIZ ARTICLE.

A sally was made on the 17th March from the Castle of San Pedro to Chiciana, about seven miles, and the Spaniards destroyed two batteries that had been raised by the enemy.——Several hundreds of the latter were killed.

PARIS, Feb. 17.

At two this day the Senate assembled, under the presidency of the prince archchancellor of the empire, and adopted the following Senatus Consultum:——

TITLE FIRST.

Of the Union of Rome to the Empire.

ART. 1. The state of Rome is united to the French Empire, and forms an internal part thereof

2 It shall be divided into two departments;— the department of Rome, and the department of Trasmene

3. The department of Rome shall send seven deputies to the Legislative body. The deparment of Tarsimene shall send four

4. The department of Rome shall be classed in the first series; the department of Trasimene in the second.

5. A Senatory shall be established in the departments of Rome & Trasimene

6. The city of Rome is the second city of the Empire. The mayor of Rome is to be present when the emperor takes the oaths on his accession. He is to rank, as are also all deputations from the city of Rome, on all occasions, immediately after the mayors or deputations of the city of Paris.

7 The Prince imperial is to assume the title, and recieve the honors of the king of Rome.

8 A prince of the blood, or a grand dignitary of the empire, shall reside at Rome, who shall hold the emperor's court.

9 The property which composes the endowments of the imperial crown shall be regulated by a special Senatus Consultum.

10. After having been crowned in the church at Notre Dame at Paris, the emperors shall previous to the 10th year of their reign, be crowned in the church of St. Peter.

11. The city of Rome shall enjoy particular privileges and immunities, which shall be determined by the emperor Napoleon.

JUBILEE FOR JUBILEE;

OR FIFTY YEARS SHEPHERD FOR FIFTY A KING.

The following is a true copy of some simple and beautiful Verses which have lately appeared, entitled, "*An Address to His Majesty on entering the 50th year of his reign, by an old inhabitant of the Grampian Mountains,*" and who lives in the cottage in which Norval (in the Tragedy of Douglas) was bred.

FRAE the Grampian hills, wi' the *Royal* ear hear it,
An' listen to Norman, the Shepherd's plain tale?
The north win' is blawn' and gently will bear it,
Unvarnish'd and honest, o'er hill and o'er dale.

When Loo'on it reaches, at Court, fire, receive it,
Like a tale you may read it, and like a faug fling;
Poor Norman is eas'y—but you may believe it,
I'm *fifty years* Shepherd, you're *fifty* a king!

Your Jubilee, wi' my ain I will mingle,
For *you* and *myself* twa tat lambkins I'll slay,
Fresh turf I will lay in a heap on my ingle,
An' wi' my auld neebours I'll raut out the day.

My pipes that I play'd on langsyne I will blow them,
My chanter I'll teach to lilt over the spring;
My drones to the tune, I will roun' and roun' threw them,
"O' fifty years a Shepherd, an' fifty a King!"

The flock o' Great Britain ye've lang weel attended;
The flock o' Great Britain demanded your care—
Frae the *tod* and the *wolf* they've been fraugly defended,
An' led to fresh pasture, fresh water an' air.

My flocks I hae led day by day o'er the heather,
At night they around me hae danc'd in a ring;
I've been their protector thro' foul an' fair weather;
I'm fifty years Shepherd—*you're* fifty a King.

Their fleeces I've thorn, frae the cauld to protect me;
Their fleeces they gave when a burthen they grew;
When escap'd frae the sheers their looks did respect me,
Sae the flock o' Great Britain still looks upon you.

They grudge not their monarch a mite o' their riches,
Their active industry is aye on the wing;
Then you and me, Sire, I think are twa matches—
I'm fifty years Shepherd—*you're* fifty a King!

Me, wi' my *sheep*, fire, and *you* wi' your *subjects*,
On that festive day will baith gladly rejoice;
Our two hoary heads will be fu' o' new projects,
To please our leal vassals that made us their Choice.

Wi' sweet ripe o' hay I will treat a' my weathers,
The juice o' the vine to your Lords you will bring;
The respect they hae for us is better than brithers—
I'm fifty years Shepherd—you're fifty a King!

My crook I will dress in the relick o' summer,
My faithful auld Collie that hail that hirth morn;
An' to my wee cabbin I'll welcome each comer,
The friend that has plenty and stranger forlorn.

Ye'll sure do the *same*, tho' nanebody broach it,
Ye've plenty o' beef, butter, lubbers and ling,
An' routh o' mufficans to strike up the crotchet
O' "fifty years Shepherd, an' fifty a King!"

I live in the cottage where Norval was bred in,
You live in the palace your ancestors rear'd;
Nae guest uninvited dare come to your weddin',
Or ruthless invader pluck us by the beard.

Then thanks to the Island we live in, where shipping
Swim round us abreast, or like geese in a string;
For safe I can say, as my brose I am sipping,
I'm fifty years Shepherd—you're fifty a King.

But ah! *Royal* GEORGE, and ah! NORMAN,
Life to us baith draws near to a close;
The year's far awa' that has *our* natal hour, man,
The time's at our elbo that brings us repose;

Then e'en let it come, fire, if conscience acquit us,
A sigh frae our bosoms Death never shall wring;
An' may the next *Jubilee*, among angels meet us,
To hail the auld Shepherd, and worthy auld King.

NORMAN NICHOLSON.

Grampian Hills, Octr. 1809.

We understand that an elegant Ball by Subscription was held at Niagara on the evening of His Majesty's Birth Day; that besides being numerously and respectably attended, the Company seemed to vie with each other in their happiness and conviviality on the occasion.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perſonally to diſcharge their Withdrafts, are in future to furniſh their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment of

P. SELBY, Receiver General U. C.

York, 30th April, 1810

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an unobjectable Title will be given — viz Lots No. 28, 29, and half of Lot No. 25 in the 2d conceſſion of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land —For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraſer, Eſquire, at Oswegatchie; Mr. Woodruff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb 1810

Antibilious Bitters.

A preventative and cure for Fevers and Agues; alſo, Bilious and Lake fevers, and one of the beſt Medicines that can be uſed either for children or grown people who are afflicted with *Worms*; it removes all bilious and offenſive matter from the bowels and ſtomach. It may be had of DR. PRICE at Mr. Jordan's Inn, with ſuitable directions how to uſe it

THE Commiſſioners appointed to lay out the Money appropriated for the purpoſe of repairing the Road through the Home Diſtrict, are now ready to receive proposals for building a Bridge over the River Credit near Dundas Street; and alſo for amending part of the Commiſſioners Road leading from York to the head of the Lake; and alſo, that part of the Dundas Street leading through the Townſhips of Pickering and Whitby

THOS. B. GOUGH,
RICHARD BEASLEY,
THOS. HAMILTON,
} Comms.

York, 26th May, 1810

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Medicine Cheſt, calculated for a Phyſician or private family; it was put up at Apothecary's Hall in London the laſt fall, under the immediate inſpection of a reſpectable Medical Gentleman. Apply to the Printer, or at the houſe of Mr. Jordan, Innkeeper.

York, 4th June, 1810.

New-Town Day School.

EDUCATION ought to be the firſt thing conſidered, after Youth attains to the years of diſcretion and underſtanding; and they ſhould be placed, (by their Parents,) under good Tutors, that are capable to inſtruct, and improve their young minds with a proper foundation, for an Engliſh Education; and lead them into a proper channel for good Breeding. — The Subſcriber, (though a ſtranger) ſolicits the patronage of the inhabitants of the Town of York, and ſincerely hopes they will honor him with their children, and place them under his Tuition; and on trial, hopes he will ſtill be favored with a continuation of their favors conferred on

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

N. B For further information with regard to terms and Regulations, enquire of Mr. John Cameron, Printer.

FOR SALE at the Printing Office, and by I. B. TOLMAN, Merchant of this Town, a few Copies of the LAWS of the laſt Seſſion of the Provincial Parliament of this Province

York, 8th June, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Conceſſion of Markham — This is to warn the Public that his Title to the ſaid Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any perſon who ſhall after this Notice preſume to purchaſe the ſame, will not only loſe the the property, but be ſubject to a proſecution for purchaſing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, January 18th, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz.

Lots No. 23, 24, and 25 in the 1st Conceſſion—
21, and 22, in the 3d Conceſſion, in the Township of Caſſer. — 900 Acres
No. 12, in the 1st Conceſſion, in the Township of Charlottevilla. — 300 Acres
17, 18, and 19, in the 3d Conceſſion, 14, and 15, in the 4th do. in the Township of Cramahe. — 1000 Acres
37 in the 3d Conceſſion, in the Township of York — 200 Acres

Alſo two Town Lots, 1 acre each, in King Street, oppoſite the Gaol. For particulars apply to

GEO. CROOKSHANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ſeveral Petitions have been preſented to the Legiſlature of this Province, by the Inhabitants of Tranſgar, Nelſon, Flamboro Eaſt and Weſt, Beverly, Blocks No. 1, 2, and 3 in Haldimand, North Weſt of Dundas Street, in the Weſt Riding of the County of York; alſo in Haldimand South Eaſt of Dundas Street, to a line extended from the Eaſt angle of the Gore of Townſend to the South corner of the Townſhips of Binbrook, Saltfleet, Glanford, Barton and Ancaſter, in the Diſtrict of Niagara, praying the ſaid Territory may be taken from the beforementioned Diſtricts, and erected into a ſeperate Diſtrict, to facilitate the means of Public Juſtice, ſave much time to the Country, and much expence and fatigue to the Settlers, in the ſaid Territory

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WHEREAS JAMES GLENNON of York, Surgeon, has been duly appointed, and obtained Letters of Adminiſtration out of the Surrogates Court for the Home Diſtrict of the Province of Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice to all thoſe who may have any claims on the Eſtate of JOHN SPANHOUSE, late of the Townſhip of Markham, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts duly authenticated, on or before the Twenty ninth day of June next enſuing, to the ſaid Adminiſtrator; and requeſts all thoſe who are in any wiſe indebted to the Eſtate, to make payment on or before the ſaid twenty ninth day of June, to the ſaid Adminiſtrator, who is authorized to give diſcharges.

A Farm For Sale.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with Fourteen Acres Improvement and a Houſe, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be ſold very cheap, and immediate poſſeſſion given with a clear Title —Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHREY, Carpenter.

York, May 11th, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home Diſtrict, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indiſputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, 25th May, 1810.

To be Sold, or Let.

LOT No. 1 Eaſt ſide of YONGE-STREET, containing 190 Acres, about 30 of which are well cleared, fenced, and under Crop ——— There is a good Frame Houſe and Barn, together with other Buildings thereon. Poſſeſſion to be, from 1ſt March enſuing: for terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 15th Jan. 1810.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Eſquire.—A Purchaſer or Tenant may have immediate poſſeſſion by applying to Eliſha Beman, Eſquire, or the Subſcriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

TO BE SOLD.

LOT No. 22, in front of Lake Simcoe, commonly called Cook's Bay, containing 200 Acres or thereabouts, 30 acres of which are under good improvement.—This Land requires no praiſe, being well known to be a good ſoil, and beautiful ſituation; Salmon trout and white fiſh are caught in great abundance.

A good and ſufficient title to the above Land will be given.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street in the Township of York, containing two hundred and Ten Acres, ſixty Acres under improvement, thirty of which is now in prime Meadow, and on it Wheat, a good two Story Houſe, barn and Horſe Shade thereon. In ſocial State is a deſigh ſome rural retirement for a Gentleman, or a good ſtand for a Tavern, and a moſt excellent Farm —If it ſuits the purchaſer, there will be ſold with it a large ſtock of Cattle and a good aſſortment of Farming utenſils. If not Sold, the Houſe and Farm will be rented in the Spring. Any perſon wiſhing to view the ſituation and know the terms muſt apply to the undertigned now on the premiſes.

ROBERT MOORE

Yonge ſtreet, 27th Feb 1810

THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform ſuch of his Cuſtomers as have neglected to come forward and ſettle their Accounts or Notes for the ſpace of Twelve months paſt, that (unleſs prevented by ſettlement previous to the firſt day of June next) he will (without diſtinction) place all ſuch Accounts and Notes into the hands of an Attorney for Collection

He ſtill continues to receive produce at the different Mills in the country, agreeable to his advertiſement of the 16th January laſt, and in order to make up for the additional expence of bringing produce to Town, the following prices will be given either in exchange for Goods, or in payment of debts, Viz —WHEAT delivered at his Store in York,

Nine Shillings New York Cy per buſhel,
RYE, Eight ſhillings do.
PEASE, do do. do.
CORN, do. do. do.
OATS, Three ſhillings and ſix pence do.

Alſo, the higheſt price for BARLEY.

York, 27th February, 1810

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

TO LET,

THE FARM on YONGE-STREET, late the Property of James Ruggles Eſq. deceaſed.—The Land is productive, and from its near neighbourhood to the Town, is a deſirable ſituation. The Term of Leaſe, may be for One or more Years, and the Rent will be reaſonable. For further information, apply at the Printing-Office.

York, 16th Jan. 1810

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion — 1, 5, 9, 13, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do
1, 2, 23, 24 — 8th do.
North half of 24 in the acres in the Township of Bienheim. — 5th do.—360
23 and Southern ½ of 24 — 2d concer
22 — 7th do.
4 — 8th do.
4 — 10 do.—250.
Acres in the township of Burford
22, 23 and 24 — 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11, and 12 — 7th do.
Broken Lot No 14 — 9th do.— 600
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 — 2d—500 in King.
17 — 3d
14 — 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are elegible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Conceſſion of the Township of Eaſt Gwillimsbury. Application to be made to

JAMES GLENNON.

York, 10th Jan. 1810.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XX. NUMBER 3.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 947 | SATURDAY, JUNE 30. 1810. | FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Second day of July next, to be commenced, held, called & elected and to every of you ——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Eighteenth day of May laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Second day of July, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Tenth day of Auguſt next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this twenty ſecond day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fifteth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name ſuch & ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Couucil of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Executive Council Chamber, April 26 1810.

WHEREAS divers perſon have obtained Orders in Council for Leaſes of certain Lots of Land, Reſerved for the Crown and Clergy in this Province, but have hitherto neglected to take out Leaſes for the ſame in purſuance of ſuch Orders. NOTICE is hereby given, that unleſs ſuch perſons ſhall by themſelves or agents, take out Leaſes for the ſaid Lots of Land, within three months from the date of this Notice, ſuch Orders ſhall be held as null and void, and the ſaid Lots from that time, ſhall be conſidered as vacant and open to future Locations.

By order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor,
JOHN SMALL, Clk. of the Exec. Council.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specials Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence, ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony puniſhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders therein may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouland Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 3d May, 1810.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners for the Roads in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Rev'd John Strachan,
David Sheek,
Joſeph Anderſon,
Henry Marcle, } Esquires.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Thomas Fraſer,
Solomon Jones,
Peter Drummond, } Esquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Hon. Richard Cartwright,
Alexander Fiſher,
John Cumming, } Esqrs.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Robert Baldwin,
Alexander Fletcher,
Elias Jones, } Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Richard Beasley,
Thomas Barnes Gough,
Mr. Thomas Hamilton. } Esquires.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Joſeph Edwards,
Richard Hatt,
Samuel Street, } Esquires.

LONDON DISTRICT.

Daniel Springer,
John Yeigh,
Thomas Welch,
Thomas Talbot,
Robert Nicholl, } Esquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

John M'Gregor,
Robert Richardſon,
Alexander Duff,
Matthew Elliott, } Esquires.

FROM THE GLASGOW COURIER.

SPANISH PATRIOTISM.

The following very intereſting Narrative has been handed us by Serjeant M'Adam of the 3d Guards, a native of this City. Our readers, we have no doubt, will paule it with much pleaſure. The original copies of the Paſſports, from the Spaniſh Alcalde, alluded to by him, are in our poſſeſſion.

To the Editor of the Glaſgow Courier.

SIR—Finding in this, and other places in Britain, a general prejudice againſt the Spaniſh nation, as being wholly without real patriotiſm as it reſpects themſelves, and as undind, and ungenerous to the Britiſh, I am inkuced to ſend you the following Narrative; in doing which, I do no more than record the grateful ſenſe, which, to the end of life I ſhall entertain, of the indeſcribable kindneſs, which I, and three other Britiſh ſoldiers, experienced at the hands of the Spaniards. Before proceeding to my narrative permit me to ſay of myſelf, that I enliſted into the 3d Regiment of Guards in the year 1798; and, with the 1ſt Battalion of that Regiment, ſerved in Holland. Egypt, Hanover and Copenhagen, under the reſpective commands of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and Lord Cathcart.

In the beginning of this preſent year, I went to Portugal with Sir Arthur Welleſley, and in the battle of Talavera, I received three different wounds. After the retreat of Gen. Cueſta from that place, I, and many other wounded Britiſh, fell into the hands of the French. I was in the firſt eſcort of priſoners ſent off to Madrid, in number about 500. On our arrival at the bridge at the entrance of the city, the eſcort halted for ſome time; and ſ oon as the Spaniards were apprized, that the eſcort conſiſted of Britiſh Priſoners, they came to us, and thowed us the moſt unbounded tokens of kindneſs. Had the guard permitted they would have loaded us with preſents. Even in deſpite of the guard, many ran in, and ſhoved money into our hands. At Madrid, we were attended in a Convent by Spaniſh ſurgeons, and nurſes, whoſe treatment of us, was of the very kindeſt nature. The inhabitants flocked round our hoſpital, and when they could get at any of the windows they gave us money, bread, vegetables, and indeed every thing that they thought could contribute to our comfort. Even after ſeveral genteel people were taken in cuſtody by the centries, for ſuch marked kindness to us, the Ladies and Gentlemen, uſed to ſend old men and women, with money which they threw in at the windows. When our men recovered they were removed to a priſon, and allowed by the French, only brown bread and water. Here, genteel people brought them the beſt of every kind of eatables; and ſo abundant was the ſupply, that the men ſold bread to the French ſoldiers at a penny per loaf. The predilection in favor of the Britiſh, was of the moſt open and avowed nature, particularly on the part of the females. Ladies have even in the preſence of the French, and with a view to vex them, taken Britiſh ſoldiers within their arms and embraced them, with appearance of the greateſt affection. I was ſolemnly aſſured that Madrid was ready for revolt, and only waited an opportunity of raiſing with ſome probable proſpect of ſucceſs. After being about ten days at Madrid, all who were able to march, were ordered forward to Segovia, where we arrived on the ſecond evening, in company with 500 Spaniards, having marched 57 miles. I have ſeen many things revolting to human feelings, in the courſe of my ſervice as a ſoldier, but the cold blooded murder of thirteen Spaniards in the courſe of this march, affected me more than any thing I had ever witneſſed before. Their ſole crime was inability to keep up with the march; they were wantonly ſhot, as they lagged behind.

At Segovia, we were received with, if poſſible, even greater kindneſs than at Madrid. In paſſing through the town, the people kept giving us, and when arrived at the hoſpital, they brought us bread, wine, brandy, and lint to dreſs our wounds; and a ſort of canvas ſhoes, to thoſe who were barefooted. While we were here King Joſeph came to the town, the bells indeed were rung, but no other ſign of joy, all was ſtill and ſilent, and few people out of doors. After remaining three weeks at Segovia, and being joined by another party from Madrid, we were marched for France, by the way of Valladolid. At this place there was no want of inclination, to ſhow us kindneſs, but the Spaniards were not allowed to come near us, owing to their having aided the eſcape of thirteen men, belonging to Sir John Moore's army, who had been left there ſick. The kindneſs which the Britiſh experienced, was not confined to towns, the villages, even thoſe not immediately in our route ſupplied us ſpontaneouſly with proviſions. On the 18th of September, we left Valladolid for Bayonne; we that evening reached Seveco; in the courſe of the night, John ſmith, 3d Guards; John Coop, 32d regiment; Hugh Martin, 45th regiment, and I, contrived to make our eſcape from our escort. We travelled all night acroſs the mountains, and in the morning ventured into a houſe, to inquire after the French in that quarter, and our way to Portugal. The guidman of the houſe, when he was convinced that, *we were very Engliſhmen*, railed his wife out of bed, who made us ſome ſoup, and after conſulting together, they diſſuaded us from attempting Portugal, but referred us to the next town, for more correct information, the worthy man went about two miles with us, to put us into the direct road. Arrived at the town in queſtion, we were treated with the greateſt kindneſs, and urged to accept of peaſants' cloathes for our greater ſafety, we being inuniform; theſe we declined, and aſked a route for the neareſt Spaniſh army. This they readily gave us, with ſome ſalutary directions, to prevent our falling into the hands of the French. Having now got amongſt friends, and on our way to Aſtorga, we experienced the greateſt kindneſs from the peaſants of the villages through which we paſſed. One of them whom we met within a field, took us to an Alcalde, who gave us rations of bread and wine, and paſsports, which enabled us to draw rations during the remainder of our journey to Aſtorga, which laſted ten days. Theſe rations were moſt cheerfully given to us by the inhabitants. At Almanza, a Surgeon dreſſed the wound of my left arm, and gave me as much dreſſing as ſerved me until I got to Corunna. Though we were, during the whole of this journey, ſurrounded by Frenchmen, we never ſaw one of them owing to their keeping cloſe in their quarters in large towns, which we avoided, by means of guides furniſhed by the villages, which guides led us over mountains and through woods, with the greateſt anxiety for our ſafety. The French ſeldom go far from their quarters, from apprehenſion of being murdered by the peaſantry. I did myſelf ſee in Gallicia old grey headed men, who exulted in the deed of having killed a ſtraggling Frenchman.

We arrived at Aſtorga on the firſt of October, and were introduced to the Governor, who received us very kindly; he gave us in charge to the Commander of the Regiment of Buenos Ayres, who with his Officers and men, paid us every poſſible attention. An Officer and a party belonging to that regiment, eſcorted us to Corunna. During this journey the Officer beſpoke the kindneſs of the people in our favor, and they were indeed kind to us. In Gallicia, in almoſt every village, we ſaw young men at drill, and the greateſt appearance of patriotism. I can ſafely aver, that from Madrid to Corunna, by our route, one univerſal ſentiment of deteſtation of the French prevailed. A ſtrong predilection in favor of the Britiſh is deduceable from the treatment my companions & I met with. What the iſſue of the preſent conteſt in Spain will be, I do not pretend to ſay, but this I am enabled to ſtate from my intercourſe with the Spaniards, and a ſlight knowledge of their language, that there does exiſt a fixed determination, implacable hatred of the French, in the heart of almoſt every Spaniard. A feeling ſo general, will not be eaſily reconciled to the dominion of a Frenchman, until King Joſeph has a place in the affections of thoſe he calls his ſubjects, his throne will be inſecure. My companions and I ventured to England in the Arethuſa frigate, and arrived on the 20th October at Portſmouth.

I am, Sir,
Your humble ſervant,
W. M'AMAM,
Serjeant, 3d Guards.

Glaſgow, 29 h December, 1809.

CADIZ.

LONDON, March, 5.

On Friday we received the following communication from Cadiz, containing much important information on the reſources for its defence—on the expedience for its ſupply—on the operations and progreſs of the enemy, and on the circumſtances which will influence the reſult of the conflict in this ultimate effort for Spaniſh independence.

"The movements of the enemy in this Province have been characteriſed by their national activity. Without the leaſt oppoſition they have over-run the whole province of Andaluſia, and they have ſent a flag of truce to the Iſle de Leon, to demand the ſurrender of Cadiz.—"Moſt of the towns between this city and the frontiers being open, the invading enemy has had no more to do than march from the paſſes to Corva, Seville and Xeres, and laſt of all to port St. Mary's, which forms one angle of the bay. In a direct line acroſs, the ſailors call it eight or nine Engliſh miles, but as the French muſt take the circle of the bay, they will have to march 27 Engliſh miles before they are oppoſed by the Iſle of Leon, ſtrongly fortified and garriſoned with about ten thouſand men, ſeven miles diſtant from Cadiz. This iſland is united to the neck of land towards Cadiz, the iſthmus is from a quarter to half a mile broad, and is flanked by the ſea on one ſide, and the bay on the other, enfiladed by gun boats and men of war, and protected by chevaux de friſe.

Suppoſing the French in poſſeſſion of the iſle de Leon, they muſt continue their march on this narrow cauſeway, no where I think exceeding from a quarter to half a mile broad, when they are again oppoſed by flanked fortifications, mounting about 30 pieces of heavy artillery, completely commanding the road. If again ſucceſsful, the French have good carriage way until they arrive in front of Cadiz, where the ground has been mined for half a mile. They will then encounter between 60 and 70 pieces cannon from the outer walls, which command the whole approach of Cadiz. Theſe walls muſt be regularly attacked, but even ſuppoſing them to be forced, there is a ſecond fortification in the road of them, with draw bridges, and flanked by the heavieſt ordnance. A coup de main is out of the queſtion, and regular approaches are difficult, from the open nature of the ground, and the looſe ſandy ſoil.—"Immenſe exertions are now making by all ranks to complete the ſecond fortification. The French are in poſſeſſion of all the environs whence Cadiz drew her ſupplies of freſh proviſions. Of courſe winter quarters muſt be very agreeable.

"Cadiz has about 130,000 barrels of flour; abundance of ſalt proviſions and water for twelve months. Beſides, there are millions of dollars, and a regular garriſon of between 12, and 15,000 of the regular forces, and 5000 irregulars, with the ſailors from the fleet.

"Theſe are the means of defence by land, and From the ſea the French are impeded in their movements by the combined fleets in the bay. With the firſt change of the wind, we expect a reinforcement of nine ſail of the line from Lord Collingwood.

"It is currently reported, that the invading army conſiſts of from 55 to 60,000 men, and deducting about 20,000 who were left to guard the paſſes and garriſon the towns, you have the force, which is now preparing to beſiege Cadiz. Little fear is entertained of treachery, and in caſe of voluntary ſurrender, the Spaniards are ſenſible that they will looſe their fleet and all their treaſures, public and private, which have arrived, or may arrive from South America—The ruin of the party connected with the South Weſt Indies, would likewiſe be an immediate conſequence. If the Members of the old Junta eſcape aſſaſſination, they will make the beſt of their way to Gallicia.

"An inſurrection has taken place in Malaga, where the Junta and General Cueſta were thrown into priſon. Whatever the reſult on our efforts may be, Cadiz is indebted for her ſalvation to the Duke of Abuquerque. His forces are excellent, and they fairly outwalked the French by 48 hours!—The Duke has not loſt a man.

"People ſtate, that the Marquis de la Romana is advancing to attack the French in the rear with an army of 45,000 men. It ſeems to me that the Andaluſians defend Cadiz for two or three months, and then (reaſoning only on their privations) that they will reſign it to the enemy; unleſs, indeed the Britiſh, as they have been ſupplicated to do, throw in 10 or 15,000 men, to hold the City until a general peace or, as Gibraltar, in perpetuity."

LONDON, April 21.

The Paris Journals have reached us of the 6th inſt. they contain nothing of importance. The details reſpecting the Imperial Marriage occupy whole pages of theſe papers.

Glaſgow, April 24.

From a ſtatement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer we obſerve, with great ſatisfaction, that the amount of the ſurplus of the Conſolidated Fund for the laſt year, was no leſs than ſeven millions nineteen thouſand pounds ſterling, a ſum near ly double that of any of the four preceding years; and that the receipts of the Exciſe and Cuſtoms, for the ſame period, were conſiderably more than any of the four preceding years. He concluded by ſaying, "He did not think it would be expedient to add any further tax to the public burdens.

Liſbon Diary, April 11.

"According to the laſt intelligence from Cadiz, the French have been compelled to evacuate the poſt of Santa Maria, after an action, in which the Portuguese Regiment, No. 20, took a ſhare. The report of the French having raiſed the blockade of Aſtorga, is alſo confirmed.

April 14.

"Certain intelligence has been received here, that Ballaſteros is with his diviſion at Ronquillo. The whole coaſt of Ronda is free, and Gen. Blake is marching to Despena Perros, at the head of 25 000 men. Nothing is known with a certainty of King Joſeph; it is however ſaid, that he has left Andaluſia. At Cadiz every thing is going on well. The French have abandoned ſeveral points which they have occupied; and it is generally believed that they will ſoon evacuate the whole territory. The Junta of Seville is in Ayamonte, whither they removed on the 4th inſtant. The French are retreating from Alva in the direction of Neibla.

"A report is current which ſeems to be well founded, that the Duke of Abrantes, has raiſed the blockade of Aſtorga. (Correio du Peninsola, April 14.

"All the accounts we receive from Spain ſtate, that the French in that country every where meet with defeat. It was General Caro, who, placing the French that were marching from Saragoſſa to Valencia, 18000 in number, between two fires, put them completely to the route.

"It is alſo known, that the Spaniards have entered Aranjuez, and taken there 6000 ſtand of arms, and that the French are retreating to Burgos. In Eſtramadura, General Ballaſteros is carrying every thing before him, and all the movements made by the French, indicate an intention to retreat.

Tranſlated from the Extra Gazette of Cadiz, April 1, 1809.

BADAJOZ, March 23, 1810.

The following information was communicated to the Supreme Junta of this city, by Don Antonio Morillo, member of the ſame:

"On the 12th of February, between one and two in the morning, I entered Valverde de Leganes, where there were 1200 French cavalry, having previouſly furniſhed their advanced and van guards, &c. immediately routed the body of reſerve, which was followed by an obſtinate battle, which coſt the enemy 250 killed, including one officer and a general. The latter was killed by a Serjeant, Juan Gonzalez. Our loſs conſiſts of 12 men killed and wounded; among which is one ſerjeant, one corporal, and Donna Maria Catalina Lopez, neice of the commandant Don Toribio de Buſtamante, the inſeperable companion of her uncle in all his glorious actions, and on this day not only made herſelf ſuperior to her ſex, but exceeded and was ſuperior to the moſt valiant of the others. Notwithſtanding her wounds, ſhe killed with her piſtols the perſon who wounded her; and behaved, throughout all the action, with the greateſt firmneſs and valour. On the 26th I entered the village of Fryeneride la Sierra, with the intention of eſtabliſhing order among its inhabitants, which had been diſturbed by ſome bad intentioned perſons, and in which I completely ſucceeded. I was already in Xeres de la Cuballeros the 1ſt inſt. when the enemy made an attempt to enter the city, which they did not effect until after keeping up a long fire, and giving ſufficient time for the inhabitants to retire. Their loſs in this action was greater than ours. Being informed that the enemy's cavalry were at Velve de and Almenoral, I went to meet them to Golondrina. They formed themſelves in battle immediately on feeing us, and began a briſk fire, notwithſtanding which, we rushed upon the enemy, ſword in hand, and puſhed them as far as the village of la Torre."

By accounts from Belmonte, in La Mancha, we learn that Baldo Lucio entered Aranjuez, killed a great number of Frenchmen, took 3000 muſkets and other valuable effects; and that the Empecinado had lately intercepted eight mails, killed the perſons that eſcorted them. He entered Cindad Real, and took four waggons of plate that was going to Madrid.

We have juſt received news from Catalonia, and have the ſatisfaction to ſtate, that Vich has been retaken after a very bloody and obſtinate action, in which the army have ſuffered extremely; we have alſo ſucceeded in raiſing the ſiege of the caſtle of Hoſtalrich, and that on reuniting our forces, in a ſhort time we ſhall be enabled to expel them from Spain.

A perſon of high character and intelligence writes with dates of the 3d and 6th of laſt month the following to a friend of his:

"I inform you that until now our enemies have not received more reinforcements from France than the 16,000 men that entered in December and January laſt. The enthuſiasm is greater that ever in both Caſtiles, where we have a great number of ſkirmiſhing parties. The 22d of Feb. one of them had one of the moſt brilliant actions ever known in the war. They attacked 2000 conſcripts who had lately arrived, and were marching to Valladolid between Duenas and that city, they killed and wounded 1500 and diſperſed the reſt, ſo that only 400 entered Valladolid. I have

just been informed by a person of information residing in the village of Amendrufego, that 150 French troops had arrived there being the remains of five regiments that entered by Iron, as according to their own account, they have ALL been destroyed by the skirmishing parties of Castile."

NOTE TO THE FOREGOING.

Don Toribuio Bustamante, was post master at Rio Seco. When the vandals, under the orders of General Bessieres, pillaged and put to the sword the greater part of the inhabitants of that unhappy and dismembered town! He had the grief to see thirty monsters tear from the breast of his wife his innocent infant, which they fixed on a bayonet and murdered in the most atrocious manner! His wife they violated and killed in his presence! And finally making his escape, he went to Seville, and was appointed courier of the cabinet, and, swearing in the most solemn manner to revenge his wife and child, requested they would give him a few horses, and permit him to raise a party of men, who were inspired with the same feeling to avenge themselves of these cannibals for the insults offered to their families. They granted him the grade of Lieutenant—gave him six horses—and at present he has a party under his orders consisting of 1500 men, with which he is the terror of the enemy, being greatly feared in all his operations, by the knowledge he has of all the paths and passes of the kingdom. The heroine spoke of here is a niece of his, who was also determined to avenge herself of those murders.—Sp. Gaz.

[From London Papers of latest dates.]

Napoleon and his bride were passing the honey moon at Campiegne, and were soon to visit Italy. Further reinforcements were to be sent to Spain and Portugal. The combined army of English and Portuguese, amount to upwards of 100,000 men including probably, 40,000 militia. Lord Wellington was about to advance, when a battle was expected.

Though Louis Bonaparte King of Holland, had returned to his territories, yet the Dutch papers mentioned that he had been ordered to go back to Paris. His Imperial brother had in view, it was supposed, some commercial regulations and not comprehended in the late treaty.

It was believed in Holland, "that importations even direct from America, would be rendered liable to confiscation in the countries under French influence."

It was supposed at Vienna, that the two negociators at Paris, would go to London, with a French negociator, to treat for a general peace.

Lord Collingwood's remains arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar, on the 16th April.

A Squadron of 7 ships 2 frigates, and smaller vessels, under Sir J. Stirmerez, was to sail immediately for the Baltic.

FROM PARIS, April 10.—This place has been in such a scene of confusion during the late marriage ceremonies, that no business has been attended. "We have not the least hope (says a friend) of recovering of any of the ships or property sequestered at St. Sebastians, although a notice has been made public for all persons who have legal claims. *Satisfactory* to the court, to bring them forward. The same opinions are entertained of *cargoes and vessels in Italy, where several new seizures have been made which it is feared, will have a under extention.*

NEW YORK, 13th June.

A report of a tremendous battle between the Russians and Turks, was received at Rotterdam on the 20th April, in which, after fighting two days, the Russians gave way, having sustained great loss in killed and wounded and artillery.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

The Editor avails himself of this early occasion to correct his misstatement respecting the late Ball at Niagara, in the last Gazette; and he regrets that the error arose from his misunderstanding a verbal communication. The Ball instead of being by subscription as was stated, was a private Ball, and the company principally selected by the wishes of the amiable young Lady at whose instance the entertainment was given.

Judging from the general tenor of the last news from Spain, and from what may be gathered of the general sense of the Spaniards, it is not an irrational deduction to suppose, that an uniformity of opposition will be made to these unprincipled invaders, and that if a decided and timely stability be given to the system of operations against them, the contest, however baneful, would be greatly shortened. It is but too evident that from instances of treachery, and the want of organization in the Spanish Patriots, the exterminating warfare has been prolonged; but a confidence in their perseverance and magnanimity, must lead us to look forward to a triumphal issue, and that from Spain overlong, will be expelled the tyrannical hordes and scourges of Continental Europe.—Animated by the steady valor and atchievements of British Troops serving with them the National nerve with this forceful example will be exerted for National preservation.—Humanity urges assistance, public Policy justifies it, and British aid and protection may lead to Spanish independence. Combined with ours, the Portuguese Forces is now stated to be formidable; our officers are indefatigable in disciplining their Troops, and from the reinforcements we are constantly sending to Spain, & the actual system on which the war is prosecuted, added to the unrivalled hatred of the Spaniards, the devoted Conscripts and Legions of Bonaparte, will find in Spain and Portugal, insatiable burying grounds.

Ps. Russia and Turkey little is said—as little of Germany or the low Countries. An addition Naval force is sent to the Baltic from England.—We suspend our favorable opinion of the result of negociations with the American Government, as no particulars are published as being arranged. The French not having any fleet at Sea, we cannot add any thing very material to our captures.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

York 27th June, 1810.

Home District,
To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Tenth day of July now next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of John H. Shultz late of Markham, deceased, are hereby requested to render them lawfully authenticated; and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make payment by the first day of August, to the subscriber, who is appointed administrator to the above Estate.

THOS. HAMILTON, Administrator.

York, 22d June, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY, Receiver General U. C.

York, 30th April, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undisputable Title will be given:—viz Lots No. 28, 29, and half of Lot No. 25 in the 2d concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire, at Oswegatchie; Mr. Woodroff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

New-Town Day School.

EDUCATION ought to be the first thing considered, after Youth attains to the years of innocent understanding: and they should be placed, (by their Parents,) under good Tutors, that are capable to instruct, and improve their young minds with a proper foundation, for an English Education; and lead them into a proper channel for good Breeding.—The Subscriber, (though a stranger) solicits the patronage of the inhabitants of the Town of York, and sincerely hopes they will honor him with their children, and place them under his Tuition; and on trial, hopes he will still be favored with a continuation of their favors conferred on

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

N. B. For further information with regard to terms and regulations, enquire of Mr. John Cameron, Printer.

THE Commissioners appointed to lay out the Money appropriated for the purpose of repairing the Road through the Home District, are now ready to receive proposals for building a Bridge over the River Credit near Dundas Street; and also, for amending part of the Commissioners Road leading from York to the Head of the Lake; and also, that part of the Dundas Street leading through the Townships of Pickering and Whitby.

THOS. B. GOUGH,
RICHARD BEASLEY,
THOS. HAMILTON, } Comms.

York, 28th May, 1810.

Antibilious Bitters.

A preventative and cure for Fevers and Agues; also, Bilious and Lake fevers, and one of the best Medicines that can be used either for children or grown people who are afflicted with *Worms*; it removes all bilious and offensive matter from the bowels and stomach. It may be had of DR. PRICE at Mr. Jordan's Inn, with suitable directions how to use it.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz.

Lots No 23, 24, and 25 in the 1st Concession—
21, and 22, in the 3d Concession, in the Township of Cather. — 900 Acres
No 12, in the 1st Concession, in the Township of Charlotteville. — 300 Acres
17, 18, and 19, in the 3d Concession, 14, and 15, in the 4th do. in the Township of Cramahe. — 1000 Acres
37 in the 3d Concession. in the Township of York. — 200 Acres

For particulars apply to

GEO. GROOKSHANK.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 24, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession — 5th do.
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do. — 8th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 — 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—360
acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 — 2d concession
22 — 7th do.
4 — 8th do.
4 — 10 do.—250
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 in Whitby. — 5th—600 acres
10, 11 and 12 — 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 — 9th do.—600
acres in the township of Gianford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 King — 2d—500 in
17 — 3d
14 — 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

A Farm For Sale.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with Fourteen Acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHREY, Carpenter.

York, May 11th, 1810.

Wanted,

A few young Wood-Ducks, a liberal price will be given, and a gratuity to the person who can furnish them:—Enquire at the Printing-Office.

York 24th June 1810.

G. R.

VOL. XX. NUMBER 4

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 948] SATURDAY, JULY 7. 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Second day of July next, to be commenced, held, called & elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Eighteenth day of May last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Second day of July, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Tenth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twenty second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute & appoint The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM JARVIS Secty.

Executive Council Chamber, April 26 1810.

WHEREAS divers person have obtained Orders in Council for Leases of certain Lots of Land, Reserved for the Crown and Clergy in this Province, but have hitherto neglected to take out Leases for the same in pursuance of such Orders. NOTICE is hereby given, that unless such persons shall by themselves or agents, take out Leases for the said Lots of Land, within three months from the date of this Notice, such Orders shall be held as null and void, and the said Lots from that time, shall be considered as vacant and open to future Locations.

By order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor,
JOHN SMALL, Clk. of the Exec. Council.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 3d May, 1810.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Roads in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Rev'd John Strachan,
David Sheek,
Joseph Anderson,
Henry Marcle,
} Esquires.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Thomas Fraser,
Solomon Jones,
Peter Drummond,
} Esquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Hon. Richard Cartwright,
Alexander Fisher,
John Cumming,
} Esqrs.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Robert Baldwin,
Alexander Fletcher,
Elias Jones,
} Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Richard Beasley,
Thomas Barnes Gough,
Mr. Thomas Hamilton.
} Esquires.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Joseph Edwards,
Richard Hatt,
Samuel Street,
} Esquires.

LONDON DISTRICT.

Daniel Springer,
John Yeigh,
Thomas Welch,
Thomas Talbot,
Robert Nicholl.
} Esquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

John M'Gregor,
Robert Richardson,
Alexander Duff,
Matthew Elliott,
} Esquires.

NEW YORK, June 9

Latest from England.—Since copying the Foreign news from the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette, which furnishes the following additional articles :—

LONDON, April 24.

A Mail from Lisbon arrived this morning with accounts to the 12th instant.—There has been no battle between the British and French, nor does any one seem to be expected—Lord Wellington's head quarters, are still at Vizeu. The most important articles in the Lisbon papers relate to the operations of Ballasteres's division.—He has reached Roriquillo, from whence a notification was sent to the Magistrates of Seville to prepare so many rations for his troops which would arrive there the next day (3d)—We have no accounts however of their having reached that city. The French, about 4,000 in number, retired from it on the 27 h ult. and proceeded to Chapatro.—We cannot find that the progress of Ballasteros has yet produced any change in the positions or intentions of the French, who had advanced to Chiclana, to invest Leon. The last account represents them as busily employed upon an intrenched camp.

Junot has advanced with between ten and twenty thousand men to Astorga, which he has invested.

Joseph Bonaparte left Malaga in great haste in consequence of the re-capture by the Patriots of Ronda, Osuna and Marbella.

Some Paris papers have been received to the 17th.—Bonaparte who was going to St. Quintin on the 16th, has suddenly put off his journey—It is supposed he remains till the rising of the Legislative Assembly on the 21st intending to close the Session by a Speech, of which the war with this country will probably form a prominent feature.

The Master of an American vessel, which has been condemned at Christiansand, in Norway, arrived in town yesterday.—He states that between forty and fifty American vessels had been seized in Norway, and were in course of adjudication. The slightest pretexts were made use of to cover these piracies. Some vessels were seized because they had been overhauled by British cruizers; others for irregularities in their papers; and in one instance a vessel was condemned because the supercargo was empowered to dispose of a share in her to any American citizen residing at Riga. A vast number of privateers were fitting out in the ports of Norway.

General Fraser, with the 4 h regiment of foot, landed and took possession of Ceuta, on the 24th of March, in consequence of a peremptory order to the Governor from the Junta at Cadiz. This officer it is said, had previously received another from the renegade O'Farrel, commanding him to retain, and defend Ceuta for their Sovereign, King Joseph.

We have received some Portuguese papers to the 11th inst. The intelligence they contain continues to be of the most satisfactory nature. The Spaniards appear to be most successful in the harrassing system of warfare which they have adopted, and unless the accounts are wholly destitute of truth, the communications between the French army in Andalusia, and Madrid, are in danger of being completely intercepted.—The van guard of Ballasteros army had advanced to the neighborhood of Seville.

Letters from Malta state that his Neapolitant Majesty Ferdinand IV. intended to dispose of a large tract of land in the way of lottery; the tickets to be sold at nearly three guineas each. Several of the prizes will put the holders in possession of a principality.

A letter from on board a transport in the harbour of Messina, dated Feb. 5, says—"We have had dreadful weather here, and at Milazine ships sunk in the harbour. On Friday night last three ships ran on shore here, and were dashed to pieces, there were 200 women on board one of these ships, who were going up to Ceuta to their husbands; fortunately they were all saveed."

The office is sent to command the important garrison of Ceuta is General Fraser, of the Royal African corps, a distinguished officer, who lost his leg in the service. He has with him a battalion of Lord Chatham's regiment, the 4 h, or King's regiment, 1000 strong—a very fine body of men.

The reduction that has already taken place in the Staff comprehends five Generals only—viz. Lieutenant General Pigot, Loftus, lord Cavon, and Tarleton in England; and lieutenant General Campbell, in Scotland. The Districts in Yorkshire and other quarters are not, we understand, to be blended.

SPANISH AMERICA—DECLARED INDEPENDENT.

By the arrival of the brig Thomas, capt. Ingram, from Corunna, we have been politely favored with the following important state paper, issued by the supreme government of Caraccas, which we hasten to lay before our readers —*Pub. Ad.*

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

It has pleased almighty God to grant to every country alike, the natural right of its own sovereignty.

These provinces planted by Spain, fostered and protected by her power, have, and of right ought to have submitted to her guidance and subjection during the period of their infancy, when from imbecility and weakness they were incapable of their own government and protection.

But Spain, deprived of her king by the unparalelled perfidy of the Emperor of the French, her European state vanquished by his treachery and by his arms, and the ancient lawful and acknowledged government of the country destroyed by the violent outrages of his sanguinary policy, there exists neither reason, right nor justice for continuing our dependence on a power that has no existence but in memory; policy and self preservation, therefore demand that we should provide for our common safety and the protection of these provinces by taking into our own hand the natural sovereignty of our country.

The period has at length arrived when these United Provinces possess both the strength & the power to protect themselves. With a population of nine millions of inhabitants, with an extent of fertile territory superior to any empire on the globe, and abounding with all the riches that bounteous nature ever bestowed on the human race, it would be contrary to found policy, in the present state of the world to submit, AND WE ARE DETERMINED NO LONGER TO SUBMIT TO THE DOMINATION OF ANY EUROPEAN OR FOREIGN POWER WHATEVER.

For whilst a lawful government existed in Spain, and her legitimate King sat upon her throne, we have ever been loyal to his person, and faithful to his government, and our treasures have been the only support of the European monarchy and its allies, whilst we have been distressed by a war in which we had no interest whatever, and our country drained of those riches which nature has bestowed upon the inhabitants of America, for their own happiness, support and defence.

Under these considerations and to prevent the inevitable and ruinous consequences of falling under the yoke of the emperor of the French the tyrant of Europe and the oppressor of Spain—WE the Spanish provinces in America declare ourselves a FREE SOVEREIGN and INDEPENDENT PEOPLE, not acknowledging the DOMINATION of any power on Earth, refusing submission, and denying and repelling the authority of whatever nation may attempt dominion over us. Thus we unanimously engage and pledge ourselves to maintain and support with our LIVES, and FORTUNES and our SACRED HONORS, calling upon every inhabitant in the provinces to aid and support in carrying into effect this, our laudable and just resolution, and establishing for ourselves and our posterity, a free, equitable and independent government, that shall secure our happiness and give us a place of honor and respect among the independent nations of the earth.

And we do earnestly entreat all foreign nations to acknowledge and guarantee our independence and to favor us with such alliance and assistance as may enable us to defeat the designs of the enemies of our country.

By thus disavowing our dependence on Spain. We solemnly appeal to Heaven for the rectitude of our intentions, and we do protest before the sacred Majesty of God himself, that in all our measures we have ever been actuated by motives pure and honorable and that we have no other design in view than the preservation of ourselves, and the protection of our common country. And we do most humbly supplicate that Being who decides the fate of nations, to smile on our exertion, and to bless and protect this, our new established empire.

DUBLIN May 4.

The last accounts from Lisbon and Spain, describe the French as suffering under great want of provisions.——One of these letters state, "the French are retreating from the frontiers of Portugal in want of every thing."—The same want is felt in Spain and the next Accounts will probably bring us intelligence of their having quitted the vicinity of Cadiz.

The Duke of Belluno (Victor) is stated to have died at Seville, on the 4th April, in consequence of a wound inflicted by a cannon shot, while reconnoitering the Spanish works, before Cadiz.

BALTIMORE, June 8

Lateft from Spain and Portugal.—By the ship Augustus, Captain Bacchus, from Lisbon, whose arrival was noticed last evening. we have accounts three days lateft from Portugal, and four days lateft from Cadiz. Capt. Bacchus left Lisbon on the 17th April, at which time, the allied army of Portuguese and British on the frontiers was understood to be 100, 000 strong The recent reinforcements from England being confiderable, the portion of British troops was rated at 30,000 effective men well appointed.—The combined armies rather courted than apprehended an attack from the French; whose advance was not talked of at Lisbon, where great confidence continued as to their safety.

Previous to the failing of the Augustus, they had accounts from Cadiz to the 12th April. No advance had been made by the invaders for the last week. On the contrary, the French troops it is said, had abandoned Port St. Mary's, whence the city obtained water as usual.——It was supposed, that the French Generals withdrew their troops, either from fear of being *Duponted* cut off by advancing too far, or in order for a concentration of force and vigorous attack on the combined armies covering Portugal, and which it might be feared would advance should their opponents continue much longer wasting their resources under the walls of Cadiz.—The whole Island of Leon becomes stronger and more inacceffible every day insomuch that Cadiz can only be reduced (if ever it fall) by a protracted and coftly siege. They have cut a canal across the Island, about midway, or six miles from the city. and have fortified the city side, mounting heavy cannon in such positions as to command the gut & rake the causeway; so that should the French become poffeffed of the end next the main they can only approach the city, under the fire of the British fleet and gun boats in the canal, and of the cannon on its adverse bank We are assured that immense will be the loss of the French before Cadiz will surrender.—The surrender is not expected.

BOSTON, June 12.

Lisbon accounts—Lisbon papers as late as the 28th April have been recieved at this office but contain no positive intelligence of great importance.——— Cadiz still remained secure; the governor of that city, however, confidering that the population had increased to a threefold augmentation, so that a greater quantity of provisions than could be spared, was consumed; and supposing that in the summer months, such numbers condensed into a small place, would generate malignant diftempers, has determined that the inhabitants not [illegible] military service or belonging to the city, shall depart for the many free provinces which remain in the poffeffion of the Spaniards.——These are the kingdoms of Gallicia, Valencia, and Murcia; the greater part of Asturias and Catalonia; part of the provinces of Estemadura and Cuducar; the islands of Majhorea, Minorca, all the Canaries, Chuta, and the whole kingdom of Portugal

No intelligence of importance from the frontiers of Portugal had been recieved.——The Spaniards avoided pitch battle, and by purfuing a fyftem of partizan warfare, greatly wearied and perplexed the enemy.

Napoleon has given his troops in Spain to understand, that they can expect no pay from France, but must obtain their recompence and subsistence from Spanish contributions. The city of Salamanca, has been compelled to furnish 20 000 beds, for the French hofpitals; and great numbers of foldiers were dying every day

The head quarters of Regnier, were at Merida. The troops of Ballestros, occupied Aracena and Velverde del Camino; but afterwards retired on the approach of the French. A skirmifh enfued and the French again retreated An advanced guard of the enemy entered Talavera la Real; and another in Mantigo; but the former were obliged to retire to Merida, where the French Headquarters were eftablifhed.

June 19.

The French had not entered Portugal on the 9th May, and the inhabitants in excellent fpirits, and fanguine in their expectations of not giving the Grand Kingmaker the trouble of appointing them a master. The Regency had adopted the beft meafures for organizing the whole population, as far as was practicable, in military bodies, for the defence of their country, and the people cheerfully conformed to the meafures adopted.—The native troops had become very refpectable for their numbers, appearance and difcipline.

London, May 14.

Letters from Gibraltar ftate, that C. Tilley, and a French fpy, had been fent from that Garrifon to Cadiz, to be tried.

The reports of victory over the French in Catalonia, by General O'Donnell are corroborated.

Our squadron under Sir J. Saumarez, has fafely arrived.

We learn from Malta, that the Sublime Porte had given Mr Adair the moft pofitive affurances of the Grand Seignior's determination to maintain inviolate his alliance with Great Britain,

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New-York, June 21.

Late and important ——The fchooner Refolution has arrived at Plymouth, in Maffachusets, bringing London dates to May 15. Letters had been recieved at London in fix days from Lifbon, ftating that the Britifh and Portuguese forces were on the frontiers, puthing forward to Salamanca, where it was underftood the French forces were.

Paris dates to the 5th May ftate that Bonaparte and the new Empress were at Dunkirk,—and that an attempt had been made to refcue Ferdinand 7th—but he refufed to go and betrayed the names of the agents to the French Government

French troops were daily paffing thro' Bayonne for Spain.

The Britifh and Spanifh troops it is faid, had evacuated the fortres of Matagorda, which had given to the French an important advantage in purfuing their affault upon Cadiz.

An infurrection had broken out in Sweden, in favor of the depoled King

John P. Mofier is appointed Secretary of Legation to the United States.

Captain Endicott, of the ship Traveller left Lisbon on the 8th of May, at which time an Englifh army of 19,000 men, and a Portuguefe army of 40,000, were on the frontiers, within a three days diftance of the French; so that a general engagement was expected to take place there—that it was reported a fhort before he failed, that permiffion was given for exportation of merchandize from Lavingen to Hamburgh and Altona.—*Mer. Adv.*

Extract of a letter from General Armstrong to Mr. Madison February 22, 1811.

"Mr. Patterson offered so good a conveyance that I cannot but employ it. Nothing has occurred here since the date of my public dispatches (the 7th) to give to our business an aspect more favorable than it then had; but on the other hand, I have come to the knowledge of two facts, which I think sufficiently shew the decided character of the Emperor's policy with regard to us.—These are, first, that in a council of administration held a few days past, when it was proposed to modify the operation of the decrees of November 18 6, and December, 18 7 (though the proposition was supported by the whole weight of the council) he became highly indignant and declared that these *decrees should suffer no change*—and that the Americans should be compelled to be the passive character of either *allies* or *enemies*; and, that on the 27th of January last, two weeks after Mr. Champagni's written assurances, that the decrees should *work no change* in the *property sequestered* until *new discussions with England were brought to a close and seven days before he reported to me verbally these very assurances*, the emperor had by a *special decision* confiscated two of our ships and their cargoes (the Julius Henry & Junior) I went merely of a document not required by any law or usage of the commerce in which they had been engaged. This act was a take as I am informed on a *general report of sequestered cafes amounting to one hundred and fixty* and which at the prices which ruled upwards of *one hundred millions of francs*, a sum whose magnitude alone renders hopeless all attempts at saving it—Dines, Portugueze and American will be the principal suffers. If I am right in supposing that the Emperor has definitively taken his ground I cannot [illegible] in concluding that you will immediately take yours."

Uncommon manner of spending a large fortune.—Mr. Rogerson of Gloucestershire, who was for the very best of education that England could afford; sent him abroad to make the grand tour, upon which journey young R. arrived to nothing further than an uncommon degree of eating and drinking luxuriously. Before his return his father died and he entered into poffeffion of a very large monied fortune, and a small landed eftate.—He was now able to look over his notes of epicurism, and to discover where the most exquisite dishes were to be had, and the beft prepared. He had no other servants in his house than two cooks, one from France, another from Vienna, and a third from Vienna, for dreffing [illegible] dish, the decrepicante of Florence.—He had a German cook for drefling turkies' livers—the

test were all French. He had a foot messenger constantly on the road between Brittanny and London, to bring him eggs of a certain sort of Plover near Mola. He has eaten a single dinner at the rate of 98l. though himself sat down to it, and there were but two dishes. He counted the minutes between meals, and seemed to be totally absorbed in the idea of in the action of eating, yet his stomach was very small; it was the exquisite flavour alone that he sought. In nine years he found his table very much abridged by the ruin of his fortune, and himself hastening quickly into poverty. This made him melancholy, and brought on disease. When totally ruined, having spent near 150,000l. a friend gave him a guinea to keep him from starving, and he was found in a garret soon after, roasting an ortolan with his own hands. He shot himself in a few days after.—*Lond. Pap.*

MARRIED.—On Thursday the 5th inst by the Revd. G O Stuart, Mr JOHN SCARLET, of the Humber, to Miss MARY THOMSON, of this Town.

DIED.

In this Town on the 5th, and was interred on the 6th Instant, Captain W. Demont.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

York 27th June. 1810.

Home District, To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Tenth day of July now next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of John H. Shultz late of Markham, deceased, are hereby requested to render them lawfully authenticated; and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make payment by the first day of August, to the subscriber, who is appointed administrator to the above Estate.

THOS. HAMILTON, Administrator.

York, 22d June, 1810.

New-Town Day School.

EDUCATION ought to be the first thing considered, after Youth attains to the years of innocent understanding: and they should be placed, (by their Parents,) under good Tutors, that are capable to instruct, and improve their young minds with a proper foundation, for an English Education; and lead them into a proper channel for good Breeding.—The Subscriber, (though a stranger) solicits the patronage of the inhabitants of the Town of York, and sincerely hopes they will honor him with their children, and place them under his Tuition; and on trial, hopes he will still be favored with a continuation of their favors conferred on

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

N. B For further information with regard to terms and regulations, enquire of Mr. John Cameron, Printer.

Wanted,

A few young Wood-Ducks, a liberal price will be given, and a gratuity to the person who can furnish them:—Enquire at the Printing-Office.

York 24th June 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment

P. SELBY, Receiver General U. C.

York, 30th April, 1810.

THE Commissioners appointed to lay out the Money appropriated for the purpose of repairing the Road through the Home District, are now ready to receive proposals for building a Bridge over the River Credit near Dundas Street; and also, for amending part of the Commissioners Road leading from York to the head of the Lake; and also, that part of the Dundas Street leading through the Townships of Pickering and Whitby.

THOS. B. GOUGH,
RICHARD BEASLEY,
THOS. HAMILTON, } Comms.

York, 28th May, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Medicine Chest, calculated for a Physician or private family; it was put up at Apothecary's Hall in London the last fall, under the immediate inspection of a respectable Medical Gentleman. Apply to the Printer, or at the house of Mr. Jordan, Innkeeper.

York, 4th June, 1810.

Antibilious Bitters.

A preventative and cure for Fevers and Agues; also, Bilious and Lake fevers, and one of the best Medicines that can be used either for children or grown people who are afflicted with *Worms*; it removes all bilious and offensive matter from the bowels and stomach. It may be had of DR. PRICE at Mr. Jordan's Inn, with suitable directions how to use it.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz.

Lots No. 23, 24, and 25 in the 1st Concession, in the Township of Caister.	-	300 Acres
No. 12, in the 1st Concession, in the Township of Charlottesville.		300 Acres
17, 18, and 19, in the 3d Concession,		
24, and 25, in the 4th do. in the Township of Cramahe.		—1000 Acres
37 in the 3d Concession, in the Township of York.	-	200 Acres

For particulars apply to

GEO. CROOKSHANK.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
East half 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—3600 acres in the Township of Bienheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 2d concession
22 - - - 7th do.
4 - - - 8th do.
4 - - - 10 do.—850 Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 24 - - 9th do.— 600 acres in the township of Gianford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 2d—500 in King.
27 - - - 3d
14 - - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

the above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are elegible, and the quality superiour—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Concession of the Township of East Gwillimsbury. Application to be made to

JAMES GLENNON.

York, 10th Jan. 1810.

WHEREAS JAMES GLENNON of York, Surgeon, has been duly appointed, and obtained Letters of Administration out of the Surrogates Court for the Home District of the Province of Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice to all those who may have any claims on the Estate of JOHN SPANHOUSE, late of the Township of Markham, deceased, to bring in their accounts duly authenticated, on or before the Twenty ninth day of June next ensuing, to the said Administrator; and requests all those who are in any wise indebted to the Estate, to make payment on or before the said twenty ninth day of June, to the said Administrator, who is authorized to give discharges.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undisputable Title will be given;—viz Lots No 28, 29, and half of Lot No 25 in the 2d concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land —For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire, at Ouwegarichie; Mr. Woodruff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

FOR SALE at the Printing Office, and by I. B. TOLMAN, Merchant of this Town, a few Copies of the LAWS of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament of this Province

York, 8th June, 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 29, on the West side of Yonge Street in the Township of York, containing Two hundred and Ten Acres, sixty Acres under improvement, thirty of which is now in prime Meadow, and ten in Wheat, a good two Story House, barn and Horse Shade thereon. Its local State is a delightsome rural retirement for a Gentleman, or a good stand for a Tavern, and a most excellent Farm —If it suits the purchaser, there will be sold with it a large stock of Cattle and a good assortment of Farming utensils. If not Sold, the House and Farm will be rented in the Spring. Any person wishing to view the situation and know the terms, must apply to the undersigned now on the premises. ROBERT MOORE.

Yonge Street, 27th Feb. 1810.

A Farm For Sale.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with Fourteen Acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title.—Apply to me to be made to CALEB HUMPHRE Carpenter.

York, May 11th, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, that several Petitions have been presented to the Legislature at this Province, by the Inhabitants of Trafalgar, Nelson, Flamboro East, West, Beverly, Blocks No. 1, 2, and 3 in Haldimand, North West of Dundas Street, in the West Riding of the County York; also in Haldimand South East of Dundas Street, to be extended from the East angle of the Gore of Townsend to the South corner of the Townships of Binbrook, Saltfleet Glanford, Barton and Ancaster, in the District of Niagara praying the said Territory may be taken from the before mentioned Districts, and erected into a seperate District, to facilitate the means of Public Justice, save much time to the Country, and much expence and fatigue to the Settlers, the said Territory.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XX. NUMBER 5.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 919] MONDAY, JULY 16, 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Second day of July next, to be commenced, held, called & elected, and to every of you ——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Eighteenth day of May last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Second day of July, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Tenth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eiquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twenty second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered out Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, and for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governour, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute & appoint The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,

WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Executive Council Chamber, April, 26. 1810.

WHEREAS divers person have obtained Orders in Council for Leases of certain Lots of Land, Reserved for the Crown and Clergy in this Province, but have hitherto neglected to take out Leases for the same in pursuance of such Orders. NOTICE is hereby given, that unless such persons shall by themselves or agents, take out Leases for the said Lots of Land, within three months from the date of this Notice, such Orders shall be held as null and void, and the said Lots from that time, shall be considered as vacant and open to future Locations.

By order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor,

JOHN SMALL, Clk. of the Exec. Council.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
Yrk, 3d May, 1810.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners for the Roads in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Rev'd John Strachan,
David Sheek,
Joſeph Anderſon,
Henry Marcle,
} Esquires.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Thomas Fraſer,
Solomon Jones,
Peter Drummond,
} Esquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Hon. Richard Cartwright,
Alexander Fiſher,
John Cumming,
} Esqrs.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Robert Baldwin,
Alexander Fletcher,
Elias Jones,
} Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Richard Beasley,
Thomas Barnes Gough,
Mr. Thomas Hamilton.
} Esquires.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Joſeph Edwards,
Richard Hatt,
Samuel Street,
} Esquires.

LONDON DISTRICT.

Daniel Springer,
John Yeigh,
Thomas Welch,
Thomas Talbot,
Robert Nicholl,
} Esquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

John M'Gregor,
Robert Richardſon,
Alexander Duff,
Matthew Elliott,
} Esquires.

Latest Foreign News.

London, May 14.

By letters from Malta it appears, that an inſurrection had taken place in Minorca, occaſioned by ſome indiſcreet reſtrictions on commerce, which led to a diſpoſition in the malcontents, to ſupercede the authority of Spain, and place the iſland under the protection of Great Britain.—After the deſtruction of the Cuſtom-Houſe, and of ſome private property of its ſuperintendant, order was re-eſtabliſhed.

The Gleanor, Lieutenant Green, has arrived at Plymouth, in 6 days from Liſbon. Lord Wellington had advanced to the frontiers, and a rumour prevailed that his intention was to endeavour to puſh on to Salamanca, where great part of the French army deſtined for the attack on on Portugal, was ſtationed. The Britiſh army is in the higheſt ſtate of diſcipline. The Portuguese force conſiſts of about 40,000 men well appointed, and principally commanded by Engliſh officers.

CADIZ, April 27.

We learn that Don Vallacampo having recieved intelligence that the army of Arragon had marched to Catalona, with a view of beating O' Donnell's corps, which he has entered without the leaſt oppoſition.

April, 30.

Since the evacuation of Fort Matagorday we have had nothing material happen; both ſides are no doubt making preparations for further attempts

All the intelligence we recieve from Catalonia is of the moſt flattering deſcription——Admiral Martin ſtill remains in the naval command. Our head quarters are at Iſler, a ſmall brigade of Britiſh troops remain here. The Duke of Albequerqe is to ſail in the Undaunted for England. Sir Charles Cotton arrived here on Saturday laſt; he has ſhifted his flag to the San Joſef, and proceeds to morrow to take command of the Mediterranean fleet.

A diſpatch from Gen. H. O'Donnell, dated Venetrett, April, 14 ſtates, that ſubſequent to the action of the 3d, near Eſpanaguera, the diviſion purſued its march under the orders of Major General Marquis Campaverde to Manresa, but the enemy evacuated the place, marching in the direction of Barcelona.—Campaverde ordered them to be purſued, and an obſtinate conflict took place, the reſult of which was the compleat defeat of the enemy's diviſion commanded by General Schewartz, who after having recieved two wounds, owed the preſervation of his life to the ſwiftneſs of his horſe.—The enemy loſt five hundred killed, and 299 taken priſoners; the reſt were diſperſed, and purſued their flight to Barcelona, without knapsacks or arms.

LISBON, May 2.

Extract——"The only news that I have to communicate is, that we are in conſtant expectation of being attacked. The enemy have been for ſome time tolerably quiet; but within theſe few days our out pickets report that their force has greatly accumulated. We are buſily employed in the conſtruction of additional batteries, and mounting guns for the protection of this city Troops from England are landing every day, and the marines from the fleet in the Tagus come on ſhore every day to improve in diſcipline, and to aſſiſt in working the guns,"

MALTA, March 6,

Information has been juſt recived that the Iſland of Liſſa, ſituated in the Adriatic ſea, has fallen into our poſſeſſion.—From ſuch an acquiſition, it is reaſonble to expect that conſiderable advantages will reſult, it being very commodiously ſituated to form a depot for the introduction of merchandize into Germany; both Britiſh manafactures and Colonial produce.

BOSTON, June 21.

The lateſt intelligence from Europe, is brought by the Schooner Reſolution, Capt. Bates from Plymouth, London accounts to the 15th May are recieved by her.

Joſeph Bonaparte is ſaid to have joined the army before Cadiz on the 29th April.

It is not true, as reported, that the Fr. had evacuated Malaga; they were in poſſeſſion on the 16th April.

A rumour prevailed at Liſbon, about the 7th May, that Lord Wellington had advanced to the frontier of Portugal, & intended to puſh on to Salamanca, at which place the greater part of the Fr. army deſtined to attack that kingdom, was ſtationed. The Portugueſe force conſiſted of about 40,000 men, well appointed, and principally commanded by Engliſh Officers.

It is mentioned as a report in the Bayonne papers of the 23d April, that between fifty and ſixty thouſand French troops were on their march to Spain.

The report that the Arch Duke Ch's is to be made King of Spain, continues. Joſeph to be King of Italy.——There ſeems to be an occaſional exhibition of ſpirit on the part of the Spaniards, particularly in Catalonia, where Gen. O'-Donnel has met with ſucceſs- An advanced corps of his army commanded by the Marquis Campaverde, after defeating a French diviſion of 1,800 men, has purſued them towards Barcelona, and the communication between, that city & the enemy is cut off in conſequence.

Napoleon has publiſhed a Senatus-Conſultum of four articles It provides that the territories lately taken from Holland, ſhall form an integral part of the French empire; which ſhall ſend five deputies to the Legiſlative body

Robert Gordon, Esq. has been appointed Lt. Governor of Berbice; and Sir J. T. Duckworth, Governor and Commander in Chief of Newfoundland.

The Ruſſian forces are now in the whole compoſed of 617,586 men.

Napoleon has decorated the A. Duke Charles with the Grand Ribbon of the Legion of Honor and alſo with a Croſs of the ſame Legion; "the former," ſays the Emperor, in a letter under his own hand, "as a tribute due to your genius as a General, the latter, to your bravery as a Soldier."

The moſt vigorous meaſures are about to be adopted by France, Pruſſia, and Auſtria, to compel the Porte to accede to the Continental ſyſtem, or to make her pay dear for her condeſcenſion to the common enemy. The Porte on the contrary, has declared in favour of England.

A London article of May the 8th obſerves—"We are ſorry to find that His Majeſty's total loſs of fight, will oblige him to undergo a painful operation, that of couching, which his phyſicians have recommended; every friend to his country will view with anxiety the reſult of an operation of ſuch importance."

Continuation of Intelligence:

LONDON, May 13.

From Cadiz.—The loſs of Fort Matagorda, which was not in a ſituation to withſtand the overwhelming force of the beſiegers, it is apprehended, will enable the French to impede our paſſage by ſea to the watering place at the Isla; but it is the opinion of the Naval officers, that no impediment they can raiſe can effectually prevent our veſſels from obtaining the water. Another ſerious inconvenience that will reſult from the loſs of Fort Matagorda, and our leaving that ſide of the water is, that it will enable the French partially to bombard Cadiz, and to render our anchorage room very confined—It is intended, however, that the ſhore from Cadiz to Puntal, & from the Puntal to Fort St. Fernando, ſhall be lined with mortar batteries and guns, to meet the enemy, in caſe they ſhould throw up works for the purpoſe above mentioned.

"Gottenburgh, May 7.

"An Engliſh ſquadron of line of battle ſhips has been reported from the telegraph to have paſſed this port under a preſs of ſail to the Northward, ſuppoſed for the Baltic."

German papers to the 6th, mention, that great diſcontent prevails in Sweden—that the party attached to the gallant Guſtavus acquires ſtrength daily—that the intended ſucceſſor to the Throne, the Prince of Auguſtenburgh, is extremely unpopular—and that a ſtrong deſire is entertained in favor of raiſing the ſon of Guſtavus to the Throne, upon the demiſe of the preſent king.

The Intelligence of a Britiſh fleet being deſtined to the Baltic has ſtruck terror into the Danes.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at Havanna, dated May 27.

"A new general of marine, admiral Olava, lately commanding at Cadiz, is hourly looked for at this port with two ſhips of the line and one frigate; he brings with him Don Honore Buton, as conſtructor general, and it is ſaid that a number of ſhips of war are to be built at this port under his direction."

A patent has lately been obtained in England for ſplitting hides, ſo that each ſide of it may be manufactured for the purpoſes for which an entire hide has hitherto been used. The grain ſide for coaches, &c. &c. and the fleſh ſide for white leather.

Boſton, June 26.

The ſchooner Johanna, Capt. Quiner, arrived at Marblehead, in 45 days from Cadiz. This makes the time of his ſailing the 10th May.

Capt. Quiner informs, that ſince the French captured fort Matagorda, they had proceeded to form or ſtrengthen other forts to annoy the Spaniards and Engliſh.—5000 of their troops had made an attempt againſt the iſland of Leon, but were beaten back. The patriots and their allies were confident of being able to defend Cadiz—they had 700 pieces of cannon mounted, and well appointed. Two veſſels arrived May 4, from Vera Cruz, with 9 millions of dollars. The French have row boat privateers out of St. Lucar, and have captured 5 American veſſels, one a ſhip of 300 tons, loaded with tobacco. Proviſions are high at Cadiz. Algerine veſſels are cruizing between St. Mary's and St. Vincent's and were reported to have captured ſeveral Portuguese veſſels.

A late London Paper ſtates that in addition to the great obeliſk to be raiſed in Paris to the memory of Louis XVI. —It was ſaid in an article from the Elbe that the ſurviving members of the National convention now in France, who voted for the death of the late monarch, or of his queen, "would be baniſhed, or impriſoned for life in ſome ſtate priſon."

Albany Gaz.

Sir J. B. Warren, in the Swiftſure, & with four Frigates, has arrived at Halifax from Bermuda. The Cleopatra had ſent into Halifax a French Corvette of 32 guns, with a valuable cargo, from the Iſle of France for Bordeaux.—*Ibid.*

On the 3d of February official notice was given to Mr. Bourne, the American Conſul at Amſterdam, that "no American veſſel whatever would be admitted into the ports of Holland."

Horrible Maſſacre.—The following is taken from a late London paper. Unhappy Europe! literally wallowing in blood, what a deſtiny is yours?

The following is an extract of a private letter from Abo, the capital of Finland, under date the 6th ult.—"It is with the deepeſt regret that I communicate to you an account of the perpetration of atrocities ſcarcely exceeded by the memorable maſſacre on St. Bartholomew's day at Paris, by the Ruſſian troops on the inhabitants of this ill fated country. In violation of an expreſs ſtipulation in the treaty for the transfer of Finland to Ruſſia, a certain portion of the inhabitants were ordered to be drafted or rather impreſſed into the emperor's ſervice. The deſpotic mandate was in general obeyed, and conſiderable levies were procured, before their deſtination was known to be the ſhores of the Euxine, to fight againſt the Turks. In the province of Savolax the alarm became general; and the people conceiving they we exempt from ſervice for a limited ti , ventured to remonſtrate what they conſidered as an infraction of the treaty.

Count Tolesky, the Governor of Finland, to whom the appeal was made in the moſt reſpectful and ſubmiſſive terms, invited the inhabitants by proclamation, to repair on Sunday laſt to their reſpective churches, in order to obtain a redreſs of grievences. This artifice had the deſired effect. The inhabitants, who are widely ſcattered, and difficult to be got at in detail, were collected in a focus; and, while in anxious expectation of the proffered act of grace, and unconscious of the impending danger, they were ſuddenly ſurrounded by bands of ſoldiers, who, regardleſs of the ſanctity of the place, and deaf to the voice of humanity, dragged the flower of the young men from the altars of their God, from the bosoms of their parents, and the enjoyment of all that was moſt dear to them in life; and moreover butchered, without any diſtinction of age, ſex, or condition, thoſe that attempted by interceſſion or force to ſoften the hearts or avert the deadly weapons of their remorseleſs aſſaſſins. In the pariſhes where thoſe atrocities were perpetrated, no leſs than 700 unoffending and defenceleſs individuals have fallen victims to the relentleſs fury of monſters in human form."

Honorable Proposal.—An unlucky regimental diſagreement occurring between two officers of conſiderable rank in the army, one of them ſent the other a challenge in the uſual form, to which the following anſwer was returned:—

"SIR,

"I received your meſſage this morning by Maj.——. I will freely declare I will not meet you; I have ſome reaſon to think my character in the army will out weigh any imputation on my courage as a ſoldier; but I confeſs *I dare not be your murderer*—inſtead of that attempt, I make the following propoſal:—We are both ſingle men, I will part with my commiſſion, and attend you to any part of the globe, where as a volunteer, our troops may be likely to meet with the moſt active ſervice—we will then fight together in the ſervice of our country, and in defence of our GOD—ſhould this not meet with your approbation, we will then meet—you ſhall fire at me as often as you pleaſe, but I *will not* return your fire—with either of theſe alternatives, I pledge my honor to comply, but muſt requeſt of you not to propoſe, or to expect from me, any apology, for which I cannot feel myſelf culpable."—*Naſſau paper.*

The wife of a Mr. Bellenger, a rope-maker at Honfleur, was delivered at the beginning of March laſt, of four daughters, who with the mother, are doing well.—The firſt was born at 6 P. M. the ſecond at 8. and the others within twenty four hours thereafter.

Kine Pock—In the report given by the Medical Board in India, we find that in the ſpace of 13 months, no leſs than 145,806 perſons were vaccinated, and recovered—The Rajah of Tanjore, and the Dowan of Travancore, were among the number.

Gout.—A new virtue is diſcovered in the Loadſtone. The ſeverest attacks of the Gout will, it is ſtated, be cured, by the ſufferer's wearing a magnet encloſed in flannel next the ſkin.

DIED.

At Falmouth, Jamaica, on Tuesday the 15th ult. Ann Sylvetter, a free black woman, at the very advanced age of 133 years. She lived in the neighborhood of Duncas at the time of the Earthquake, which happened at Port Royal in the year 1692, and from her own account muſt then have been about 15 year old. She had at one time children, grand-children, and great grand children, to the number of 82. It is ſomewhat remarkable that ſhe never loſt a tooth from the time ſhe was grown up—nor ever wore ſpectacles, as her eye ſight was ſufficiently ſtrong to do common needle-work till within about a fortnight before her death. She was a motherly and humane creature, was much beloved among her neighbors, and retained her faculties to within a few minutes of her decease.

In Ireland, LORD LECALE, Vice Ad. of the Red. In England, J. GIBSON, aged 106: His faculties were entire to the laſt; he was a great ſmoaker, and at his requeſt his pipe and walking ſtick were placed in his coffin.—Mr. J. STOKES: He had kept his coffin as an ornament in his parlour for 25 years.

*** The late hour at which our American papers were received on Saturday last, rendered it impracticable to issue the Gazette on that day.

PROPOSALS

BY NAHUM MOWER & CHARLES KENDALL,

FOR

PRINTING AT KINGSTON, UPPER-CANADA,

A

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED, THE

Kingston Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE advantages derived from well conducted newspapers are so various, and so well appreciated, that arguments to prove their utility are deemed useless in this place. The want of such an establishment, in this part of Canada, must be generally acknowledged, so long as a large community continue to derive their information from abroad. To supply a deficiency so apparent, the editors advance to the present undertaking; and it gentlemen of intelligence and respectability, of different parts of the Province, form a correct estimate of the public sentiment, their paper will receive a liberal patronage, while conducted in a manner deserving support.

Avoiding, intentionally, a multiplicity of promises, the editors will merely give a sketch of their proposed course. It is intended that the KINGSTON GAZETTE shall be made the earliest public vehicle of intelligence, both foreign and domestic. It will exhibit, from time to time, a statement of Parliamentary proceedings, and internal regulations, as well as of the general concerns of the Province. The best information for the farmer, the merchant, and the mechanic, they will also endeavor to give. Various are the tastes to be consulted; and though none may find the KINGSTON GAZETTE wholly adapted to his own, it is hoped that every correct reader may find something which will greatly his palate. Gentlemen of science and leisure, the divine, the moralist, the poet and the politician, are each respectfully invited to enrich our columns with their respective pens, or with such occasional selections as may be most rare and interesting.

Should any thing further be required, it must be a statement of the political bias of the editors—a summary of which may be comprised in a few words:—Living under an enlightened government, mildly and generously administered, they will be the last to abuse the privileges it affords them. Their loyalty will never be loud, but it may be depended on as honest. If called on to stem the torrent of their rulers, they will be firm but decorous—and as the English law allows a generous latitude to men of their profession, it shall be their chief study that the liberty they possess does not degenerate into licentiousness.

MOWER & KENDALL

June 20, 1810.

CONDITIONS.

THE KINGSTON GAZETTE will be printed on paper of a handsome size, and with a fair type.

Its price to subscribers will be fifteen shillings a year, to be paid on the reception of the first number, 5s in six months, and 5s at the end of the year.

Agents will be appointed in various places, to whom payment may be made.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, at the customary prices.

It is intended to commence the propofed publication in the month of September next.

☞ Gentlemen holding subscription papers are requefted to return them to Meffrs ABBOTT & BASCOM, Kingfton, by the laft of Auguft next.

THE following Lots of Land will be fold on moderate terms for Cafh, or, if more convenient to the purchafer, Merchantable Barley will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D. on the North fide of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the fecond Conceffion, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Alfo, the rear or Eaftermoft part of Lot No 24 in the 7th Conceffion of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 230 Acres. N. B. On lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a houfe erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the fubfcriber, who can give an indifputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer

York, 14th July, 1810.

ALL perfons having any claims againft the Eftate of John H. Shultz late of Markham, deceafed, are hereby requefted to render them lawfully authenticated; and thofe indebted to faid Eftate, are requefted to make payment by the firft day of Auguft, to the fubfcriber, who is appointed adminiftrator to the above Eftate.

THOS. HAMILTON, Adminiftrator.

York, 22d June, 1810.

FOR SALE

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about fix miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

NOTICE.

ALL Perfons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perfonally to difcharge their Warrants, are in future to do with their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY, Receiver General U. C.

York, 30th April, 1810.

THE Commiffioners appointed to lay out the Money appropriated for the purpofe of repairing the Road through the Home Diftrict, are now ready to receive propofals for building a Bridge over the River Credit near Dundas Street; and alfo for amending part of the Commiffioners Road leading from York to the head of the Lake; and alfo, that part of the Dundas Street leading through the Townfhips of Pickering and Whitby.

THOS. B. GOUGH,
RICHARD BEASLEY,
THOS. HAMILTON,
} Comms.

York, 28th ay, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz

Lots No 23, 24, and 25	in the 1st Conceffion—	
23, and 24, in the 3d Conceffion,	-	300 Acres
in the Township of Caiher.		
No 12, in the 1st Conceffion,		300 Acres
in the Township of Charlotteville.		
17, 18, and 19, in the 3d Conceffion,		
14, and 15, in the 4th do.		—1000 Acres
on the Township of Cramahe.		
37 in the 3d Conceffion,	-	200 Acres
in the Township of York.		

For particulars apply to

GEO. CROOKSHANK.

New-Town Day School.

EDUCATION ought to be the firft thing conſidered, after Youth attains to the years of ſenſible underſtanding: and they ſhould be placed, (by their Parents,) under good Tutors, that are capable to inſtruct, and improve their young minds with a proper foundation, for an Engliſh Education; and lead them into a proper channel for good Breeding.—The Subſcriber, (though a ſtranger) ſolicits the patronage of the inhabitants of the Town of York, and flatterly hopes they will honor him with their children, and place them under his Tuition; and on trial, hopes he will ſtill be favored with a continuation of their favors conferred on

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

N. B. For further information with regard to terms and regulations, enquire of Mr. John Cameron Printer.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24,	in the 6th conceſſion—	
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24,	7th do.	
1, 2, 23, 24	- 8th do.	
North half of 24 in the	5th do.—3600	
acres in the township of Blenheim.		
23 and Southern ½ of 24	- 2d conceſſion	
22	- 7th do.	
4	- 8th do.	
4	- 10 do.—850	
Acres in the township of Burford.		
22, 23 and 24	- 5th-3600 acres	
in Whitby.		
10, 11 and 12	- 7th do.	
Broken Lot No. 14	- 9th do.—600	
acres in the township of Glanford.		
19, 21 and South half of 22	2d——300	in
King.		
17	- 3d	
14	- 5th—400 acres	
in the township of Markham.		

The above Landshaving been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperiour—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Conceſſion of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the ſaid Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any perſon who ſhall after this Notice preſume to purchaſe the ſame, will not only loſe the ſaid property, but be ſubject to a proſecution for purchaſing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, January 18th, 1810.

Wanted,

A few young Wood-Ducks, a liberal price will be given, and a gratuity to the perſon who can furniſh them:—Enquire at the Printing-Office.

York 24th June 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Conceſſion of the Township of East Gwillimsbury. Application to be made to

JAMES GLENNON.

York, 10th Jan. 1810.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Eſquire.—A Purchaſer or Tenant may have immediate poſſeſſion by applying to Enoch Berman, Eſquire, or the Subſcriber, ALEXR WOOD.

York, 9th May 1809.

TO BE SOLD.

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home Diſtrict, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indiſputable Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, 25th May, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undiſputable Title will be given:—viz

Lots No. 28, 29, and half of Lot No. 25 in the 2d conceſſion of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraſer, Eſquire, at Owegatchie; Mr. Woolcroft in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

FOR SALE at the Printing Office, and by I. B. TOTMAN, Merchant of this Town, a few Copies of the LAWS of the laſt Seſſion of the Provincial Parliament of this Province.

York, 8th June, 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street in the Township of York, containing Two hundred and ten Acres, ſixty Acres under improvement, thirty of which is now in prime Meadow, and ten in Wheat, a good two Story Houſe, barn and Horſe Shade thereon. Its local State is a delightſome rural retirement for a Gentleman, or a good ſtand for a Tavern, and a moſt excellent Farm.—If it ſuits the purchaſer, there will be ſold with it a large ſtock of Cattle and a good aſſortment of Farming utenſils. If not Sold, the Houſe and Farm will be rented on the Spring.—Any perſon wiſhing to view the ſituation and know the terms muſt apply to the unengaged now on the premiſes.

ROBERT MOORE

Yonge Street, 27th Feb 1810

A Farm For Sale.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with Fourteen Acres improvement and a Houſe, is well watered, with a Mill Seat and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be ſold very cheap, and immediate poſſeſſion given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHREY, Carpenter.

York, May 11th, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ſeveral Petitions have been preſented to the Legiſlature of this Province, by the Inhabitants of Trafalgar, Nelſon, Flamboro Eaſt and Weſt, Beverly, Blocks No. 1, 2 and 3 in Haldimand, North Weſt of Dundas Street, in the Weſt Riding of the County of York; alſo in Haldimand South Eaſt of Dundas Street, to be extended from the Eaſt angle of the Gore of Townſend to the South corner of the Townſhips of Binbrook, Saltfleet, Glanford, Barton and Ancaſter, in the Diſtrict of Niagara, praying the ſaid Territory may be taken from the bounds mentioned, Diſtricts, and erected into a ſeperate Diſtrict, to facilitate the means of Public Juſtice, ſave much time to the Country, and much expence and fatigue to the Settlers, in the ſaid Territory.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Medicine Cheſt, calculated for a Phyſician or private family; it was put up at Apothecary's Hall in London the laſt fall, under the immediate inſpection of a reſpectable Medical Gentleman. Apply to the Printer, or at the houſe of Mr. Jordan, Inn-keeper.

York, 4th June, 1810.

G. R.

VOL. XX. NUMBER 6.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 950.] SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Second day of July next, to be commenced, held, called & elected, and to every of you ——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Eighteenth day of May laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Second day of July, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Tenth day of Auguſt next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this twenty ſecond day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence, ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony puniſhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders therein may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name ſuch & ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate inſtitute & appoint The Hon. James Baby, The Honor'ble Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to be Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,

WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Executive Council Chamber, April 26, 1810.

WHEREAS divers perſon have obtained Orders in Council for Leaſes of certain Lots of Land, Reſerved for the Crown and Clergy in this Province but have hitherto neglected to take out Leaſes for the ſame in purſuance of ſuch Orders. NOTICE is hereby given, that unleſs ſuch perſons ſhall by themſelves or agents, take out Leaſes for the ſaid Lots of Land, within three months from the date of this Notice, ſuch Orders ſhall be held as null and void, and the ſaid Lots from that time, ſhall be conſidered as vacant and open to future Locations.

By order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor,

JOHN SMALL, Clk. of the Exec. Council.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 3d May, 1810.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners for the Roads in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Rev'd John Strachan,
David Sheek,
Joſeph Anderſon,
Henry Marcle,
} Esquires.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Thomas Fraſer,
Solomon Jones,
Peter Drummond,
} Esquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Hon. Richard Cartwright,
Alexander Fiſher,
John Cumming,
} Esqrs.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Robert Baldwin,
Alexander Fletcher,
Elias Jones,
} Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Richard Beasley,
Thomas Barnes Gough,
Mr. Thomas Hamilton.
} Esquires.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Joſeph Edwards,
Richard Hatt,
Samuel Street,
} Esquires.

LONDON DISTRICT.

Daniel Springer,
John Yeigh,
Thomas Welch,
Thomas Talbot,
Robert Nicholl,
} Esquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

John M'Gregor,
Robert Richardſon,
Alexander Duff,
Matthew Elliott,
} Esquires.

Latest Foreign News.

New-York, June 30.

Capt. Tarris, of the ſhip London Trader, arrived at Philadelphia from Cadiz in 45 days, informs, that the French had made no farther progeſs after the reduction of fort Matagorda on the main: & that the Spaniſh and Portuguese force on the Iſland amounted to 32 000 regulars—and the Britiſh troops were 9 000 ſtrong, and a reinforcement of 8,000 was daily expected.

The garriſon and the inhabitants, of whom none had left Cadiz ſince our laſt accounts, were amply ſupplied.

Many young men, whom the French had doomed to their conſcription liſt, had reached Cadiz—and no apprehenſion was entertained for its ſafety.

Adm. Purvis had gone to England, and was ſucceeded by Adm. Pickmore.

Accounts from the interior ſtated that the Spaniards continued a ſucceſsful partizan war againſt their invaders.

The Spaniſh papers recieved by the London Trader, are replete with official advices of ſkirmiſhes with the French, in which the patriots appear always to have had the advantage.

At Villa Franca, in Catalonia, a regiment of 900 infantry and 0 horſe were attacked by Brigadier Juan Caro, who forced them to take ſhelter in the barracks at the entrance of the Town, where after a reſiſtance of two hours, they ſurrendered with very conſiderable loss in killed; among the few wounded on the part of the patriots, was the commander Don Juan Caros, who was in conſequence obliged to ſurrender the command to Don Pervaſio Paſca, Colonel of Cavalry, who on the 3d of May followed up their ſucceſs by attacking a flying column of the enemy between Eſpanaguira and Abrera, of which they took 500 priſoners and left 400 killed and wounded on the field of battle; the remainder of the column, which conſiſted of 1200 men, were diſperſed, and only 200 got to Barcelona, of which 50 only were armed. Proud of the ſucceſs gained over the enemy at Villa Franca and Eſpanaguera, the Marquis de Campo V. determined to follow it up and attack the enemy at Manreſa, which was recently under the direction of Brig General Don Franciſco Miror, who ſucceeded in routing them from their poſition at Manreſa, and purſued them in their flight to Barcelona as far as Sabadel, where attacking them with the bayonet, he completely finiſhed them—The reſult of this action was 500 killed, among which were 12 officers, and a woman of the Generals family—299 priſoners, including 2 women, 10 officers, three ſurgeons and the phyſician of the army—Gen. Savery eſcaped with two wounds, after having his horſe killed under him.

The report adds, that the great number of killed is owing to their having given no quarters in conſequence of the treachery of the enemy, who having ſurrendered twice, on the patriots coming up received them with a cloſe fire.

Cadiz, May 3 ——Yeſterday the Patriots of Madrid, who had fled to Cadiz and the Iſland of Leon for refuge, celebrated with ſolemn honours in the Carmelite church, the remembrance of their illuſtrious fellow citizens, who on that day two years, fell victims to the cruelty of the French, and their own zeal for the liberty of the Nation. The aſſemblage of the Miniſtry, the members of the Diplomatic body, the Grandees, Magiſtrates Generals, Spaniſh and Engliſh, both of ſea and land, and the numerous officers of the three allied nations, Spain, Portugal and England—the martial appearance of the troops, the view of the harbour and oppoſite ſhore, crowded with innumerable veſſels——all conſpired to render the ſcenery grand, which was heightened by the arrival the ſame morning of the two ſhips of the line, the Algeziras and Aſia, from Vera Cruz, and the Caraccas, bringing with them 7 millions of dollars and 4000 Joes, ſent to our ſuccour by our brethren in America.

LONDON, May 19.

We have private letters from Liſbon to the 5th, when it was reported, that Ld. Wellington was advancing toward Spain, with 22,000 Britiſh and 36,000 Portuguese troops.

Oporto advices bring accounts from Lord Wellington's army to the 6th inſt. His Lordſhip had left Viſeu, and was advancing towards Ciudad Rodrigo; and the French were falling back into the centre of Leon. The head quarters of the oppoſing armies were about 30 miles apart; and there is no doubt a conteſt will ſpeedily enſue.

The Princeſs Amelia, was in a very critical ſtate laſt night. The accounts from Windſor ſtated, that her Royal H. was much worſe than on the preceding day, and that no further hopes were entertained.—The whole Court were overwhelmed with affliction on her ſituation; and ſhe is conſtantly attended by the Princeſs Mary, and His Majeſty.

The boats of our ſquadron in Quiberoon Bay have deſtroyed ten ſail of Fr. veſſels, under La Foſſe de L'Owe on the Iſle of Rhe.

It was reported that the Daniſh iſland of Bornholm had ſurrendered to Admiral Saumarez—Bonaparte and his Empreſs were touring in Holland.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

Lateſt from Europe.—Yeſterday arrived brig Caeſar, captain Powers, from Liverpool, by whom we have London and Liverpool papers to the 23d May, but we have only time to extract the following:

LONDON May 21.

Accounts from Lord Wellington ſtate that his head quarters were at Almeida on the 8th, General Hull's brigade was at Caſtle Boon, and General Payne's at St. Pedro. The advanced corps of General Hull's brigade was within ten miles of the enemy's head quarters at Ciudad Rodrigo. General Crawford was at Gelegos, between Almeida and Ciudad Rodrigo. The Britiſh force amounted to 23,000 men, which would be reinforced with about 3000 more who were on their march from Lisbon. The Portugueſe troops are about 35,000 ſtrong, making together about 60,000 men.

The enemy are about the ſame number.—Ney having been joined by the diviſion of Regnier and Loiſon, and Junot being on his march from Aſtorga to join him with 10,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry.—10,000 more troops were to be drawn from Valladolid. Loiſon's diviſion was on the 5th on the right bank of Agueda.

The following is an extract of a letter from Cadiz:

"CADIZ, April 22.

"The French are very buſily employed in erecting numerous batteries in front of our advances here; and I have no doubt they will ſucceed in driving us from thence with conſiderable loſs, when their fortifications are complete.—Still I continue to think they will not get further. I imagine we will ſoon be obliged to move our ground or be ſhelled by a battery they have already completed, and which will reach over our encampment. We are hard worked, well fed, and conſequently, continue healthy.

"I am afraid the French are in poſſeſſion of much valuable information regarding our advances, &c. as all our killed were left at Matagorda, and Letebvre's pocket contains all his memorandums, and a valuable journal of his obſervations ſince here—his loſs is a lamentable one indeed, for us."

Extract of a private letter.

OPORTO, May 10.

"On the 24th of April the French approached the advanced guard under General Crauford, in the neighborhood of Ciudad Rodrigo, and drove in the piquets. During theſe operations, advices were ſent to Lord Wellington, at Viſeu, who immediately began his march with 22,000 Engliſh and 14,000 Portugueſe, to ſupport the diviſion under General Crawford. On the 26th he paſſed Almeida, and by the laſt accounts, which was of the 5th inſt. from head quarters, he was a few leagues to the South eaſt of Almeida. A reinforcement of 3000 men was hourly expected to arrive at the camp.

"The French, after threatening the vanguard in the manner ſtated, proceeded with their main body under the Duke of Elchingen, to the number of 30,000 men, and occupied the vicinity of Ciudad Rodrigo, which place had been long before ſurrounded by their piquets. Ciudad Rodrigo is ſtrongly fortified, amply proviſioned, and powerfully garriſoned, and is in no danger from any force that the French can at preſent bring againſt it, ſupported as it is by the neighborhood of the allied armies.—The French have made a ſhow of commencing the ſiege of that place, and for that purpoſe have brought all their heavy artillery from Salamanca.

"In this ſituation of things no apprehenſions are felt for the reſult of the preſent manoeuvres; but, on the contrary, great hopes are entertained of ſucceſsful iſſue. Lord Wellington's force amounts to 30,000 men in high ſpirits, with ſcarcely a perſon on the ſick liſt, and ſupplied with every neceſſary of war and ſubſiſtence. Beyond the number of 30,000 ſtated, the enemy has not 5000 troops eaſt of Burgos, and therefore can be in no condition to commence the ſiege of Ciudad Rodrigo in the preſence of the allied army, or to make an attempt upon that army reinforced as it progreſſively will be from the interior of Portugal.

"There has been lately no want of the eſſential articles of meat and flour in the Britiſh army. The cattle depot has always had 2000 bullocks, and the influx has been for ſome time ſo great, that they had not ſufficient space for the herds.

"You will be anxious to know the diſtribution of the Spaniſh forces near the Portugueſe frontiers.—O'Donnel, who has been much worſted at Merida, had, before the conflict, 8000 men. Romana has about the ſame number at Badajoz. The force of Balleſteros near Seville, may be 10,000. The French occupy Merida and its neighbourhood with 90,000 men, under Marſhal Mortier."

MAY 22.

The conſul general of Spain for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, requeſts the editor to inſert the following communication:

LONDON, May 20, 1810.

The council of Regency of Spain and the Indies, in the name of his Majeſty Ferdinand the ſeventh, having diſcovered that it is the intention of the general enemy of mankind, to introduce into the Ultra Marine Provinces of Spain, ſpies and commiſſaries to diſturb the peace of thoſe eſtabliſhments, and having already been informed that this deſign is in part accompliſhed, with the iniquitous purpoſe of ſpreading through thoſe territories, diſorder, anarchy, and inſurrection; ſince his military forces are not extended to that remote part of the earth; and the ſaid council of regency obſerving that ſuch commiſſaries assembled in the United States of America, from whence, by ſtealth, and under various pretences, they proceed to the province of Texus, or embark for other Spaniſh independencies.

It is reſolved that no Spaniard, or foreigner, of whatever claſs or condition, or for whatever buſineſs, ſhall be allowed to land in any of the Spaniſh dominions of that country, without being provided with the proper paſsports from the places at which they embark, in the name of Ferdinand the 7th, and ſuch paſsports are correctly to deſignate perſons to whom they are given, and the object of their journey or voyage.

It is ordered, that the viceroys and military civil governors of the ſaid dominions, obſerve inviolably this ſovereign determination, and if by any of thoſe accidents which cannot be avoided, one of theſe commiſſaries or ſpies ſhould enter the Spaniſh territories, by land or ſea, it is commanded that he be tried immediately, and puniſhed with death, and that the cargoe and veſſel confiſcated without appeal, to his Majeſty Ferdinand the ſeventh. This edict is to be carried into execution with reſpect to all ſhips which may have on board any perſon or perſons not provided with the regular paſsport, and in the name of his preſent Majeſty, even although ſuch perſon or perſons be a native or natives of the ſaid dominions.

This public notice is given, that no individuals, either born in the country, or out of it, ſhould plead ignorance of the regulation; and that no means have alſo been taken to give it general circulation.

The princeſs Amelia, we are happy to learn, paſſed the criſis of her diſorder on Saturday, and the accounts of yeſterday ſtate, that her royal highneſs had a quiet night.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A conſiderable degree of activity appears now to be manifeſted both on the part of the enemy and the allies on different parts of the peninſula. In Leon, Aſtorga, after a tremendous bombardment, has ſurrendered to the French under Junot.—A great part of the garriſon eſcaped into Aſturias in the diſguiſe of peaſants, but the governor having refuſed to ſwear allegiance to Joſeph, on which condition he was offered to be continued in the command of the town, and 1000 men were ſent to France. One circumſtance very ſtrongly marks the ſpirit of the Spaniſh peaſantry. The governor, when he capitulated, enforced a ſtipulation that the troops of the enemy were not to be diſtributed in the adjacent country, aſſigning as a reaſon that he could not answer for their ſecurity among his indignant countrymen.

The army in Leon conſiſted of 12,000 men, of which number, after the battle of Aſtorga, 2000 were diſpatched to Aſturias and were defeated on their march by Porlier. Only 300 remained at Aſtorga, and the reſt, amounting to near 8000 men, marched towards Ciudad Roderigo, and we ſuppoſe have joined marſhal Ney, who threatens that fortreſs, which will now be the object of ſerious contention. To both parties is poſſeſſion of the utmoſt importance.—To the French, as it would favor their deſign upon Oporto and the North of Portugal, and force the allied army ſouthward; and to the Allies, as it is an intereſting point between the enemy's diviſion in Leon, and Eſtramadura. Ciudad Roderigo is, however, a place of conſiderable ſtrength, with a formidable garriſon, and though the French have brought their heavy artillery from Salamanca for the purpoſe of commencing the ſiege, it is not likely, were it even left to itſelf, ſoon to ſurrender.—But the movements of the armies indicate an approaching battle: Lord Wellington aware of the deſign upon Ciudad Rodrigo, had diſpatched general Crauford to cover it, and as it appears from advices from Oporto, as late as the 10th of May, the French approached his advanced guard and drove in the piquets. This movement has drawn Lord Wellington from Vizen, who, with 22,000 Britiſh and 14,000 Portugueſe, took the direction of Almeida, and on the 5th inſt. was advanced about three leagues ſouth eaſt of Almeida. The French army is commanded by Ney, and with the force under Junot, which has probably joined him, and which is ſaid to amount to 30,000 men. Other diviſions are, however joining him, and the probability of a battle will be determined by the reſpective proportion of force. If the two armies approach near in point of numbers we apprehend that the French will prove shy of fighting. They will probably linger until they are joined by powerful reinforcements, and add to their chances of ſucceſs by the ſuperiority of their numbers.

The inſurrections of the patriots are on the alert in the different provinces with various ſucceſs.—Romana had repulſed an attack upon Badajoz and O'Donnel ſhows that he only wants a more powerful and efficient force to do ſervice to his country.

Summary of Events.—The exchange of priſoners between this country and France has already commenced on an extenſive ſcale. Four cartels ſailed from Plymouth Tuesday the 15th, for Morlaix, with near 800 French priſoners on board, many of whom have been ſeveral years confined in this country. Theſe will be followed by many others, as faſt as the cartels return with our priſoners in exchange.

A German paper ſtates, under date from Semlin, the 18th ult. that the campaign between the Turks and Ruſſians had been opened by ſome ſkirmiſhing, and that the army of each power was eſtimated at one hundred and fifty thouſand men.

The diſturbances in the Tyrol, mentioned in one our late numbers, had their origin in the attempt to enforce the Conſcription ſyſtem among thoſe brave people.

The reduction of the Daniſh iſland of Bornholm in the Baltic, it is underſtood, was the firſt object of the fleet under Sir J. Saumarez, and from the ſtate of its defences, it is ſuppoſed to have fallen an eaſy conqueſt.

New York, July 4.

Captain Reade, of the brig Hector, from Liſbon, which Port he left on the 22d May, informs, that the Britiſh troops in Portugal, amounted to 25,000 men, and that the Portugueſe army conſiſted of 60,000. That this force was divided into three diviſions, and was ſtationed to defend the paſſes on the frontiers of Portugal.—That ſeveral ſkirmiſhes had taken place between the combined Armies and the French, and ſome ſcouting parties of the French had been taken and ſent to Liſbon. No general battle had been fought, though one was daily expected.—The Engliſh and Portugueſe were fortifying Liſbon, and meant to defend it againſt the French to the laſt extremity. Troops were daily coming in from England—there were about four hundred Engliſh tranſports at Liſbon and more expected. The Portugueſe were in high ſpirits.

From the Naſſau Gazette.

Came paſſenger in the ſhip John Bull, from Crooked Iſland, Charles Richards a native of New-London, State of Connecticut, and late mate of the ſchooner Sloth, for Elizabeth-Town, ſtate of Maryland; who on the 26th of April, accidentally fell overboard, from the ſaid ſchooner, having been 5 days out from Cuba, abreaſt of Long Key, between 5 and 6 P. M. being about 5 miles from land, there being a briſk breeze and the veſſel going at the rate of ſix miles an hour; ſhe immediately rounded too, but not having any boat (it being previouſly ſtove) all efforts to pick me up were in vain; there remained no alternative but to ſwim to land; a favorable wind and current with the aid of Providence enabled me to accompliſh it, after being ſix hours in the water, and nearly exhauſted. As ſoon as I recovered ſufficient ſtrength to raiſe myſelf, I gave thanks to Almighty God, for my preſervation and then lay myſelf down until morning, when with great difficulty I walked to a plantation belonging to the Hon. J. Moss where I was moſt hoſpitably entertained. I return thanks, &c. C. RICHARDS.

—The Island of Lissa, the capture of which was announced in our last paper, lies in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia :—There is a fine fishery of Pilchards and Anchovies ; and excellent Wine is produced there abundantly.

PROPOSALS

BY NAHUM MOWER & CHARLES KENDALL,

FOR

PRINTING AT KINGSTON, UPPER-CANADA,

A

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED, THE

Kingston Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE advantages derived from well conducted newspapers are so various, and so well appreciated, that arguments to prove their utility are deemed useless in this place. The want of such an establishment, in this part of Canada, must be generally acknowledged, so long as a large community continue to derive their information from abroad. To supply a deficiency so apparent, the editors advance to the present undertaking ; and if gentlemen of intelligence and respectability, in different parts of the Province, form a correct estimate of the public sentiment, their paper will receive a liberal portion of patronage, while conducted in a manner deserving support.

Avoiding, intentionally, a multiplicity of prominent, the editors will merely give a sketch of their projected course. It is intended that the KINGSTON GAZETTE shall be made the earliest possible vehicle of intelligence, both foreign and domestic. It will exhibit, from time to time, a Historical account of Parliamentary proceedings, and general regulations, as well as of the general concerns of the Province. The best information for the farmer, the merchant, and the mechanic, they will also endeavor to give. Various are the tastes to be consulted ; and though none may find the KINGSTON GAZETTE wholly adapted to his own, it is hoped that every correct reader may find something which will gratify his palate. Gentlemen of science and leisure, the divine, the moralist, the poet and the politician, are each respectfully invited to enrich our columns with their reflective pens, or with such occasional selections as may be most rare and interesting.

Should any thing further be required, it must be a statement of the political bias of the editors : a summary of which may be comprised in a few words :—Living under an enlightened government, mildly and generously administered, they will be the last to abuse the privileges it affords them. Their loyalty will never be lost, but it may be expected on as honest. It called on to scan the conduct of their rulers, they will be firm but decorous—and as the English law allows a generous latitude to men of their profession, it shall be their chief study that the liberty they possess does not degenerate into licentiousness.

June 20, 1810. MOWER & KENDALL

CONDITIONS.

The KINGSTON GAZETTE will be printed on paper of a handsome size, and with a fair type.

Its price to subscribers will be fifteen shillings a year, to be paid on the reception of the first number, 5s in six months, and 5s at the end of the year.

Agents will be appointed in various places, to whom payment may be made.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, at the customary prices.

It is intended to commence the propofed publication in the month of September next.

☞ Gentlemen holding fubscription papers are requefted to return them to Meffrs ABBOTT & BASCOM, Kingfton, by the 1ft of Auguft next

☞ The Subscription Lift for the above Paper is left with WM. ALLAN, Esqr. of York, for the convenience of Subscribers.

THE following Lots of Land will be fold on moderate terms for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D. on the North fide of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the fecond Concefsion, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Alfo, the rear or Eaftermoft part of Lot No 27 in the 7th Conceffion of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B On lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four acres, well fenced in, and a houfe erected thereon.

The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the fubscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer

York, 14th July, 1810.

ALL perfons having any claims againft the Eftate of John H. Shultz late of Markham, deceafed, are hereby requefted to render them lawfully authenticated, and thofe indebted to faid Eftate, are requefted to make payment by the firft day of Auguft, to the fubfcriber, who is appointed adminiftrator to the above Eftate.

THOS. HAMILTON, Adminiftrator.

THE Subscriber has juft received from England and New-York, the following Articles, which he intends selling at the moft reduced prices.

Queens Cord,	Trace Rope,
Fancy Corduroys,	Candle wick,
Mixed Grandurels,	Heel and blacking Ball,
Striped Florentine,	Shoemakers Tools,
Fine Silver Cord,	Caft Steel Handsaws,
Dyed Jeanets & pillows,	Mill Saw,
Black Queens Cord,	Braft knobbed Locks,
Do. fancy Cord & Velverets,	Do. ringed do
Corded Dimity,	Cheft and cupbard do.
Shirting Cottons,	Steelyards,
Irish Linens,	Smoothing Irons,
Durants & Callimancoes,	Iron H & HL. Hinges,
Bombazet,	Braft butt do
Black & White Crape,	Mill and handsaw Files,
Ws white Lamb wool Hofe.	Screws, Hammers, &c.
Do. Cotton ditto	Iron Squares,
Do. black cotton & worsted do.	Iron Pepper Mills,
Mens Hofe allorted,	Snuffle Bitts, & Curry Combs,
Black Silk Velvet,	Cloak Pins, braft Nails & wire,
Do. Mode & Lutestring,	Spectacles, Drawing knives,
Sattin & Sarsnet Ribbons,	Lock and Penknives,
Silk ferrets,	Buck Table do.
Sewing Silk,	White bone do.
Silk Twist,	Silver fhop Compaffes,
Ladys Limerick long Gloves,	Grit do.
Do. do. Habit do	Silver Thimbles,
Do. long & fhort Kid do.	Gilt Coat and Veft Buttons,
Mens Gloves,	Britania Teapots,
Printed Cottons,	Pewter do
Whue do	Britania Table and Teafpoons,
Ladys elegant brown drab, blue and black Beaver Hats and Bonnets, fashionably trim'd with filk bands & handsome Oftrich Feathers,	Iron Tinned do do. do.
	Pewter Ink ftands,
	Rectified Spirits of Wine,
	Orange flower and Rofe water
White Oil Feathers,	Glauber Salts and Salt Petre,
Ladys faftiohe from Printed Embroid'd Sattin & Painted Scarfs and Shawls.	Windsor Soap, Muftard,
	Verdigrife White Lead,
Gentlems fine Beaver Hats,	Black, bright red, green and yellow paints,
Wool do.	Linseed Oil & Spirits Turpt
Red twilled Bandannas,	Putty, fig blue, Pipe Clay and Whiting,
Redychocolate, blue & yw do	FROM NEW-YORK
Ladys Side Saddles complete,	Pink root,
Gentlemens hunting do. do	Godfreys Cordials, Parregoric,
Hunting whips & whip thongs	Liquorice Ball,
Leather Jockey Hats,	Armatto,
Morocco Slippers,	Lees Pills,
Spanish and Seal do.	Ivory and lamp black,
Do. with double Soles,	Opium, and Harthorn,
Kuffett Skins,	Milk of Roles,
Sole and heel squares,	Arrow Root and Currants,
Fine quarto Post paper,	Spanish and American Segars,
Bell green fringed Quills,	
Red & Black Sealing Wax,	Malthus on Population,
Irish Waters in Tin Boxes,	Pieces of Irish Hiftory,
Inkpowder,	Memoirs of Mrs. Clarke,
Hosiery and Highlanders Cards,	late of Wahington,
Looking Glaffes in square Mahogany,	Mr. Carrs Hollandi,
Landscapes,	two Wild Irish Boy,
drawn toilette dreffing Boxes	Romans of the Pyrenees,
Do. oval Landscape fwingers,	Cowpers Poems,
Do. do upright do.	Family Tour,
Do do cut tops	Abaelino,
Mahogany Cloth Brufhes,	Coelebs,
Shoe and scrubbing do.	Columbiad,
broom Heads,	Literary relief,
Painted hearth Brufhes,	Gaffes Journal,
Mop heads,	Family Bibles,
Fishing lines,	School Books, &c.
Cords & Hambr Lines,	

Q. ST. GEORGE,

York, July 20, 1810

NOTICE.

ALL Perfons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perfonally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment

P. SELBY, Receiver General U. C.

York, 30th April, 1810.

THE Commiffioners appointed to lay out the Money appropriated for the purpose of repairing the Road through the Home Diftrict, are now ready to receive proposals for building a Bridge over the River Credit near Dundas Street ; and also for amending part of the Commiffioners Road leading from York to the head of the Lake ; and also, that part of the Dundas Street leading through the Townfhips of Pickering and Whitby.

THOS. B. GOUGH,
RICHARD BEASLEY,
THOS. HAMILTON,
} Comms.

York, 28th May, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about fix miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz.

Lots No. 23, 24, and 25 in the 1st Concession—	
21, and 22, in the 3d Concession, in the Township of Caifter.	900 Acres
No. 18. in the 1st Concession, in the Township of Charlotteville.	300 Acres
17, 18, and 19, in the 3d Concession,	
14, and 15, in the 4th do. in the Township of Cramahe.	—1000 Acres
37 in the 3d Concession, in the Township of York.	200 Acres

For particulars apply to

GEO. GROOKSHANK.

New-Town Day School.

EDUCATION ought to be the firft thing conhidered, after Youth attains to the years of innocent understanding ; and they fhould be placed, (by their Parents,) under good Tutors, that are capable to inftruct, and improve their young minds with a proper foundation, for an Englifh Education ; and lead them into a proper channel for good Breeding.—The Subscriber, (though a ftranger) folicits the patronage of the inhabitants of the Town of York, and fincerely hopes they will honor him with their children, and place them under his Tuition ; and on trial, hopes he will ftill be favored with a continuation of their favors conferred on

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

N. B For further information with regard to terms and regulations, enquire of Mr. John Cameron, Printer.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands will be fold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—	
4, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weft half of 24,	7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - -	8th do.
North half of 24 in the - -	5th do.—3600
acres in the township of Bienheim.	
23 and Southern ½ of 24 -	2d concession
22 - -	7th do.
4 - -	8th do.
4 - -	10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.	
22, 23 and 24 - -	5th—600 acres
in Whitby.	
10, 11 and 12 - - -	7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - -	9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.	
19, 21 and South half of 22	2d—500 in
King.	
17 - - -	3d
14 - - -	5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.	

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townfhips were Surveyed, it is to be fuppofed the firft advantages are eligible, and the quality fuperiour—for particulars apply to the fubfcriber who can give an undifputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Concefsion of Markham :—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the faid Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud ; and that any perfon who fhall after this Notice presume to purchase the fame, will not only lofe the property, but be fubject to a profecution for purchafing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, January 18th, 1810.

Wanted,

A few young Wood-Ducks, a liberal price will be given, and a gratuity to the perfon who can furnish them :—Enquire at the Printing-Office.

York 24th June 1810.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Efquire.—A Purchafer or Tenant may have immediate poffeffion by applying to Elihu Beman, Efquire, or the Subfcriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undifputable Title will be given :—viz

Lots No 28, 29, and half of Lot No 25 in the 2d conceffion of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire, at Oswegatchie ; Mr. Woodroofe in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

FOR SALE at the Printing Office, and by I. B. TOTTMAN, Merchant of this Town, a few Copies of the LAWS of the laft Seffion of the Provincial Parliament of this Province

York, 8th June, 1810.

G. R.

VOL. XX. NUMBER 7.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1810. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

TOTAL NUMBER 951.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Tenth day of Auguft to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you——GREETING!—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-second day of June laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Tenth day of Auguft, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear ; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking and by thefe prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the fifteenth day of Sept. next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may feem neceffary ; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witnefs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, this firft day of Auguft, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that fundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our faid Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the firft offence, fubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid ; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a fecond time, is fubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid ; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a third time, fhall be deemed guilty of Felony punifhable by Transportation for feven years :—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that fuch offenders therein may be brought to punifhment ; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber fo cut without Licence fhall be feized and fold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perfons therein offending, fhall be profecuted with the utmoft Rigour of the Law.

In Teftimony whereof we have caufed these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our faid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witnefs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thoufand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name ſuch & ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute & appoint The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,

WM. JARVIS Secy.

Executive Council Chamber, April 26, 1810.

WHEREAS divers perſon have obtained Orders in Council for Leaſes of certain Lots of Land, Reſerved for the Crown and Clergy in this Province but have hitherto neglected to take out Leaſes for the ſame in purſuance of ſuch Orders. NOTICE is hereby given, that unleſs ſuch perſons ſhall by themſelves or agents, take out Leaſes for the ſaid Lots of Land, within three months from the date of this Notice, ſuch Orders ſhall be held as null and void, and the ſaid Lots from that time, ſhall be conſidered as vacant and open to future Locations.

By order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor.

JOHN SMALL, Clk. of the Exec. Council.

Agent for Purchases Office.
York, 31st July, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such perſon or perſons who may be willing to ſupply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments ſtationed at York, Kingſton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, from the 25th September to the 31ſt December, 1810; to deliver in their Propoſals, with the name of their ſecurity, immediately, to the Agent for Purchaſes, at York.

Propoſals will in like manner be received, for ſupplying the abovementioned Poſts with Freſh Beef of good quality, from the firſt January to the 24th day of March, 181[illegible].

The loweſt price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ſtated in each of theſe Propoſals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commiſſary at each Poſt, by the quarter, who will immediately pay for the ſame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiſſary will alſo once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diſtribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN McGILL
Agent for Purchaſes.

Latest Foreign News.

Tranſlated for the Freeman's Journal.

CADIZ, May 20.

His Excellency Don Nicholas Mahy, on the 13th of April, ordered the van guard, under the direction of Brigadier Don Joſe de Meneſes, to advance for the purpoſe of reconnoitering more cloſely the poſition of the enemy, who was beſieging Aſtorga. On the ſame day the troops quitted their poſitions and lay that night at Riego and its vicinity. On the 14th they advanced as far as Fonrebandon, and the light troops to Robania, La Malarenga and Ardinuela. The Marine Sharp Shooters drove back a party of French who were in ambuſcade. On the 15th they were attacked by 200 horſemen and ſome infantry, of the enemy, whoſe fire they ſuſtained with gallantry, cauſing them ſome loſs: but apprehenſive of the approach of ſuperior force they retired. The roads were rendered impaſſible by the ſnow, eſpecially for the artillery: wherefore on the ſame day Gen. Meneſes retired to Riego, and from thence to his former poſition, in order to procure cloathing. The Fifth Company of Ribero, with another of the Marine, had a ſkirmiſh with the enemy at Fonſria and Briforces. The ſcouting parties from Ribero on that day regaled themſelves with the Frenchmen's proviſions, and afterwards ſet fire to their huts.

In the kingdom of Jaen, a great many companies have been formed, and harraſs the enemy very much. Some of them have intercepted many waggon loads of plate and brandy, and ſeveral droves of cattle.

The French in Catalonia deſert in ſuch numbers, that ſcarcely a day paſſes but from 60 to 100 of them join our forces, and each of them is immediately rewarded with 200 reals of Vellon.

The defenders of Cindad Roderiga, reſolving not to be inferior in glory to the heroes of Saragoſſa and Gerona, are anxious only for opportunities of teſtifying their patriotiſm, and accompliſhing their wiſhes of exterminating the French legions. In the ſallies they made on the 30th of April and 1ſt inſt. againſt the forces that appeared before that place, they ſucceeded in driving them from before their walls, with the loſs of 18 killed and wounded, taking at the ſame time ſome priſoners any many articles. It is very probable that in conſequence of the movement of the Anglo-Luſitano army, the modern vandals have relinquiſhed the idea of laying ſiege in form to Cindad Rodrigo; and that thoſe have retired, as it is reported, with precipitation two days after their entry into Aſtorga on the 29th ultimo. It is added that the garriſon of that place ſucceeded in making its eſcape.

TARRAGONA, April 18.

After the laſt advantages obtained by the army of Gen. O'Donnel over the French Marſhal Angereau, leaving the fortreſs of Barcelona, Gerona, and Figueras garriſoned with a few troops, collected the remainder of his forces, which it is ſaid, amounted to upwards of 12,000 men, and proceeded towards the frontiers. The Marſhal carried away with him all the valuable effects of the palace of the Captain General where he lodged. General Chabran, through a principal of honour ſeldom to be ſeen in the French generals of theſe times, reſtored the ſervice of plate, which he had been uſing, to its owner; but all the commanders and officers packed up with their baggage the articles of moſt value that they could find in the houſes where they lodged.—They are accompanied by a number of merchants, who, deceived by the rumours diſſeminated by the miniſters of Napoleon, that all was quiet in Spain, that the war was terminated, and that the French were in peaceable poſſeſſion of theſe inſulas, had come to eſtabliſh their commerce of ſilks, linens, and cotton in this province and that of Valencia.—It is not known whether they will remain in Catalonia or return to France, for as they are accuſtomed to diſſemble their intentions, no confidence can be repoſed in appearances; but what is certain is, that the principality is freed from the enemy as far as Hoſtalrich, and the public correſpondence is reſtored in every part of it.

The diviſion of the French army of Aragon which remains at Balagner and its vicinity, continues with the uſual depredations upon the ill fated inhabitants.—Doubtleſs its wiſhes were to form a junction with the French troops that were at Beus, and threaten Lerida; but as theſe troops were neceſſitated to retire, in conſequence of the able meaſures taken by Gen. O'Donnel, and to leave the diviſion of Balaguer quite expoſed, its expectations are fruſtrated.—We entertain the moſt ſanguine hopes of the happy iſſue of the movements of Gen. Ibarrola, who has marched towards Lerida with a diviſion in order to take or diſperſe the enemy.—*ib.*

From the Brazils.—Intelligence from Rio Janeiro is to May 25. There had been great rejoicings in conſequence of a marriage in the Royal Family.—The Portuguese Princeſs who has been united to the Spaniſh Family, is about 16 years of age, and of great perſonal accompliſhments. The officers of every American veſſel which arrives are immediately conducted to the Palace, and introduced to the Prince Regent—members of his family being frequently preſent. He is friendly to our countrymen—was gratified by hearing of the appointment of an Ambaſſador, and was impatient for his arrival. He had been more contented with his ſituation; but the general hatred of Bonaparte was as great as ever. —*Boſt. Pap.*

LONDON, May 21.

Advices have been received by Government, from Conſtantinople, which are ſaid to contain important intelligence relative to the deſigns of France againſt Turkey. The following letter from Mr. Adair to the Britiſh Conſul at Smyrna, will prove the falſehood of the report that French intrigues had induced the Porte to break her Treaty with us.

"CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 22.

"SIR—His Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to permit me to return to England, I have to acquaint you that unleſs very unexpected events ſhould detain me, it is my intention to leave Conſtantinople, whenever the ſeaſon becomes favorable.

"I ſhould long ago have executed this intention, had I not perceived that the Peace between Auſtria and France, and eſpecially that article of the Treaty which carries the boundary of France to the Save, revived a hope in our enemies of engaging the Porte to break with G. Britain.

"France had inſiſted on having Croatia, evidently with a view of dictating the law at Conſtantinople.——That her firſt act of good neighborhood towards the Turks, would be to compel them, if poſſible, to go to war with us, no man could doubt. That ſhe would ſucceed, I never had the ſlighteſt apprehenſion; yet with the fulleſt reliance on the good faith and honor of the Porte, I did not think it right to quit the affairs of the Britiſh embaſſy in a moment of even apparent difficulty, nor to ſanction by any ſudden departure, the idle reports that had been deſſeminated, of approaching hoſtilities with this country.

"The event has in every way anſwered my expectation, the threats of France are diſregarded, every demand injurious to our friendly relations with Turkey has been rejected with indignation, and our enemies are themſelves convinced, that they will beſt conſult their own intereſt by abſtaining from a repetition of their offenſive propoſals.

"Under theſe circumſtances I quit the embaſſy, without fear for the ſtability of the peace, and with the aſſurance that this powerful Empire is determined to aſſert its independence to the laſt, to adhere to its treaties, and if neceſſary, to put forth its whole force to maintain them.

CHARLESTON, July 3.

Battle in Portugal.—Captain Brooks, of the Schooner Sally, arrived at this Port on Saturday from Madeira, informs us that the day before he ſailed, a Britiſh gun-brig arrived at that place in ſix days from Liſbon, with the intelligence that a great battle had been fought on the confines of Portugal, between the combined Britiſh and Portuguese army and the French; that the fighting continued 3 days—and that the French were compleatly defeated with great loſs. It was alſo ſtated that the French taken priſoners were many of them ſo completely worn out with fatigue and hunger, as to be unable to proceed on their march. It was likewiſe aſſerted that the French had been compelled to evacuate Madrid for want of proviſions, and that the Patriots had taken poſſeſſion of that city. A reinforcement of 9000 men that had arrived at Liſbon from England, remained on board the tranſports, the Portuguese aſſuring the commander, that the Britiſh troops then in the country, together with the Portuguese troops, were fully competent to defend the kingdom. The Portuguese are ſtated to be in high ſpirits, and to entertain the moſt ſanguine hopes of preſerving their country from French tyranny.

Great rejoicings had taken place at Madeira in conſequence of this victory over the French.

New-York, July 14th, 1810.

We learn by the ſchooner Weymouth Capt. Howland, in 30 days from Teneriffe, that a few days before his departure, two Spaniſh and one Britiſh 74, and a tranſport ſhip having on board, 800 French priſoners, arrived at Santa Cruz from Cadiz, which place they left about the 1ſt of June. They ſtated, that the Marquis de la Romana, with 80,000 troops, were on their march in the rear of the French army towards Cadiz; and that the inhabitants of that place were in high ſpirits, and under no apprehenſions of being obliged to ſurrender to the Fr.

We further learn, that the Seven Canary Iſlands were immediately to be placed under the vice-royalty of the Duke del Parque, who, with a number of troops were hourly expected at Santa Cruz.

It is further added by our informant, that ſo much were the inhabitants incenſed againſt the French priſoners at Port Oratavia, and the upper town, that they had embodied and threatened to maſſacre all they could find; and that two reſpectable French inhabitants of the place had been put to death by the populace. About 100 of the regular troops were called out and dispersed the rioters.

From a London Paper of May, 19.

Mungo Park.—We have the ſatisfaction to communicate the very pleaſing intelligence of the ſafety of Mr. PARK, whoſe ſuppoſed loſs, his family, his friends, and his country have ſincerely but prematurely deplored for ſeveral years. The event was confidered ſo certain, that a penſion was voted to Mrs. P. by the Houſe of Commons, in conſideration of her huſband's public ſervices, in a former ſeſſion of Parliament. This gentleman, as our readers will recollect, has been long and uſefully engaged in exploring the interior of Africa, and a ſanguine hope may be now entertained that his country will have the benefit of his laborious and hazardous researches. The whole of the ſuit attached to the enterprize, above fifty in number, with the exception of 3 are ſaid to have periſhed. The intelligence to which we allude, and which we hope ſoon to find fully confirmed, has been received by the ſhip Favorite, of London, Capt. Truman, arrived a Plymouth from Goree. Previous to the departure of that veſſel, information had been received at Senegal by a native of the Mandingo country, who accompanied Mr. Park, as far into the interior as Sego, and Sansanding, that he was alive in the month of January. Col. Maxwell, the Governor of Senegal, had in conſequence of this information, directed that a decked boat ſhould be immediately fitted out to proceed up the river Sengal, for the purpoſe of giving aſſiſtance to Mr. Park in his indefatigable exertions in exploring the continent of Africa. This account is further corroborated by a letter dated in March laſt, received from Sierra Leone, from Dr. Douglass, who writes as follows—

"Permit me to lay before you ſome information reſpecting Mungo Park, which I was favored with from an intelligent Mahomedan, whom I met at Goree, and who had acted as a guide to Mr. Park, from the time of his landing on the continent of Africa, to his embarkation on the Niger. He ſtates that the King of Sego had ſhown much favor to Mr. Park, and that the report of his aſſaſſination there was untrue. He had paſſed far along the Niger without any moleſtation whatever from the natives.——My informant could not recollect the date of his embarkation on the Niger, but thinks it muſt be about three years ago. Mr. Park had taken four months proviſions for himſelf and two followers, with whom he intended to proceed to the eaſtward, and onwards as far as the Red Sea. Some travellers who had fallen in with his guide, informed him, that about two or three months ſubſequent to Mr. P's embarkation, he had been ſeverely ſcorched in his breaſt by the burſting of a gun while firing at ſome birds, but that he paſſed Tombucto, in the night by water."

Pompeia and Oſtia.—The French papers ſtate, that in continuing to dig into Pompeia, near Naples, there has been found a grand edifice, adorned with columns, which was formerly one of the grand public buildings of the city.

"The clearing away the ruins of Oſtia has been interrupted for ſome time. One might expect, however, to make great diſcoveries if they were continued. This city, once ſo ſpacious and opulent, was almoſt entirely inundated by the ſudden riſing of the Tiber. Perſons may now walk upon the tops of the houſes, and find out whole ſtreets by following the direction of the tops.—Some houſes have been entered, and found to have been built in the ſame ſtyle as Pompeia. There is but one temple, the Temple of Neptune, ſituated on an elevation that has been entirely cleared of the ruins. The temple of Mercury, in which he is repreſented holding a purſe in his hand, is only part cleared away. It was here that a very fine Venus was diſcovered, equal to the Venus of the capitol.—But it was carried to England.

The following ſingular occurrence took place a few days ago, at the Royal Navy Aſylum, at Greenwich:—A female child, 5 years of age, was ſent *anonymouſly* to that eſtabliſhment, with an intimation that 500 in bank notes were ſewed up in the child's body clothes, which were accordingly found. The following account of the birth, parentage, and education of the little foundling was alſo given: the father was deſcribed as a ſeaman on board of a Britiſh man of war, and however unuſual, it appears that his wife, from ſome cauſe or other, was permitted to go to Sea with him.——The tar was killed in action, and the day after his death, his wife was delivered of a female infant under one of the guns, and almoſt immediately expired.——The child was taken care of by the meſſmates of its deceaſed parents, and fed with biſcuit and water, all of them acting the part of nurſes, by turns, and carefully removing it from hammock to hammock, when they were called upon duty.—On the ſhip's arrival in port, the ſol. above mentioned were collected among the ſhip's company, and the object of their bounty tranſmitted to the Aſylum.——The child, which is remarkably healthy, has been baptized Sally Truman.—— *Lon. Pap.*

DANVILLE, (Vt.) June 16.

Wonderful Caſualty.—On the 6th inſt. the day after the annual training, a number of the inhabitants of Glover, Barton and Sheffield, collected for the purpoſe of digging a ſmall drain at the north eaſt end of a Pond, which is 3 miles long, and to ſome places about 1 mile wide, ſituated principally in Glover, but a part in Greenſboro' with an intent to obtain a larger ſupply of water for a Mr. Wilſon's Mill, in Glover, which was fearfully ſupplied by a ſtream iſſuing from a ſmall pond a ſhort diſtance north of the one above mentioned.——It appears that the outlet of the large pond took a ſoutherly direction & formed a conſiderable branch of the river Lamoille, and lay ſomething in the form of a Bellows with the wideſt part north—and the outlet of the ſmall pond takes an oppoſite direction into Barton river to lake Memphramagog.

The adventurers began digging at the broad end of the pond calculating to cut only a ſmall channel to convey the water into the ſmall pond firſt, which would naturally take its courſe to the mill, for 4 miles diſtant in a northerly direction.——They dug the ditch about 6 rods long, 4 feet deep, and ſix feet wide, at the end of which was a rapid deſcent from ſixty to one hundred feet, and a more gradual but conſiderable declivity from thence to Barton river.—The water began to iſſue, and it was found that this ſlender bank which had reſiſted the waves for many centuries, was nothing more than a quickſand, except about 4 feet at the margin of the pond, which was compoſed of gravel and earth exceedingly hard. Immediately on the water making its way in a ſmall ſtream over the extremity of the bank, the ſand broke off, and in a few moments had gulled a hole near 60 feet deep and of conſiderable width, and this continued until the gulph extended within a few feet of the margin of the pond—when the miſs of water in the pond beginning to feel the force of this new outlet, made a deſperate effort, and at one ſweep drove near a half acre of the oppoſing bank, with all the timber ſtanding on it, with a tremendous crath over the precipice to the north, and in a few minutes cut for itſelf a channel from 10 to 15 rods wide and near one hundred and fifty feet deep to the bed of the pond, and the whole miſs of matters ruſhed at once down the deſcent towards Barton river.

On its reaching the ſmall pond its force was ſo great that it diſhed in an inſtant the whole of its water from its place, and purſuing the courſe of the outlet of that pond, in a few ſeconds reached Wilſon's mill, which it demoliſhed in an inſtant, taking in its whole courſe from the pond, the timber, &c. 10 or 12 rods in width and near twenty feet deep, diſtance of 6 or 8 miles in length—carried off all the bridges the whole extent of Barton river, and covered thouſands of acres of land from 4 to 16 feet deep, with loam, ſand and timber—totally deſtroying all the crops, intervales &c.

Happily no lives were loſt. Such unaccountable havoc perhaps never was made in ſo ſhort a time, and for ſuch a diſtance, by an event ſo ſingular. The damage is eſtimated at ſixty thouſand dollars.

Intelligence has received Ruſſelville (K.) that the province " of Weſt Florida will in leſs than two months, throw themſelves under the protection of the United States, if it is conſiſtent for them to be received—if not, under the government of Mexico. Conſultations are daily holding with the Gov. of Baton Rouge—none of the inhabitants are now afraid to approach him with propoſitions. They all equally deſpiſe Bonaparte's influence and find he has poſſeſſion of Spain."—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

The Lancaſhire Giant!—In the Chapeltry of Hale, was born, in the year 1578, John Middleton, commonly called the "Child of Hale" who was remarkable for his largeneſs of ſtature and extraordinary ſtrength. It is traditionally reported there, that one of the Irelands took him to London, and introduced him to the preſence of King James the Firſt, dreſt up in a fantaſtic ſtyle.—Of his return from London, a portrait was taken of him, which is preſerved in Brazen noſe College, at Oxford; and Dr. Plot gives the following account of him:—John Middleton, commonly called the child of Hale, meaſured from the wriſt to the end of the middle finger, was ſeventeen inches; his palm eight

inches and a half; and his height nine feet three inches, wanted but six inches of the size of Goliah."

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4.

On Friday the 27th Ult. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor returned in perfect health from Quebec; and on the day following, arrived at the Government House, The Right Honorable, Francis James Jackson, His Majesty's Envoy, and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America—a Gentleman not less distinguished for his politeness and affability as an Individual, than for his able, manly, and dignified conduct as a Minister.

Mr. Jackson left this place on Monday the 30th—and we are happy to add, that in those Tracts of the Province through which he has passed, he received from the Inhabitants that attention and respect, which are so justly due to his Rank and Character.

The Assizes for the present year, will be held on the following days in the respective Districts herein mentioned.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Before
The CHIEF JUSTICE.

At SANDWICH,—Monday 3d September, 1810.
CHARLOTTEVILLE,—Monday, 13th September.
NIAGARA,—Wednesday, 19th September.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.—Before
Mr. JUSTICE POWELL.

At NEWCASTLE,—Monday, 3d September.
KINGSTON,—Monday, 10th September.
JOHNSTOWN,—Monday, 17th September.
CORNWALL,—Monday, 24th September.

MARRIED.—On Sunday the 29th ult. by the Rev'd G. O Stuart, Mr. W Patrick, of Kingston, to Miss. Elizabeth Gillean, daughter of Mr. Thaddeus Gilbert of this Town.

On Monday the 30th ult. ——— Belcher, a private Soldier of the 100th Regiment of Foot, was unfortunately drowned in the River Don, near this Town.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are to insure to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment

P. SELBY, Receiver General U. C.

York, 30th April, 1810.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Citizens of York and the Public generally, that he has taken a Shop in the House occupied by P. Miller in Town, where he will carry on cleaning, repairing and regulating Watches.—His particular attention and knowledge of the business, will be flatters himself, insure him constant employment.

N. B. For sale, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys.

AARON LEONARD.

York, 28th July, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS various persons commit trespass on Lot No. 3 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, being the Farm Lot and property of the Subscriber—he hereby forwarns each, and all persons from continuing so to trespass by travelling, destroying Timber Wood thereon or otherwise, as he will henceforth prosecute any such offender.

GEORGE DENNISON.

York, August 3d, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A Few Barrels of PORK and FLOUR. Enquire of Duncan Cameron Esqr. or at the Printing Office.

York, August 3d, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz.

Lots No. 23, 24, and 25	in the 1st Concession—	
21, and 22,	in the 3d Concession,	900 Acres
	in the Township of Caistor.	
No. 12,	in the 1st Concession,	300 Acres
	in the Township of Charlotteville.	
17, 18, and 19,	in the 3d Concession,	
14, and 15,	in the 4th do.	—1000 Acres
	in the Township of Cramahe.	
37,	in the 3d Concession,	200 Acres
	in the Township of York.	

For particulars apply to

GEO. GROOKSHANK.

PROPOSALS

BY NAHUM MOWER & CHARLES KENDALL,

FOR

PRINTING AT KINGSTON, UPPER-CANADA,

A

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED, THE

Kingston Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE advantages derived from well conducted newspapers are so various, and so well appreciated, that arguments to prove their utility are deemed useless in this place. The want of such an establishment, in his part of Canada, must be generally acknowledged, so long as a large community continue to derive their information from abroad. To supply a deficiency so apparent, the editors advance to the present undertaking; and if gentlemen of intelligence and respectability, in different parts of the Province, form a correct estimate of the public sentiment, their paper will receive a liberal patronage, while conducted in a manner deserving support.

Avoiding, intentionally, a multiplicity of promises, the editors will merely give a sketch of their proposed course. It is intended that the KINGSTON GAZETTE shall be made the earliest possible vehicle of intelligence, both foreign and domestic. It will exhibit, from time to time, a statement of Parliamentary proceedings, and internal regulations, as well as of the general concerns of the Province. The best information for the farmer, the merchant, and the mechanic, they will also endeavor to give. Various are the tastes to be consulted; and though none may find the KINGSTON GAZETTE wholly adapted to his own, it is hoped that every correct reader may find something which will gratify his palate. Gentlemen of science and leisure, the divine, the moralist, the poet and the politician, are each respectfully invited to enrich our columns with their respective pens, or with such occasional selections as may be most rare and interesting.

Should any thing further be required, it must be a statement of the political bias of the editors—a summary of which may be comprised in a few words:—Living under an enlightened government, mildly and generously administered, they will be the last to abuse the privileges it affords them. Their loyalty will never be loud, but it may be depended on as honest. If called on to scan the conduct of their rulers, they will be firm but decorous—and as the English law allows a generous latitude to men of their profession, it shall be their chief study that the liberty they possess does not degenerate into licentiousness.

MOWER & KENDALL

June 20, 1810.

CONDITIONS.

The KINGSTON GAZETTE will be printed on paper of a [illegible] and will appear [illegible].

Its price to subscribers will be fifteen shillings a year, 5s. to be paid on the reception of the first number, 5s. in six months, and 5s at the end of the year.

Agents will be appointed in various places, to whom payments may be made.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, at the customary prices.

It is intended to commence the proposed publication in the month of September next.

☞ Gentlemen holding Subscription papers are requested to return them to Messrs. ABBOTT & BACON, Kingston, by the last of August next.

☞ The Subscription List for the above Paper is left with Wm. ALLAN, Esqr of York, for the convenience of Subscribers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any Person willing to contract for enclosing a Pound in the Town of York, may give in their proposals at the Government Buildings in said Town, on Saturday the Fourth day of August ensuing.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace.

York, 23d July, 1810.

FOR SALE.

AT the Printing Office, and by J B Totman, Merchant, a few Copies of the Provincial STATUTES complete, —and of the last Session, detached.—Also the Inspection or Review, an essential Tract for Gentlemen of the Militia who wish to acquire a knowledge of the Military Exercise.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payments, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D. on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the rear or Eastermost part of Lot No 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B. On lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer.

York, 14th July, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Concession of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the said Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any person who shall after this Notice presume to purchase the same, will not only lose the the property, but be subject to a prosecution for purchasing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, January 18th, 1810.

THE Subscriber has just received from England and New-York, the following Articles, which he intends selling at the most reduced prices.

Queens Cord,	Truck Rope,
Fancy Corduroys,	Kandavicks,
Mixed Grantfurels,	Heel and blacking Ball,
Striped Florentine,	Shoemakers Tools,
Fine Silver Cord,	Cast Steel Handsaws,
Dyed Joents & pillows,	Mill Saws,
Black Queens Cord,	Brass knobbed Locks,
Do. fancy Cord & Velverets,	Do. hinged do
Coupes Dimity,	Chest and cupboard do.
Shirting Cottons,	Steelyards,
Irish Linens,	Smoothing Irons,
Durants & Callimancoes,	Iron H & HL. Hinges,
Bombazets,	Brass butt do
Black & White Crape,	Mill and bandsaw Files,
Wt white Lamb wool Hose,	Screws, Hammers, &c.
Do. Cotton ditto	Iron Squares,
Do. black cotton & worsted do	Iron Pepper Mills,
Mens Hole allowed,	Snuffle Boxes, & Carry Combs,
Black Silk Velvets,	Cloak Pins, brass Nails & wire,
Do. Moze & Lutestring,	Spectacles, Drawing knives,
Sattin & Sarinet Ribbons,	Tuck and Penknives,
Silk Ferrets,	Buck Table do.
Sewing Silk,	White horn do.
Silk Twist,	Silver Top Compasses,
Lasty Limerick long Gloves,	Steel do.
Do. do. Habit do	Silver Thimblets,
Do. long & short Kid do.	Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Mens Gloves,	Britannia Teapots,
Printed Cottons,	Toaster do
White do.	Britannia Table and Teaspoons,
Ladys elegant brown drab, white and black Beaver Hats and Bonnets, fashionably trimmed with silk bands & bandeaus,	Iron Tinned do do. do.
	Pewter Ink Stands,
	Rectified Spirits of Wine,
	French flower and Rose water
Ostrich Feathers,	Glauber Salts and Salt Petre,
White Ost Feathers,	Worcestershire, Mustard,
Ladys fashionable India Printed,	Ground White Lead,
Embroid'd Sattin & Painted Scarfs and Shawls	Black, bright red, green and yellow paints,
Gentlems fine Beaver Hats,	Linseed Oil & Spirits Turpt
Wool do.	Putty, Bg blue, Pipe Clay and
Red twilled Baadannas,	Whitings,
Red chocolate, blue & yw do	FROM NEW-YORK.
Ladys Sute Sattines complete,	Pink root,
Gentlemens hunting do. do.	Godfreys Cordials, Paregoric,
Hunting whips & whip thongs	Liquorice Ball,
Leather Jockey Hats,	Arnatto,
Morocco Slippers,	Lees Pills,
Spanish and Seal do.	Ivory and lamp black,
Do. with double Soles,	Opium, and Hartshorn,
Ruffett Skins,	Milk of Roses,
Sole and heel squares,	Arrow Root and Currants,
Fine quarto Post papers,	Spanish and American Segars,
Best green fringed Quills,	
Red & Black Sealing Wax,	Malthus on Population,
Irish Waters in Tin Boxes,	Pieces of Irish Bards,
Eau power,	Memoirs of Mrs Clarke,
Harry and Highlanders Cards,	Life of Washington,
Looking Glasses in square Mahogany & Landscape,	Carey Holland, two Wild Irish Boy,
drawn toilette dressing Boxes	Romance of the Pyrenees,
Do. oval Landscape fwingers,	Cowpers Poems,
Do. do upright do.	Family Tours,
Do. do. cut tops,	Abaellino,
Mahogany Cloth Brushes,	Coelebs,
Shoe and scrubbing do.	Columbiad,
Broom Heads,	Literary relics,
Painted hearth Brushes,	Gaffes Journal,
Mop heads,	Family Bibles,
Fishing lines,	School Books, &c.
Cords & Hambr. Lines,	

York, July 20, 1810

Q. ST. GEORGE.

A Farm For Sale.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with Fourteen Acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHREY, Carpenter.

York, May 11th, 1810.

New-Town Day School.

EDUCATION ought to be the first thing considered, after Youth attains to the years of innocent understanding: and they should be placed, (by their Parents,) under good Tutors, that are capable to instruct, and improve their young minds with a proper foundation, for an English Education; and lead them into a proper channel for good Breeding.—The Subscriber, (though a stranger) solicits the patronage of the inhabitants of the Town of York, and sincerely hopes they will honor him with their children, and place them under his Tuition; and on trial, hopes he will still be favored with a continuation of their favors conferred on

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

N. B. For further information with regard to terms and regulations, enquire of Mr. John Cameron, Printer.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XX. NUMBER 8.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 952] SATURDAY, AUGUST 11 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Tenth day of August to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-second day of June last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Tenth day of August, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the fifteenth day of Sept. next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorized and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Agent for Purchases Office.
York, 31st July, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such person or persons who may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, from the 25th September to the 31st December, 1810; to deliver in their Propofals, with the name of their security, immediately, to the Agent for Purchases, at York,

Propoſals will in like manner be received, for ſupplying the abovementioned Poſts with Freſh Beef of good quality, from the firſt January to the 24th day of March, 1811.

The loweſt price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ſtated in each of theſe Propoſals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commiſſary at each Poſt, by the quarter, who will immediately pay for the ſame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiſſary will alſo once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diſtribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN McGILL
Agent for Purchaſes.

Latest Foreign News.

NEW-YORK, July 24.

Late from the Baltic.—Captain Smith of the ſhip Projector, who arrived this morning from Revel, in the remarkable ſhort paſſage of 52 days, brings the ſame rumour which was received here yeſterday from Tonningen, that the Northern powers are preparing for a new coalition againſt France.

The recently adopted Crown Prince of Sweden is dead. It is the general belief that he was poiſoned.

The Britiſh have, within the entrance of the Baltic, a powerful fleet, under the command of Sir James Saumarez. It is ſaid to conſiſt of 40 ſhips of the line, 40 frigates, and a large number of ſmaller veſſels.

One thouſand ſail of Britiſh merchantmen lately paſſed up the Baltic.

BOSTON, July 18.

Laſt evening arrived here the brig Richmond, Capt. Johnſon, 42 days from Briſtol, England: who politely favoured us with London papers to the 2d June.

The news from Spain and Portugal is not ſo late as we have received direct.—The French papers continued full of accounts of French victories over the Spaniſh "*rebels.*" On the 30th May, a fleet with reinforcements for Spain and Portugal, ſailed from Portſmouth.

An attempt had been made to aſſaſſinate the Duke of Cumberland, (5th Son of the King) in his ſleep, by an Italian valet, named Sellus. The Duke received eight or ten wounds from a ſword;—But wreſting it from the aſſaſſin, the latter ran into his chamber, and cut his throat with a razor, which occaſioned his immediate death.——The papers are filled with particulars of this horrid tranſaction.

Burdett remained in the Tower.—Parliament it was expected would be prorogued the 19th June, when he would be liberated. The papers are ſilent reſpecting him.

We find very little mention made of American affairs.——The Catholic queſtion in the Commons had been negatived 213 to 209.

The Duke of Albuquerque had arrived in London, Miniſter from the Spaniſh Regency.

The Britiſh King was at Court the 30. May, in good health.——The Princeſs Amelia was convaleſcent.——Mr. Windham lay dangerouſly ill.

July 17.

By Captain Hobbs of the ſchooner Regulator, arrived yeſterday, we received Halifax papers to the 3d inſt.

All the regular troops at Halifax have been ordered to Portugal. The 7th Regiment had ſailed, and the 23d was held in readineſs for embarkation.

LONDON, June 5.

"It appears from the Paris papers, to the 30th ult. that the expectations entertained by the Court of St. Petersburgh of a vigorous co-operation on the part of the Servians againſt the Turks, have been completely diſappointed. The Ruſſian corps that paſſed over the right bank of the Danube, has been obliged to return precipitately. Murat affects to make preparations for the invaſion of Sicily.

"*Died*, yeſterday, Mr. Windham, a diſtinguiſhed member of the Houſe of Commons. His death was occaſioned by receiving a blow on the hip, which gave riſe to an indolent tumour, which was followed by inflammation, and ended in a Typhus fever, the fatality of which no power of medicine could baffle."

From a London Paper,

The exchange of priſoners between this country and France has already commenced on an extenſive ſcale. Four Cartels ſailed from Plymouth on Tueſday the 15th for Morlaix, with French priſoners on board, many of whom had been ſeveral years confined in this country.

By arrangement, ſixteen French priſoners are to be given for every nine Britiſh, till the whole are regularly exchanged, it having been aſcertained that the number of the former in this country exceeds that of our countrymen in France; in that proportion.

By an arrival at New-York from Cadiz, accounts are received, that the communication between the beſieging army of Cadiz and Madrid was cut off. And that the Britiſh troops in Cadiz were preparing on the 2d of June to make a ſortie on the French, in conſequence of the news of their defeat on the frontiers of Portugal, expecting that the Britiſh and Portuguese army would attack the French troops beſieging Cadiz. *ibid.*

The following extract of a letter addreſſed to Mr. Percival by Lord Melville on the ſubject of the eſtabliſhment of a naval arſenal at North-fleet, preſents within a ſmall compaſs a ſtriking view of the progreſſive increaſe of the Britiſh Navy:

"The following ſhort ſtatement will remind you of the eſtabliſhment of the different Royal Dock-yards now exiſting in the kingdom. They are ſix in number, *Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth,* and *Plymouth.*

Deptford was built in the reign of HENRY the VIII. under whoſe ſway Hiſtory tells us, this Country poſſeſſed the firſt fleet compoſed of ſhips of war, belonging to the King: although I have heard that ſome archives, recently diſcovered in the Tower, prove the exiſtence of a fleet of that kind in the reign of the preceding monarch, HENRY VII.

Woolwich Yard was formed under the auſpices of the ſame monarch.

Chatham was founded by Queen ELIZABETH, where the gun wharf now is, and where there was only one ſmall dock; but that being too confined a ſpot, it was removed about the year 1622 to its preſent ſituation

Sheerness was formed in the reign of CHARLES II.

Portsmouth by HENRY VIII. being the third Dock yard formed by him.

Plymouth by WM. III. about the year 1694, and in 1698 money was voted by the Houſe of Commons for completing it."

The progreſſive advance of our navy, will appear by attending to the following recital &c:—At the death of Henry the VIII in 1547 the tonnage was about 12,400, and on the 31ſt December 1809, it amounted to 800,000 Tons.

Thus it appears, that notwithſtanding the vaſt increaſe of our navy, not a ſingle dock yard has been added to it ſince the reign of William III. about a hundred and nineteen years ago, at which period the tonnage of the naval force of the kingdom amounted to nearly 160,000 tons; it is now near 800,000 tons, or about five times as large.

Univerſal Empire.—Between the middle and the end of the 16th century, Spain was beheld by the reſt of Europe, with as much terror and conſternation as France is now. The Spaniſh Monarch, Phillip II, who had a moſt inſatiable thirſt for conqueſt and unlimited dominion, then owned not only Spain, but alſo Portugal, the Seven United Dutch Provinces, the Dutchess of Burgundy and Milan, nearly all the Weſt India Iſlands, and the two vaſt empires of Mexico and Peru, extending more than 5 or 6 thouſand miles in length, containing immenſe mines of ſilver. Alſo, the Spaniſh ſoldiers and their military officers, were then reckoned amongſt the braveſt and beſt in the world. The prodigious Spaniſh fleet, called the *Invincible Armada* was fitted out by that monarch for the conqueſt of England, and appeared in the channel, in the year 1588; having on board about twenty thouſand land forces. There was beſides a great number of flat bottomed veſſels, prepared to transport into England an army of thirty five thouſand men, aſſembled in the Netherlands.—This fleet, (the Armada) conſiſted of a hundred and thirty ſhips, moſt of which were vaſtly large:—and when it was firſt diſcovered in the channel, it appeared in the form of a crescent or half moon, ſtretching at the diſtance of ſeven miles, from the extremity of one diviſion to that of the other. At that time it could hardly have been thought poſſible that Spain, ſo rich, ſo gigantic in power, ſo inſatiable in ambition, would in a little more than two centuries, be reduced to its preſent deplorable condition.

In the latter part of the 17th century, Louis Fourteenth, of France, ſtrove hard, and avowedly for univerſal Empire; and it ſeemed for a while as though all Chriſtendom would be forced to yield to his yoke. He was like the devouring wolf purſuing the timid ſheep—His conqueſt was rapid and extenſive.—Wherever he turned his arms, his enemies fell or fled before him in diſmay. After deſtroying a million, perhaps of lives, and laying waſte whole countries, this devouring wolf was driven back into his own den. He was fain, like a ſuppliant, to ſue for peace; and paſſed the remainder of his days in the gloom and chagrin of diſappointed ambition.

Afterwards there was diſcloſed another aim at univerſal empire; a moſt formidable combination of crown heads, which ſtruck with a panic the nations of Europe. It was the famous *Family Compact*, eſtabliſhed in the year 1762; when the ſeveral branches of the Bourbon Family, namely, the Kings of France and Spain, and the King of the Two Sicilies, firmly leagued together to ſupport each other, both in defenſive and offenſive wars. The object of this league was to enlarge and perpetuate the power of the Bourbons, and to bring the ſurrounding nations at their feet. See the aſtoniſhing iſſue! In leſs than half a century from the time this Family Compact was made, the Bourbons were ſtripped of their power and dignities, ſome of them cut off by the hand of the executioner, and the reſt either impriſoned or exiled, and rendered the moſt wretched of mortals.

There is now making another attempt at univerſal empire, more vaſt and formidable than the foregoing ones; but peradventure it may be brought to confuſion at laſt. If Bonaparte has greater power than any other mortal, yet there is a power above him—a power that may ſuddenly cruſh him at the moment of his higheſt exaltation. If he take never ſo much pains, and uſe never ſo much policy, to give deep and laſting root to his family and relations, if he divide amongſt them twenty crowns and diadems, yet they may ſoon fall, like the family of the Bourbons, who vainly thought that the Family Compact had rendered their power and glory perpetual.—The Europeans are a brave and hardy race, and will not, like the Aſiaticks, endure the yoke of ſlavery for a very long time.

Divine providence has made England, from time to time, the great inſtrument of baffling and defeating the projects for univerſal empire. The defeat of the Spaniſh Armada, by the Engliſh in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, gave a death blow to the gigantic power of Spain. Though the Engliſh navy was vaſtly inferior, both in number and ſize, it boldly attacked the Armada, captured ſeveral ſhips, burnt ſeveral others, and diſperſed the reſt; which meeting with a terrible ſtorm, not one half of them returned to Spain, and a ſtill leſs proportion of the ſoldiers and ſeamen. This terrible ſtroke to their naval power the Spaniards never recovered. In the reign of Queen Ann, at the beginning of the 18th century, England, or Great Britain, was the life and ſoul of the confederacy that humbled Lewis XIVth, and wreſted from him the dominions he had conquered.—At the preſent day, and for a ſeries of years paſt, the Britiſh navy is the impregnable mound between Bonaparte and univerſal empire.—*Con. Courant.*

Particulars of the attempt to Aſſaſſinate His R. H. the Duke of Cumberland.

A valet of his R. H. named Joſeph Seillis, an Italian, who was a confidential ſervant, and had lived 12 or 14 years with the Duke, concealed himſelf in a cloſet in his bed room at St. James's Palace, on the night of the 30th of May, for the purpoſe of aſſaſſinating him.—He was armed with a broad ſword and a razor, and remained quiet till a quarter before 3 o'clock, when he came to the Duke's bed ſide, who was in a profound ſleep, from which he was roused horribly, by two violent blows on the head, which were immediately followed by two others, accompanied by a hiſſing kind of noiſe. There was a lamp and taper burning in the Chamber, and by its light he perceived a letter, which lay upon his table, completely covered with blood. This immediately ſtruck him with the idea that there was a murderer in the room, and he accordingly ſtruggled as quick as he could out of bed.—At this moment a naked ſabre was dropt upon the floor, and he perceived the figure of a man flying into the yellow room, and eſcaping on towards the appartment in which Seillis ſlept. He went down ſtairs, aroused his page, and gave the alarm through the houſe of murder.——On returning up ſtairs, he found the ſword which had been dropped, was his own regimental ſabre and alſo found a pair of ſlippers belonging to Seillis. Seillis was one of his own valets, and had never incurred his diſpleaſure, nor could he imagine any motive likely to prompt him to this extraordinary attempt.

He ſeems, from the wounds received by his Royal Highneſs, to begun in a moſt ſavage manner, to have cut at his Royal Highness in different parts—for the Duke has the front of his leg cut, a wound in his arm, one on his forehead, and another on his cheek. Supposed to have been done by the razor, after he had cloſed with the aſſaſſin. He had alſo one of his little fingers nearly cut off. It was ſome time, as the villain cut at him with ſuch quickneſs, before he could extricate himſelf from the bed. A ſerjeant's guard immediately come to the door which was opened quickly by the Porter, and the guards ruſhed up ſtairs.——There they found the Duke faint with loſs of blood, which was ſtreaming from his wounds. After having conveyed him to his bed, they went in ſearch of the aſſaſſin, having taken care to prevent all poſſibility of his eſcape.—They ſearched the Duke's chamber and the cloſets without effect. But it ſeems as ſoon as he heard the Duke open the window and call for aſſiſtance, he retired to a water cloſet and cut his throat with a razor in ſuch a manner as nearly to ſever his head from his body. He was quite dead.

Meſſengers were inſtantly diſpatched for ſurgical aid, and to the Prince of Wales. The Prince came immediately, and as we have already ſaid, is gone to Windſor. His Royal Highneſs has been attended by Surgeon Home, and ſurgeon Keate who, upon inſpecting the wounds, have declared them to be by no means dangerous.

On his Royal Highneſs extricating himſelf from the attack of the villain, and getting out of his bed room, he exclaimed aloud to his valet, in waiting, repeatedly, "*Neale, Neale. I am murdered! I am murdered!*" Neale, who was ſleeping in an adjoining room, got up inſtantly; and the Duke informed him of the particulars, and ſaid the murderers were in his bed-room. Neale armed himſelf with a poker, and he and his Royal Highneſs proceeded along the paſſage; when Neale ſtepped upon the ſword with which the Duke had been attacked, which was one of the Duke's, and had been ſharpened within theſe few days.

Seillis had lived with the Duke about ten years, but had once left him and lived with Mr. Manners, the gentleman, we underſtand, of that name who married the Duchess of Roxburgh. He ſoon, however, returned to his Royal Highneſs's ſervice, and became ſo great a favourite of his maſter, than he and his family were accommodated with lodgings over the gate way, leading into the Kitchen-Court, from Cleveland row; from there was a communication with the Duke's ſuit of apartments. Here they were ſupplied with coals, candles, &c. from his Royal Highneſs's eſtabliſhment. His Royal Highneſs had ſo far extended his favors to this man, as to condeſcend to become ſponſor to one of his children, on which occaſion he prevailed on one of his royal ſiſters to ſtand with him. In conſequence Seillis became in ſome ſort an object of particular attention to all the branches of the Royal Family, from whom he and his children received many little preſents and marks of notice.

It has been aſcertained that Seillis ſlept for the laſt four nights in the room which he occupied when in waiting, although it was not his turn of duty, and his wife's apartments were contiguous. This deviation from his uſual practice having been mentioned to him, he excuſed himſelf by ſaying that ſome of the children were ill. He was ſeen in the Duke's bed room about eleven o'clock with ſome linen in his hand, although he had no buſineſs there, it not being, as we before obſerved, his turn to attend. In a cloſe in the room, there was alſo found a pair of ſlippers, which were known to be Seillis's, from which circumſtance it is inferred that he had conceaſed himſelf there for the purpoſe of effecting his horrid deſign.

No reaſon has been aſſigned ſufficient to account in the ſmalleſt degree for this accumulation of crime and ingratitude. It is ſaid that the deceaſed had been in a diſpute with one of his fellow ſervants, and it was left to the determination of His Royal Highneſs, who decided againſt him.

A humorous French writer, in deſcribing the peculiarities of the Engliſh, tells a ſtory of a man who was going down the Bird cage walk, in St. James's Park, to drown himſelf in the canal, but was ſtopped in his paſſage by the ſentinel, who refuſed to let him go on, though much entreated to do it. The other, enraged at his diſappointment, flew into a paſſion & exclaimed, that *Engliſh liberty was loſt forever.*

[London Paper.]

A dreadful gale of wind from the S. E. came on at Otſhosk, in Siberia, at the latter end of January, and which laſted for two days. The water of the Och ta, after paſſing through that city, empties into the ſea, was elevated twelve feet above its ordinary level, and carried over the tops of the houſes ſituated in the neighborhood of its banks.—The tempeſt coming on at night, between two and three hundred of the inhabitants periſhed in their ſleep. A tranſport belonging to the E. India Company, which the tempeſt had carried into the river, in 1808, was raiſed by the waves, and forced into the middle of the town. *ibid.*

We read in the Berne Gazette, that Guſtavus Adolphus IV. has refuſed the the annual penſion of 30.000 crowns which the States of Sweden had aſſigned him, and that this Prince will only enjoy his private revenue. He has requeſted it is ſaid, of Profeſſor Zeing, at Basle, to chooſe a Governor for his ſon.—*ib.*

HALIFAX, July 3.

Sunday ſailed for Lisbon, His Majeſty's ſhip Swiftſure, of 74 guns, Milan, 38 guns, Martin 13 guns; brigs Ferret and Harpy, 18 guns, and the tranſport Ariel, having on board the 7th or Royal Fuſilier regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Blakeney.

MONTREAL, July 9.

On Thurſday, the 5th inſt. Mr Donald M'Kenzie embarked at La Chine, accompanied by Mr. W. P. Hunt, and a crew of ſixteen men in one Canoe, for the North-Weſt Coaſt of this Continent, with a view of opening a new Trade

——*Can Cour.*

Extract of a letter from a Houſe of the firſt reſpectability, dated

LIVERPOOL, May 25.

"We are informed that Mr. Pinkney is at length in poſſeſſion of the French decree, by which all American property is ſequeſtered, as likewiſe the imperative order for all citizens of the U. States to quit the French territories without delay, under pain of impriſonment.—This Decree was paſſed as far back as the 23d March, and not publiſhed until the 8th May. It is tranſmitted to all the Northern Powers for their adoption."

The Assizes for the present year, will be held on the following days in the respective Districts herein mentioned.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Before
The CHIEF JUSTICE.
At SANDWICH,—Monday 3d September, 1810.
CHARLOTTEVILLE.—Monday, 17th September.
NIAGARA,—Monday, 24th September
EASTERN CIRCUIT.—Before
Mr. JUSTICE POWELL.
At NEWCASTLE,—Monday, 3d September.
KINGSTON,—Monday, 10th September.
JOHNSTOWN,—Monday, 17th September.
CORNWALL,—Monday, 24th September.

Errata in dates.—The Western Circuit Courts, will be held on the above specified periods, instead of the periods stated in our last.

***Subscribers to the Gazette, and others in arrears for Office-Work, are reminded that payment is required:—They will consequently be respectfully furnished with their Accounts.

York, August 14.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment

P. SELBY, Receiver General U. C.

York, 30th April, 1810.

Wholesale & Retail Store.

THE Subscribers begs leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool a General and Handsome Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARD WARE; among which are the following Articles:—Viz.

Blue, Scarlet, light } Broad
and dark Mix'd, } Cloaths
White, Yellow and Red Flannels
Rose and point Blankets,
Black and Brown Wildboar,
Plain & Strip'd Cattimancoes,
Marcelles, Valencia, Tailmets, Swansdown and Patent Cord, Wellings, white Dimities, Jeans & Fustians,
Blue, Green Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Cassimeres,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
White and colored Cambrick Muslins
Chambra and Union blue Shawls,
Light & dark Chintz do
India Silk, Marrels & Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Book, Lons & lac'd Muslins,
Shirting Cambricks,
Bed Ticking,
Ayton Check, yard, and yard half wide.
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,
Table Cloths.

An elegant Assortment of Mens Womens and Childrens Cotton and Worsted Stockings, and Sandals,
Long Silk and Cotton Gloves,
Habit do.
Ladies Elegant fathionable white and black Tambor'd Nett Veils,
White and black Lace.
White & col'd Sewing Cott'n.
Ladies Caps and Shirtees,
Spider Nett and Tambored Sleeves,
Fine Cotton Pattinett,
Cotton Umbrellas, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

Old Jamaica,
Cognac Brandy, &c.
A Fresh fupply of Teas of the years importation.
Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Allspice Ginger, Mustard,
Tobacco, &c. &c
Razors, Knives and Forks, Pen, and Pocket Knives,
Scissars, together with a number of Articles too numerous to insert.

All of which will be fold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by Mr. Drean in the cheapest Manufacturing Towns in England for Cash

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their several Notes and Accounts will be pinced into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

TO LET.

THE Niagara COFFEE HOUSE and TAVERN, or FREE-MASONS HALL; for further information, apply to THOS POWIS.

Niagara, 9th August, 1810.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Citizens of York and the Public generally, that he has taken a Shop in the House occupied by P. Miller in Town, where he will carry on cleaning, repairing and regulating Watches. His particular attention and knowledge of the bufinefs, will he flatters himfelf, insure him conftant employment.

N B. For sale, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys.

AARON LEONARD.

York, 28th July, 1810

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about fix miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

THE Subscriber has just received from England and New-York, the following Articles, which he intends selling at the moft reduced prices.

Queens Cord,
Fancy Corduroys,
Mixed Granouzils,
Striped Florentine,
Fine Silver Cord,
Dyed Jonets & pillows,
Black Queens Cord,
Do. fancy Cord & Velvarets,
Corded Dimfty,
Shirting Cottons,
Irish Linens,
Durants & Callimancoes,
Bombazet,
Black & White Crape,
Wt white Lamb wool Hofe.
Do. Cotton ditto
Do. black cotton & worfted do.
Mens Hofe afforted,
Black Silk Velvet,
Do. Mode & Lutestring,
Sattin & Sarsnet Ribbons,
Silk Perrits,
Sewing Silk,
Silk Twist,
Ladys Limerick long Gloves,
Do. do. Habit do.
Do. long & short Kid do.
Mens Gloves,
Printed Cottons,
White do.
Ladys elegant brown drab, blue and black Beaver Hats and Bonnets, fashionably trim'd with filk bands & handsome Oftrich Plumes,
White Oil Feathers,
Ladys fathible India Printed,
Embost'd Sattin & Painted Scarfs and Shawls
Gentlems fine Beaver Hats,
Wool do.
Red twilled Bandannas,
Red, chocolate, blue & yw do
Ladys Side Saddles complete,
Gentlemens hunting do. do
Hunting whips & whip thongs
Leather Jockey Hats,
Morocco Slippers,
Spanish and Seal do.
Do. with double Soles,
Ruffett Skins,
Sole and heel squares,
Fine quarto Post paper,
Best green stringed Quills,
Red & black Sealing Wax.
Irish Waters in Tin boxes,
Inkpowder,
Hairy and Highlanders Cards,
Looking Glaffes to square Mahogany, Landscapes, two draws inlaite cloathing Boxes
Do. oval Landscape fwingers,
Do. do upright do.
Do. do cut top,
Mahogany Cloth Brushes,
Shoe and scrubbing do.
Broom Heads,
Painted hearth Brushes,
Mop Heads,
Fishing lines,
Cords & Plaimbo Lines,

Trace Rope,
Candle wick,
Heel and blacking Ball,
Shoemakers Tools,
Caft Steel Handsaws,
Mill Saws,
Brass knobbed Locks,
Do. ringed do.
Chest and Cupboard do.
Steelyards,
Smoothing Irons,
Iron H & HL. Hinges,
Brass butt do.
Mill and handsaw Files,
Screws, Hammers, &c.
Iron Squares,
Iron Pepper Mills,
Snuffle Bitts, & Curry Combs,
Cloak Pins, brass Nails & wire,
Spectacles, Drawing knives,
Jack and Penknives,
Stock Table do.
White hone do.
Silver ftop Compaffes,
Gilt do.
Silver Thimbles,
Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Britania Teapots,
Pewter do
Britania Table and Teafpoons,
Fine Tinned do. do. do.
Pewter Ink ftands,
Ratified Spirits of Wine,
Orange flower and Rofe water
Glauber Salts and Salt Petre,
Windsor Soap, Mustard,
Ground White Lead,
Black, bright red, green and yellow paints,
Linseed Oil & Spirits Turpt
Putty, fig blue, Pipe Clay and Whiting,

FROM NEW-YORK.

Godfreys Cordials, Parregoric,
Liquorice Ball,
Annatto,
Lees Pills,
Ivory and lamp black,
Opium, and Hartshorn,
Milk of Roles,
Arrow Root and Currants,
Spanish and American Segars,

Malthus on Population,
Freeses of Teeth Hiftory,
Memoirs of Mrs. Clarke,
Life of Washington,
Curry Holland,
Wild Irish Boy,
Romans of the Pyrenees,
Coopers Poems,
Family Tour,
Abaelino,
Cordelio,
Columbiad,
Literary relics,
Gaffes Journal,
Family Bible,
School Books, &c.

Q. St. GEORGE.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz

Lots No. 23, 24, and 25 in the 1st Concession—
21, and 22, in the 3d Concession, - 900 Acres
in the Township of Caister.
No. 22, in the 1st Concession, - 200 Acres
in the Township of Charlotteville.
17, 18, and 19, in the 3d Concession, 1000 Acres
14, and 15, in the 4th do.
in the Township of Gramahe.
37 in the 3d Concession, - 200 Acres
in the Township of York.

For particulars apply to

GEO GROOKSHANK.

New-Town Day School.

EDUCATION ought to be the first thing considered, after Youth attains to the years of innocent understanding: and they should be placed, (by their Parents,) under good Tutors, that are capable to instruct, and improve their young minds with a proper foundation, for an English Education; and lead them into a proper channel for good Breeding.—The Subscribers, (though a stranger) solicits the patronage of the inhabitants of the Town of York, and sincerely hopes they will honor him with their children, and place them under his Tuition; and on trial, hopes he will still be favored with a continuation of their favors conferred on

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

N. B. For further information with regard to terms and regulations, enquire of Mr. John Cameron, Printer.

FOR SALE.

AT the Printing Office, and by J. B. Totman, Merchant, a few Copies of the Provincial STATUTES complete, —and of the last Session, detached.—Also the Inspection or Review, an essential Treat for Gentlemen of the Militia who wish to acquire a knowledge of the Military Exercise.

PROPOSALS
BY NAHUM MOWER & CHARLES KENDALL,
FOR
PRINTING AT KINGSTON, UPPER-CANADA,
A
WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
TO BE ENTITLED, THE
Kingston Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE advantages derived from well conducted newspapers are so various, and so well appreciated, that argument to prove their utility are deemed useless in this place. The want of such an establishment, in his part of Canada, must be generally acknowledged, so long as a large community continue to derive their information from abroad. To supply a deficiency so apparent, the editors advance to the present undertaking; and if gentlemen of intelligence and respectability, in different parts of the Province, form a correct estimate of the public sentiment, their paper will receive a liberal patronage, while conducted in a manner deserving support.

Avoiding, intentionally, a multiplicity of promises, the editors will merely give a sketch of their propofed course. It is intended that the KINGSTON GAZETTE shall be made the earliest possible vehicle of intelligence, both foreign and domestic. It will exhibit, from time to time, a Statement of Parliamentary proceedings, and internal regulations, as well as of the general concerns of the Province. The best information for the farmer, the merchant, and the mechanic, they will also endeavor to give. Various are the tastes to be consulted; and though none may find the KINGSTON GAZETTE wholly adapted to his own, it is hoped that every correct reader may find something which will gratify his palate. Gentlemen of science and leisure, the divine, the moralist, the poet and the politician, are each respectfully invited to enrich our columns with their respective gems, or with such occasional felections as may be most rare and interesting.

Should any thing further be required, it must be a flatement of the political bias of the editors—a fummary of which may be comprised in a few words:—Living under an enlightened government, mildly and generously administered, they will be the laft to abufe the privileges it affords them. Their loyalty will never be loud, but it may be depended on as hanest. If called on to fcan the conduct of their rulers, they will be firm but decorous—and as the English law allows a generous latitude to men of their profeffion, it fhall be their chief ftudy that the liberty they poffefs does not degenerate into licentiousneffa.

June 20, 1810. MOWER & KENDALL.

CONDITIONS.

The KINGSTON GAZETTE will be printed on paper of a handsome size, and with a fair type.

Its price to fubfcribers will be fifteen fhillings a year, or, to be paid on the reception of the firft number, 5s. in 6 months, and 5s at the end of the year.

Agents will be appointed in various places, to whom payment may be made.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, at the customary prices.

It is intended to commence the propofed publication in the month of September next.

☞ Gentlemen holding fubscription papers are requested to return them to Messrs ABBOTT & BASCOM, Kingston, by the laft of Auguft next

☞ The Subscription Lift for the above Paper is left with Wm. ALLEN, Esqr of York, for the convenience of fubscribers.

THE following Lots of Land will be fold on moderate terms for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchafer, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D. on the North fide of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the fecond Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Alfo, the rear or Eaftermoft part of Lot No 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 150 Acres. N. B On lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a houfe erected thereon. The above Lots are all well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the fubscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer.

York, 14th July, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS various persons commit trespass on Lot No 3 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, being the Farm Lot and property of the Subscriber—he hereby forwarns such, and all persons from continuing so to trespass by travelling, destroying Timber Wood thereon or otherwise, as he will henceforth profecute any fuch offender.

GEORGE DENNISON.

York, August 3d, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A Few Barrels of PORK and FLOUR. Enquire of Duncan Cameron Esqr. or at the Printing Office.

York, August 3d, 1810.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY.

VOL. XX. G. R. NUMBER 9.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 953] SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counfellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Tenth day of Auguft to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-second day of June laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Tenth day of Auguft, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking and by thefe prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the fifteenth day of Sept. next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may feem neceffary; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witnefs our truffy and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, this firft day of Auguft, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our faid Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the firft offence, fubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a fecond time, is fubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a third time, fhall be deemed guilty of Felony punifhable by Transportation for feven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforefaid, may be preserved, and that fuch offenders therein may be brought to punifhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber fo cut without Licence fhall be feized and fold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perfons therein offending, fhall be profecuted with the utmoft Rigourof the Law.

In Teftimony whereof we have caufed these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our faid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witnefs our Truffy and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thoufand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paffed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, therein to name ſuch & ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secty.

Agent for Purchases Office.
York, 31ſt July, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to ſupply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments ſtationed at York, Kingſton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, from the 25th September to the 31ſt December, 1810; to deliver in their Propoſals, with the name of their ſecurity, immediately, to the Agent for Purchaſes, at York.

Proposals will in like manner be received, for supplying the abovementioned Posts with Fresh Beef of good quality, from the first January to the 24th day of March, 1811.

The lowest price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated in each of these Propofals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commiffary at each Poft, by the quarter, who will immediately pay for the fame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiffary will alfo once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diftribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN McGILL.
Agent for Purchafes.

Latest Foreign News.

LONDON, June 5.

Accounts from Spain ftate, that Joſeph Bonaparte, in his journey from Grenada to Madrid, had a narrow escape from the attack of a body of armed peaſantry in the Sierra Morena. Two of his attendants were killed, and his carriage was pierced by the balls of the patriots.

THE KING.

We are extremely happy, to ſay, His Majeſty enjoys excellent health, and looks well. He does not riſe quite ſo early as when he enjoyed good ſight; however, he is generally up about ſix o'clock, and proceeds directly after, with Colonel Taylor, to attend to the diſpatches from Miniſters and Publick Offices, which are brought every morning to Windſor by a Meſſenger, except when His Majeſty is in town.—A Corporal belonging to the company of which His Majeſty is Captain, in the Royal Horſe Guards (Blues,) attends him afterwards, to take his commands and report what is doing in the regiment. After this, His Majeſty joins the Company of the Queen, the Princeſes, the Royal Dukes who are at Windſor, and their attendants; they then proceed to a room in the Caſtle, ſet apart for a private chapel, where the morning Church ſervice is read by a Chaplain; afterwards the Royal Family breakfaſt together. Soon after ten o'clock, the King, and ſeveral of the Princeſſes, ride on horſeback, in Windſor Park, till twelve o'clock.

MR. WINDHAM.

The much lamented death of this accompliſhed ſcholar, orator, and ſtateſman, was announced in our paper of yeſterday. It is a moſt diſtreſſing recollection to his country and his friends, that his life has apparently been ſhortened by that quickneſs and vivacity of determination which governed all the actions of his life. We have ſtated, that in his efforts to ſave the valuable library of his friend Mr. North, he received a blow on the hip, which gave riſe to an indolent tumour. It was attended however, with no ſerious inconvenience to him, and ſcarcely accompanied with pain, but apprehending that it might be troubleſome, he conſulted all the moſt accompliſhed profeſſional men in town, and that ſeparately, on the queſtion of his ſuffering it to go on, or ſubmitting to an operation. Mr. Cline, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Wilſon, and others, advised againſt the operation. They concurred, though unknown to one another, in aſſuring him that there was no danger in avoiding the operation, but that there was much danger in undergoing it—that the knife was at all times to be uſed with awe, and never but where life was abſolutely at ſtake, or where the probable prolongation of life was to be made endurable by relief from pain. But other ſurgeons gave him an opinion, that the tumour might be ſafely cut out, and he inſtantly reſolved on the experiment. He would not even wait for any preparation of the ſyſtem. He had the beſt operator in London, ſelected, and the operation was done with the moſt perfect ſkill; no blame is imputed to the gentleman. But that which in the decline of life too often happens upon deep inciſions of the body, was ſoon perceivable—a morbid ichor appeared, followed by general inflammation, and ending in typhus fever, the fatality of which no power of medicine could baffle. He was ſenſible of his approaching diſſolution, and bore it with the moſt perfect equanimity. He made his will, and it is ſingular that ſeveral days ago he had the preſentiment that the anniverſary of the King's birth day would be his laſt. He has left no iſſue.

His hardy fortitude in ſubmitting to and enduring the painful operation that cauſed his death, was only to be equalled by his reſignation during his ſuffering ſince. In theſe times of peril and public calamity, the abſence of his talents and principles will truly be deplored by the whole nation. No man ſtood more high in the eſtimation of all parties for honor, honeſty, and patriotiſm, than Mr. Windham did; his enemies through life were only political ones, and their animoſities will be buried with him in the tomb, and not remembered in his epitaph.

The Engliſh and Portuguese in arms in Portugal are eſtimated at 100,000 men! But if correct, a great part of them are Portugueſe militia—and not of the beſt ſort.

Marſhal Maſſena, who now directs the operations of the invaders of Portugal it is ſtated will be created Viceroy of that Kingdom, in its conqueſt. This is probable—He already has the rank of Prince, and is a favorite of Bonaparte. He is eſteemed one of the firſt Generals of the age.

Every thing indicates the ſpeedy Conſolidation of Holland with the great Empire. The country is overrun with a ruffian feldiery, with orders to deſtroy every veſtige of Dutch Independence; and the trinket King which Napoleon ſat over them has been ordered again to repair to Paris, where a Senatus Conſultum will eaſily unking him, and leave no other duties than that of Conſtable of France.

The would be King of Spain, Joſeph, has issued a decree for calling the Courts, and has been making other arrangements in the kingdom, as if he really expected to enjoy the undiſturbed fee ſimple of it. But King Joſeph finds the oppoſition of his dear ſubjects no jo-king matter.

General Ferguſon ſails immediately for Cadiz. Major General Maitland will return immediately to his government of Granada.

Revolution in Sweden.

LONDON, June 7.

An important piece of intelligence has been received from Sweden. The Crown Prince, the intended ſucceſſor to the Uſurper of the Throne of Guſtavus, is dead. He was reviewing ſome troops in the neighborhood of Helſingbog, when he ſuddenly fell from his horſe and expired. The Gottenburg papers attribute it to an apoplexy; the reports of private perſons aſſign poiſon as the cauſe, and that this was aſcertained on an examination of the body after his deceaſe. Men are apt to ſuppoſe than when Princes die ſuddenly, their deaths are occaſioned by violent means. We find, however, that the Crown Prince had been previouſly unwell, though the Stockholm Gazette of the 25th, four days before his deceaſe, ſtates that he had recovered from his indiſpoſition, and was able to continue his journey. Had poiſon been the cauſe, his death would have been more lingering. We ſhould not have found him able to review troops and ſit on horſeback only the moment before he died. His death has given great confidence to the party that eſpouſed the cauſe of the Son of Guſtavus, and a letter from a correſpondent mentions an inſurrection to have taken place in his favour at Stockholm.

DEAL, June 4.

The Theban, has been on a cruize alongth. French coaſt, and was off Boulogne when that place was viſited by the Emperor and Empreſs of France, a few days ſince, when a ſalute was fired from the batteries on the occaſion, at which time there were manoeuvering in the harbour about 20 brigs, two ſloops, ten luggers, and one ſhip bearing the Commodore's flag, and the Theban was within gun ſhot of the batteries, yet with this force they did not deem it fit to attack her.

BOSTON, July 28.

Laſt evening Capt. Vinal, in the Brig Enterprize, arrived here from Algizeras,

The French were in poſſeſſion of Malaga, the 13th June.

Capt. Vinal left Algeziras on the 19th June. On the 18th, 5000 Spaniſh troops under General Lacy, arrived there in Engliſh tranſports from Cadiz. Their object was ſaid to be an attack on the rear of the French invaders of Cadiz. Two privateers were ready for ſea at Malaga, and two others were fitting out.

We have accounts from Cadiz down to the 11th June. The Iſle continued to be defended with ſkill and vigor; & the fire of the French was returned with ſpirit. The allied defenders were not in want of any thing. No fears of the ſubjugation of the city for many months were entertained. The old Marſhal duke of Dantzic (Lefebre) commanded in front of Cadiz.

From Portugal—Our Glouceſter correſpondent yeſterday furniſhed us with Liſbon Gazettes to the 12th June. They do not ſtate any change of poſition in the hoſtile armies.——No battle had been fought; and the ſpirit as well as the diſcipline of the nation appeared increaſing. Ciudad Rodrigo was inveſted the 1ſt of June.

A letter from Portugal mentions, that to every regiment of the Britiſh, a battalion of Portugueſe has been added.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

The brig Corporal Trim, Captain Elwell, arrived on Tuesday laſt, at Glouceſter, from Liſbon. She ſailed the 27th June. No new event had occurred; but a general engagement between the allied Engliſh and Portugueſe, and French armies, was ſtill daily expected. She arrived juſt as the mail was ſtarting, and no papers have been received in town. The Engliſh and Portugueſe troops occupy ſtations extending from the Douro to the Tagus. The whole line is under Lord Wellington, who alſo commands the centre; in which the main body of the Engliſh troops are poſted. The right is commanded by General Hill, whoſe flank extend to the Tagus, and who communicates with the Spaniſh Force, under the Marquis Romana, at Badajoz. Marſhal Beresford commands on the left, and is flanked by the Douro, and has under him the main force of the Portugueſe troops. A French account ſtated that Marſhal Ney had taken Cindad Rodrigo. But in a Liſbon paper of the 12th June, we find a copy of a diſpatch from the Spaniſh commander of that garriſon, to the Miſquis Romana, under date of the firſt June, which ſays, "according to all the advices which have been given me, it appears, that the enemy is preparing to carry on a formal ſiege of this place, which they are ſurrounding, for Marſhal Ney has been before the city ſince the day before yeſterday; and on the 28th all the troops from Salamanca, and adjoining places, marched with 30 pieces of heavy artillery for this place. We obſerve meovemnts in their camp, which indicate unuſal diſpoſitions; and they are making a line of circumvallation from one ſide of the river to the other. The only paſſage which remains open to us, is over the bridge of the fields of Arganham and Robledo. I have made the neceſſary arrangements to prepare this place for a ſiege, and ſreeing it of all uſeleſs mouths and cowards who might be detrimental. I truſt every thing will go well; and that we ſhall defend ourſelves becoming ſo juſt a cauſe, and the honour and patriotiſm by which we are animated."

The following is a more particular account of the ſituation of the reſpective armies:—

The Head Quarters of Sir Arthur Wellesley on the 10th June, was at Serolico, in the vicinity of Almeido; his force (wholly Britiſh) conſiſted of 16,000 men.

A diviſion of 1000 Engliſh, and 6000 Portugueſe, is poſted at Gavido, (on the South ſide of the Tagus) oppoſite the Abrantes, commanded by Maj. Gen. Hill.

Gen. Beresford's head quarters were at Vizeu, (in the province of Beira) his force, all Portugueſe, conſiſted of 24,000 foot and 4,000 horſe, Regulars and about 16,000 militia.

The French and combined armies on the 10th June, were about 6 leagues diſtant from each other, ſeparated by rivers and mountains.

The head quaters of Maſſena, three leagues diſtant from Cindad Rodrigo. The whole French army now on the frontiers of Portugal, is ſaid to conſiſt of between 70 and 80,000.

Maſſena, Gen. in chief. The other Generals are Loiſon, Junot. Ney and Regnier. The latter is above Badajoz with a diviſion of the Grand Army conſiſting of 12,000.

The day the Herachel put to ſea, part of the convoy of Britiſh tranſports, [with troops on board] arrived, the remainder were hourly expected.

[From tracing out the above poſitions on the map, it is evident that the time is approaching when a general attack will be made on the combined army, by the French; and ſuch is their ſuperiority of force, we cannot discover any proſpect to juſtify the former in hazarding an engagement.

LONDON, June 15.

Dutch papers arrived this morning to the 10th. They are not important. We hear of much activity in all the ports of which France has poſſeſſion.

Letters from France arrived yeſterday morning, by which it appears that Bonaparte has refuſed to grant any more Licences for the exportation of grain; but from what cauſe is not diſtinctly explained.

June 21.

Some of the Letters by the Liſbon mail ſtate, that Maſſena on being ſent for to forward the French troops deſtined to act againſt Portugal, was ordered to conquer that country which was in future to be his Kingdom.

BOSTON, July 23.

Lateſt from Liſbon.—Capt Davis, of the General Johnſon, arrived here yeſterday from Liſbon, informs—That there had been ſeveral ſkirmiſhes between the outpoſts of the combined Engliſh & Portugueſe, and French armies, but no important battle had taken place though it was hourly expected. No apprehenſions were entertained that the French would get poſſeſſion of Liſbon.

LISBON, June 6.

The riſing of the people of La Mancha, againſt the plunderers of their country, is general. They have already repulsed an attack of 3500 of the French.

BADAJOS, June 4.

The Spaniſh army of Ballesteros occupies Enfinaſola, and neighboring towns. Mendizabel, is at Xeres de loso Caballeros and Burguillos. We have a report that Sebaſtiani, has been routed at Loca, in Grenada; and that the Spaniſh General Frieſe has entered Grenada by capitulation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10

The Turks appear to recover from the ſtate of ſtupor in which they remained during former campaigns. The Grand Sr. is about to place himſelf at the head of the troops who come from Aſia, and in whom he has more confidence than in thoſe of Europe. He has himſelf exerciſed them for ſome time, and given them fire arms after the European faſhion.

Frontiers of HUNGARY, April 18.

The Engliſh officers have introduced the European manoeuvres into the Turkiſh army. They have alſo taught the infantry the whole advantage which may be derived from the bayonet.

The Ruſſians are aſſembling in great numbers in Wallachia, and from the preparations of both parties for the enſuing campaign, it is to be preſumed, that it will be deciſive.

Extract of a letter from Lyons datèd April 19, 1810.

The grand Toulon fleet, the preſent force of which is 17 ſail of the line, 13 frigates, and a proportionate number of ſmall veſſels of war, is ready for ſea, under the command of Admiral Gantheaume.

The building of new ſhips of the line in the yards at Toulon, is going on with great activity. A ſhip of 74 guns will ſoon be launched.

The former King of Spain, Charles the 4th, is at Marſeilles, where he lives very retired and peaceable with his ſpouſe. The queen of Etruria, her ſon, and the Prince of Peace, are his only company. The Prince propoſes to ſpend the pleaſant ſeaſon at an agreeable ſeat near Marſeilles. He enjoys at preſent perfect health, and is perfectly re-eſtabliſhed ſince his late illneſs.

VIENNA, May 7.

The Archduke Charles has reſumed the functions of Generaliſſimo, as well as the direction of the department of war.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

Capt. Fairchild of the ſchooner Caroline, arrived here yeſterday from Porto-Rico, reports that it was the intention of the Government of that Iſland to ſend off all the French Inhabitants as had been done at Cuba. Many of them were ſo well convinced of it, that they were making the beſt preparations they could to meet the cataſtrophe with the leaſt poſſible injury. A Spaniſh ſhip had arrived there from La Guayra, which had been ſeized and condemned by the government of the Iſland, which had declared the whole province of Caraccas in a ſtate of Rebellion.

HARWICH, June 6.

Letters from Dunkirk were received yeſterday morning, to the date of Monday laſt. Bonaparte had left that place, on his journey to Rouen; and a report prevailed, that his firſt meaſures on his return to Paris, would be, to declare war againſt the United States of America.

New York, Auguſt 2.

Capt. Story, of the Tom-ahmah, informs us that the Britiſh frigate Venus, with Mr. Mortier (the new Charge des Affairs to America) on board, was to ſail from Portſmouth on the 24th of June; and that Mr. Jackſon is to return to England in the frigate Venus.

Civil Commotions in South America.

We learn from capt. Morgan, of the ſchooner John, from Coro, that a revolution had taken piece on the Spaniſh Maine.—That Laguira and Porto Cavello acknowledged Ferdinand the 7th, but not the authority of the Regency, which the Province of Coro and Maracaibo have to the utmoſt extention; and apprehenſive of an attack from the former, they were concentrating their forces; and 20,000 men marched from Maracaibo to join thoſe of Cora.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

From a London Paper.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, LONDON, May 29.

Vice Admiral Sir James Saumarez has tranſmitted to John Wilſon Crooker, Eſquire, a letter he had received from Captain Reynolds of his Majeſty ſhip the Tribune, giving an account of his having, on the 12th inſtant, fallen in, off Mynda, on the coaſt of Norway, with four Danish brigs, two of 20 guns, one of 18, and one of 16, which, after ſevere action of two hours, made all poſſible ſail for the ſhore, and owing to the damages ſuſtained by the Tribune in her ſails, and the want of wind, eſcaped amongſt the rocks.

Eight men and one boy were killed on board the Tribune, and 13 men wounded. The loſs of the enemy is ſuppoſed to have been conſiderable.

Important Diſcovery.——The Rev. James Hall, has for ſeveral months paſt, been ſucceſsfully engaged in experiment, in procuring flax from broom. This is done by the following proceſs:—Steep the twigs, of the former year's branches, preferring the moſt vigorous ſhoots, for two or three weeks, more or leſs according to the heat of the ſeaſon in ſtagnant water, or boil them for an hour in water. This done the flax ſeparates from the twigs; and where there is no machinery for the purpoſe, it may eaſily be ſtripped off by children, or others, at any time when not quite dry; as hemp is pulled from the ſtalks.

What adds to the value of this diſcovery is, that not being cleared of the flax, and ſteeped ſome time in boiling water, the twigs, or wood, become tough and beautifully white, and are worth, at a medium, from a ſhilling to eighteen pence a pound, for making carpet brooms &c. When ſtripped from the twigs, the flax requires only to be well waſhed in cold water, then wrung and ſhaken well and hung out to dry, previous to its being ſent off to the paper manufacturer, &c. Profeſſor Davy has bleached ſome of it, Mr. Hall, who has alſo ſent it ſpun. The ſame gentlemen alſo obſerves, that the fibres of all kinds of mallows are particularly beautiful, eſpecially the malva-ſylveſtris. They are finer than Camel's hair, which they ſomewhat reſemble, and there is difficulty in procuring them.—*Lon. Pap.*

MARRIED.

At Caerwent, near Cheſter, (Eng.) Mr. James Price, aged 22, to Mrs. Bullock, a wi

dow, on the *shady side* of 82. On their return from Church, the road was strewed with burdock-head, rue, box, nettles, and other herbs symbolic of their expected connubial harmony.—The damsel weighs 100lbs. and has 500 *charms*, which the enamoured youth cruelly o'erwhelmed.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18.

THE STAR OF TORONTO.

O deep was the gloom that our senses o'ershaded,
Like the darkness of night, not the brilliance of day;
Dear Gaiety drooping with care, and with sorrow,
For the STAR of TORONTO was far, far away.

But awake all you sounds sweetest rapture inspiring,
And Ennui give place to the throbs of delight;
See around us how quickly the gloom is dispersing,
For the STAR of TORONTO now beams on our sight.

5th August, 1810.

*** SUBSCRIBERS to the Gazette, and others in arrears for Office Work, are reminded that payment is required:—They will consequently be respectively furnished with their Accounts.

York, August 11.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment

P. SELBY, Receiver General U. C.

York, 30th April, 1810.

Wholesale & Retail Store.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Assortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for sale at their Store in York among which are the following Articles:—Viz.

Blue, Scarlet, light & dark Broad and dark Mix'd, 4/4 Cloths
White, Yellow and Red Flannels.
Rose and point Blankets,
Black and Brown Wildbore,
Plain & Strip'd Calimancoes,
Marcelles, Valancia, Tourinett, Swandown and Patent Cord, Worsted, white Dimities, Jeans & Fustians,
Blue, Green, Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Cassimeres,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
White and colored Cambrick Muslins
Chambra and Union blue Shawls,
Light & dark Chintz do.
India Silk, Madras & Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Book, Lenn & ind'd Muslins,
Shirting Cambricks,
Bed Ticking,
Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide.
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,
Table Cloths,
An elegant Assortment of Mens Womens and Childrens Cotton and Worsted Stockings, and Sandals,
Long Silk and Cotton Gloves,
Habit do.
Ladies Elegant fashionable white and black Tambor'd Nett Veils,
White and black Lace
White & col'd Sewing Cott'n.
Ladies Caps and Shirtees,
Spider Nett and Tambored Sleeves,
Fine Cotton Pattinett,
Cotton Umbrellas, &c. &c.
Old Jamaica,
Cognac Brandy, &c.
A Fresh supply of Teas of this years importation.
Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Mustard,
Tobacco, &c. &c.
Razors, Knives and Forks,
Pen, and Pocket Knives,
Scissars,
Glass and Crockery Ware, together with a number of Articles too numerous to insert.

All of which will be sold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dean in the cheapest Manufacturing Towns in England for Cash.

Most kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the highest price in Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.—A constant supply of Salt will be kept on hand.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their several Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection

HENRY DREAN & Co.

TO LET.

THE Niagara COFFEE HOUSE and TAVERN, or FREE-MASONS HALL; for further information, apply to THOS POWIS.

Niagara, 9th August, 1810.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Citizens of York and the Public generally, that he has taken a Shop in the House occupied by P. Miller in Town, where he will carry on cleaning, repairing and regulating Watches.—His particular attention and knowledge of the business, will be flatters himself, insure him constant employment

N. B. For sale, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys.

AARON LEONARD.

THE Subscriber has just received from England and New-York, the following Articles, which he intends selling at the most reduced prices.

Queens Cord,
Fancy Corduroys,
Mixed Grandurels,
Striped Florentine,
Fine Silver Cord,
Dyed Jaunts & pillows,
Black Queens Cord,
Do. fancy Cord & Velverets,
Corded Dimity,
Shirting Cottons,
Irish Linens,
Durants & Callimancoes,
Bombazets,
Black & White Crape,
Wo white Lamb wool Hose.
Do. Cotton ditto
Do. black cotton & worsted do
Mens Hose assorted,
Black Silk Velvet,
Do. Mode & Lustring,
Sattin & Sarsnet Ribbons,
Silk Ferrits,
Sewing Silk,
Silk Twist,
Ladys Limerick long Glovers,
Do. do. Habit do
Do. long & short Kid do.
Mens Gloves,
Printed Cottons,
White do
Ladys elegant brown drab, blue and black Beaver Hats and Bonnets, fashionably trim'd with silk bands & handsome Ostrich Feathers,
White Oil Feathers,
Ladys fashionable Printed, Embost'd Sattin & Painted Scarfs and Shawls.
Gentlemens fine Beaver Hats,
Wool do.
Red twilled Bandannas,
Red, chocolate, blue & yw do
Ladys Side Saddles complete,
Gentlemens hunting do. do.
Hunting whips & whip thongs
Leather Jockey Hats,
Morocco Slippers,
Spanish and Seal do.
Do. with double Soles,
Russett Skins,
Sole and heel squares,
Fine quarto Post paper,
Bell green fringed Quills,
Red & Black Sealing Wax,
Irish Waters in Tin Boxes,
Inkpowders,
Harry and Highlanders Cards,
Looking Glasses in square Mahogany, Landscape, drawn toilette dressing Boxes
Do. oval Landscape swingers,
Do. do upright do.
Do do cut tops,
Mahogany Cloth Brushes,
Shoe and scrubbing do.
Broom Heads,
Painted hearth Brushes,
Mop heads,
Fishing lines,
Cords & Hambro' Lines,

Trace Rope,
Candle wick,
Heel and blacking Ball,
Shoemakers Tools,
Cast Steel Handsaws,
Mill Saws,
Brass knobbed Locks,
Do. ringed do.
Chest and Cupboard do.
Steelyards,
Smoothing Irons,
Iron H & HL. Hinges,
Brass butt do.
Mill and handsaw Files,
Screws, Hammers, &c.
Iron Squares,
Iron Pepper Mills,
Snuffle Bitts, & Curry Combs,
Cloak Pins, brass Nails & wire,
Spectacles, Drawing knives,
Jack and Penknives,
Buck Table do.
White bone do.
Silver Stop Compasses,
Gilt do.
Silver Thimbles,
Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Britania Teapots,
Pewter do
Britania Table and Teaspoons,
Iron Tinned do do. do.
Pewter Ink Stands,
Rectified Spirits of Wine,
Orange flower and Rose water
Glauber Salts and Salt Petre,
Window Soap, Mustard,
Ground White Lead,
Black, bright red, green and yellow paints,
Linseed Oil & Spirits Turpt
Putty, fg blue, Pipe Clay and Whiting,

FROM NEW-YORK:

Pink root,
Godfreys Cordials, Parregoric,
Liquorice Ball,
Arnatto,
Lees Pills,
Ivory and lamp black,
Opium, and Hartshorn,
Blak of Roles,
Arrow Root and Currants,
Spanish and American Segars,

Malthus on Population,
Pieces of Irish History,
Memoirs of Mrs. Clarke,
Life of Washington,
two Wild Irish Boys,
Romans of the Pyrenees,
Gowpers Poems,
Family Tour,
Abdallah,
Cottlets,
Columbiad,
Literary relics,
Gaffer Journal,
Family Bibles,
School Books, &c.

Q. ST. GEORGE.

York, July 20, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz.

Lots No. 23, 24, and 25, in the 1st Concession—
21, and 22, in the 3d Concession, - 900 Acres
in the Township of Eastlet.
No. 12, in the 1st Concession, - 300 Acres
in the Township of Charlotteville.
17, 18, and 19, in the 3d Concession,
14, and 15, in the 4th do. —1000 Acres
in the Township of Cramahe.
37 in the 3d Concession, - 200 Acres
in the Township of York.

For particulars apply to GEO CROOKSHANK.

New-Town Day School.

EDUCATION ought to be the first thing considered, after Youth attains to the years of innocent understanding: and they should be placed, (by their Parents,) under good Tutors, that are capable to instruct, and improve their young minds with a proper foundation, for an English Education; and lead them into a proper channel for good Breeding.—The Subscriber, (though a stranger) solicits the patronage of the inhabitants of the Town of York, and sincerely hopes they will honor him with their children, and place them under his Tuition; and on trial, hopes he will still be favored with a continuation of their favors conferred on

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

N. B. For further information with regard to terms and regulations, enquire of Mr. John Cameron, Printer.

FOR SALE.

AT the Printing Office, and by J. B. Totman, Merchant, a few Copies of the Provincial STATUTES complete, —and of the last Session, detached.—Also the Inspection or Review, an effectual Tract for Gentlemen of the Militia who wish to acquire a knowledge of the Military Exercise,

PROPOSALS
BY NAHUM MOWER & CHARLES KENDALL,
FOR
PRINTING AT KINGSTON, UPPER-CANADA,
A
WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
TO BE ENTITLED, THE
Kingston Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE advantages derived from well conducted newspapers are so various, and so well appreciated, that arguments to prove their utility are deemed useless in this place. The want of such an establishment, in this part of Canada, must be generally acknowledged, so long as a large community continue to derive their information from abroad. To supply a deficiency so apparent, the editors advance to the present undertaking; and if gentlemen of intelligence and respectability, in different parts of the Province, form a correct estimate of the public sentiment, their paper will receive a liberal patronage, while conducted in a manner deserving support.

Avoiding, intentionally, a multiplicity of promises, the editors will merely give a sketch of their proposed course. It is intended that the KINGSTON GAZETTE shall be made the earliest possible vehicle of intelligence, both foreign and domestic. It will exhibit, from time to time, a statement of Parliamentary proceedings, and internal regulations, as well as of the general concerns of the Province. The best information for the farmer, the merchant, and the mechanic, they will also endeavor to give. Various are the tastes to be consulted; and though none may find the KINGSTON GAZETTE wholly adapted to his own, it is hoped that every correct reader may find something which will gratify his palate. Gentlemen of science and letters, the divine, the moralist, the poet and the politician, are each respectfully invited to enrich our columns with their respective gems, or with such occasional selections as may be most rare and interesting.

Should any thing further be required, it must be a statement of the political bias of the editors—a summary of which may be compiled in a few words:—Living under an enlightened government, mildly and generously administered, they will be the last to abuse the privileges it affords them. Their loyalty will never be found, but it may be depended on as honest. It called on to scan the conduct of their rulers, they will be firm but decorous—and as the English law allows a generous latitude to men of their profession, it shall be their chief study that the liberty they possess does not degenerate into licentiousness.

June 20, 1810. MOWER & KENDALL.

CONDITIONS.

The KINGSTON GAZETTE will be printed on paper of a handsome size, and with a fair type.

Its price to subscribers will be fifteen shillings a year, to be paid on the reception of the first number, 5s in six months, and 5s at the end of the year.

Agents will be appointed in various places, to whom payment may be made

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at the customary prices.

It is intended to commence the proposed publication in the month of September next.

☞ Gentlemen holding subscription papers are requested to return them to Messrs ABBOTT & BAYCOM, Kingston, by the last of August next.

☞ The Subscription List for the above Paper is left with Wm ALLAN, Esqr of York, for the convenience of Subscribers.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the rear or Easternmost part of Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 139 Acres. N. B On lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the Subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer.

York, 14th July, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS various persons commit trespass on Lot No. 3, in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, being the Farm Lot and property of the Subscriber—he hereby forwarns such, and all persons from continuing so to trespass by travelling, destroying Timber Wood or Underwood, as he will henceforth prosecute any such offender.

GEORGE DENNISON.

York, August 3d, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A Few Barrels of PORK and FLOUR. Enquire of Duncan Cameron Esqr. or at the Printing Office.

York, August 3d, 1810.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XX. NUMBER 10.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 954] TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Tenth day of August to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-second day of June last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Tenth day of August, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the fifteenth day of Sept. next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute & appoint The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Agent for Purchases Office.
York, 31st July, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such person or persons who may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, from the 25th September to the 31st December, 1810; to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their security, immediately, to the Agent for Purchases, at York.

Propofals will in like manner be received, for fupplying the abovementioned Poffs with Freth Beef of good quality, from the firft January to the 24th day of March, 1811.

The loweft price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ftated in each of thefe Propofals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commiffary at each Poft, by the quarter, who will immediately pay for the fame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiffary will alfo once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diftribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN McGILL
Agent for Purchafes.

Latest Foreign News.

LONDON. June 9.

A gentleman who has juft arrived from Paris informs us, that the new Empreſs of France having fignified a wifh that her unfortunate predeceſſor in the affections of Bonaparte fhould not retain the fame imperial title fhe had herſelf received. Napoleon, with one hand, erafed from the Regiſter the rank ascribed to the repudiated Empreſs, and degraded her to the ſtation of a Princeſs of one of the ſtates of Italy, to which ſhe is now ordered to retire.

June 21.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The buſineſs of Parliament was yeſterday finiſhed, and this day the Prorogation took place. The Commiſſioners appointed by his Majeſty for this purpoſe were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, and Lord Walſingham. The following is a correct Analyſis of his Majeſty's Speech as delivered by his Commiſſioners, to both houſes of Parliament:

His Majeſty ſtates, that, the buſineſs of the Seſſion being concluded, he has thought proper to bring it to a cloſe. His Majeſty then congratulates both houſes upon the capture of Gaudaloupe, an event which for the firſt time in the Hiſtory of Great Britain, has deprived France of the laſt of her poſſeſſions in the Weſt-Indies; and alſo upon the ſubſequent capture of the Dutch poſſeſſions in the ſame quarter of the globe—acquiſitions which muſt inevitably deprive the enemy of all further means of annoyance to our daily extending commerce.

In the Speech to the Houſe of Commons his Majeſty thanks them for the ſupplies which they have ſo liberally granted for the ſervice of the year; and while he regrets the continuance of the arduous ſtruggle in which we are engaged, he congratulates the country on the daily increaſe of our reſources, and revenues, from the unprecedented extention of our commerce to all parts of the world—a circumſtance which happily renders the impoſition of new burdens of freſh taxation wholly unneceſſary.

His Majeſty next alludes to the modifications and regulations, reſpecting the revenues of Ireland, as having relieved that country from the preſſure of many burdens, without loſing ſight of a due regard to the neceſſary receipts from taxation.

His Majeſty thanks the Houſe of Commons for their liberal proviſion made for the Duke of Brunswick.

His Majeſty next congratulates both houſes of Parliament that Portugal has been reſcued from the graſp of the enemy by the ſtrenuous efforts of his Majeſty's army, aided by the exertions of the Portuguese nation—and that Spain, notwithſtanding the many reverſes of fortune ſhe has experienced, ſtill maintains her reſiſtance to the invader with an unabated ſpirit of zeal and perſeverance.

His Majeſty then aſſured both houſes of Parliament, that he deems it equally to the honor of his crown and the intereſts of his kingdom, to continue his firm and unshaken ſupport to both theſe loyal nations.

His Majeſty concludes by recommending the members of both Houſes of Parliament to exert themſelves, during the enſuing receſs, in their reſpective counties, in propagating a ſpirit of unanimity and concord, with obedience to order and the laws, as the only means of enabling his majeſty to give effect to his exertions in the continuance of the arduous ſtruggle in which we are engaged; and while his Majeſty thus exhorts both houſes of Parliament, he aſſures them that his conduct will ever be regulated by theſe dictates—a line of conduct wich his Majeſty's long reign, and the general loyalty of his ſubjects has convinced him, is beſt suited to meet the foreign enemy with effect.

Baltimore, Auguſt 2.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Luce arrived this morning from Corunna, (N. W. of Spain) ſays the report at Corunna when he failed, June 29, was; that the combined armies of Britiſh, Spaniſh, and Portuguese on the frontiers of Portugal, were 150,000 ſtrong and the French about 70,000; that Maſſena was waiting for reinforcements; which were on their march, that when they came up he would attack the allies.

The Engliſh had ſeveral times attempted to bring the French army to an engagement—but could not effect it, as the French continually retired. The allies would not purſue Maſſena, apprehending an ambuscade. The French army is reported to be very ſickly, and their lines frequently weakened by deſertion—the German and Dutch particularly desert from the french. Several of them came into Corunna, and were ſeen by captain Luce.

Salt could not be had at the Iſle of May for ſome time, on account of the loſs of their mules, &c. as before reported.

New York, Auguſt 8.

On Tueſday laſt, arrived at Providence, the ſhip Mary-Ann, cap. Ruſſel, in 38 days from Cadiz.—He left there on the 24th June, and informs, that the garriſon were in high ſpirits, and entertained no fear of the French being able to reduce the place. The garriſon conſiſted of 30,000 troops, of which 13,000 were Britiſh. Almoſt conſtant cannonade was kept up between the French in fort Matagorda, and the Engliſh and Spaniſh gun boats, and forts of the Iſland of Leon. The French were unable by their ſhot to injure the city. A few days before the departure of the Mary-Ann, an expedition conſiſting of 5000 Spaniſh troops, ſailed, ſuppoſed for Algeſiras. Flour was 20 dollars, at which price ſeveral cargoes had been ſold."

Norfolk, Aug. 1.

A letter from Alicant dated May 3, ſays—"It appears that the French have not forces in this country ſufficient to make the conqueſt and ſecure it." "The French Army in Granada and Andaluſia which came down on Murcia a few days ſince retired back to Grenada, after having accomplished their object of pillaging the place. We are perfectly quiet."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Haven, to his friend in Auguſta, Georgia, dated June 13th.

"I went yeſterday with Governor Strong of Maſſachuſetts, to viſit Whitney's GUN FACTORY near this place. It is ſituated on Eaſt River, at the foot of a mountain, and all its machinery is in the firſt inſtance, moved by two large wheels, the barrels are wedded in a furnace—ground by grindſtones—and bored with an iron screw augur, with as much facility as you would bore a pine board. Bayonets are turned, as the turner would make the round of a chair; and then ground into its proper ſhape with chiſſels.——Screws and locks are made with great eaſe, and (which is a great improvement) ſo conſtructed as to fit any gun whatever.——There is an axe, which being moved by a wheel, will cut the largeſt piece of iron.—Ram rods are turned as you would turn a rule. It is curious to ſee the whole machine ſet into operation by one wheel—and although one band carries them all, yet it is ſo happy contrived that one workman may ſtop his part of the machine without any interruption to the reſt; ſix guns are made in one day.

This is, I think, the moſt important eſtabliſhment of which our country can boaſt.—Mr. Whitney deſerves great credit, as every part of the machine was his *own invention*, and it was *three years* before he had compleated it."

From the Exchange Coffee Houſe Books.

Previous to the ſailing of the Pedlar from Palermo, a Britiſh frigate arrived there to convoy one of the Bourbon family to Spain.——[Probably the Duke of Orleans, who married a daughter of the King of Sicily, who is now in the way Napoleon wiſhes his wife.——The Duke of Angouleme, who married the daughter of the King of France, was recently on the point of leaving England for Spain, but was deterred by the requeſt of the Government.—It is probable the Spaniſh Regency conceive that the preſence of one of the Bourbon family will inſpire the people with additional confidence and enthuſiaſm; or it may be intended to declare him ſole Regent.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this town, dated Smyrna, Feb. 16, 1810.

"About midnight I experienced a conſiderable ſhock of an earthquake, and while at dinner next day the ſhock was twice repeated. I have ſince learned that the ſame earthquake was felt, in all its terrific force, in the Iſland of Candia, (the ancient Crete)—That the greater part of the city of Candia, and of its fortifications, are entirely deſtroyed, and a deſtructive fire raging at the ſame time, added to the miſeries of the wretched inhabitants—that eight villages in the neighborhood of Candia are but heaps of rubbiſh, and many thouſand people buried in the ruins of their own dwellings, drowned in the ruin of water, or periſhed by the fire, for it ſeems as if all the elemens had conſpired in vengeance againſt this unhappy Iſland. The olive fields, are deſtroyed and the moſt luxuriant part of this beautiful Iſland exhibits at preſent but one wide waſte of ruin, diveſtation and death. The earthquake has been (as letters are received mention) felt in Cairo, Alexandria, Malta, Sicily and in all the Iſlands of the Archepilago, in many of which it has thrown down houſes, and done other damage."

We learn by the Portugueſe brig from St. Michaels, that, on the 24th of June, a ſmall village 21 miles from St. Michaels, called Cozas, was ſunk by an Earthquake, in which many families were ſwallowed up. Thoſe who escaped, fled to St. Michaels, where the ſhock was ſenſibly felt. Where the village ſtood there was nothing to be ſeen but water, which was agitated as if boiling. The inhabitants in the vicinity of Cozas fled to the mountains, being apprehenſive of another ſhock.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Foote being at table next to a gentleman who had helped himſelf to a very large piece of bread; after he had taken a mouthful or two, Foote took up his bread, and cut a piece off. "Sir," ſaid the gentleman, "that is my bread." "I beg a thouſand pardons, ſir," ſaid Foote, "I proteſt I took it to be the loaf!"

The Triumph's boats, after the late hurricane at Cadiz, picked up near 700 boxes of quickſilver, which, for the purpoſe of being taken care of, were ſtowed in the different ſtate rooms and the hold; but the heat having cauſed the boxes to crack, ſeveral tuns of the ſublime fluid ran through the ſhip, and completely ſalivated the people; upwards of 300 of them were ſhifted into transports; ſeveral of them have loſt all their teeth—one man his tongue; and many others affected in ſo ſerious a manner, that it is feared they cannot recover.—The proviſions alſo partook of the pernicious influence of the quickſilver; and the Triumph is ordered to Gibraltar, to be cleared immediately.—*London Paper.*

CAUTION.

A family conſiſting of the father, mother and daughter, died laſt October, in the commune of Portels, from eating champignons, (muſhrooms) which they purchaſed from an old woman, who was in the habit of collecting them for ſale.

The old woman herſelf, though ſhe had eaten a quantity of the ſame kind of Champignons at ſeveral meals, experienced no diſagreeable conſequences. It was found, upon enquiry, that ſhe was intoxicated with four wine at all her meals, and the effect of vegetable acids in counteracting narcotic poiſon is known.—Both the perſons who died and the inhabitants of the place where they lived, aſſured the medical attendants that they had uſed the ſame ſpecies of muſhroom for food in former ſeaſons without any bad effects. The French naturaliſts ſuggeſt, that they might have contracted their deleterious properties from the ſtate of the atmoſphere. —*Paris Paper.*

Idleneſs.—Biſhop Taylor once told a lady of his acquaintance, who was negleCtful of her ſon's education, "Madame, if you do not chooſe to fill your boy's head with ſomething, believe me, the devil will."—The Spaniſh proverb has it—"the devil tempts every man, but an idle man poſitively tempts the devil."

It is a curious fact, that the remains of Lord Collingwood are depoſited in the very ſtone coffin which Cardinal Wolſey had prepared for himſelf.—It had remained, as lumber, in a room adjoining St. George's Chappel, Windſor, and for this laſt purpoſe, was given as a preſent by his Majeſty.—*Lon. Pap.*

From a Swediſh Paper.

A circumſtance has recently taken place at Fahlun, the capitol of Dalecarlia, in Sweden, which might figure with advantage in a novel. In working to eſtabliſh a new communication between two ſhafts of a mine, the body of a miner was diſcovered in a ſtate of perfect preſervation, & impregnated with vitriolick water. This body was quite ſoft but hardened on being expoſed to air. No one could identify the individual; it was only recollected that the accident by which he had been thus buried in the boſom of the earth had taken place fifty years ago. All inquiries as to the name of the ſufferer had already ceaſed, when a decrepid old woman leaning on crutches, ſlowly advanced towards the corps and knew it to be that of a young man, to whom ſhe had been promiſed in marriage, half a century ago. She threw herſelf on the body, which had the appearance of a bronze ſtatue; bathed it with her tears, and fainted with joy at having once more beheld the object of her affection on this ſide the grave. It is eaſier to conceive than to trace the ſingular contraſt offered by this couple; the one buried fifty years ago, ſtill anſwering all the appearances of youth, while the other, weighed down by age, evinced all the fervency of youthful love.

MISCELLANY.

COFFEE:—This fruit is a native of Arabia, and is ſuppoſed to have been the chief ingredient of the old Lacedemonian broth. The uſe of this berry was not known in England till the year 1657; at which time Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turkey merchant, on his return from Smyrna to London, brought with him one Paſque Roſe, a Greek of Ragusa who was uſed to prepare this liquor for his Maſter every morning. The merchant, in order to get rid of a crowd of viſitants that this pleaſant beverage brought him, ordered his Greek to open a coffee houſe, which he did in St. Michael's Alley, in Cornhill, which was the firſt coffee houſe erected in London.

CROSS-WISE MARK:—In a former age of popiſh ignorance, when very few, comparatively, of the people of Europe could write their names, it was ordained that the illiterate when required to ſign or witneſs any written inſtrument, ſhould make the figure of a Croſs upon parchment or paper, as an avowal of their being chriſtians. Hence to the preſent day, thoſe who make their mark inſtead of writing their name, uſually draw two lines croſſwiſe, after that old popiſh cuſtom.—Not ſo harmleſs was the ſuperſtition of deciding cauſes by a mode of trial, called the judgement of the Croſs, which prevailed in Europe, ſeveral centuries ago. In that kind of trial we are told that the perſon accuſed of a crime, was to remain with his arms extended before a croſs for five or ſix hours, without motion. If he failed in ſuſtaining this trial, he loſt his cauſe, and was judged guilty.

FETICHE:—This remarkable ſnake which is made an object of religious worſhip, in Whydah, a kingdom of Africa, has a large, round, beautiful head, a ſhort pointed tongue, reſembling a dart, and a ſharp, ſhort tail. It is ſlow and ſolemn in pace, except when it ſeizes on its prey, when it is quick and rapid. It is tame and familiar; the natives and Europeans handling and playing with them, without dread or apprehenſion of danger. When the Engliſh firſt ſettled in Whydah, a ſailor juſt arrived, found one of theſe ſnakes in the magazine belonging to the factory, and killing it, threw it on the bank. The negroes, filled with rage and terror at the murdering of one of their gods, aſſembled all the inhabitants of the Province, and maſſacred the factors to a man; conſuming their bodies and goods in the fire they had ſet to their warehouſe.

FINGER OFFERING:—When the people of the *Friendly Iſlands* (in the Pacific Ocean) are afflicted with any dangerous diſorder which they apprehend may bring them to the grave, they cut off the little finger, ſuppoſing that it would be accepted as a kind of propitiatory ſacrifice ſufficiently efficacious to procure their recovery. There is ſcarcely one to ten among them who is not thus mutilated, in one hand or the other; and many have made an oblation of both their little fingers.

FIRE-SPOUTS:—Torrents of liquid fire have ſometimes burſt from the earth and overwhelmed the adjacent country, in a manner ſomewhat different from the common eruptions of volcanoes; and are called *Fire Spouts*. In 1783, three of them broke out in Iceland, in the province of Shapterfall. Signs of the eruptions were perceived on the firſt of June; the earth beginning to tremble, and a continual ſmoke or ſteam riſing from it. On the eighth of june the fire became viſible, and the atmoſphere was filled with ſand, brimſtone and aſhes, in ſuch a manner as to occaſion continual darkneſs. The 3 different fire ſpouts, in a ſhort time united into one, and rolled its billows of flame to high as to be ſeen at the diſtance of more than two hundred miles; the whole country for double that diſtance, being covered with a ſmoke or ſteam not to be deſcribed. The torrent of fire took its Courſe firſt down, and then up the channel of the river *Skepta*, and entirely conſumed or dried up its waters: at laſt coming to the hill, in which the river had its ſource, the fiery deluge roſe to a prodigious height, and overflowed the village of Buland, which was ſituated upon the top of the hill; conſuming the houſes, church, and every thing that ſtood in its way. It ſtill increaſed, ſpreading out in length and breadth for many miles, drying up other rivers beſides the Skepta, overflowing a number of villages, and converting a large tract of country into a ſea of fire. It continued its dreadful progreſs in different directions, till the thirteenth of Auguſt; after which the fiery lake no longer ſpread itſelf, but never-theleſs continued to burn for ſome length of time. The ſmoke reached as far as the Iſland of Great Britain, where, during the whole ſummer of 1783, an obſcurity prevailed throughout all parts of that Iſland; the atmoſphere appearing to be covered with a continual haze, which prevented the ſun from appearing with his uſual ſplendour.

When a motion was once made in the Houſe of Commons reſpecting the failure of the expedition againſt Holland, there was a talk of Mr. Dundas going out of office in conſequence. A converſation on this ſubject took place in the gallery of the Houſe, when one gentleman aſked another—Did you ever know a Scotchman quit his place? Yes, replied the wag, *his native place.* *Rep.*

THE YORK GAZETTE

TUESDAY, AUGUST, 28, 1810.

We obſerve in the late Albany Gazettes, ſucceſſive details of fires in that town: from appearances, they are produced by the deſigns and labours of incendiaries; ſeveral perſons are taken up, on ſuſpicion——A recent fire at New-Orleans, had conſumed about 50 houſes, and the principal effects of the ſufferers.

The Crops in Vermont, and the ſtate of New York, have ſuſtained incalculable damages from froſts, during this and the laſt month.

Building Lots with valuable Privileges.

TO be Sold in the Township of Scott, (between 30 and 40 miles from the Town of York:) several Building Lots, containing ONE ACRE each, the price is Three Dollars the Lot, and the purchaser of each Lot is intitled to the following privileges:—

On the first day of January in every year, the present proprietor of this Land will give to one of the purchasers of these Building Lots, a tract of Land of the value of 100 Dollars, either cleared or uncleared at the option of such purchaser; and one year it will be given to such purchaser by Lot and the next year to the senior purchaser and so alternately:—Whenever a house is built upon the Lot, the owner of such house instead of the annual chance of receiving Land of the value of 100 Dollars, will be intitled to receive Land of the value of 600 Dollars in the same manner—and if the owner of such House wishes to sell it, if it is not sold after being advertised for 6 months, the present proprietor will purchase it at a fair valuation, and if the House should be burnt, the value of it will be paid to the owner in case it appears every precaution had been taken to prevent accidents by fire. Apply to John Cameron at the Printing Office.

York, 25th Aug 1810.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration to adjust the concerns of the Estate of the late Captain William Dement of this Town—requests all persons to whom the Estate is indebted to produce their Accounts to him within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted thereto, are requested to settle the same without loss of time.

THOS. STOYELLS.

York, 25th August, 1810

A Farm For Sale.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with Fourteen Acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHREY, Carpenter.

York, May 11th 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undisputable Title will be given:—viz Lots No 28, 29, and half of Lot No 25 in the 2d concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire, at Owwegachne; Mr. Woodruff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

Wholesale & Retail Store.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Assortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for sale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles:—Viz.

Blue, Scarlet, light & dark mix'd, Broad and dark Mix'd, Cloaths
White, Yellow and Red Flannels
Rose and point Blankets,
Black and Brown Wildboar,
Plain & Strip'd Calimancoes,
Marcelles, Varancia, Tonnetts, Swansdown and Pasment Cord, Velings, white Dimities, Janes & Fultians,
Blue, Green, Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Cassimeres,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
White and colored Cambrick Muslins
Chambra and Union blue Shawls,
Light & dark Chintz do.
India Silk, Madrafs & Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Book, Lino & lac'd Muslins,
Shirting Cambricks,
Bed Ticking,
Apron Checks, yard, and yard & half wide.
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,
Table Cloths.

An elegant Afforment of Mens Womens and Childrens Cotton and Worsted Stockings, and Sandals,
Long Silk and Cotton Gloves,
Habit do.
Ladies Elegant fashionable white and black Tambor'd Nett Veils,
White and black Lace
White & col'd Sewing Cott'n.
Ladies Caps and Shirrets,
Spider Nett and Tambored Sleeves,
Fine Cotton Pattinett,
Cotton Umbrellas, &c. &c.
Old Jamaica,
Cognac Brandy, &c.
A Fresh supply of Teas of this years importation.
Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Mustard,
Tobacco, &c. &c
Razors, Knives and Forks,
Pen, and Pocket Knives,
Scissars,
Glass and Crockery Ware, together with a number of Articles too numerous to insert.

All of which will be sold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dream in the cheapest Manufacturing Towns in England for Cash

Most kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the highest price in Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.—A constant supply of Salt will be kept on hand

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their several Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection

HENRY DREAN & Co.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

TO LET.

THE Niagara COFFEE HOUSE and TAVERN, or FREE-MASONS HALL; for further information, apply to

THOS POWIS.

Niagara, 9th August, 1810.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment

P SELBY, Receiver General U C

York, 30th April, 1810.

THE Subscriber has just received from England and New-York, the following Articles, which he intends selling at the most reduced prices.

Queens Cord,
Fancy Corduroys,
Mixed Grandurels,
Striped Florentine,
Fine Silver Cord,
Dyed Janets & pillows,
Black Queens Cord,
Do. fancy Cord & Velveretts,
Corded Dimity,
Shirting Cottons,
Irish Linens,
Durants & Callimancoes,
Bombasets,
Black & White Crape,
Wo white Lamb wool Hose,
Do. Cotton ditto
Do. black cotton & worsted do
Mens Hose assorted,
Black Silk Velvet,
Do Moose & Lustring,
Satin & Sarsnet Ribbons,
Silk Permin,
Sewing Silk,
Stay Twist,
Ladys Limerick long Gloves,
Do. do. Habit do
Do. long & short Kid do.
Mens Gloves,
Prunella Cottons,
White do.
Ladys elegant brown drab, blue, and black Beaver Hats and Bonnets, fashionable trimmed with silk bands & handsome Ostrich Feathers,
White Ostrich Feathers,
Ladys fath'ble India Printed,
Rumal'd Satin & Painted Scarfs and Shawls
Gentlems fine Beaver Hats,
Wool do.
Red twilled Bandannas,
Red, chocolate, blue & yw do
Ladys Side Saddles complete,
Gentlemens hunting do. do
Hunting whips & whip thongs
Leather Jockey Hats,
Morocco Slippers,
Spanish and Seal do.
Do. with double Soles,
Ruffett Skins,
Sole and heel squares,
Fine quartz Post paper,
Best green Ringed Quills,
Red & Bla k Sealing Wax.
Irish Waters in Tin Boxes,
Inkpowder,
Pearly and Highlanders Cards,
Looking Glasses in square Mahogany, Landscape, two Old Landscape twingers,
Do. do. upright do.
Do do cut tops,
Mahogany Cloth Brushes,
Shoe and scrubbing do.
Broom Heads,
Painted hearth Brushes,
Mop heads,
Fishing lines,
Cords a Hambro' Lines,

Trace Rope,
Candle wick,
Heel and blacking Ball,
Shoemakers Tools,
Cast Steel Hanasaws,
Mill Saws,
Brass knobbe. Locks,
Do. hinges do.
Chest and cupbard do.
Steelyards,
Smoothing Irons,
Iron H & HL. Hinges,
Brass butt do.
Mill and handsaw Files,
Screws, Hammers, &c.
Iron Squares,
Iron Pepper Mills,
Snaffle Bitts, & Curry Combs,
Cloak Pins, brass Nails & wire,
Spectacles, Drawing knives,
Jack and Penknives,
Buck Table do
White bone do.
Silver Bop Compasses,
Gilt do.
Silver Thimbles,
Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Britania Teapots,
Pewter do
Britania Table and Teaspoons,
Iron Tinned do do. do.
Pewter Ink Bands,
Rectified Spirits of Wine,
Orange flower and Rose water
Glauber Salts and Salt Petre,
Windsor Soap, Mustard,
Ground White Lead,
Black, bright tea, green and yellow paints,
Linseed Oil & Spirits Turpt
Putty, Big blue, Pipe Clay and Whiting,

FROM NEW-YORK.

Pink root,
Godfreys Cordials, Parregoric,
Lepidice Ball,
Arnatto,
Lees Pills,
Ivory and lamp black
Opium, and Hartshorn,
Milk of Roles,
Arrow Root and Currants,
Spanish and American Segars,

Malthus on Population,
Pieces of Irish History,
Memoirs of Mrs. Clarke,
Life of Washington,
Carrs Holland,
Wild Irish Boy,
Romans of the Pyreneez,
Cowpers Poems,
Family Tour,
Abaelino,
Cocieba,
Columbiad,
Literary relict,
Gallos Journal,
Family Bibles,
School Books, &c.

Q. ST. GEORGE.

York, July 20, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, viz

Lots No. 23, 24, and 25 in the 1st Concession—
21, and 22, in the 3d Concession, - 900 Acres
in the Township of Caister.
No. 12, in the 1st Concession, 300 Acres
in the Township of Charlotteville.
17, 18, and 19, in the 3d Concession,
14, and 15, in the 4th do. —1000 Acres
in the Township of Cramahe.
37 in the 3d Concession, - 200 Acres
in the Township of York.

For particulars apply to

GEO CROOKSHANK.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Citizens of York and the Public generally, that he has taken a Shop in the House occupied by P. Miller in Town, where he will carry on cleaning, repairing and repeating Watches.—His particular attention and knowledge of the business, will he flatters himself, insure him constant employment

N. B. For sale, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys.

AARON LEONARD.

PROPOSALS

BY NAHUM MOWER & CHARLES KENDALL,

FOR

PRINTING AT KINGSTON, UPPER-CANADA,

A

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED, THE

Kingston Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE advantages derived from well conducted newspapers are so various, and so well appreciated, that arguments to prove their utility are deemed useless in this place. The want of Such an establishment, in this part of Canada, must be generally acknowledged, so long as a large community continue to derive their information from abroad. To supply a deficiency so apparent, the editors advance to the present undertaking; and if gentlemen of intelligence and respectability, in different parts of the province, form a correct estimate of the public sentiment, they paper will receive a liberal patronage, while conducted in a manner deserving support.

Avoiding, intentionally, a multiplicity of promises, the editors will merely give a sketch of their proposed course. It is intended that the KINGSTON GAZETTE shall be made the earliest possible vehicle of intelligence, both foreign and domestic. It will exhibit, from time to time, a statement of Parliamentary proceedings, and internal regulations, as well as of the general concerns of the Province. The best information for the farmer, the merchant, and the mechanic, they will also endeavor to give. Various are the tastes to be consulted; and though none may find the KINGSTON GAZETTE wholly adapted to his own, it is hoped that every correct reader may find something which will gratify his palate. Gentlemen of science and leisure, the divine, the moralist, the poet and the politician, are each respectfully invited to enrich our columns with the respective part with which occasional selections as may be most rare and interesting.

Should any thing further be required, it must be a statement of the political bias of the editors—a Summary of which may be compriled in a few words:—Having under an enlightened government, mildly and generously administered, they will be the last to abuse the privileges it affords them. Their loyalty will never be loud, but it may be depended on as honest. If called on to scan the conduct of their rulers, they will be firm but decorous—and as the English law allows a generous latitude to men of their profession, it shall be their chief study that the liberty they possess does not degenerate into licentiousness.

June 20, 1810. MOWER & KENDALL.

CONDITIONS.

The KINGSTON GAZETTE will be printed on paper of a handsome size, and with a fair type

Its price is fixed at twelve shillings a year, to be paid on the reception of the first number, 5s in six months, and 5s at the end of the year.

Agents will be appointed in various places, to whom payment may be made

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at the customary prices.

It is intended to commence the proposed publication in the month of September next.

☞ Gentlemen holding subscription papers are requested to return them to Messrs ABBOTT & BASCOM, Kingston, by the last of August next

☞ The Subscription List for the above Paper is left with WM ALLAN, Esqr of York, for the convenience of Subscribers.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C and D on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the rear or Easternmost part of Lot No 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B On lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon.

The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the Subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer.

York, 14th July, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE half of Lot No. 18, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home District, containing one hundred Acres of Land; for which an indisputible Title will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of the York Gazette.

York, 25th May, 1810.

FOR SALE.

AT the Printing Office, and by J B Totman, Merchant, a few Copies of the Provincial STATUTES complete, —and of the last Session, detached.—Also the Inspection of Review, an essential Tract for Gentlemen of the Militia who wish to acquire a knowledge of the Military Exercise.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XX. NUMBER II.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 955] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5. 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the fifteenth day of Septr. next, to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you ——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of August last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fifteenth day of Septr. at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking and by thefe prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the 23d day of October next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may feem neceffary; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witnefs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, this firſt day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fifteth year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, th * sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the firſt offence, fubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is fubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, fhall be deemed guilty of Felony punifhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders therein may be brought to punifhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber fo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigourof the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fifteth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name ſuch & ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Six Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate, conſtitute & appoint The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and requited to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fifteenth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Agent for Purchases Office.
York, 31ſt July, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to ſupply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments ſtationed at York, Kingſton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, from the 25th September to the 31ſt December, 1810; to deliver in their Propoſals, with the name of their ſecurity, immediately, to the Agent for Purchaſes, at York.

Propofals will in like manner be received, for fupplying the abovementioned Poft with Frefh Beef of good quality, from the firft January to the 24th day of March, 1811.

The loweft price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ftated in each of thefe Propofals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commiffary at each Poft, by the quarter, who will immediately pay for the fame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiffary will alfo once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diftribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL.
Agent for Purchafes.

Capt. Larcom's Narrative.—The Melancholy Catastrophe of the ship Margaret, which has brought an untimely death upon fo many of our friends, has ftrongly excited the fympathy of the public. From the common fate of the fhip's company, a confiderable number efcaped in the long boat foon after the diſaſter, and were fortunate enough to reach their native fhore. Captain Fairchild and others, who had thus returned, publifhed their account of the critical ſituation in which they left the wreck, which placed the friends of the unhappy ſufferers in agonizing ſuſpence as to the event—but ſtill, with conſiderable hopes from the ſoundneſs of the fhip, and the bouyant nature of her cargo. A ſmall portion, after ſharing for 17 days the dreadful ſufferings of the reſt of the crew, took the desperate chance to commit themſelves to the mercy of the ocean in the ſmall boat; by an almoſt miraculous preſervation, three out of the five arrived to land on Saturday, the 21ſt of July, and by their account, nearly extinguiſhed all hope reſpecting the remainder.—We gave our readers at the time ſuch particulars as we were able to obtain on the ſubject. We are now requeſted to publiſh the following more minute account, which being given under the hand of Captain Larcom himſelf, one of the fortunate ſurvivors, will be received with greater intereſt by the public.—*Salem Gaz.*

On the 10th of April, ſailed from Naples the ſhip Margaret, of Salem, with 46 ſouls on board, viz. 31 paſſengers, and 15 the crew of ſaid ſhip. Paſſed through the Gut of Gibraltar on the 22d April; nothing material occurred until the 20th of May, when being in latitude 40, N. and long. 39, 30, W. having ſtrong breezes at S. E. and E. S. E. and rainy weather. At 11, A. M. took in top-gallant ſteering ſails, and fore and mizen top-gallant ſails, jib and light ſtay ſail mainſail. At 1, P. M. 21ſt, fore top-maſt ſteering ſail haulyards parted and all hands were called to haul in the ſteering ſail, and take in ſail; but owing to the top maſt ſteering ſail being carried away, it carried away the top-maſt ſteering ſail boom, which brought both ſteering ſails into the water, and both were loſt. All hands employed taking in ſail, one man was on the main royal yard, furling the royal, and three on the main top gallant yards, and one in the main top, the reſt employed in clewing down the top-ſails, but finding the ſquall come on ſo heavy, were obliged to let fly the top ſail ſheets, the helm at the ſame time being hove hard to windward, with the wind on her larboard quarter—the came too againſt her helm, and when the wind got a beam ſhe began to capsize, and as ſoon as ſhe got her gun wale to the water, in an inſtant capsized, with her maſts and ſails in the water; one man was on the main royal yard, and three on the main top gallant yard, and four or five in the fore caſtle, unwell, and one in the cabin, who ſaid when he came out of the cabin the water was rushing down in ſheets as large as the companion way would admit, notwithſtanding, they all got on the ſhip's ſide. After cutting away the lanyards with our knives, we at length procured an axe, and cut away the maſts, and got a rope from the fore and mizen chains; all the hands then got hold of the rope, and (going as near the keel as poſſible,) by this means righted her, and found her full of water, her hatches, cabin doors and windows being open; at the ſame time the long boat and pinnace, and ſeveral water caſks, were drifting among the ſpars to windward; we then hove over the guns, anchors, &c. to lighten the ſhip, and endeavored to clear the wreck of the ſpars, rigging, &c. which lay beating againſt her; but our efforts were in vain as the ſtarboard lanyards were ſo deep under water that we could not come at them; three men then got into the ſmall boat (which was very badly ſtove,) who endeavored to tow the long boat out from among the ſpars; at the ſame time there were three men on the bottom of the long boat and on the ſpars, endeavoring to cut a paſſage for her, and in about two hours got the long boat along ſide of the wreck, and righted her, but found the pinnace in her ſo badly ſtove that it was impoſſible to repair her. The long boat had one of her buts ſtatted, and a hole in her bottom, on which account we were obliged to turn her bottom up again to drive the but to, and ſtop the hole. Mr. Samuel Crafts, of Derby, in Connecticut, ſtripped himſelf of his jacket and trowlers, and got on the bottom of the boat, and drove the but to, and ſtopped the hole in her bottom by nailing canvas and ſheet lead over it, which we got from the ſtern; we then righted her, and three men jumped into the boat to bale her out, which they effected in about fifteen minutes; eight more then jumped into the boat, and ſhoved off, for the purpoſe, as I then ſuppoſed of repairing her. Myſelf, with the aſſiſtance of ſome others, got the guard irons and waiſte cloths, and ſome pine boards, and all the tools and nails I could procure, and paſſed them into the ſmall boat to ſend to the long boat which was lying at about 20 or 30 fathoms diſtance, ſtill thinking they would lie by us.—Juſt before night, as the yawl was lying along ſide, taking in tools, nails &c. Mr. Barney who was ſetting on the tafferil, got into her, and went to the long boat.—About 12 o'clock at night they hailed us from the boat, and requeſted me to ſend them a cheſt and a cask of ſweet oil, which was made faſt on the ſtern, which I complied with. From that time to the morning they frequently told us to de ſiſt from hauling in the boat, or they ſhould be obliged to cut the painter; there was however, no one near the rope, nor was there any attempt made during the night to haul her up. The nex forenoon, the weather being moderate, three men were employed in the yawl, in procuring from the ſpars, a ſail, rigging, ſpars and oars for the long boat. About 12 o'clock as I was taking an obſervation, they obſerved to me, that as I had two quadrants and two compaſſes, I could ſpare them one of each.—I told them that if they would come under the ſtern I would give them one; but they declined doing that, and requeſted me to make them faſt on a board and veer it aſtern, which I refuſed to do. This was the firſt idea I had of their leaving us. I refuſed them the quadrant and compaſs on the idea that they would not leave us without them; but immediately on my refuſing them, they ſtept their maſt, and bent their ſail, and were all ready to get under way. Finding their intention was to leave us, ſeveral of the people on the wreck intreated them for God's ſake to come along ſide, and take ſome more in before they left them.—They refuſed to do this. Thoſe on the wreck requeſted them to come a little nearer, as they might ſend ſome word to their friends if the boat ever got home. They refuſed even to do this, and immediately hoiſted their ſail. Upon ſeeing this there was 3 or 4 jumped into the ſea, and ſwam towards the long boat, among whom was Mr. Crafts abovementioned who repaired the bottom of the boat at the riſk of his own life: they immediately cut the painter, and the two men in the yaul immediately jumped out of her into the long boat, and ſet her drift; at the ſame time ſome one on board the long boat held up a knife in a threatening manner, probably to make thoſe in the water underſtand, that they would keep them off at any rate: they then returned with the exception of one man who ſwam to the yaul, which was drifting to leeward, and with much difficulty got on board of her, and found one oar in the water along ſide: he then ſculled for the long boat, which was at that time ſailing very ſlow, and at the diſtance of nearly a mile from the wreck, apparently gaining upon them, when they manned their oars and pulled away from him; on which he returned to the wreck after being abſent about two hours.

Since my arrival captain Graves of Newbury port has ſtated to me that it was with great difficulty he got on board of the long boat from the yaul, ſeveral of them being oppoſed to it, although he had been very induſtriouſly employed in getting her from among the ſpars, &c. and in procuring articles for repairing her—he likewiſe ſtated to me that "had they known they ſhould have been picked up in 4 or 5 days, they might have taken ten more." It is my ſincere opinion, that when the boat left us, far from being incapable of holding more, ſhe required at leaſt one ton weight to put her in good trim. Although I never requeſted them to come along ſide to take more in, yet I ſtill wiſhed them to keep by us, in hopes that if we ſhould be fortunate to ſee any ſail the long boat might forelay them, and by that means preſerve the whole of us; and had they but ſtaid by us but two days longer, we ſhould in all probability have all been ſaved as on that day a large ſhip paſſed ſo near the wreck that we ſaw her hull; and the yaul, ſhattered as ſhe was, was dispatched to board her, but being ſmall, and a heavy ſea running, it was impoſſible to make much progreſs; they however got near enough to ſee the people on deck. To ſhow that it was the opinion of many if not all on the wreck, that the boat ought to have ſtaid with them, I merely mention that at the time of the boat's leaving the wreck, there were ſeveral young gentlemen who told them "they hoped ſome of them might get home from the wreck, to expoſe their vile conduct."

Left the wreck in the long boat, about 24 hours after the capsized, viz. William Fairfield, Robert Peele, Edward Richardson, and John Hayman, of ſhip Margaret; Alexander Thompson, Nahum Warren, William Graves, John Peck, Louis Barney, Z. Kemp, Joſhua Stafford, John Tyler, Rufus Wilkins, Jacob Schultz, and Alexander M'Kenzie.

After the departure of the long boat (Monday May 21) we immediately hoiſted a ſignal, by lathing one of the royal maſts to the ſtump of the mainmaſt, and hoiſted a cabin quilt about 30 feet above the deck. We then erected a ſtage by laying ſpars across the quarter rails, and laid a ſail on the ſpars, on which we were tolerably comfortably ſituated. all hands at the ſame time employed in ſecuring proviſions. On the 24th we caught a turtle, and we found in a cheſt a box of tinder, which being quite wet, we dried it in the ſun, and got fire; took the bell of the ſhip, and made fire in it, and with a baking pan cooked a good meſs of ſoup for 31 perſons.—We burnt ſome freſh tinder, and kept it dry as we could, but never could get fire afterwards.

In the courſe of ſix days we had ſecured 3 caſks of water, one barrel of wine, ſalt pork and beef, hams, potatoes, corn, bread, &c. ſufficient to have laſted us two or three months—and had the long boat been by us, we might have ſecured a great quantity in her: but unfortunately for us, on the 3d of June came on a heavy gale of wind, and in the courſe of the night the ſpars which lay along ſide (a heavy ſea running at the ſame time) beat away all the upper works, and at the ſame time our ſtaging went, and we loſt all the proviſions, excepting a little ſalt meat and about 3 gallons of wine; but if at this time we had the tools which the long boat took from us, eſpecially the broad axe, we might have been able to diſincumber the wreck of the ſpars, which undoubtedly cauſed the miſfortune of the upper deck's going.—In the forepart of the night there were 4 men in the yawl; but it blowing freſh, and the boat making ſo much water, two of the four were obliged to get out on the ſtaging, leaving two to ſteer and bale. In the morning it being a little more moderate, myſelf and two others took the yawl, and were employed in the forepart of the day in getting the people from the quarter deck to the bowſprit; directly after the quarter deck floated off, with the ſtump of the mizen maſt with it.

During the week our proviſions laſted, the company unanimouſly choſe captain Janvrin and myſelf to take charge of the proviſion, and deal it out as we thought proper.——I would likewiſe obſerve, that during the time I was with them, captain Janvrin prayed publicly before the company, and many of them ſeemed to pay great attention, eſpecially Meſſrs. Carpenter, Crafts and Price.

On the 30th, being pleaſant, myſelf with 4 others were employed in procuring ſpars and ſails to make a ſtage on the forecaſtle, which was done by laying the ſpars from the belfry on each ſide of the ſtump of the foremaſt to the bows of the ſhip, which made a tolerable ſtage for the whole company, and on which they were quite dry.

Nothing material happened till the 3d of June, when Green and Perry, of Salem died, overcome by fatigue and reduced by famine.—Our wine at this time being gone, and having but a wine glaſs of vinegar for each man, during every 24 hours, and not having had any water ſince the 28th of May, it being a calm day (on the 4th of June) we went to work to get a pipe of brandy, which we effected about mid-day, when many of the people, having previouſly drank much ſalt water, which had increaſed their ſufferings to a great degree inadvertently took brandy to quench their raging thirſt. The next day the following perſons died, viz. George E. A. Carpenter, clerk of the ſhip Hercules, of Salem; George Prince, clerk of brig Romp, Salem; John Brown, ſeaman of the ſhip Trent, Boſton; Iſaac Choate, cook of ſchr. Siren; Maybury Orion, of ſchr. Kite, Baltimore; John Jones, of do.; Henry Gill, ad mate, John Brackley, apprentice of ſchr. Urania, N. York; Samuel Crafts mate of ſchr. Ouſatonick, Derby Connecticut; Geo. Cogswell, of ſchr. Peace, Newburyport; Daniel Cahill, of the Margaret: Louis Joſias, apprentice of Capt. Fairfield; Hanlon Wilſon, cook of the Margaret; George Jones, ſhipped at Naples. Twenty four hours after this, Stephen Valpy, ſeaman of the Margaret, died.

On the 6th June the whole of the upper deck had gone, and every thing that was between decks had floated out, leaving us without any ſubſiſtence, excepting ſome pork and beef, which it was impoſſible to eat for want of water.

On the 7th June, finding we could be of no uſe to thoſe on the wreck, and having nothing but brandy to ſubſiſt on, being then in latitude 39, 12, N. and thinking that too far ſouth for the tract of Europeans, we tho't it beſt to endeavor to ſtretch to the Northward.—The morni g we left the wreck we went under the bowſprit and joined in prayer with Capt. Janvrin for our deliverance. At 10 we bade them a final adieu, having about 3 1 2 gallons of brandy and a little pork, leaving on the wreck the following perſons, viz.—Henry Tucker, ſupercargo of ſhip Francis, of Salem; Capt. Janvrin, maſter of ſchr. Syren, Newburyport; Benjamin Peele, ſeaman of the brig Victory, Salem; John Merrill, ſeaman of ſchr. Peace, Newburyport; Edmund Wingate, ditto; Nathaniel Sheffield of ſchr. Ouſatanack, Derby Conn.; Jacob Fowler, of brig Two Betſies, Beverly; Jas. Sinclair, of ſchr. Kite, Baltimore; Alexander Marſhal, brig Nancy-Ann, Newburyport; William Burrell, of ſchr. Syden, do.—When the yawl left the wreck, we had no ſuſtenance excepting the brandy, of which we took a gill in the courſe of twenty four hours, being obliged to drink our own urine to allay our thirſt. On the night of the 22d June, we had a conſiderable rain, and we caught water enough, by holding our handkerchiefs up and wringing them, to quench our thirſt partially, and to ſave two quarts. On the 23d. Treadwell overcome with fatigue, hunger & thirſt, breathed his laſt without a groan. On the ſame day we obſerved a number of ruder ſith around the boat, and making a dip net out of an hoop and ſome twine, caught plenty, and after drying them, we ate ſome of them, being the firſt food we had taken ſince leaving the wreck. From this to the 27th, we had ſeveral ſhowers, and caught water, ſufficient nearly to quench our thirſt, in which time I had eaten a ſmall quantity of ſalt pork with ſome of the fith; but as ſoon as our water was gone, I could eat no more.

On the 28th June, Layth died of hunger, thirſt and fatigue, we went out of the world without a ſtruggle or a groan. On the 29th, (the boat ſtill leaking ſo badly as to keep one man conſtantly bailing) there being a heavy ſea running, we had the miſfortune to loſe all our oars and the boat's maſt. Having nothing left to ſteer the boat with, and the laying in the trough of the ſea, and being in great danger of filling every moment, we loſt nearly all our remaining courage; however, we went to work to make a paddle to ſteer the boat with, by taking the yard from our boat, (which was made of the blade of an oar ſplit in two) and ſeized it together in its former place, and lained a ſtip of board to it for a handle; by which means we kept the boat before the ſea.

On the 30th June, about 3 P. M. (the boat being nearly half full of water) I was looking around between hope and deſpair, and to our unſpeakable joy, eſpied a ſail to the S. E. which, after looking ſome time, I thought was ſtanding from us. In about ten minutes I obſerved that ſhe was ſtanding on the wind to the N. N. W. and that ſhe would not fetch within two miles of us (we being to windward.) We were now almoſt in deſpair, having neither oars nor boat's maſt, and Mr. Very ſo lame that he could ſcarcely move; but he being in the ſtern of the boat took the paddle, and kept her before the wind, while Mr. Irvine bailed the boat, which was leaking very badly. I went to work to rig the ſail, and for that purpoſe took one of the boat's thwarts, and the Lord giving me the ſtrength, (for I had very little natural ſtrength left) I ſplit the thwart over the ſtem of the boat, ſe zed it together, and made a maſt ſix feet long; with a piece of board, I made a yard; and in about ten minutes got the ſail ſet, and was running before the wind to forelay the veſſel, which proved to be the ſchr. General Johnſon, of Glouceſter, from Lisbon commanded by capt. Stephen L. Dows, who received us on board his veſſel, and treated us with the tenderneſs of a brother, while we remained with him; giving us at firſt light food in ſmall portions, and increaſing the quantity, as we were able to bear it. And I deſire to expreſs my grateful acknowledgements, that ſo worthy a man was made an inſtrument, in God's hand, to be our deliverer.

This was the eighth ſail we had ſeen, ſince our ſhipwreck—four before we left the wreck, and four ſince. Our ſufferings and diſappointments, while on the wreck and in the boat, were as the reader will judge, inexpreſſible

Captain Davis received us on board his veſſel, in lat. 40 12 N. long. 45, 00 W.—The immediately hoiſted our boat on board th Gen. Johnſon, and found three of her buts ſtarted off, and the oakum ſo much out of her bottom, that when they caſt of the gripes (of which we had three) her ſtem nearly dropped off. In this ſmall and ſhattered boat, three of us had lived 24 days ſince we leaving the wreck, viz. John C. Very E. A. Irvine and myſelf; and on the 21ſt July we arrived ſafe at Glouceſter, and in a ſhort time, to our reſpective families, to the mutual joy of ourſelves and friends; and even ſtrangers ſeemed to look upon us as raiſed from the dead. May we each of us give God the glory, for ſuch ſignal deliverance, and devote the remainder of our days, in gratitude to his ſervice.

HENRY LARCOM.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 10.

From Portugal.—Arrived at this port yeſterday, ſhip New-Jerſey, Hutchinſon, in 40 days from Lisbon.—The Badajoa Diary received by this arrival ſtates, that on the 7th June the garriſon of Ciudad Rodrigo made a ſortier on their French beſiegers. A furious and ſanguinary conflict took place, and laſted from 6 in the morning till 6 in the evening, with various ſucceſs, when the French, unable to withſtand the ardour and impetuoſity of the brave Spaniards, took ſhelter in ſome thickets and woods, from which they were routed at the point of the bayonet, leaving 1000 men on the field.

New York, Auguſt 15.

By the Schooner Agenoria, we have received the proclamation of the Marquis of Somerveiis, Governor of Havanna, ordering the execution of Manuel Rodriguez Alemany Pena, a native of Mexico, convicted of high treaſon againſt his Majeſty Ferdinand 7th.

It appears that he arrived in Havanna, from Norfolk, a ſhort time ſince and was arreſted on his arrival, from ſome information which had been communicated reſpecting him. Papers, it is ſaid, were found in his poſſeſſion, which proved him to be an emiſſary of Joſeph Bonaparte.

The object of his miſſion is ſaid to have been the ſeparation of the people of Cuba from their allegiance to Ferdinand 7th. Monday the 31ſt July was appointed for the day of his execution.

The East India Company have preſented the Perſian ambaſſador with a moſt ſuperb Dirk, the handle ſet with precious ſtones, and the blade moſt ingeniouſly carved; the caſe to preſerve it is of crimſon velvet, the ſeams of which, are covered with narrow gold lace. *Lon. Pap.*

It was rumoured in Europe, early in June, that the king of Pruſſia was to be depoſed, and to retire on a penſion; and that the muſhroom of Weſtphalia was to connect with his dominions the pratimony of the houſe of Brandenburgh.

The diſmiſſal of Fouche, (now called duke of Otranto,) the French miniſter of police, has excited conſiderable ſurprize. That he is in diſgrace is rendered evident by the Paris papers, Napoleon having ſent him very cavalierly to Rome with the title of governor, and having appointed the duke of Rovigo (Savary,) his ſucceſſor, as Miniſter of police; but the cauſe of quarrel does not appear. Fou' in his anſwer to Napoleon's letter, accepts

his new appointment, but seems to be very little pleased with it. *Lon. Pap.*

The article of tea, for the London market alone, gives employment to about 3,000,000 of the Chinese population, and to about 20,000 tons of English shipping besides adding three Millions annually, to the revenue of Great Britain.

ARTS and SCIENCES.

The Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, at their annual meeting in London, in May last, distributed in rewards to meritorious candidates, 9 gold medals, 14 silver medals, and 225 guineas.—The Society consists of 1500 members. The successful candidates were severally rewarded for having planted 30,000 large trees, 20,000 beach, and 10,000 fir; having gained 524 acres of land from the sea; for preparing from the fibres of the common nettle, thread and articles resembling flax, hemp tow, and cotton; for a screw adjusting plough; for an improved reaping hook; for extracting turpentine from fir of English growth; for various paintings; an improved threshing machine; for a mathematical dividing engine; a machine to ascertain the velocity of machinery; for a method of making every ship's boat a life boat; for constructing windows, so as to be cleaned and repaired within the house; for a compensation Pendulum; for spring crutches; for inventing implements, by which, persons who have lost their hands may usefully assist themselves, and other inventions and improvements. *Alb. Gaz.*

The Season—The last three weeks, torrents of rain have fell in this state; to so great and so long continued a rain at this time of the year, the oldest inhabitants are strangers. It is calculated that one third of the grain in Pennsylvania has been destroyed by it.—Up the Juniata, the harvest, we are told, was almost entirely lost. The waters of that river alone, which empty into the Susquehannah but about 14 miles above this, raised it to the banks—the other branches of the Susquehannah have kept it up ever since. *Harris. times.*

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1810.

On Thursday last, between 1 and 2 P. M. the King's Store, at Niagara, was struck by Lightning; from information the Building was much shattered, and the Master Taylor of the 100th Regt. killed by the shock; a Ray of it at the instant passed through the cabin of the Toronto then at anchor in the harbour, without sensibly affecting Mr. Fish, or Mr. Lowe, who were seated in it, or injuring the vessel.

***Subscribers to the Gazette, and others in arrears for Office Work, are reminded that payment is required:—They will consequently be respectively furnished with their Accounts.

Subscribers in the neighborhood of Niagara, will please to notice that THOMAS CLARK, Esq. of Queenston, will receive payments therefor.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Concession of the Township of East Gwillimsbury. Application to be made to

JAMES GLENNON.

Building Lots with valuable Privileges.

TO be Sold in the Township of Scott, (between 30 and 40 miles from the Town of York) several Building Lots, containing ONE ACRE each, the price is Three Dollars the Lot, and the purchaser of each Lot is intitled to the following privileges:—

On the first day of January in every year, the present proprietor of this Land will give in one of the purchasers of these Building Lots, a tract of Land of the value of 100 Dollars, either cleared or uncleared at the option of such purchaser; one year it will be given to such purchaser by Lot and the next year to the former purchaser and so alternately:—Whenever a house is built upon the Lot, the owner of such house instead of the annual chance of receiving Land of the value of 100 Dollars, will be intitled to receive Land of the value of 600 Dollars in the same manner—and if the owner of such House wishes to sell it, if it is not sold after being advertised for 6 months, the present proprietor will purchase it at a fair valuation, if the House should be burnt, the value of it will be paid to the owner in case it appears every precaution had been taken to prevent accidents by fire. Apply to John Cameron at the Printing Office.

York, 25th Aug. 1810.

Wholesale & Retail Store.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Assortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for sale at their Store in York among which are the following Articles:—Viz.

Blue, Scarlet, light & dark Mix'd, White, Yellow and Red Flannels.
Rose and point Blankets,
Black and Brown Wildboar, Plain & Striped Calimancoes,
Marcelles, Valancia, Toilinetts, Swansdown and Patent Cord, Vestings, white Dimities, Jeans & Fustians,
Blue, Green and Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Cassimeres,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
White and colored Cambrick Muslins
Chambra and Union blue Shawls,
Light & dark Chintz do.
India Silk, Madrals & Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Book, Lenn & lac'd Muslins,
Shirting Cambricks,
Bed Ticking,
Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide.
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,
Table Cloths.
Broad and Narrow Cloths
An elegant Assortment of Mens Womens and Childrens Cotton and Worsted Stockings, and Sandals,
Long Silk and Cotton Gloves,
Habit do.
Ladies Elegant fashionable white and black Tambor'd Nett Veils,
White and black Lace.
White & col'd Sewing Cott'n.
Ladies Caps and Shirtees,
Spider Nett and Tambored Sleeves,
Fine Cotton Pattinett,
Cotton Umbrellas, &c. &c.
Old Jamaica,
Cognac Brandy, &c.
A Fresh Supply of Teas of this years importation.
Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Allspice. Ginger, Mustard,
Tobacco, &c. &c.
Razors, Knives and Forks,
Pen, and Pocket Knives,
Scissars,
Glass and Crockery Ware, together with a number of Articles too numerous to insert.

All of which will be sold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dean in the cheapest Manufactury Towns in England for Cash—

Most kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the highest price in Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.—A constant supply of Salt will be kept on hand.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their several Note and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

TO LET.

THE Niagara COFFEE HOUSE and TAVERN, or FREE-MASONS HALL; for further information, apply to THOS POWIS.

Niagara, 9th August, 1810.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment

P. SELBY, Receiver General U. C.

York, 30th April, 1810.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

LOT No. 26, in the Township of Vaughan, laying on Yonge Street; containing 210 Acres, about 60 of which are well cleared; if the proprietor meets with a good purchaser, the terms of sale will be made very reasonable:—If not sold, it will be let for not less than 5 nor more than 10 years: Enquire at the Printing Office, or of the Subscriber

E. PAYSON.

York, 5th September 1810.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

THE Subscriber has just received from England and New-York, the following Articles, which he intends selling at the most reduced prices.

Queens Cord,
Fancy Cordetops,
Mixed Grosgrains,
Striped Florentines,
Fine Silver Cord,
Dyed Jeans & pillows,
Black Queens Cord,
Do. fancy Cord & Velveretts,
Corded Dimity,
Shirting Cottons,
Irish Linens,
Durants & Callimancoes,
Bombazet,
Black & White Crape,
Ws white Lamb wool Hose,
Do. Cotton dito
Do. black cotton & worsted do.
Mens Hose assorted,
Black Silk Velvet,
Do. Moor & Lutestring,
Satin & Sarsnet Ribbons,
Silk ferrets,
Sewing Silk,
Silk Twist,
Ladys Limerick long Gloves,
Do. do. Habit do.
Do. long & short Kid do.
Mens Gloves,
Painted Cottons,
White do.
Ladys elegant brown drab, blue and black Beaver Hats and Bonnetts, fashionably trimmed with Silk bands & handsome Ostrich Feathers,
White Oil Feathers,
Ladys fash'ble India Printed, Embroid'd Satin & Painted Scarfs and Shawls,
Gentlems fine Beaver Hats,
Wool do.
Red twilled Bandannas,
Red, chocolate, blue & yw do
Ladys Side Saddles complete,
Gentlemens hunting do. do
Hunting whips & whip thongs
Leather Jockey Hats,
Morocco Slippers,
Spanish and Seal do.
Do. with double Soles,
Raffeel skins,
Sole and heel squares,
Fine quarto Post paper,
Bett green Ringed Quills,
Red & Black Sealing Wax,
Irish Waters in Tin Boxes,
Inkpowder,
Prints from Highlanders Cards,
Looking Glasses in square Mahogany, Landscape, and drawn toilette dressing Boxes
Do. oval Landscape Swingers,
Do. do upright do.
Do. do cut tops,
Mahogany Cloth Brushes,
Shoe and scrubbing do.
Broom Heads,
Painted hearth Brushes,
Mop heads,
Fishing
Cord
Trace Rope,
Candle wick,
Hrst and blacking Ball,
Shoemakers Tools,
Cast-Steel Handsaws,
Mill Saws,
Brass knobbed Locks,
Do. ringed do.
Chest and Cupboard do.
Steelyards,
Smoothing Irons,
Iron H & HL. Hinges,
Brass butt do.
Mill and handsaw Files,
Screws, Hammers, &c.
Iron Squares,
Iron Pepper Mills,
Snaffle Bitts, & Curry Comb'rs
Cloak Pins, brass Nails & wire,
Spectacles, Brassing knives,
Jack and Penknives,
Buck Table do.
White bone do.
Silver Bop Compasses,
Gilt do.
Silver Thimbles,
Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Britania Teapots,
Pewter do
Britania Table and Teaspoons,
Iron Tinned do do. do.
Pewter Ink Stands,
Cantheu Spirits of Wine,
Orange flower and Rose water
Glauber Salts and Salt Petre,
Winsor Soap, Mustard,
Ground White Lead,
Black, bright red, green and yellow paints,
Linseed Oil & Spirits Turpt
Putty, in blue, Pipe Clay and Whiting,

FROM NEW-YORK.

Pink root,
Godfreys Cordial, Parregoric,
Liquorice Ball,
Assafœtida,
Lees Pills,
Ivory and lamp black,
Opium, and Hartshorn,
Milk of Roses,
Arrow Root and Currants,
Spanish and American segars,

Malthus on Population,
Pieces at Irish History,
Memoirs of Mrs. Clarke,
Life of Washington,
Carrs Holland,
Wild Irish Boy,
Romans of the Pyrenees,
Cowpers Poems,
Family Tour,
Abaelino,
Coelebs,
Columbiad,
Literary relief,
Gallos Journal,
Family Bibles,
School Books, &c.

Q. ST GEORGE.

York, July 25, 1810

THE following Lots or Lots will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D. on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the Second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 Acres each.

Also, the rear or Eastermost part of Lot No 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B On lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer

CAME into the inclosure of the Subscriber about ten Months since, a bay Mare, with white on her hind legs. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

J. DENISON.

York, 3d Sept 1810.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration to adjust the concerns of the Estate of the late Captain William Dermont of this Town—requests all persons to whom the Estate is indebted to produce their Accounts to him within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted thereto, are requested to settle the same without loss of time.

THOS. STOVELLS,

York, 25th August, 1810.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY JOHN CAMERON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XX. NUMBER 12.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 258 WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1810. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the fifteenth day of Septr. next, to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you ——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of August last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fifteenth day of Septr. at which time to our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the 23d day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the fifteenth year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of like Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony, punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honourable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM JARVIS Sec'y.

Agent for Purchases Office
York, 31st July, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such person or persons who may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, from the 25th September to the 31st December, 1810; to deliver in their Proposals, with a name of their security, immediately, to the Agent for Purchases, at York.

Propofals will in like manner be received, for fupplying the abovementioned Poſts with Freſh Beef of good quality, from the firſt January to the 24th day of March, 1811.

The loweſt price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ſtated in each of theſe Propoſals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commiſſary at each Poſt, by the quarter, who will immediately pay for the ſame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiſſary will alſo once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diſtribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN McGILL
Agent for Purchaſes.

Latest Foreign News.

LONDON, June 26.

French papers to the 20th and Dutch to the 23d inſt. have arrived. Their contents are more intereſting than any of the continental journals which we have ſeen for ſome time paſt.——The eſcape or deſertion of General Sarrazin is officially announced, but no motives are aſſigned for ſo extraordinary a ſtep.—The Commander in Chief at Boulogne, ascribes the conduct of the General to inſanity; but this surmiſe ſeems to be very clearly refuted by the way in which the eſcape was managed, which does not betray the leaſt pre-diſpoſition towards mental derangement. The French official accounts of the General's eſcape differ in no material reſpect from the particulars I it which have already been publiſhed in this country.—Immediately on his flight being known, the requiſite precautions were adopted to fruſtrate any attempts that might be made by the Government in conſequence of the communications of General Sarrazin.

According to advices from Conſtantinople, a ſtrong apprehenſion prevailed in that capital of a ſcarcity in the Turkiſh provinces, and the interference of the Britiſh Government and the conduct of the Britiſh cruizers in the Levant, are aſſigned as the principal cauſes of ſuch privation.

The campaign has not yet commenced between the Turks and Ruſſians. Both parties are very backward in their preparations. The inactivity of the Ruſſians ſeems owing to the want of means; that of the Turks to the peculiarity of their military organization. There is, however, much appearance of battle in their Government. Some incapable and obnoxious officers have been removed, and pre-emptory orders have been ſent to the various Pachas to advance inſtantly with their reſpective quota of troops.—A Turkiſh liquadron of ſome ſtrength had ſailed from Conſtantinople.

The ſequeſtration under which the magazines and ſhipping at Stralſund have been placed, as was mentioned by the laſt Gottenburgh Mail, is now ſaid to have been carried into execution, in conſequence of a ſharp remonſtrance made by the French Government to the Swediſh Ambaſſador at Paris.

Some of the troops intended for Spain are ſaid to have received another deſtination.—They are ordered to the coaſt of Britany, where, according to rumor, a large force is to be collected. There is a great affectation of myſtery with reſpect to the ultimate deſtination of this army, but enough is ſuffered to tranſpire to indicate a project of invaſion of ſome kind.

July 5.

The laſt Paris papers ſpoke of an action between the royal navy of Murat and our naval force. How far this upſtart has reaſon to boaſt will be ſeen by an account which we have received from a friend engaged in the action. The force of our ſide was the Spartan, of 38 guns, and 258 men; on that of the enemy, 96 guns, and 1138 men, viz. a frigate 42 guns, a corvette of 28 guns, 2 brigs of 8 and 12 guns, and ſeven gunboats, with ſeven guns each. The frigate eſcaped dreadfully mauled, the corvette was diſmaſted, and one of the brigs was taken. We had 10 men killed, and 22 wounded; the enemy 154 killed and 316 wounded.—Captain Brenton was ſeverely wounded, but is now out of danger. It was one of the moſt glorious actions fought during this or any other war.—*Courier.*

London, July 2.

There was a rumor current yeſterday in the higher circles, which, if it be well founded, implies a total change of plan in the operations of our army in Portugal. It was ſaid that Lord Wellington, with the whole, or greater part of the Britiſh army, was to embark at Liſbon, for the purpoſe of proceeding to St. Lucar, and afterwards co operating with the garriſon at Cadiz, to raiſe the ſiege of that city, and expel the enemy from Andaluſia.—The defence of Portugal was in the mean time to be committed to the Portugueſe and Spaniſh troops, under the command of Marſhal Bereſford and the Marquis Romana.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 20.

Lateſt Foreign Intelligence.—By the arrival at this port on Saturday evening, of the ſhip Pacific, Captain Stanton, in 40 days from Liverpool, we have received from our Liverpool Correſpondent our files of the London Courier to the evening of the 5th of July, & Lloyd's Liſt of the 3d. We are alſo indebted to a reſpectable paſſenger for a regular file of the Traveller to the ſame date, and Gore's Liverpool Advertiſer. From theſe papers, we give this evening as many articles as our limits will permit. Addition extracts will be inſerted to morrow.

Strong ſuſpicions are entertained in London as to the real motives of General Sarrazin, who lately deſerted his poſt at Boulogne, and fled to England; and it is ſaid that, in conſequence of theſe ſuſpicions, he has been ordered to leave England.

It was reported in Liverpool, that a ſix months Embargo had been laid in France.

The harveſt in England was likely to prove better than had been apprehended. The exportation of grain from France to England had been prohibited by the French Government.

We hear, from Waſhington, that the diſpatches lately brought from Mr. Pinkney in the Tamahmah, have been forwarded to the Secretary of State,—but are quite unimportant:

That accounts are received from Paris, of the interceſſion of the emperor of Auſtria with Bonaparte in favour of Ferdinand VII, and that the Emperor would give him his ſecond daughter in marriage—provided Napoleon would reſtore him to the throne of Spain, or otherwiſe provide for him.

That Bonaparte meant to propoſe terms of Peace to England.

On theſe topics there was much ſpeculation; ſome pronouncing it impoſſible that Bonaparte could or would degrade his brother Joſeph to raiſe a *Bourbon* in his ſtead; others arguing the contrary, from the circumſtance of the monument decreed to Louis ſixteenth; that, if the young Empreſs and her family had obtained Bonaparte's conſent to that meaſure, they might carry their influence farther.

We will wait for facts, rather than form opinions on conjecture and rumour.—*Baltimore Whig.*

NEW YORK, Auguſt 21.

Lateſt from Cadiz.—Captain Roberts, in the brig Grower, arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday laſt, in 31 days from Cadiz, and informs, that it was reported and believed at that place, that the French General Soult, with 15,000 men, had the latter end of June attacked the advanced guard of 6000 men, under the command of General Crawford, on the confines of Portugal, and obliged him to fall back to the main body, with only 2,000 men. That the Town of Cadiz was ſtill ſafe, being well ſupplied with water and proviſions, and out of the reach of the enemy's ſhot and ſhells, tho' it was ſaid that the French were caſting Mortars at Seville of a larger calibre than any they had, with which they hoped to reach the town; that a continual fire was kept up by the French from Matagorda on the front ——, on Iſle Leon, from whence and the Spaniſh gun boats it was as briskly returned. That the Britiſh are in poſſeſſion and defend many of the advance poſts with great ſpirit.—That the battery at the cauſeway leading from the Walls of Cadiz to the iſland, was nearly completed, and was to be mounted with 70 or 80 pieces of heavy ordnance, from 24 to 32 pounders.—The allies are buſily employed erecting various other batteries on different parts of the Iſland of Leon. The French in the environs of Cadiz, are ſaid to be only 15,000 men.

BOSTON, Auguſt 18.

Lateſt from Liſbon.—Captain Trevett, from Liſbon, has furniſhed intelligence from that city to the 29th June. The following is copied from his memoranda:—

"*Liſbon June 13.*—The general and long ſtanding report of the deſertion of the French troops in great numbers, is repeated, and appears ſome meaſure to be true; as they are ſent to Liſbon, are daily coming into the city, and as ſoon as they arrive are put on board tranſports.

"*Jun. 25.*—Three Britiſh regiments embarked in flat bottom boats, and proceeded up the river. It is ſaid their deſtination is Leira, but people of information do not doubt they were deſtined for the frontiers.

June 29.—The report of the day is, that orders have been iſſued for the remainder of the troops to proceed up the river as ſpeedily as poſſible;—for the tranſports to be in perfect readineſs; and that a general action was like ſoon to take place between the combined armies and the French; and that the French had taken Ciudad Rodrigo; but this laſt was not believed."

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.

We have nothing new from our armies on the Danube. The Grand Vizier remains quiet at his head quarters, and his inaction is attributed to a ſevere illneſs under which he labours. His life being ſometimes deſpaired of the Grand Signior has haſtened to ſend him two ſkilful French phyſicians.

The preparations for war are immenſe; as it is underſtood that the Porte is reſolved not only to fight the Ruſſians, but alſo to drive the Wechabites from Medina and Mecca, which they ſtill occupy. The Wechabites after plundering thoſe two cities, greatly annoy the Mahometans in their Holy Pilgrimage, and threaten the neighboring countries. The Sultan has ordered the Pacha of Bagdad and thoſe of Egypt to aſſemble all their forces, and march againſt them. Several veſſels are fitting out at Suez, and other ports in the Red-Sea, for the tranſportation of troops. Every thing remains quiet at Conſtantinople; but bread continues ſcarce and extremely dear.

French Fraternity.

RAMBOUILLET. March 23, 1810.

Napoleon, emperor, &c,——

Conſidering that the government of the U. States, by an Act of the 1ſt of March, 1809, which prohibits all French veſſels the entrance into the ports, harbours and rivers of the ſaid United States, orders,

I. That after the 20th May following, veſſels bearing the French flag, which ſhall arrive in the United States, ſhall be ſeized and confiscated as well as their cargoes.

II. That after the ſame period, any manufactures and produce, being of the ſoil and manufactures of France, or of her colonies, cannot be imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place whatſoever, except under the penalty of ſeizure, confiscation, and a fine of three times the value of the ſaid merchandize.

III. That American veſſels are not permitted to go to any port of France, her colonies, or dependencies.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. I. All veſſels ſailing under the U. S. flag, owned wholly or in part by citizens or ſubjects of that power, which reckoning from May 20, 1809, ſhall have entered or ſhall enter into the ports of our empire, of our colonies, or of countries occupied by our troops, ſhall be ſeized and the product of their ſales ſhall be depoſited in the *Redemption cheſt.*

To the operations of this decree are excepted veſſels which ſhall be charged with diſpatches or commiſſions from the government of the ſaid United States, & which ſhall have neither bills of lading nor merchandize on board.

Signed NAPOLEON.

COPENHAGEN, April, 26.

We are aſſured that the marriage of prince Chriſtian Frederick of Denmark, with the Princeſs Charlotte-Frederica of Mecklenberg, is diſſolved, at the deſire of both parties.——The Princeſs continues to reſide at Horſens in Jutland.

PORTSMOUTH, July 2.

The Venus takes out Mr. Monroe, the American ambaſſador, who is expected here every hour.

LONDON June 28.

It was very currently reported laſt night, that Miniſters had come to a determination to withdraw the Britiſh army from Portugal, and that report received ſome countenance from the circumſtance of a telegraphic communication from the Admiralty, received at Plymouth on Sunday, by which all the ſhips of war at that port, ready for ſea, were ordered immediately. Several went down in the courſe of that and the following day to Cawſand Bay, and the utmoſt activity prevailed in getting thoſe that remained ready for ſea. The deſtination of the ſhips that have ſailed, is to be the Tagus, and certainly we do not blame Miniſters for taking every precautionary meaſure that prudence can ſuggeſt. We have conſiderable doubts, however, whether they will adopt the reſolution of abandoning Portugal, before they have tried the fortune of a battle.

We have received ſome additional German Papers this morning, from which we have made a few extracts.—The moſt prominent features of their contents are thoſe which relate to the preparations going forward in Calabria, under Murat, for the invaſion of Sicily.

July 4.

Two Gottenburgh Mails have arrived this morning, by which we have German Papers to the 24th ult. An article from Berlin ſtates, that reinforcements of troops and artillery had been ordered to the coaſt in conſequence of the appearance of the Britiſh fleet in the Baltic.

Auſtria, it is now ſaid, is to be indemnified for her late loſſes in Illyria.——Reports of a great battle between the Ruſſians and Turks, in which the latter had the advantage, continue to prevail, but they reſt on a very ſlender foundation.——There appears at preſent little chance of a peace between the two powers. Ruſſia demanding as the price of accommodation, the ceſſion of Moldavia and Wallachia, to which the Porte refuſes to conſent;—and therefore the war muſt continue, unleſs the treaty between the Emperor Francis and Buonaparte ſhould open the eyes of theſe two infatuated powers to their true intereſts. By an article from Franckfort it appears, that freſh levies of the troops of Heſſe, Darmſtadt, Naſſau, and the Grand Duke of Frankfort, are levying, to ſupply the conſumption of their regiments ſerving in Spain, a melancholy proof of the waſting nature of the war which they are doomed to wage in that unhappy country. The Engliſh fleet is ſtated to have deſiſted from its attacks upon Malamocco and Chiozzi; but our cruizers are repreſented as ſo numerous in the Adriatic, that not a barge can ſail without running an imminent riſk of capture,

Extracts from Boſton Papers, of 16th Auguſt.

The London Gazette contains the official particulars of the capture of the Iſland of Maura, in the Adriatic, in letters from Sir John Moore, dated Meſſina, April 26. The principal fortreſs ſurrendered after a vigorous bombardment of 9 days, and the garriſon conſiſting of 714 men, were made priſoners of war.

The Duke of Oldenburgh, is now ſpoken of as the intended ſucceſſor to the throne of Sweden. He is a near relation of the Emperor of Ruſſia.

A few years ago a man lived at Allerton (Eng.) by trade a tailor, but who occaſionally could handle his fiddle as well as his needle. On his way home from whence he had been exerciſing his muſical talents for the entertainment of his muſical neighbors, in paſſing through a field about 3 o'clock in the morning, in the month of June, he was attacked by a Bull. After ſeveral efforts to eſcape, he attempted to ascend a tree. Not, however, ſucceeding in the attempt, a momentary impulſe directed him to pull out his fiddle, and fortifying himſelf behind as well as he could, began to play, upon which the enraged animal became totally diſarmed of his ferocity, and appeared to liſten with great attention.—The affrighted Joe Snip, finding his fierce and formidable enemy to much appeaſed, began to think of making his eſcape, left off playing, and was making off without even the ſlighteſt deſire to know who ſhould pay the piper. This, however, the bull would not ſuffer—for no ſooner had our Orpheus ceaſed his faſcinating ſtrain, than the bull's rage appeared to return with as much vigilence as before. He was glad therefore, to have recourſe a ſecond time to his fiddle, which as inſtantly operated again as a charm upon the bull, who became as compoſed and attentive as before. He afterwards made ſeveral attempts to eſcape, but all in vain; for no ſooner did he ſtop the fiddle than the bull's anger returned, ſo that he was compelled to continue fiddling away till ſeven ſix o'clock (about three hours) when the family came to milk the cows, by which he was relieved, and rescued from a tireſome and frightful ſituation.

He is perhaps the firſt man upon record who may really be ſaid to have fiddled for his life, and who has ſo truly fulfilled the Poet's idea, that "Muſic has charms to ſoothe the ſavage breaſt."

Brown, the *honeſt democratic* Collector at New Orleans, who lately robbed the Treaſury, and fled to Jamaica, arrived ſafely at London, where, it is ſaid, he was arreſted at the Theatre at the requeſt of our miniſter; and it is added, that he had delivered to Mr. Pinkney all the plunder which he had not previouſly ſquandered.—*N. Y. Spect.*

General Sarrazin was on duty when Napoleon and his New Empreſs were at Boulogne. After viewing the fortifications, and every thing intereſting in the town, they went to the heights to take a peep at the ocean. The Auſtrian Princeſs had a teleſcope in her hand and obſerving a veſſel cruiſing at ſome diſtance, the enquired what it was, and was informed that it was an Engliſh veſſel. Perceiving five others in the harbour, ſhe aſked what they were, and was told that they belonged to the Emperor. She then aſked why the five veſſels did not go and take that belonging to the enemy? At this moment Bonaparte, who had ſhewn a reſtleſs impatience, could reſtrain his feelings no longer, but ſnatching the glaſs out of her hand, exclaimed in the French language, with great impetuoſity.—"*Becauſe the wind is not fair.*"—*Lon. Pap.*

A cow, the property of Mr. Watkins, farmer, at Bexley, in Kent, (England) had lately taken from her, a calf, with two heads, four eyes, three ears, two mouths, and two tongues.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

The Nutmeg.—It is a fact which ought to be known to all houſe wives, that if they begin to grate a nutmeg at the ſtalk end, it will prove hollow throughout; whereas the ſame nutmeg grated from the other end, would have proved ſound and ſolid to the laſt. The centre of a nutmeg conſiſts of a number of fibres iſſuing from the ſtalk, and its continuation to the centre of the fruit, the other ends of which fibres, though cloſely ſurrounded and preſſed by the fruit, do not adhere to it.—When the ſtalk is grated away, thoſe fibres having loſt their hold, gradually drop out, and the nutmeg appears hollow; and as more of the ſtalk is grated away, others drop out in ſucceſſion, and the hollow continues through the whole nut. By beginning at the contrary end, the fibres abovementioned are grated off at their core end, with the ſurrounding fruit, and do not drop out and cauſe a hole. Another circumſtance worth knowing is, that in conſequence of the great value of the oil of nutmegs, it is often extracted from the nuts that are expoſed to ſale, by which they are rendered of very little value. To aſcertain the quality of nutmegs, force a pin into them, and if good, however dry they may appear, the oil will be ſeen oozing out all round the pin, from the compreſſion occaſioned in the ſurrounding part.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1810.

The late Surveyor General of this Province, having Petitioned His Majeſty in Council, to be reſtored to the Office, from which he was ſuspended by the Lieutenant Governor.—The Council Board, having taken the caſe into conſideration, not only diſmiſſed the Petition, but recommended His Majeſty to remove Mr. Wyatt entirely from Office—and Mr. Ridout was in conſequence appointed Surveyor General.

Lines written by a Lady, on reading the " STAR OF TORONTO."

To a Star why compare the METEOR that lights us,
The Sun put more warmth to the feelings display,
May that brilliant Orb that for ever unites us
Shed her influence o'er us, poor mortals of clay.

And if in the courfe of our Nature, by sorrow
This Fair one that feels for others, should grieve,
Reflected content, she can easily borrow
Whilft on Earth, from Distreſs, she's so often reliev'd.

That HER virtuous Luſtre long o'er us may shine,
'Twill difpel every Gloom—difperse care for ever,
like Ivy around such an Oak we'll entwine,
The Fate that cuts one, muſt the other disever.

York, 8th September, 1810.

Died at KINGSTON, about the 3d or 4th inſt. Mr. Thomas Cook, an old and reſpectable Inhabitant of that Town:—His death will be much regretted by his immediate Connections, and thoſe who knew and could appreciate the worth and honeſty of an unaſſuming and benevolent man.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.

Second and laſt night.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, are reſpectfully informed, that the company of *Comedians from Montreal*, will on Thursday Evening, September 13th 1810, perform The Reverend Mr. HOME'S Celebrated TRAGEDY of

DOUGLAS;

OR,

The Noble Shepherd!

Lord Randolph, ... *Mr. Turner.*
Glenalvon, ... *Mr. Jones,*
Young Norval, (Douglas) . . . *Mr. Kennedy,*
Old Norval, ... *Mr. Douglas,*
Officer, ... *Mr Cipriani,*
Lady Randolph, ... *Mrs Turner,*
Anna, ... *Mrs. Cipriani*

BETWEEN THE PLAY AND FARCE,

Recitation,—Jubiee for Jubiee, or *Fifty* years Shepherd and *Fifty* a King. . . . *Mr. Douglas.*

To which will be added, an entire Comic Farce—call'd

The Village Lawyer.

Scout, *(the Lawyer)* . . . . *Mr Jones,*
Snarl, (a Rich Merchant,) . . . *Mr Douglas,*
Charles, (his Son) . . . . . *Mr Cipriani,*
Juſtice Mittimus, ... *Mr. Turner,*
Sheeplace, (Shepherd to Snarl) . *Mr Kennedy,*
Mrs Scout, ... *Mrs Cipriani,*
Kate, ... *Mrs Turner*

Tickets of Admiſſion—Front Seats, One Dollar—Back Seats, half a Dollar, Children under 12 years of age, half price; to be had at the place of Performance. Curtain to riſe at half paſt 7 o'clock precisely.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lot No. 1, 2, 12, 13, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 5th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—360 acres in the Township of Bienheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d conceſſion
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.— 600 acres in the Township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 2d—500 in King
17 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral Townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undiſputable Title will be given:—viz Lots No 28, 29, and half of Lot No. 25 in the 2d conceſſion of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraſer, Eſquire, at Owingsburgh, or Mr. Woodroff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

Building Lots with valuable Privileges.

TO be Sold in the Township of Scott, (between 30 and 40 miles from the Town of York:) several Building Lots, containing ONE ACRE each, the price is Three Dollars the Lot, and the purchaſer of each Lot is intitled to the following privileges:—

On the firſt day of January in every year, the preſent proprietor of this Land will give to one of the purchaſers of theſe Building Lots, a tract of Land of the value of 100 Dollars, either cleared or uncleared at the option of ſuch purchaſer; one year it will be given to ſuch purchaſer by Lot and the next year to the ſenior purchaſer and ſo alternately;—Whenever a houſe is built upon the Lot, the owner of ſuch houſe inſtead of the annual chance of receiving Land of the value of 100 Dollars, will be intitled to receive Land of the value of 600 Dollars in the ſame manner—and if the owner of ſuch Houſe wiſhes to ſell it, if it is not ſold after being adverſized for 6 months, the preſent proprietor will purchaſe it at a fair valuation, and if the Houſe ſhould be burnt, the value of it will be paid to the owner in caſe it appears every precaution had been taken to prevent accidents by fire. Apply to John Cameron at the Printing Office

York, 25th Aug 1810.

Wholeſale & Retail Store.

THE Subſcribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have juſt received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for ſale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles:—Viz.

Broad, Sc rlet, light & dark Mix'd, White, Yellow and Red Flannels.	An elegant Aſſortment of Mens Womens and Childrens Cotton and Woollen Stockings, and Sundries.
Roſe and point Blankets, Black and Brown Whitney, Plain & Strip'd Calimancoes, Marcelles, Valencia, Tourinets, Swanskins and Patent Cord, Veltings, white Dimities, Jaces & Fuſtians, Blue, Green, Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Calimeres,	Long Silk and Cotton Gloves, Habit do. Ladies Elegant fashionable white and black Tambour Nett Veils, White and black Lace. White & col'd Sewing Cott'n. Ladies Caps and Shirters, Spider Nett and Tambored sleeves, Fine Cotton Fattinett, Cotton Umbrellas, &c. &c.
Chambra and Union blue Shawls, Light & dark Chintz do India Silks, Mantals & Pocket Handkerchiefs.	Old Jamaica, Cognac Brandy, &c. A Freſh ſuppiy of Teas of this years importation.
Book, Lino & lac'd Muſlins, ſhirting Cambricks, Red Tickens, Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide. Brown Holland & Tow Cloth, Table Cloths.	Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Allſpice. Ginger, Muſtard, Tobacco, &c. &c. Razors, Knives and Forks, Pen, and Pocket Knives, Sciſſars, Glaſs and Crockery Ware, together with a number of Articles too numerous to insert.

All of which will be ſold 25 per Cent cheaper than can be purchaſed in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dream in the cheapeſt Manufacturing Towns in England for Cash.

Moſt kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the highest price in Caſh paid for Pot and Pearl Aſhes.—A conſtant ſupply of Salt will be kept on hand.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th Auguſt, 1810.

N B. All perſons indebted to the Subſcribers, are requeſted to make payment immediately, otherwiſe their ſeveral Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection

HENRY DREAN & Co.

TO LET.

THE Niagara COFFEE HOUSE and TAVERN, or FREE-MASONS HALL; for further information, apply to THOS POWIS.

Niagara, 9th Auguſt, 1810.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ALL Perſons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perſonally to diſcharge their Warrants, are in future to iſſue them their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment

P. SELBY, Receiver General U. C.

York, 30th April, 1810.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

LOT No. 26, in the Township of Vaughan, laying on Yonge Street; containing 210 Acres, about 60 of which are well cleared; if the proprietor meets with a good purchaſer, the terms of ſale will be made very reaſonable:—If not ſold, it will be let for not leſs than 5 nor more than 10 years: Enquire at the Printing Office, or of the Subſcriber.

E. PAYSON.

York, 5th September 1810.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about ſix miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received from England and New-York, the following Articles, which he intends ſelling at the moſt reduced prices.

Queens Cord,	Trace Rope,
Fancy Corduroys,	Candle wick,
Mixed Serges,	Hivel and blacking Ball,
Striped Florentine,	Shoemakers Tools,
Fine Silver Cord,	Caſt Steel Handſaws,
Dyed Jeans & pillows,	Iron Saws,
Black Worſted Cord,	Brafs knobbed Locks,
Do. fancy Cord & Velverets,	Do, ringed do.
Corded Dimity,	Chest and Cupboard do.
Shirting Cottons,	Steelyards,
Irish Linens,	Smoothing Irons,
Dunaſk & Calimancoes,	Iron H & HL. Hinges,
Bombazet,	brafs butt do.
black Bombazine Crape,	Mill and handſaw Files,
Wt white Lamb wool Hoſe,	Screws, Hammers, &c.
Do. Cotton ditto	Iron Squares,
Do. black cotton & worſted do.	Iron Pepper Mills,
Mens Hoſe aſſorted,	Snuffle Bitts, & Curry Combs,
Black and Wt Veſts,	Sloak Pins, brafs Nails & wire,
Do. Moue & Lutestring,	Spectacles, Drawing knives,
Satin & ſarnet Ribbons,	Lock and Penknives,
Silk Ferrits,	Lock Table do.
Sewing Silk,	White hone do.
Silk Twiſt,	Silver Hop Compaſſes,
Crape, Limerick long Glove	Gilt do.
Do. do. Habit do	Silver Thimbles,
Do long & ſhort Kid do.	Paſte Coat and Veſt Buttons,
Mens Gloves,	Britania Teapots,
Princes Cottons,	Coffee do
White do	Britania Table and Teaſpoons,
Lasting Serges brown drab,	Do Tinned do do. do.
and black Beaver Hat	Silver Tak handle,
Bonnets, fashionably trim	Rectified Spirits of Wine,
with blk sarnet & manuſo	Orange flower and Roſe water
Ostrich Feathers,	Lavender Salts and Satt Petre,
White Do Feathers,	Almond Soap, Mustard,
Lays fashible Muſlin Printed	Ground White Lead,
Embroid'd Satin & Fancy	Black, bright red, green and
Sarsa and Shawls,	yellow paints,
Gentlemens fine Beaver Hats,	Linseed Oil & Spirits Turpt
Wool do.	Putty, Big blue, Pipe Clay and
Red twilled Bandannas,	Whiting,
Red chocolate, blue & yw do	FROM NEW-YORK.
Long & Short Sword Belts,	Pink root,
Gentlemens hunting do. do	Godfreys Cordials, Parregoric,
Hunting whips & whip thongs	Liquorice Ball,
Leather Jockey Hats,	Anatto,
Morocco Slippers,	Lees Pills,
Spanish and oval do.	Ivory and lamp black,
Do. with double Soles,	Opium, and Hartshorn,
Rollett Skins,	Mink oil Rules,
Suit and best quarto,	Arrow Root and Currants,
Fine quarto Post paper,	Spanish and American Segars,
Bon green Bronze Quills,	
Red & black Sealing Wax,	Malthus on Population,
Gilt Wafers in Tin Boxes,	Pieces of Irish History,
Backgammon,	Memoirs of Mrs. Clarke,
Harry and Highlanders Cards,	Life of Washington,
Looking Glaſſes in square Mahogany frames,	Mrs Wood Irish Boy,
Do. oval Landscape Swingers,	Cowpers Poems,
Do. do. upright do.	Family Tour,
Do do cut glaſs	Absentee,
Mahogany Cloth Brushes,	Cotlebs,
Shoe and scrubbing do.	Columbiad,
Broom Heads,	Literary relict,
Painted Hearth Brushes,	Gaffer Journal,
Mop heads,	Family Bibles,
Fishing lines,	School Books, &c.
Cords & Haunches Lines,	

York, July 1st, 1810 Q. ST GEORGE,

THE following Lots of Land will be ſold on Eaſy terms for Caſh, or, if more convenient to the purchaſer Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D. on the North ſide of the river Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in Range with the ſecond Conceſſion, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Alſo, the rear or Eaſtermoſt part of Lot No 27 in the 7th Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 179 Acres. N. B On lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a houſe erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the ſubſcriber, who can give an indiſputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer.

CAME into the incloſure of the Subſcriber about ten Months ſince, a bay Mare, with white on her hind legs. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

J. DENISON.

York, 31 Sept 1810.

THE Subſcriber having taken out Letters of Adminiſtration to adjuſt the concerns of the Eſtate of the late Captain William Dement of this Town—requeſts all perſons to whom the Eſtate is indebted to produce their Accounts to him within three months from the date hereof; and all perſons indebted thereto, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame without loſs of time.

THOS. STOYELL,
Executor.

York, 25th Auguſt, 1810 6[illegible]

YORK:—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY.

G. R. NUMBER 13.

VOL. XX.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 957 WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1810 FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the fifteenth day of Septr. next, to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of them——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the firſt day of Auguſt laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fifteenth day of Septr. at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby countermanding and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the 23d day of October next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this firſt day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. I is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber [illegible] of Crown Lands, granted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence, ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon for conviction of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders therein may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations as therein to name ſuch & ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute & appoint The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Councel of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authorized and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Agent for Purchaſes Office.

York, 31ſt July, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to ſupply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments ſtationed at York, Kingſton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, from the 25th September to the 31ſt December, 1810; to deliver in their Propoſals, with the name of their ſecurity, immediately, to the Agent for Purchaſes, at York.

Proposals will in like manner be received, for supplying the abovementioned Posts with Fresh Beef of good quality, from the first January to the 24th day of March, 1811.

The lowest price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated in each of these Proposals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the quarter, who will immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a distribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL
Agent for Purchases.

Latest Foreign News.

LATEST LONDON NEWS.

Selected from Dublin papers of the 14th July, received last night by the ship Oneida, Captain Stoate, in 40 days from Dublin.

LONDON, July 9.

Sweden is torn to pieces by intestine evils.—The Marshal of the sacrifice to the vengeance of the populace, on a supposition that he abetted the intrigues of France, to place the country under the domination of Denmark, as the Swedes have the most rooted hatred for the Danes, which nothing can eradicate. The general opinion is, that Bonaparte wishes to consolidate the two Kingdoms under one Crown, and after the odious business is accomplished, he will place Louis Bonaparte or some other of his family on the throne, as his great object is to have the command of the Sound. Our Ministers foreseeing that such is his object, will cause, it is said, a great blow to be struck in the North of Europe in the course of the summer, as Bonaparte has his eye upon the Swedish fleet. Another revolution is expected in Sweden, but no revolution can relieve that unfortunate country from his fangs.—The destiny of Holland is fixed, and it is now doomed to be governed by the military myrmidons of the French chief, to whom, however, the people are expected to give unavailing resistance.—A storm is gathering over the Turkish Empire, and expectations are entertained in the French Journals, that the present government will be speedily overthrown. These perpetual convulsions and revolutions never, however, better the condition of the poor.

July 10.

The basis of a cartel for the exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon. The last dispatch to Mr. Mackenzie communicated to him the terms upon which our government have acceeded.—This intelligence was bro't by Mr. Wyle, the Messenger, who arrived last night at Morlaix.

Letters of the 26th ult. from Gibraltar, assert that the Regency of Cadiz, feeling themselves secure from the attempts of the French to subdue that place, have deemed it expedient to send 5000 men to Algesiras, with a view to cut off, if possible, the retreat of the French from that part of the peninsula.

The same letters state, that the inhabitants of Madrid have several times attempted to extricate themselves from the oppression of the French in that city; but owing to the enemy's force being very great, without any kind of success.—Their spirit though restrained, is by no means subdued.

The brave General O'Donnel, partly from the severity of his wounds, and partly from disgust, has resigned his command.——The French had been repulsed in an attack upon Miguenesa, and General Doyle left Tarragona with a reinforcement of 2500 men, and a large supply of provisions for that place, that no apprehensions were entertained for his safety.—Soult, as well as Angereau, is said to have been disgraced, and recalled from his command. The Spanish army in the Centre was in a formidable state of reorganization, and shortly expected to present a formidable front to the enemy.

PORTUGAL.

The Treaty with the Prince Regent, consists of upwards of 70 articles, and is of prodigious length. In one respect the Portuguese negociators seem to have misunderstood their interests. Numerous privileges are given to the native ships of both Great Britain and Portugal, but those of Portugal are restricted to such vessels as are built either in Portugal or the Brazils, which limitation does not comprize more than two fifths of the shipping property of the Portuguese.

From the Dutch Papers.

PROCLAMATION.

Amsterdam. July 3.

Louis Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitution of the kingdom, king of Holland, constable of France. To all those who may see or hear or read these presents—health.

"*Hollanders*

"Being convinced that nothing more for your interests or your welfare can be effected by me, but on the contrary, considering myself as an obstacle which may prevent the good will and intention of my brother towards this country, I have resigned my rank and royal dignity in favor of my eldest son, Napoleon Louis, and of his brother, Prince Charles Louis Napoleon. Her Majesty, the Queen, being of right and according to the constitution, Regent of the kingdom, the Regency shall, until her arrival, be vested in the council of ministers.

"*Hollanders*

"Never shall I forget so good and virtuous a people as you are, My last sigh as well as my last thought, shall be for your happiness. On leaving you I cannot sufficiently recommend you to receive well the military and civil officers of France. This is the only means to gratify his majesty the Emperor, on whom your fate, that of your children, and that of your whole country depends. And now as ill-will and calumny can no longer reach me, at least so far as relates to you, I have a well founded hope, that you will at length find the reward for all your sacrifices, and for all your magnanimous firmness.—Done at Haarlem, July 1.

PROCLAMATION.

"Louis Napoleon, by the Grace of God, the Constitution of the Kingdom, King of Holland, Constable of France. Considering that the unfortunate state in which this country now is, arises from the displeasure which the Emperor my brother has conceived against me; considering that all endeavours and sacrifices on my part to support this stage of things, have been fruitless; considering lastly, that it cannot be doubted that the course of the present state of things is to be attributed to my having been unfortunate enough to displease my brother, and to have lost his friendship, and that I am therefore the only obstacle to the termination of the incessant differences and misunderstandings:

"We have resolved as we have by these letters, published by our free will, do resolve to resign as we do from this moment resign, the royal dignity of this kingdom of Holland, in favor of our well beloved Son Napoleon Louis, and in failure of him, in favor of his brother Charles Louis Napoleon. We further desire, that according to the Constitution under the guarantee of his Majesty the Emperor our brother, the Regency shall remain with her Majesty the Queen, assisted by a Council of Regency, which shall provisionally consist of our ministers, to whom we commit the custody of our guard, under the command of Lieut. General Brouno, second in command, who shall render their service to the Minor King of this Kingdom; and that the great officers of the Crown, as well as the civil and military officers of our household, shall continue to render their customary services to the same high personage.

"The present act done and concluded, and signed by our hand, shall be transmitted to the Legislative Body, and then deposited copies shall be taken, and these letters be published in a legal manner, and in the customary form.

(Signed) "LOUIS NAPOLEON."

LONDON, July 9.

Monday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, underwent the operation of having one of the wounds in his head opened, from whence a fracture from the scull was taken it was about an inch in length and a quarter of an inch in breadth.—The operation was performed by Mr. Home.

The ship Boyd from Botany Bay, which put into New Zealand in distress, was taken possession of by the inhabitants, burned, and 30 hands that were on board of her killed & afterwards eaten by the savage natives.

Gallant Action in the Mediterranean.

(Letter from an officer to his friend in London.)

His Majesty's ship Spartan.

MALTA, May 16 1810.

My Dear Friend,

Aware that an old messmate (particularly a once Spartan) will derive some gratification from the particulars of our recent glorious contest, I willingly avail myself of the first conveyance to enable you to participate in the feelings of your old shipmates—On the first instant we in company with the Success, chased into Naples a frigate, corvette, brig and cutter. On the 2d, on a supposition on the part of our truly gallant captain (Janlee Brenton) that these fair weather birds would never put to sea whilst menaced by two British frigates, he ordered the success (being a junior ship) to part company; the manoeuvre succeeded, and in the morning following, at day light, the enemy's squadron was with pleasure descried standing towards us in a regular line of battle. It was not in our nature to run? but agreeable to our usual system, as well as their astonishment, we made sail for them; and being aided by a light breeze, were enabled about 40 minutes after seven, to commence against "fearful odds," what our gallant brother tars on this station, as well as the conquered foe, acknowledge to have been one of the most brilliant actions ever fought by a British frigate. The battle took place off Naples, and commenced within pistol shot by the French frigate Ceres, of 42 guns, the being the leading ship of the enemy's line, and after a truly trying, yet thank God, glorious contest of two hours and ten minutes (during which time the awful scene was witnessed by his mock Majesty Murat, and the whole population of the proud city of Naples) we succeeded in capturing the brig L'Espervior, by our brave fellows boarding her in face of the enemy's whole force, who were like unto ourselves almost torn to pieces.——When we had approached this "host of foes," sufficiently near to be distinctly heard, we welcomed them with three cheers which was propoled by our gallant captain, and given by our brave tars with heartfelt sincerity for the honor of our beloved country, and our glorious profession.

"From the officers whom we have taken prisoners, we have been assured that our cheering tended forcibly to unnerve their seamen, as it taught them to believe we had, in the first instance, decided on death or victory! Our loss has been severe—ten brave fellows killed, and twenty two wounded; yet when I refer to the annexed; *unprecedented* superiority to which we were opposed, you must think with me, that the heroic Britons could never have fallen on a more glorious occasion. Among the killed I have to deplore the death of that gallant youth Mr. Robinson, master's mate, whom you, as an old Spartan, must recollect; and in the list of wounded the name of our truly heroic and distinguished captain unfortunately stands conspicuous. He was dangerously wounded by a grape shot, about the middle of the action, whilst fearlessly standing on the capstan, and by his judicious manoeuvering and gallant example, imbibing a confidence of success in every officer and man around him.—He was wounded in the left side, and has since suffered almost incessant pain with becoming fortitude; but I am happy to add, he is now pronounced out of danger, and the ardent prayers of his officers and brave crew, continue to be offered up with seamanlike sincerity, for his speedy restoration to the service of his country, with whom his zeal, ability and heroism must ever stand unrivalled! and by whom if genuine merit wants not admirers he will, no doubt be amply rewarded. He has already received the thanks of Knighthood and of Merit, from his Majesty the King of the two Sicilies, which, no doubt, will be followed on the part of our good Sovereign (God bless him) by the Order of the Bath, and an adequate pension to support it. We have just learnt by a flag of truce, the enemy's loss to have been severe beyond precedent; 154 killed, and 316 wounded.

Your's truly,
JAMES DUN, Purser.

English Force.—Spartan, 38 guns, 258 men.—*French Force.*—Ceres, 42 guns, 300 men; Fame, 28 guns, 280 men; Espervoir, 8 guns, 98 men; Actilla, 12 men and 120 guns; 7 Gun boats, 7 guns, with 40 men each 280.

From a London Paper.

Court of King's Bench—Monday, July 9.

WM COBBETT.

This being the day on which the court was to pronounce its judgement on the above defendant, the avenues at a very early hour were all crowded, and the throng so unusual and prodigious, that the Chief Justice was obliged to order the avenues to be cleared, it being with the most extreme difficulty that even the prisoners could contrive to get into the body of the Court.

At length they appeared, and the Attorney General prayed judgement against Wm. Cobbett, T. C. Hansard, John Budd, and Richard Bagshaw.

Mr. Justice Grose first addressed the prisoner, Cobbett: he signified to him that he was convicted of a most foul and wicked libel—A libel, the tendency of which was to create dislike of their duty in the Local Militia of the country, and disgust to our service in the foreigners employed therein, and through them to bring disgrace on the government, and to paralize the energies of the state. The learned judge observed, that the opportunity and the season that the defendants had selected, were those, when an enemy, the most ferocious, was at the very moment threatening our shores; an enemy whose military government had laid prostrate the surrounding states, and who marked his way with spoliation and plunder; yet this was the enemy who was stated by the prisoner to use his soldiers better than the soldiers of this country were used, and whose government was compared with the government of this country, and asserted by him to afford more comforts and protection to its soldiery than were afforded to the soldiers of this country. The malignancy of this poison was therefore considerably increased by the time and the season when it was spread throughout the nation. The defendant, had a fair, patient, and impartial trial, he had the fullest opportunity of removing from the minds of the jury any doubts which they might entertain, if any doubts they could have of the guilty and deleterious libel that he was charged with. But the defendant neither did nor could exculpate himself in their eyes, and they decided upon him with proofs most convincing of the fulness and wickedness of his guilt. If it could not be imputed to him that his objects were only to distract the government and to embarrass the state, then it could not be denied that objects, if not as dangerous, at least as base, could not be removed from his intentions, namely, that of uniting hopes for the degenerate purposes of base and unworthy lucre and profit. This then, itself, was an offence of the deepest die, and such as the court was imperiously called upon to visit with a heavy hand.

It was much to be lamented that a man who had the experience of the defendant, should, after all that passes in life, so constantly before his eyes, grow worse, and as he increases in years, increases in malignity. It was also lamentable that the numerous examples made of libellers, had no effect upon him; but that knowing the fatal consequence of such conduct, he still perseveres in spreading the poison of most destructive malignancy through the nation. A check must be put to such mischief, the state must be governed, the army must be satisfied with them, the foreigners in our service must not be traduced when they are labouring in common with the whole of our military system, to support the dignity and protect the safety of the empire; and the military system must not be moved to a disgust of the service in which they are employed. For these reasons the court holds itself called upon to exercise its authority this day. The learned Judge averted to the libel, noticing the most prevailing features of it, and then in an emphatic manner proceeded to pass the following

SENTENCE ON WM. COBBETT.

"The sentence of the Court is, that you, Wm. Cobbett, do pay a fine to the King of 1000l. that you be imprisoned in his Majesty's goal of Newgate for the space of two years; that at the expiration of that period, you enter into a recognizance to keep the peace for seven years, yourself in the sum of 3000l. and two sureties in the sum of 1000l. each. And further that you be imprisoned till that recognizance be entered into, and that fine paid."

His Lordship then proceeded to pass the sentence on the other three prisoners. T. C. Hansard to be imprisoned in the King's Bench prison three months, and to give security to keep the peace—himself in 4 500l. and two sureties in 200l. each.

Budd and Bagshaw were sentenced each to two months imprisonment in the same place.

Salem. August 21.

We have a Gibraltar paper of the 7th of July, which contains many translations from the Spanish papers, and among them an account from Tarragona of a visit to that city from a Prince of the House of Bourbon: it was mentioned with rapture. He had proceeded for Cadiz. The Duke is a soldier, for they say he gained victories at the age of 18—Notwithstanding the reverses of the Spaniards in Catalonia, the French were still greatly annoyed in that province by numerous independent parties.

NEW YORK August 28.

[Communicated for the Freeman's Journal.]

THE SPANISH CORTES.

The Council of Regency of the Kingdom of Spain and the Indies, desirous of giving to the whole world a sincere testimony of its ardent wishes for its welfare, and of their anxiety for the salvation of their country, has determined, in the royal name of the King our lord Don Ferdinand VII. that the general Cortes, ordered to be convoked, shall assemble without delay, and for this purpose, that the elections for these deputies, who have not been appointed, immediately take place, as those who are already appointed, and who may hereafter be appointed, are to assemble in the Island of Leon, in the month of August next; and the greatest part of the members being already in that Island, they will commence their sessions immediately on the day appointed.—In the mean time, the council of regency will be employed in examining and overcoming several difficulties, so that this convention may have full effect.

(Signed)
XAVIER DE CASTANOS, President,
PEDRO, Bishop of Orense,
ANTONIO DE ESCANO,
MIGUEL DE LARDIZABAL, URIBE.

Given in Cadiz, the 11th day of June, 1810.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.

From Gibraltar.—Arrived yesterday, schr. Industry, Captain Harris, 31 days from Gibraltar. Captain H. has furnished us with Gibraltar papers to the 21st July; but they afford us no political news of any novelty. The accounts from Spain and Portugal, make no mention of the reported battle between the French and Portuguese; the however, confirm our previous accounts of the unhealthy condition of the French armies in Spain; of the continued and successful incursions of the Spanish peasantry, and of the increasing hatred which is manifested against the French in every quarter.—A Spanish gentleman, arrived at Gibraltar, from the environs of Seville, states, that the French were attacked near Sevill, from the 28 to the 6th July, by the division of Bellesfores and Capon with great success;—that great numbers of dead and wounded were seen carrying into Seville; and that when he came away, the firing of cannon and musketry was still continued.—The papers also state that King Joseph had returned to Madrid, and had dismissed from his life guards, all the Spaniards who had been employed about his person.

From Alicant. July 1.—"There is no news of much importance here, except the French, who were going towards Tortosa, having retired to Lerida, where they left a small garrison, and are gone to Tarragona; from whence a considerable body of troops have marched, supposed towards Madrid, to repair their loses in Castile and Navarre.—This place is putting in a most respectable state of defence, and it is thought that in a short time the works will be in such a situation as to be able to give the enemy a great deal to do, should they attempt to attack us, of which there appears no immediate probability."

Philadelphia. August 31.

From Cadiz. July 28.—By the ship Mariner, Myrick, arrived this morning, advices are received from Cadiz to the 28th of July, at which time no occurrence of importance had taken place.

Fifteen thousand of the British and Spanish troops were encamped beyond the walls of Cadiz on the Island.

Nothing is said of the defeat of General Crauford's division—and the account of that action, received by a vessel which left Cadiz on the 15th of July, is said to be incorrect. Flour had fallen in price, to 12 dollars, and was of dull sale.

A distant cannonade and bombardment were continued between the French and the garrison, but with little effect on either side. —*Pol. & Com. Segister.*

Quebec (L. Canada) July 31.

On Saturday arrived in this town from S. America, Don Joseph Gonzales, Spanish gentleman. We hear that he had a fun-go-

vernment on the summit of one of the Andes and that he is travelling to shun the troubles of tempestuous times, particularly at a moment when the sovereignty of the country is in a manner the object of a scramble. This gentleman makes mention of ancient buildings on the top of the Andes, constructed of stones of such a magnitude as to pass the comprehension of man by what means they could been raised to such an altitude. The descent from the seat of his government to the plains, was 4 four days journey.

THE YORK GAZETTE
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19 1810

We understand that the eldest son of Mr. Wilcox, (who lately experienced so many proofs of beneficence, whilst under amputation and cure in this Town,) has recently had a Leg broken also.

**In the lines written by a Lady, which were inserted in our last paper, will be noticed that in the 3d line of the last verse, the letter "L." is wanting :—this, was produced by the letter's being drawn out the Form, and nearly the whole impression made, before it was discovered.

100 Dollars Reward!

WILL be given to whoever will discover the incendiary or incendiaries, through whose means the Subscriber's BARN in this Township, and its contents were consumed with fire about the 12th inst. The lowest value at which his loss can be computed, is 800 Dollars, there being upwards of 700 bushels of excellent Wheat in it at the time it was set fire to.—The above Reward will be immediately paid to the person or persons whose testimony leads to the conviction of the offender or offenders.

WILLIAM MARSH, Junr.

York, 13th September, 1810.

YORK CASH STORE.

CORNELIUS GLEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Public that he is now opening at his Store near the Church, in King Street, a Handsome Assortment of new and fashionable GOODS; which he offers for sale much under the usual prices for Cash.

Amongst which are the following:

Black, Blue, Green, Olive, Mixt and Drab, Superfine Broad Cloth.
Blue and Black Cassimerets, Imperial Super Olive Cords, Black and Olive Velveteens, Toilinette & White Vestings, Gingham's and Calicoes, Cambric Muslins, Linen and Cotton Check, Dimities & Cotton Shirtings, Hum Hum Muslins,
Black & Green BombaZette, Figured and Plain Lenos, Fancy Muslins, Fine and Sarsenet Handkfs. Cravatten & Oriental twill'd Shawls, Ribbons assorted, Cotton Laces, Cotton Hose, Silk and Beaver Gloves, Silk, Pins, Needles, &c. Cap and Apron Tapes,

ALSO,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware

York, 13th September, 1810.

Nocturnal Study.

FOR the benefit of Young Ladies (or men) Apprentices, and others, who cannot conveniently attend in the Day time to Study; are by this mode notified, that the Subscriber will teach those who choose to attend him where the New-Town Day School is now held; and will meet with every encouragement which can be paid to pupils. From a desire to settle permanently in Town, his utmost attention will be particularly directed to the instruction of all who are placed under him—his terms are for each day schools 8s. 9 d. 6 per Month and the same for Evening Scholars—in addition of 2s. 6d. Month for Pupils after entering Reduction (in Arithmetic) —Evening Scholars to furnish (severally, viz. Candles per Month; and all schoolars, half a Cord of Fire Wood per Month for the Winter.—The Evening School to commence 14th Inst.—the hours of attendance from 6 to 9 P M for 3 days of the week only. Regular monthly payments to be made.

CHARLES M'DONNEL.

York, 11th Sept. 1810.

**SUBSCRIBERS to the Gazette, and others in arrears for Office Work, are reminded that payment is required:—They will consequently be respectively furnished with their Accounts.

Subscribers in the neighborhood of Niagara, will please to notice that THOMAS CLARK, Esq of Queenston, will receive payments therefor.

Building Lots with valuable Privileges.

TO be Sold in the Township of Scott, (between 30 and 40 miles from the Town of York) several Building Lots, containing ONE ACRE each, the price is Three Dollars the Lot, and the purchaser of each Lot is intitled to the following privileges:—

On the first day of January in every year, the present proprietor of this Land will give to one of the purchasers of these Building Lots, a tract of Land of the value of 400 Dollars, either cleared or uncleared at the option of such purchaser; one year it will be given to such purchaser by Lot and the next year to the senior purchaser and so alternately;—Whenever a house is built upon the Lot, the owner of such house instead of the above chance of receiving Land of the value of 400 Dollars, will be intitled to receive Land of the value of 600 Dollars in the same manner—and if the owner of such House wishes to sell it, if it is not sold after being advertised for 6 months, the present proprietor will purchase it at a fair valuation, and if the House should be burnt, the value of it will be paid to the owner in case it appears every precaution had been taken to prevent accidents by fire. Apply to John Cameron at the Printing Office

York, 25th Aug. 1810.

Wholesale & Retail Store.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Brig John and Manner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Assortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for sale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles:

Blue, Scarlet, light & dark Mix'd, Cloths
Broad and
Cloths
White, Yellow and Red Flannels.
Rose and point Blankets,
Black and Brown Wilebour,
Plain & Strip'd Calimancoes,
Marcelles, Velencia, Toilinett, Swandown and Patent Cord, Vestings, white Dimities, Janes & Fustians,
Blue, Green, Drab, and dark mix'd Cotton Cassimeres,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
White and colored Cambrick Muslins
Chambric and Union blue Shawls,
Light & dark Chints &c
India Silk, Mantals & Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Book, Lene & lac'd Muslins,
Shirting Cambricks,
Bed Ticking,
Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide.
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,
Table Cloths.
An elegant Assortment of Mens Womens and Childrens Cotton and Worsted Stockings, and Sandals,
Long Silk and Cotton Gloves,
Habit do.
Ladies Elegant fashionable white and black Tambor'd Nett Veils,
White and black Lace
White & col'd Sewing Cott'n,
Ladies Caps and Shirtees,
Spider Nett and Tambored Sleeves,
Fine Cotton Pattinets,
Cotton Umbrellas, &c. &c.
Old Jamaica,
Cognac Brandy, &c.
A Fresh Supply of Teas of this years importation.
Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Mustard,
Tobacco, &c. &c.
Razors, Knives and Forks,
Pen, and Pocket Knives,
Scissars,
Glass and Crockery Ware, together with a number of Articles too numerous to insert.

All of which will be sold as per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dean in the cheapest Manufacturing Towns in England for Cash.

Most kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the highest price in Cash paid for, Fur and Pearl Ashes.—A constant supply of Salt will be kept in hand.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their several Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

TO LET.

THE Niagara COFFEE HOUSE and TAVERN, or FREE-MASONS HALL; for further information, apply to THOS POWIS.

Niagara, 9th August, 1810.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment

J. SELBY, Receiver General U. C.

York, 30th April, 1810.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

LOT No. 26, in the Township of Vaughan, laying on Yonge Street; containing 210 Acres; about 60 of which are well cleared; if the proprietor meets with a good purchaser, the terms of sale will be made very reasonable:—If not sold, it will be let for not less than 5 nor more than 10 years; Enquire at the Printing Office, or of the Subscriber.

E. PAYSON.

York, 5th September 1810.

FOR SALE

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to SAMUEL HERON.

THE Subscriber has just received from England and New-York, the following Articles, which he intends selling at the most reduced prices.

Queens Cord,
Fancy Coverlets,
Mixed Grandurils,
Striped Florettine,
Fine Silver Cords,
Dyed Jeans & pillows,
Black Queens Cord,
Do. fancy Cord & Velvetets,
Corded Dimity,
Shirting Cottons,
Irish linens,
Durants & Callimancoes,
Bombazet,
Black & ivory Grape,
White Lamb wool Hose
Do. Cotton ditto
Do black cotton & worsted do
Mens Hole allorted,
Black Silk Velvet,
Do. Mode & Lustring,
Satin & Sarsnet Ribbons,
Silk Ferrets,
Sewing Silk,
Silk Twist,
Ladys Limerick long Gloves
Do. do. Habit do.
Do. long & short Kid do
Mens Gloves,
Princes Cottons,
White do
Ladys elegant brown drab, blue and black Beaver Hats,
Bonnets, fashionably trim with silk bands & handle
Ostrich Feathers,
White Ostrich Feathers,
Ladys fashionable India Prints
Embroid'd Satin & Patent Scarfs and Shawls,
Gentlemens fine Beaver Hats,
Wool do.
Red twilled Bandannas,
Red, chocolate, blue, grey & olive
Ladys Side Saddles complete
Gentlemens hunting do.
Hunting whips & whip thongs
Leather Jockey Hats,
Morocco Slippers,
Spanish and Seal do.
Do. with double Soles,
Ruffett Skins,
Sole and heel squares,
Fine quart. Post paper,
Bell gravs fringed & Quills,
Red & black Sealing Wax,
Irish Waters in Tin Boxes,
Lapowder,
Sherry and Highlanders Cards,
Looking Glasses in square Mahogany, Landscapes, two drawer toilette dreffing Boxes
Do. oval Landscape Swingers,
Do. do upright do.
Do. do. cut tops,
Mahogany Cloth Brushes,
Shoe and scrubbing do.
Broom Handles,
Painted hearth Brushes,
Mop Heads,
Fishing lines,
Cords & Tassels,
Rope,
Candle wick,
Heel and blacking Ball,
Shoemakers Tools,
all steel Handsaws,
Mill Saws,
Cast Rumbler Locks,
Do. ringed do.
Steel and Saphire do.
Brass Cocks,
Assorting Screws,
Do. H & HL Hinges,
Brad Awl do.
Mill and handsaw Files,
Screws, Hammers, &c.
Iron Squares,
Iron Pepper Mills,
Table Butts & Curry Combs,
Cast Knives, brass and Ivory
Pocket do. Drawing Knives,
Axes and Penknives,
Tea Table do
Large House do. do.
Steel Bow Compasses,
do.
Gilt Thimbles,
Coat and Vest Buttons,
Brass Teaspoons,
Do. do
Japan'd Tea Table and Teaspoons,
Do. Tinned do. do.
Japan'd Ink Stands,
Gilded Spirits of Wine,
Lamp Burners and Hole waters
Rose Salts and Salt Petre,
Coarse Scotch Mustard,
Ground White Lead,
Black, bright red, green and yellow paints,
Ground Oil & Spirits Turpentine,
Putty, Re Mat, Pipe Clay and Whiting,

FROM NEW-YORK

Pink root,
Rhubarb's Cordials, Parregoric,
Liquorice Ball,
Annatto,
Cees Pills,
Ivory and lamp blacks,
Opium, and Hartshorn,
Milk of Roles,
Arrow Root and Currants,
Spanish and American Segars,

Maithus on Population,
Cicero at Irish History,
Memoirs of Mrs. Clarke,
Life of Washington,
Cases Mollard,
Wild Irish Boy,
Romance of the Pyrenees,
Cowpers Poems,
Family Tools,
Abaclus,
Cocleby,
Columbiad,
Literary relics,
Gellis Journal,
Family Bibles,
School Books, &c.

Q. ST. GEORGE.

THE following Lots of Land will be leased on the terms for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D. on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the rear or Easterneft part of Lot No 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B On lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon.

The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the Subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer.

CAME into the inclosure of the Subscriber about ten Months since, a bay Mare, with white on her hind legs. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

J. DENISON.

York, 3d Sept. 1810.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration to adjust the concerns of the Estate of the late Captain William Dement of this Town—requests all persons to whom the Estate is indebted to produce their Accounts to him within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted thereto, are requested to settle the same without loss of time.

THOS. STOVELLS,

York, 25th August, 1810.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XX. NUMBER 14.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 958 | WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26. 1810. | FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the fifteenth day of Septr. next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of August last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fifteenth day of Septr. at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby couveying and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the 23d day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and thereto to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eqnire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted that the Sum of Six Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorised and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secty.

Agent for Purchases Office
York, 31st July, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Person or persons who may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippewa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, from the 25th September to the 31st December, 1810; to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their security, immediately, to the Agent for Purchases, at York.

Proposals will in like manner be received, for supplying the abovementioned Posts with Fresh Beef of good quality, from the first January to the 24th day of March, 1811.

The lowest price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated in each of these Proposals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the quarter, who will immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a distribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL
Agent for Purchases.

Latest Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

Latest from England.—By the ship Fanny, Captain Osgood, in 46 days from Liverpool, we have received our files of London papers to the 10th of July; and by a respectable merchant we have been favored with the Courier of the evening of the 12th. The following are all the articles of intelligence these papers contain:

LONDON, July 12.

We mentioned yesterday the arrival of dispatches stating that an expedition has been undertaken from Cadiz, under general Lacy, to get in the rear of the French besieging army. Private letters add, that the general with about 5000 men, landed at Algeziras, and making a forced march, got to the mountainous district of Ronda, a distance of about forty miles. The enemy had no expectation of so bold and rapid a movement. They fled as soon as the Spaniards came in sight of them, leaving behind them 3000 stand of arms, ammunition and provisions.—The arms were immediately distributed among the mountaineers of the Ronda, and the force of the Spaniards was increased from 5 to 14000 men. From Ronda he meant to proceed to Chiolana, and thus throw himself in the rear of the enemy. Whilst the Spaniards made an attack upon them in front from the Isla de Leon. In the mean time another expedition was to be undertaken from Cadiz, and to be landed at Port St. Mary.——The result of these operations would, it was hoped, be the raising of the siege of Cadiz.——The enemy are not supposed to have more than 20,000 men employed in the siege.

These are the main facts stated in private letters. They contain besides a variety of articles, mentioning the success of the Spaniards in the desultory and harrassing warfare which they are carrying on in every part of Spain.—Bonaparte who was not to leave a village in arms against him by Christmas last, is now as far from the conquest of the Spaniards as he was at the commencement of the conflict.——Well may Spain be called the miracle of Europe—The most degraded and impotent state has made the most successful resistance to the overwhelming power of France. The length of the contest proves that the true spirit of liberty is abroad in the country. It is in vain to tell us that the Spanish army is composed of armed ragamuffins, that ruh like cattle into the field, and run away at the first fire of the enemy. If they do "run away, it is evident they live to fight "another day;" for they return and return till there seems no end of putting them to flight.—The battles of Aspern and Wagram were more bloody and magnificent, it is true, than any of the actions that have been fought beyond the Pyrennees, but the war in Germany that crushed the House of Austria into irretrievable insignificance was only an episode to the war in Spain.—There Bonaparte met the collected strength of his antagonist in the open field, and demolished it at a blow; here, where death or victory is equal glory, he has to contend with a people whom he may destroy, but whom he cannot subdue without their own consent; treason and corruption therefore must carry on the conquest which the sword has only begun, and gold must accomplish what steel cannot. Whatever may be the issue, the contest has been glorious to Spain, and exemplary to the whole world.

There is a report in circulation of the escape of the King of Sweden. Upon receiving intelligence from his friends in Sweden, he is said to have determined upon retiring immediately, & endeavoring to regain his Throne. His escape from Switzerland was not known till four days afterwards, and he is reported to have reached the Baltic coast in safety, and embarked on board a British vessel.—Nay, according to some accounts, he is at this moment on board Admiral Saumarez's ship.—The Queen of Sweden and her children have been confided to the care of the Duke of Baden.—The last part of this rumour makes us doubt the whole. The King of Sweden, tenderly attached to his family, would not leave them in the hands of a Prince, who, however willing, is not able to protect. It was on the territory of Baden that Bonaparte seized the Duke D'Enghien.

Exchange of Prisoners.—So much interest must naturally be excited both in this country and France, relative to the Exchange of prisoners, that it is not surprising the public expectation on this subject should have outrun the facts. It is very true, as our cotemporaries have stated, that a negociation for that purpose was some months since commenced; but we can venture to say, that the discussion between the two governments has not yet reached that state which can authorize the expectations so confidently expressed of its speedy and successful termination.

The negociation still continues, and it is much desired, for the sake of humanity, that it may be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Nothing of conciliation, & even concession, as far as it is justifiable and consistent with national honor, will, we trust, and believe, be wanting on the part of the British government; but before the friends and relatives of the prisoners, and the detained in either country, flatter themselves with assurances of the speedy release of those persons, they should recollect that it may be doubtful whether the other party to the negociation brings into it the same conciliatory temper, the same moderate pretentions, or even the same anxious desire for its completion, that will, we trust, be found to have marked the conduct of the British Government.

Sir Richard Keats is appointed to the command of the British squadron in the Bay of Cadiz. The whole Navy of England, abundant as it is in talent and enterprise, could not have furnished an Officer better qualified for this particular service. Sir Richard has peculiar claims to the confidence of the Spaniards.

A ship arrived yesterday from the French coast, which she left four days ago. According to the advices brought by her, Bonaparte had enacted a law which inflicted the penalty of death against any subject of France who should after a certain period, visit England.—The prohibitory decree against the exportation of grain has been extended from L'Orient to Bordeaux.

We must observe, however, that the above information ill accords with the recent information received from Mr. Mackenzie, in France: that Gentleman is said to have written to a relation, that his mission goes on smoothly: that he was every where well received; and that he expected shortly to be called from Morlaix to Paris.

The following extract is from an Alicant paper of the 14 inst:

GENERAL ORDERS—FOURTH DIVISION.

"Head Quarters, Eiche, June 12.

"SOLDIERS,

"Our flying parties have obtained on the 9th, considerable advantages in the town of Galera. Our cavalry, to the number of 120, was attacked by 230, of which 80 were killed and 90 made prisoners. Individual acts of valour have been performed, which shall be rewarded accordingly: but among these we have to notice Don Gasper de Bobadella, Captain of the Regiment of Cavalry of Farnisco, who with his own hand killed one of the enemy's officers, who, in the act of offering him protection, returned the generous offer by a stroke of his sword. The defenders of Cegorla, to the number of 360, were attacked on the 4th instant by 1600 foot and 600 horse. The superiority of the enemy obliged them to retire from that town; nor had they courage to follow our valiant soldiers.

"These actions are only the preludes of others more important, in which we are to distinguish ourselves; to destroy and teach the enemy that the Spanish nation will not cede in valour to any nation in the world.

"FREYRE."

"Note—In Yesterday's Diary it was announced that the army of the centre had received orders to advance its head quarters:—this information is not only untrue, but devoid of any foundation, and must have originated in a mistake. In order to do away any bad effect that such false report might occasion to the prejudice of the army, the public are informed accordingly."

The American vessel, Wheeler, is arrived a Falmouth from New York, with a cargo of wheat and flour.

We received this morning some Dutch papers, and German papers and letters to the 30th ult. The latter states that General Molitor's division has on a sudden been ordered to march from Hamburgh to Spain.

"*Banks of the Elbe June 20.*

"A few days ago General Count Molitor received a Courier from Paris with orders for his whole division to break up from Hamburgh and the Hanse Towns and their territory for Spain. In consequence of this order, the four battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry composing the garrison of Hamburgh, broke up on the 29th, directing their march towards Holland. It is impossible to express what reluctance the French Officers and Soldiers have for going to Spain; they took upon such a march as no better than a march to the other world.

"Yesterday five companies of French infantry, coming by forced marches from Travemunde and Lubec, entered Hamburgh, and now form its temporary garrison. In the course of next month the whole division of Morand, near 20,000 men strong, is expected in the Hanse Towns.

"Several private letters from the South of France, received by people in the wine trade, from Marseilles, Nismes, &c. speak of a considerable defeat which the French army is said to have suffered in Spain, but they are silent as to the particulars. French troops have also been ordered from Germany to Holland, in every part of which country, the inhabitants have shewn the most manifest marks of discontent, and betrayed symptoms of insurrection. Private letters from Paris state, that Count Metternich will not leave that place till the middle of July, previous to which the treaty between France and Austria, relative to Turkey, will be arranged & ratified. "*Vienna, June 18.*

"One of the unfounded rumours here is, that Peace has been already concluded between Russia and the Porte. The Pressburg Gazette mentions the report, that the Russian Gen. Jossafew, has twice defeated the Turks prisoners.

"Our Court Gazette contains the following paragraph:—'Among the long series of groundless and random aspersions, from and about Austria, by which many public papers fill up their empty space, is also to be remarked one by which great part of East Gallicia is ceded to the Dutchy of Warsaw for another equivalent.'—*Correspondent.*

"An army of 80,000 men is now going to Hungary and the Turkish frontiers, with 150 pieces of cannon."

"*Naples, June 6.*

"The report that our army has undertaken an expedition to Sicily, and landed there on the 23d May, is not confirmed.

"According to the latest accounts in our Court Gazette, his Majesty our King, on the 30th May accompanied by Gen. Cavignac, and other persons, went from Monteleone to Trope. The head quarters were to be removed to Nicosfero.

"At Monteleone, the Sovereign, together with the Generals Gremer and Caviganac, had been employed in making arrangements for the better supply of the troops with provisions, so that the inhabitants might not suffer—Considerable transports of provisions from Naples have already arrived at Pizzo, and other ports of Calabria.

"His Majesty has expressed himself extremely well satisfied with the disposition and conduct of the inhabitants in Calabria.

"*Naples, June 9.*

"A convoy, consisting of a large number of transports, laden with artillery, ammunition, and other military stores, and escorted by five gun-boats of the royal navy, set sail from Pichatura for Bagnara, and arrived at 9 o'clock in the latter place. The enemy's flotilla having been informed of the departure of the convoy immediately got under weigh for Bagnara, but the convoy had already reached a safe station under the guns of our batteries. The enemy's flotilla began, notwithstanding, an attack on the convoy, but were compelled to steer off, with the exception of one gun-boat, which remained off Bagnara, to observe the convoy. His Majesty had no sooner been informed of this circumstance, than he ordered a detachment of grenadiers to embark on board of seven or eight fishing vessels, and drive the above gun-boat from her station. The grenadiers accordingly attacked her with so much gallantry and spirit, that she would undoubtedly have been taken, but for the arrival of two other English gun-boats, under the protection of which she effected her escape.—*Utrecht Courant of July 8.*

"*Laybach, June 8.*

"The Russian army has crossed the Danube on three different points, and has already pushed on as far as Tzimowo.

PORTUGUESE PAPERS.

Yesterday we were favored with Lisbon papers to the 5th July.

No news had occurred of any interest. Ciudad Rodrigo continued its brave defence, and was said to be keeping up a very destructive fire on the besiegers, and had made several desperate sallies. On the 26th June, Ld. Wellington, with a view to menace the French besiegers again established his head quarters at Almeida; while Marshal Beresford took post at Trancoso (near the Duero.) We do not perceive that the French had advanced from any point; and it was stated Massena was waiting the arrival of the fourth corps, previous to his making an attack on the British and Portuguese lines. The allied troops were well posted and supplied. Reports stated that the French troops were very sickly, and that there were 6000 in the hospital at Salamanca. Deserters were continually arriving from the French posts, principally Germans.—The Spanish had active partizan corps in many of the provinces.—*Bost. Cent.*

Further Selections from late London Papers received by the Fanny.

LONDON, July 12.

The reported rigorous regulations by the French Government, against the very limited personal intercourse that subsists between that country and this, are confirmed by letters from Paris of the 4th inst.

They also communicate the following explanation of the decree lately passed, respecting maritime trade:—

Imperial Decree of 2d July.

"The prohibition of grain (established by the Decree of the 22d July) from the Island of Schowen to L'Orient, extends itself also to vessels provided with licences.

"No grain may be exported between L'Orient and Bordeaux but by French ships, which shall at the same time, be obliged to take half their cargoes of wine or brandy.

"Foreign vessels provided with licences, which may enter the ports of France, shall not be allowed to make any further use of the same.

"The coasting trade is reserved exclusively, according to the old laws, to French vessels; of which the crews must consist of French masters, and three fourths French sailors."

Lately, when Louis Bonaparte and his wife were at Paris on the occasion of Bonaparte's marriage, Louis lived at his mother's hotel, and his wife at another. Her children have always been considered as the children of Bonaparte, and not of Louis. Hence Louis, in resigning the crown, says, "I give it up to you, Napoleon Bonaparte, and your's—that is, to your son who *passes* for mine, and to *my wife*, by whom you had this son." A most curious family!

The principle article contained in the French papers, from which we make extracts this day, is the account of an alarming fire, which broke out in a temporary ball room, during a fete given to Bonaparte and his empress by the Austrian Ambassador, Prince Schwartzenburgh. The conflagration commenced by a wax candle coming in contact with a thin muslin curtain which spread the flames, notwithstanding every effort to extinguish them, till the whole edifice, which was of wood, paper and canvass, was in a state of general conflagration. Notwithstanding the confusion, the company had all got out of the room into the gardens, without the loss of a single life; but unhappily the material affection of the Princess Pauline of Schwartzenburg (wife of Prince Joseph, the ambassador's brother) who presided at the fete, became alarmed on missing her daughter and this Lady rushed again into the flames in search of her child, and unhappily perished.—She left 8 children, and was far advanced in a state of pregnancy! This is the only fatal accident that occurred during this woefully terminated festivity. The papers also contain some details respecting General Sarrazin; but not of a nature to cast any light on his mysterious visit to this country.

The commercial arrangements between this country and Portugal, were yesterday finally concluded, and are expected to be published in the Gazette of to-morrow evening.

The visit to the Duke of Orleans to Cadiz, and his Royal Highness's conference with the Junta of that place, have given rise to a report of a design to appoint him sole Regent of Spain.—His Royal Highness's character, as well as his high rank in the Bourbon family, but above all his recent alliance by marriage with the Royal family of Sicily, which is the prior branch of that of Spain, are so many reasons which mark him out as a fit object for that elevation; but we know, that when Prince Leopold of Sicily offered himself sometime since to Spain, the proposition was not countenanced.—It is probable that the visit of the Duke may not have had any political object, and that the conferences may have been mere affairs of compliment. The Duke went from this country to be married to a Sicilian Princess; and we believe his presence on the Spanish coast is occasioned by a visit to his mother, who has resided on the Mediterranean coast of Spain, ever since she was delivered over by the revolutionists. Her Royal Highness is we believe, at present in Minorca.

Bonaparte, who loves no one, is himself not the object of affection, even in his own family.—We are the differences between him and Louis—Lucien has not been upon terms with him for years, and has constantly refused every dignity offered him—Joseph hates him—Jerome is the only one who lives in any intimacy with him—but he is often the object of the coarsest and most violent treatment.

This morning we received some more French and Dutch papers. The following are the only articles worthy of notice:—

Vienna, June 16.

The Persian Ambassador from Paris arrived here to day. The French ambassador yesterday received a Courier from Constantinople, who afterwards continued his route for Paris. The reports of peace between Russia and the Porte have vanished.—Letters from Semlin, which, however, cannot be relied on, state, that a courier dispatched by the Russian General Issajew, who arrived on the second of June at Belgrade, brings intelligence of a victory gained over the Pache of Widden. According to the same letters, it is believed 18,000 Servians will join the Russian army.

Philadelphia, August 28.

Private Correspondence, communicated for the Register.

Cadiz, June 23.

"I herewith send you a file of Cadiz papers, which may, in some measure, enable you to form an opinion of the state of this country, which, in my view, has much improved within a few months.—It is true, whenever the French appear, in large bodies, the country apparently submits, but the people are seen to rise on the first opportunity, and put to death all those who are active in the French service, while the Guerilla, or partizan parties, keep the enemy in constant alarm, cutting off all parties, and punishing with death (and destruction of property) all their countrymen who engage in the service of the French. I have just heard from a gentleman who escaped a few days ago from Seville, that they (the Patriots) entered that town a short time ago, and carried off two hundred horses intended for a Spanish regiment in the French service; and as a proof that plunder is not their object about the same period they carried away all the cattle belonging to a traitor, whilst their neighbors estate remained unmolested.——The French have raised, clothed and armed, at Seville, 13,000 men; and the above gentleman tells me, that scarcely 1,500 remain, the rest having deserted to their friends, with their clothing and arms."

The London papers state, that several of the Princes are extremely angry with Mr. Cobbett, in consequence of his harsh animadversions on the German troops.—The profits of Cobbett's Register, rose him clear 1,4000 sterling per annum—equal to 17,760 *dollars*.

It is stated in a late London Paper, that 12 of the principal brewers of the city of London, from the 5th of July, 1809, to the 5th of July, 1810, brewed *one million three hundred and one thousand five hundred and twenty barrels of beer.*

Commerce of Canada.—From the 10th to the 16th of August, 45 European vessels arrived at the Port of Quebec, with full and valuable cargoes; and from the 1st to the 16th of the same month, 97 ships and brigs cleared out for Europe.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B			200 Acres.
Front half 32,	-	Do C.	
29	-	Concession C.	200
10	-	Concession D.	200
24	-	front Concession on Lake Ontario.	

Township of Scarborough.

No 21 in 4th Concession, East ½ 22	5th	do	200 Acres Township of York.
No 40. West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan			
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession,			100
East ½ 20,	2d	do.	100
East ½ 4,	4th	do.	100
East ½ 22,	7th	do.	100
14,	2d	do	200
10,	6th	do.	200
17,	6th	do.	200
26,	1st	do.	200
13,	4th	do.	200
3,	3d	do	100
30,	6th	do.	100
27,	7th	do.	100

1000 Acres Township of Markham.

400 Acres—Whitby.

300 Acres, Saltfleet.

26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing: and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale at their Store in the House formerly occupied by William Willcocks, Esquire, a well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES; which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for Cash or Produce: consisting of

Superfine and coarse Cloths,
Kersimere, Rose and Point Blankets, and Flannel,
Brown, Olive and Green Flushing,
Drab and Grey Coating,
Swandown Vesting,
Toilinette do.
Marseilles do
Printed Jean, Fancy Cord do.
Olive Thickreett,
Drab Genoa Cord,
Patent Worsted do.
Black and Olive Velveteen,
Book Muslin, Jubilee Corded ditto,
Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambrick,
Damask Table Cloths, Diaper do Huckaback,
Men and Women's Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Do. Black Silk do.
Fancy Gingham,
Printed Cottons,
Bandeau Handkerchiefs,
Shawls, Silk and Cotton,
Map Handkerchiefs,
Common Pocket do
Web Braces—Patte Board & Bonnett wire,
Calimance and Durant,
Black Bombazette,
Bed Tick, & Irish Sheeting,
Cotton and Linen Check,
Brown Holland,
Blue and yellow Nankeen,
York Stripe Jean,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,
Umbrellas,
Chair and Riding Whips,
Beaver Bonnetts,
Men and Youth's Hats,
Superfine & common Needles,
Do. with silver eyes,
Pound Pins, and in Papers,
Together with a General Affortment of Crockery and Glass Ware; besides numerous other Articles not here inserted.

Best Playing Cards,
Crooked and fine tooth Combs,

HARDWARE.

Britania Metal Tea Pots,
Tea canisters,
candlesticks, and Snuffers,
Slates and Pencils,
Knives and Forks,
Pocket and Pen Knives,
Buttons,
Bridle bits,
Table and Tea Spoons,
Stirrups
Hames,
Harness Buckles,
Nails, Screws, &c.
Steel Plated Handsaws,
Iron squares, Joiner's Rules,
Hammars and Gimblets,
Plane Irons,
chissels, Gouges, compasses,
Shoe Maker's Tools,
Steelyards Grid Irons,
Ladles, and Sad. Irons,
Furniture and other bruhes,
Powder, Shot & pound lead,
Shovels and Spades,

GROCERIES.

Prime & Spanish Port Wine, and Jamaica Spirits,
Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea,
chocolate and coffee,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins, and Barley Sugar,
Almonds, cinnamon, cassia,
Cloves and Nutmegs,
Pigs, Pigtail, & cut Tobacco,
Snuff and cigars,
Sparmaceti & mould candles,
castile, Windsor, and common Soap,
Mustard, Mushroom Ketchup,
capers, Sweet Oil, Liuteed do
do currers do.
Flour Sulphur,
Glauber Salts, Opodildo,
Sal. Am and other Medicines
British Japan Ink, Red and Black Ink Powder.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26th, 1810.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Lands, viz.

Lot No. 63, East side of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 3, and 4, in the 3d concession of the Township of King: Lot No 32, and West half of No 31 in the 7th concession of the Township of Usbridge. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof.

York, 16th Sept. 1810.

THE Subscriber having recommenced Distilling for the present season, offers for each 60 pounds weight of good merchantable Wheat or Rye, 5 quarts and a half pint of high proof Whisky of an approved quality. The Grain will be taken at his Mills on Yonge Street, and the liquor delivered there if required.

JOHN LYON.

Yonge Street, Sept. 25th, 1810.

Twelve Shillings Reward.

STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber, about six weeks ago, a dark bay Horse 14½ hands high, about five years old, with a star in his forehead, and the left side of his mane cut off and his tail docked short; he wore a leather strap with a small square bell round his neck. Whoever will bring said Horse to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

PETER MILLER.

York, 25th Sept. 1810.

CAME into the inclosure of the Subscriber sometime in April last, a large Red and White Cow, supposed to be between 5 and 6 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

RICHARD LAWRENCE.

Vince Street, 24th Sept 1810

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100 Dollars Reward!

WILL be given to whoever will discover the incendiary or incendiaries, through whose means the Subscriber's BARN in this Township, and its contents were confumed with fire about the 12th inft. The loweft value at which his loss can be computed, is 500 Dollars, there being upwards of 700 bushels of excellent Wheat in it at the time it was set fire to—The above Reward will be immediately paid to the perfon or perfons whose teftimony leads to the conviction of the offender or offenders.

WILLIAM MARSH, Junr.

York, 13th September, 1810.

YORK CASH STORE.

CORNELIUS GLEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Public that he is now opening at his Store near the Church, in King Street, a Handsome Affortment of new and fashionable GOODS; which he offers for sale much under the usual prices for Cash.

Amongst which are the following:

Black, Blue, Green, Olive, Mix'd and Drab, Superfine Broad Cloth;
Blue and Black Caffimeres,
Imperial Silver Olive Cords,
Black and Olive Velveteens,
Toilinette & White Vestings,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Cambrick Muslins,
Linen and Cotton Check,
Dimitres & Cotton Shirtings,
Hum Hum Muslins,
Black & Green Bombazette,
Figured and Plain Leno's,
Fancy Muslins,
Flag and Sarragosa Handk'fs.
Camblics & Oriental twill'd Shawls,
Ribbons assorted,
Cotton Laces,
Cotton Hose,
Silk and Beaver Gloves,
Silk, Pins, Needles, &c.
Cap and Apron Tapes,
&c. &c.

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware

York, 13th September, 1810.

Nocturnal Study.

FOR the benefit of Young Lads, (or men) Apprentices, and others, who cannot conveniently attend in the Day time to Study; are by this mode notified, that the Subscriber will teach thofe who choose to attend him where the New-Town Day School is now held, and will meet with every exertion which can be paid to pupils. From a desire to settle permanently in Town, his utmoft attention will be particularly directed to the inftruction of all who are placed under him—his terms are for each day scholar, 8s. N. Y. Cy per Month—and the fame for Evening Scholars—an addition of 2s. per Month for Pupils after entering Reduction (in Arithmetic) —Evening Scholars to furnish fevtrally, 1lb. Candles per Month; and all Scholars, half a Cord of Fire Wood for the Winter.——The Evening School to commence 24th inft.—the hours of attendance from 6 to 9 P M for 5 days of the week only. Regular monthly payments to be made

CHARLES M'DONNEL.

York, 18th Sept. 1810.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands will be fold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceffion—		
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weft half of 24,		7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24	- -	8th do.
North half of 24 in the Township of Bienheim.		9th do.—3600 acres in the
23 and Southern ½ of 24	-	20 conceffion
22	-	7th do.
4	- -	8th do.
4	-	10 do.—850 Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 in Whitby.	- -	5th—600 acres
10, 11 and 12	- -	7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 acres in the township of Glanford.	-	9th do.—600
19, 21 and South half of 22		2d—500 in King.
27	- -	3d
14	- -	5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the feveral townships were Surveyed, it is to be fuppofed the fituations are eligible, and the quality fuperiour—for particulars apply to the fubfcriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undisputable Title will be given:—viz

Lots No 28, 29, and half of Lot No 25 in the 2d conceffion of the Township of Pickering, containing 300 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire, at Oswegatchie; Mr. Woodroff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

Wholesale & Retail Store.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Arrora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Affortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for Sale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles; —Viz.

Blue, Scarlet, light & Broad and dark Mix'd, Cloaths
White, Yellow and Red Flannels.
Rose and point Blankets,
Black and Brown Wilsbuer,
Plain & Stripe Calimancoes,
Marceiles, Valencia, Tonnett, Swandown and Patent Cord, Vestings, white Dimities, Jones & Fuftians,
Blue, Green, Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Callimerers,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
White and coloured Cambrick Muslins
Chambra and Union blue Shawls,
Light & dark Chintz do
India Silk, Madrafs & Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Book, Leno & Jac'd Muslins,
Shirting Cambricks,
Bed Ticking,
Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide.
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,
Table Cloths.

An elegant Affortment of Mens Womens and Childrens Cotton and Worsted Stockings, and Sandals,
Long Silk and Cotton Gloves,
Habit do.
Ladies Elegant fashionable white and black Tambour'd Nett Veils,
White and black Lace,
white & col'd Sewing Cott'n,
Ladies Caps and Shatteens,
Spider Nett and Tambour'd Sleeves,
Fine Cotton Patthetts,
Cotton Umbrellas, &c. &c.
Old Jamaica,
Cognac Brandy, &c.
A Fresh fupply of Teas of this years importation.
Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Mullard,
Tobacco, &c. &c.
Razors, Knives and Forks,
Pen and Pocket Knives,
Scittars,
Glafs and Crockery Ware, together with a number of Articles too numerous to insert.

All of which will be sold as per Cat. cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dream in the cheapeft Manufacturing Towns in England for Cash.

Moft kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the highefl price in Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes. —A conftant fupply of Salt will be kept on hand

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their several Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

THE following Lots of Land will be fold on moderate terms for Cash, or if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the Indian Conceffion, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the rear or Eastermoft part of Lot No. 23 in the 7th Conceffion of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B On the lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a houfe erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the fubscriber, who can give an undisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer

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TO LET.

THE Niagara COFFEE HOUSE and TAVERN, or FREE-MASONS HALL; for further information, apply to THOS POWIS.

Niagara, 9th August, 1810.

CAME into the inclosure of the Subscriber about ten Months since, a Bay Mare, with white on her hind legs. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

J. DENISON.

York, 3d Sept. 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 8th Conceffion of the Township of East Gwilliamsbury. Application to be made to

JAMES GLENNON.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration to adjust the concerns of the Estate of the late Captain William Dennis of this Town—requests all persons to whom the Estate is indebted to produce their Accounts to him within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted thereto, are requested to settle the same without loss of time.

THOS STOVELLS.

York, 25th August, 1810.

FOR SALE.

AT the Printing Office, and by J B Totman, Merchant, a few Copies of the Provincial STATUTES compleat, —and of the last Session, detached.—Also the Inspection or Review, an essential Tract for Gentlemen of the Militia who wish to acquire a knowledge of the Military Exercise.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY JOHN CAMERON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XX. NUMBER 15.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 959 WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1810 FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the fifteenth day of Septr. next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of Auguft laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fifteenth day of Septr. at which time in our town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking and by these prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the 23d day of October next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may feem neceffary; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witnefs our trufty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eqaire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, this firft day of September, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on the Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the firft offence, fubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a fecond time, is fubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a third time, fhall be deemed guilty of Felony punifhable by Transportation for feven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that fuch offenders therein may be brought to punifhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber fo cut without Licence fhall be feized and fold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perfons therein offending, fhall be profecuted with the utmoft Rigourof the Law.

In Teftimony whereof we have caufed these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witnefs our Trufty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thoufand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fifteith year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paffed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his prefent Majefty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majefty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paffing of the faid Act it fhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perfon Adminiftering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iffue one or more Proclamations, therein to name fuch & fo many perfons within the Province as him fhould feem meet, as commiffioners for the Purchafing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paffed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majefty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton fhould be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchafed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the faid hereinbefore firft recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate, conftitute & appoint The Hon. James Baby, The Honble Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allaty of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the faid Province respectively, to be Commiffioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which faid Commiffioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase fuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all fuch other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majefty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM JARVIS Sec'y.

Agent for Purchases Office.

York, 31st July, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, to fuch perfon or perfons who may be willing to fupply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments ftationed at York, Kingfton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherftburg, from the 25th September to the 31ft December, 1810; to deliver in their Propofals, with the name of their fecurity, immediately, to the Agent for Purchales, at York.

Propofals will in like manner be received, for fupplying the abovementioned Poft with Freih Beef of good quality, from the firft January to the 24th day of March, 1811.

The loweft price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ftated in each of thefe Propofals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commiffary at each Poft, by the quarter, who will immediately pay for the fame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiffary will alfo once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diftribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN McGILL
Agent for Purchafes.

Latest Foreign News.

London, July 17.

A letter from Lisbon dated July 5, fays —"Ciudad Rodrigo is besieged with great activity, and it has endured for feveral days a tremendous bombardment. It is, doubtless, the object of the French, to induce Lord Wellington to change his ground; but his Lordfhip's determination is rather to let it fall, than be drawn from his advantageous pofition.—The French have not increafed in numbers and yet they are ftill extremely deficient in provifions. Bread is very fcarce with them. Our army wants nothing but what the French poffefs—numbers.

Another letter from Lisbon, dated July 4 fays :—"Ciudad Rodrigo is closely inveſted by Ney, with an army of 25,000 men—10,000 of them are on this fide the Aguadai and the remainder are poſted to the North. The garrison makes desperate ſallies, particularly that on the 26th ult. in which we are told the French loſt near 700 men. It is impoſſible to get any proviſions into the town, but fortunately at preſent none are wanted. The Spaniards behave like heroes; and although the place muſt ſurrender, it will coſt the enemy very dear. His object is to draw off Lord Wellington into the plain."

July 19.

No official account have been received of the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, but it is believed to have been taken on the 5th. It is ſaid that an order from the head quarters of the Britiſh army, directing every man fit for actual ſervice to be immediately marched to the frontiers, had reached Lisbon on the 7th.—In conſequence the remains of the 83d regiment, together with two regiments of militia, conſiſting of about 2,500 men, were preparing to march. The garriſoning of the city was to be entruſted to the Toradores, amounting to 5000 young gentlemen, ſons of perſons of property, who have been trained as ſharp ſhooters.

July 23.

The Ruſſians continue their progreſs in Turkey, and the capture of the ſtrong fortreſs of Siliſtria has opened Bulgaria to their armies—the next province is that which contains the capital, and if Bonaparte interfere not, and ſay to the Preſect of Peterſburg, "It is my pleaſure that you go no further," the Ruſſian arms under the weakeſt of her monarchs, will realize the deſires, and accompliſh the policy of Catharine, and the deſcendents of the barbarous Dukes of Ruſſia will ſit down upon the Throne of Conſtantine.——And this will be congenial with the ſpirit and events of the times, in which we have ſeen a Mediterranean Mulatto wade his way to the Throne of the moſt poliſhed people upon the Continent, and "the eternal City" conquered, and added to the dominions of this modern Alaric.

It will ſurpriſe us, however, if he ſuffer Alexander to complete the conqueſt of Turkey, and make himſelf maſter of Conſtantinople.—From the Boſphorus to the Baltic, from the Atlantic to the Black ſea, he will endeavor to enlarge his Empire, and having already extended it over as large a ſpace almoſt as was occupied by the arms of Charlemagne, he will attempt to effect what Charlemagne could not or did not effect, and add the City of Conſtantinople to his other poſſeſſions—He or his parasites have ſondly be ſtowed upon him the appellation of the modern Charlemagne—perhaps it may be ignorance or blindneſs on our parts, that prevents us from diſcerning many features of reſemblance between them. There is one, however, which is very ſtriking, in drawing the character of Charlemagne, Gibbon ſays: the ſedentary reader is amazed by the inceſſant activity of mind and body;—and his ſubjects and enemies were not leſs aſtoniſhed at his ſudden preſence, at the moment when they believe him at the moſt diſtant extremity of the Empire; neither peace nor war nor ſummer nor winter, were a ſeaſon of repoſe; and our fancy cannot eaſily reconcile the annals of his reign with the geography of his expeditions."

July 24.

The reports of Louis having proceeded to Tonningen, for the purpoſe of taking a paſſage to America are unfounded. Letters from Holland of ſo late a date as Friday, mention, that it was aſcertained the Ex King had gone to join his brother Jerome at Caſſel.

We have ſatisfaction to announce, that notwithſtanding the reſtraints attempted to be impoſed on the trade of the Baltic, a fleet of 240 ſail has arrived from that ſea.

Our laſt letters from Malta contain the following melancholy article of naval intelligence which we truſt, may prove, if not unfounded, at leaſt conſiderably exaggerated:—"A few days ſince, juſt after the hands of his Majeſty's ſhip Repulſe, of 74 guns, capt. J. Halliday has been piped on deck, a vivid sheet of lightning paſſed along it, and ſtruck near 100 men inſtantaneously dead! We have not heard of the leaſt accident betalling any other ſhip on that ſtation."

Miniſters have entered into an engagement for eſtabliſhing a permanent expreſs between London and Holyhead—the diſtance of 279 miles is to be performed in 27 hours, at 9d per mile, or about 2000l. per annum. The mail performs the ſame journey in 42 hours, making a difference of 15 hours in favor of the expreſs.

Major General Sir Ewan Baſilie, lately returned from India, had the honor of preſenting to the Prince of Wales, a couple of curious Mouſe Deer, the contraſt of the American Deer in point of ſize and delicate form. These beautiful little animals are not more than 12 inches high, and a perfect ſpotted deer in all reſpects. They were bred on the Thibet mountains, and arrived in perfect health laſt week at Charlton Houſe.

Bucharest, June 8.

The fortreſs of Turkey was carried by ſtorm on the 1ſt inſt. by the Ruſſian General of Cavalry Von Saſz. Upon this occaſion, a number of ſtandards, 11 pieces of cannon, and all the magazines fell into the hands of the Ruſſians. Count Sievers, Lieut. Genl. Prince Wuarmkoy, and Major Miſchow, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. General Saſz is at preſent in front of Rudſchuck, the ſurrender of which is expected every moment.

St. Peterſburgh, June 24.

The day before yeſterday, *Te Deum* was ſung here for the late victory over the Turks, and for the reduction of Siliſtria; 67 ſtandards and colours were carried at the head of the troops on the parade.

The particulars of the taking of Siliſtria are ſoon expected to be made public, and we are alſo in expectation of intelligence of a general engagement with the Grand Vizier's army, which according to the poſitions of both armies, appears to be inevitable.

June 26.

On the 22d of this month, *Te Deum* was ſung in all our Churches, on account of the capture of the fortreſs of Siliſtria. The keys of the gate of that important fortreſs were brought here on the 21ſt inſtant, by a courier. When the Pacha, who commanded in Siliſtria, was ſummoned, he returned for anſwer, that they would rather ſee the moon drop from the ſtars than witneſs his ſurrender; but on the 12th of June, after a heavy bombardment, which laſted three hours, and during which time, 3000 bombs, and red-hot balls were thrown into the place, he found himſelf compelled to ſurrender the fortreſs. On the 14th inſt. the Ruſſian General in Chief, Count Kamensky, put himſelf in motion for Schumla; a corps of the army has been detached to Sciſtria.

Extract of a letter from Bucharst, dated June 8.

"Count Kamensky, who is at the head of an army of 100,000 men, in Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, has opened the campaign in a moſt brilliant manner, and in a way that does him infinite honor. The Ruſsians have paſſed the Danube, and entered Bulgaria. They have rendered themſelves maſters of all the important places which are at the mouth of the Danube."

Vienna, June, 26.

For ſome days paſt, there has been a briſk exchange of couriers between Vienna and Paris.——The frequent interviews of the Miniſters of both nations, and the repeated ſittings of the Privy Council, lead to a ſuppoſition that affairs of the greateſt importance are on the tapis. It is reported that his Majeſty has received important diſpatches from Paris, the contents of which are moſt ſatisfactory with regard to our Monarchy.

It is confidently aſſerted, that our government has made repreſentations to that of Ruſſia, on the ſubject of the meaſures lately adopted in Wallachia reſpecting the Auſtrians reſident there. Another object of theſe objects is ſaid to be the reſtitution of our commercial relations with that province, to their former footing.

June 27.

The Ruſſian army has obtained a great victory over the Turks, on the right bank of the Danube, near Siliſtria.—The Grand Vizier had repulſed Mount Hemus, and fallen back to Adrianople. The ſurrender of Siliſtria is probably the cauſe of this movement.

July 1.

Letters from Wallacia, ſtate, that the Ruſsians gained another deciſive victory, on the 16th of June, over the Turks. Ismael Bey, and Prince Kalimachi, with 4,000 men, are ſaid to be taken priſoners. The Turks beſides had 10,000 killed and wounded. The Ruſſian corps that croſſed the Danube, ſome time before at Hirſowa, make a great progreſs.

London, July 24.

The reinforcements going out to Lord Wellington, we underſtand, amount to 10,000 men. It is thought that in the event of the Britiſh army being obliged to evacuate Portugal, it will not return to England, but be landed upon ſome other part of the peninſula.

Three hundred houſes were on the 9th of May, deſtroyed at Newhaſel, in Hungary, by the exploſion of a powder magazine.—Eighty perſons loſt their lives, and nearly 200 were dug out of the ruins alive, but mutilated and dreadfully bruiſed.

The Diario of Tarragona of the 8th ult. contains a Proclamation, announcing the arrival of the Duke of Orleans, which has been tranſlated into French, and Italian, in order to its circulation in the enemy's armies. It is in the following terms:—

Arrival of the Duke of Orleans in Spain.

"Since the infamous tranſaction at Bayonne, a town of Spain poſſeſſes for the firſt time a Prince of the auguſt Houſe of her Kings.—Tarragona has received him with the greateſt enthuſiaſm.—On every ſide are conſtantly heard *vivas*, and the moſt ſincere and loyal acclamations, ſuch as the preſence of a relative of Ferdinand VII. ought to excite.——An immenſe multitude haſtened to meet this auguſt Prince, beſtowing on him their benedictions and good wiſhes. Tarragona is proud of this honour, and could only be conſoled for loſing him ſo ſoon by the hope that the nation in general, and Catalonia in particular, will ſoon reap the fruits of the zeal with which this gallant deſcendant of ſo many Sovereigns is animated for our cauſe. Frenchmen, Officers and Soldiers, who perſecute him in ſpite of yourſelves (for he is alſo yours who, born to obey only the laws of a legitimate Government, muſt deteſt a vile Uſurper, who attempts to metamorphoſe brave men into robbers and murderers, into the baſe inſtruments of his crimes and tyranny.——French Soldiers, who, touched with the voice of a generous nation of a people faithful to their God, their King, and their promiſes, would unite with us under the ſtandard of the unfortunate Ferdinand VII. you have now, in the perſon of the Duke of Orleans, a protector, friend, and parent, connected with the Government of Spain. You, who have not been the firſt to repair to us, by this honorable deſertion, haſten now, and rely doubly upon us.—Rely on a Bourbon, who, bleſſed by Heaven, and aided by you, will reſtore you to your ancient virtues—to that chivalrous renown in war, and urbanity in peace, which formerly cauſed you to be beloved in thoſe very places where the monſter who governs you has rendered you the objects of too juſt a horror. May thoſe days once more return! and may peace, the celeſtial fruit of our efforts, be reſtored to our auguſt temples, to our families, our property, and to all Europe!"

BOSTON, Sept. 3.

Latest from Liverpool.——Early yeſterday morning arrived in this port, the ſhip Lothair, capt. R. Glover, in 34 days from Liverpool, having London papers to the 28th of July, and Liverpool to the 30th.

A report had prevailed that the Emperor Bonaparte was about viſiting Spain; but by the laſt accounts he was firſt expected in his new province, Holland.

Bonaparte is again making every preparation in his power to fit out a large naval force, from the ſeveral ports of France and Holland, and is ſuppoſed to calculate on the aid of Ruſſia, Sweden and Denmark.

The Queen Regent of Holland has not aſſumed her authority. With this unfortunate woman, her brother, the abandoned deſpot of Europe, had long indulged in an inceſtuous intercourſe; and for this purpoſe ſhe was kept neat him and abſent from her huſband. But ſince the Emperor's laſt marriage, ſhe has been forbidden his preſence;—and gone to Plomiers, where report ſays, ſhe died ſuddenly. Another account ſtates that ſhe was ſick, and believed herſelf poiſoned by ſome of her late paramour's emiſſaries.

An important battle has been reported to have taken place between the Ruſsians and Turks, terminating in the defeat of the latter. It is certain, ſay the Engliſh papers, that Turkiſh Couriers have arrived at Paris, and it was ſuppoſed for the purpoſe of ſoliciting the mediation of the Emperor.

London, July 28.

"Government have received the following intelligence. Captain Maurice of the Arathuſa, having on the 25th ult. had a communication with the Junta of Gallacia and Aſturias, took on board his ſhip and other veſſels, 500 Spaniards, under a Spaniſh general, and ſcouted the whole coaſt of Spain from Bayonne to Cape Ortegal. He deſtroyed two hundred Frenchmen, ſpiked 100 pieces of cannon, and took Cantano, but was unable to make himſelf maſter of Caſtras. All this was effected with the loſs of a man. The Spaniſh force we took on board was increaſed by 300 Spaniards who were reſcued from the enemy during this daſhing expedition.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, July 28.

"All young men in Rotterdam are going for ſoldiers. The Department for Foreign affairs will be done away, and the Naval Department receive that name. All the new officers of State are to be French.

French "Parental affection."——The French provincial government in Holland has already given a proof of that "parental affection" which according to Campagny's letter, the inhabitants of Holland are to derive from the annexation of their country to France. The fiſheries from which thouſands derive their ſubſiſtence, are ſubjected to a code of regulations dictated by the groſſeſt ignorance, or moſt unfeeling tyranny. According to one of theſe, a French ſoldier is to be put on board of every boat going to fiſh, of which the maſter is ſuſpected of engaging in clandeſtine trade; and if he ſhould be taken, a general embargo is to take place throughout Holland.

Several perſons who have arrived from the Dutch coaſt, in the courſe of the laſt two days, ſtate that Bonaparte was ſhortly expected at Amſterdam. His viſit was ſuppoſed to be for the purpoſe of inſpecting the armament before its departure.

Accounts from Holland ſtate, that the conſcription for the ſupply of the quota of troops to be furniſhed by Holland, and the recruiting for the National guard, which meaſures were to have been carried into execution immediately, had been poſtponed at the requeſt of the Hollanders, until the commencement of the new year. The Royal Guard conſiſting of 5000 men, had been marched from Amſterdam into France, from whence it was to proceed with all convenient ſpeed to reinforce the armies in Spain. Great anxiety has been expreſſed by Bonaparte, that the Dutch navy ſhould be put in a condition for ſervice, but little progreſs had been made in the buſineſs. The fleet at Antwerp, of about eleven ſail of the line were not ready for ſea, and five ſail of the line at Maydenburg, which was to have been equipped by the firſt of this month, were not nearly completed. Three of them were without maſts, and no timber was at hand to ſupply the deficiency. Seven men of war, however, riding in the Amſtel, were manned, rigged and fitted out, and were to be placed under the command of Admiral De Winter, who was at Amberdam, making arrangements for the future management of the marine.—The Prince of *Placentia*, and the Duke of *Reggio*, were alſo at the ſame capital, and were engaged with great aſſiduity in the formation of plans for the internal government of Holland. The Douaniers on the coaſt had been nearly doubled, and in every ſituation where a plank could be floated, these Cuſtom Houſe Agents made their appearance.

A Liverpool paper of July 25th, after deſcribing the late meaſures of Bonaparte, deſtroying every veſtige of national character and government among the Dutch, adds the following juſt and intereſting obſervations:

"The hatred of Bonaparte will be gratified; but the only happineſs the Dutch will receive from this event, will be the loſs of their commercial character, and the aſſumption of the military one. Their commerce is to be annihilated; a fleet, fifty ſail of the line, is to be equipped out of their ruined reſources before the examination of another year; the Dutch ſeamen here to be employed in merchant veſſels, will be tranſferred to ſhips of war, and a naval and military conſcription preſs the force of the country into the actual ſervice of their new Emperor, to diſpute with Great Britain the Sovereignty of the Sea." Such is her happineſs—the happineſs of ſtarving and bleeding for a tyrant, who has not ſcrupled to ſay how much he hates them!

"Thus fall the fair famed United Provinces.—After exiſting for near three centuries in a ſtate of independence, purchaſed by the rivers of blood and life of the moſt devoted patriotiſm, giving birth to ſome of the moſt illuſtrious warriors, ſtateſmen and philoſophers; exhibiting to the world the wonderful effects of commerce nurſed by the political freedom, in raiſing an inſignificant ſpot of ground, not ſufficient in its produce for the maintenance of its inhabitants, to the rank of a firſt rate power; often having taken an active part during that time in the great concerns of Europe, and been courted or feared by its moſt powerful ſtates, they now ſink, without a ſtruggle, into the vortex of French ambition conquered leſs by force than by their own diviſions, the influence of republican principles and of republican religion; thus opening the door to French intrigue from which they have never been able to diſentangle themſelves."

NEW-YORK, September 7.

The London Courier ſtates that a general conſternation prevails throughout every part of Holland. As ſoon as the fact of the annexation was communicated, every thing bore the moſt diſmal aſpect, and a melancholy gloom prevaded every countenance. The funds inſtantly dropped 15 per cent. with every proſpect of a ſtill greater depreſſion immediately taking place.

The former reports from Holland reſpecting the ſecret departure of Louis, is repeated in letters received yeſterday from thence. The manner in which it was affected was thus repreſented:—His Majeſty was at Amſterdam on the 1ſt inſt. and tranſacted the buſineſs of government as uſual. In the evening he departed for his palace at Haerlem, where he had appointed a ſecret party of friends to meet him.—The company broke up between 11 and 12 o'clock; ſoon after which he is ſaid to have left the palace on a private door, accompanied by a general officer of the name of Travers, and a man ſervant. A plain carriage waited for them in the adjacent wood, into which they entered and drove off. From that time no accounts had been received reſpecting the royal fugitive. It was however the general opinion among the Dutch, that he proceeded to Tonningen.

Four new ſhips of the line have been added to the Britiſh Navy within the laſt ſeven days viz. the *Queen Charlotte*,, of 120 guns, lately launched at Deptford; the *Impregnable*, of 90 at Chatham; the *Conqueſtadore*, of 74, at Buckler's Yard, and the *Conqueror*, of 74 at Portſmouth.—The keels of four other ſhips of equal dimenſions and force, are ordered immediately to be laid on the ſame ſlips.—*London paper of July 21.*

The Moniteur of the 9th inſt. mentions the death of the celebrated Montgolfier (the firſt who diſcovered the principles of aereoſtation and aſcended in a balloon,) at Balaric, where he went for the benefit of the baths, on the 26th of June, in the 70th year of his age.—*Lon. Pap.*

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 38, in Concession B Etobikal		Do - C	200 Acres.
	39 -	Concession C	200
	10 -	Concession D.	200
	24 -	front Concession on Lake Ontario.	

Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Concession, and East ½ 22 6th do		300 Acres Township of York.
No 29. West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.		
East ½ 18 in 3d Concession,	100	
East ½ 20. 3d do.	100	
East ½ 24. 4th do.	100	1000 Acres Township of
East ½ 22. 7th do.	100	Markham.
14. 2d do.	200	
10. 6th do.	200	
17. 6th do.	200	
26. 18 do.	200	400 Acres—Whitby.
23. 4th do.	200	
32 3d do.	200	
30. 6th do.	200	300 Acres, Saltfleet.
27. 7th do.	100	
20. South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Cowland.		
2, 3, 4, 6. 7, in 3d Concession of Norwich.		1000 Acres, Township

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No 18, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale at their Store in the House formerly occupied by William Willcocks, Esquire, a well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES; which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for Cash or Produce: consisting of

Superfine and coarse Cloths,	Bell Playing Cards,
Kerseimere, Rose and Point Blankets, and Flannel,	Crooked and fine tooth Combs.
Brown, Olive and Green Flushing,	HARDWARE.
Drab and Grey Coating,	Britania Metal Tea Pots.
Swansdown Vesting,	Tea canisters,
Toilonette do.	candlesticks, and Snuffers,
Marseilles do	Slates and Pencils,
Printed Jean, Fancy Cord do.	Knives and Forks,
Olive Thicknett,	Pocket and Pen Knives,
Drab Genoa Cord,	Buttons,
Patent Worsted do.	Bridle bits,
Black and Olive Velveteen,	Table and Tea Spoons,
Book Muslin, Jubilee Corded do.	Stirrups,
Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambrick,	Hames,
Damask Table Cloths, Diaper do Huckaback,	Harness Buckles,
Men and Women's Worsted and Cotton Hose.	Nails, Screws, &c.
Do. Black Silk do.	Steel Plated Handsaws,
Fancy Ginghams,	Iron squares, Joiner's Rules,
Printed Cottons,	Hammers and Gimblets,
Bandana Handkerchiefs.	Plane Irons,
Shawls, Silk and Cotton.	chissels, Gouges, compasses,
Man Handkerchiefs,	Shoe Maker's Tools,
Sewing Silk in Cotton Pocket to Wash Dresses Paste Board & Bonnet wire,	Sheet Iron Grid Irons,
Calimanco and Durant,	Lamps, and Sad. Irons,
Black Bombazette,	Furniture and other brushes,
Bed Tick, & Irish Sheeting,	Powder, Shot & pouid lead,
Check and Diaper Check,	Shovels and Spades,
Brown Holland,	GROCERIES.
Blue and yellow Nankeen,	Prime & Spanish Port Wine,
York Stripe Jean,	and Jamaica Spirits,
Lace and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves,	Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,	Chocolate and Coffee,
Umbrellas,	Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chair and Riding Whips,	Raisins, and Burley Sugar
Beaver Bonnetts,	Almonds, cinnamon, cassia, cloves and Nutmegs,
Men and Youth's Hats,	Pipe, Pigtail, & cut Tobacco,
Superfine & common Needles,	Snuff and cigars,
Do. with silver eyes,	Spermaceti & mould candles,
Pound Pens, and in Papers,	cathie, Windsor, and common Soap,
Together with a General Assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware; besides numerous other Articles not here inserted.	Mustard, Mushroom Ketchup, capers, Sweet Oil, Linseed do. curriers do.
BOULTON & ROBINSON.	Flour Sulphur,
York, September 25th 1810	Glauber Salts, Opodildo,
	Sal. Am and other Medicines
	British Japan Inks, Red and Black Ink Powder.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Lands, viz. Lot No. 65, East side of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 3, and 4, in the 3d concession of the Township of King: Lot No 32, and West half of No 31 in the 7th concession of the Township of Uxbridge One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in three years Application to be made to the Printer hereof.

York, 18th Sept. 1810.

THE Subscriber having recommenced Distilling for the present season, offers for each 60 pounds weight of good merchantable Wheat or Rye, 5 quarts and a half pint of highproof Whisky of an approved quality. The Grain will be taken in by Mess. on Yonge Street, and the liquor delivered there if required.

JOHN LYON.

Yonge Street, Sept. 25th, 1810.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

York, 20th September 1810.

Home District, To Wit.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Ninth day of October now next enfuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

YORK CASH STORE.

CORNELIUS GLEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Public that he is now opening at his Store near the Church, in King Street, a Handsome Assortment of new and fashionable GOODS; which he offers for sale much under the usual prices for Cash.

Amongst which are the following:

Black, Blue, Green, Olive, Mix'd and Drab, Superfine Broad Cloth.	Black & Green Bombazette, Figured and Plain Leno's, Fancy Muslins,
Blue and Black Cassimeres, Imperial Silver Olive Cords, Black and Olive Velveteens,	Fing and Sarrogona Handkfs. Camillico & Oriental twill'd Shawls,
Toilonette & White Vestings, Gingbams and Callicoes, Cambrick Muslins,	Ribbons assorted, Cotton Laces, Cotton Hose,
Linen and Cotton Check, Dimities & Cotton Shirtings, Ham Hum Muslins,	Silk and Beaver Gloves, Silk, Pins, Needles, &c. Cap and Apron Tapes,

ALSO,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware

York, 13th September, 1810.

Wholesale & Retail Store.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have just received by the brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Assortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for sale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles: —Viz.

Blue, Scarlet, light & dark Mix'd, White, Yellow and Red Flannels.	Broad } Cloaths
Rose and point Blankets,	
Black and Brown Wiidsor,	
Plain & Strip'd Caimancoes,	
Marcelles, Valancia, Toilinett, Swansdown and Patent Cord, Vestings, white Dimities, Janes & Fustians,	
Blue, Green Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Cassimeres,	
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,	
White and colored Cambrick Muslins	
Chambra and Union blue Shawls,	
Light & dark Chints do	
India Silk, Madrafs & Pocket Handkerchiefs,	
Book, Lean & lac'd Muslins,	
Shirting Cambricks,	
Bed Ticking,	
Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide,	
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,	
Table Cloths.	

An elegant Assortment of Mens Womens and Childrens Cotton and Worsted Stockings, and Sandals.

Long Silk and Cotton Gloves, Habit do.

Ladies Elegant fashionable white and black Tambor'd Nett Veils,

White and Black Lace

White & col'd Sewing Cott'n.

Ladies Caps and Shirtees,

Spider Nett and Tambured Sleeves,

Fine Cotton Pattinett,

Cotton Umbrellas, &c. &c.

Old Jamaica,

Cognac Brandy, &c.

A fresh supply of Teas of this years importation.

Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Mustard,

Tobacco, &c. &c.

Razors, Knives and Forks, Pen, and Pocket Knives,

Scissars,

Glass and Crockery Ware, together with a number of Articles too numerous to insert.

All of which will be sold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by Mr. Drean in the cheapest Manufacturing Towns in England for Cash.

Most kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the highest price in Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.—A constant supply of Salt will be kept on hand

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their several Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

100 Dollars Reward!

WILL be given to whoever will discover the incendiary or incendiaries, through whose means the Subscriber's BARN in this Township, and its contents were confumed with fire about the 12th inft. The lowest value at which his lots can be computed, is 800 Dollars, there being upwards of 300 bushels of excellent Wheat in it at the time it was set fire to.—The above Reward will be immediately paid to the person or persons whose testimony leads to the conviction of the offender or offenders.

WILLIAM MARSH, jun.

THE Subscriber has just received from England and New-York, the following Articles, which he intends selling at the most reduced prices.

Queens Cord,	Trace Rope,
Fancy Cordetoys,	Candle wick,
Mikki Grammertin,	Heel and blacking Ball,
Striped Florentines,	Shoemakers Tools,
Fine Silver Cord,	Cast Steel Handsaws,
Dyed Jaunets & pillows,	Mill Saws,
Black Quetout Cord,	Brass knobbe Locks,
Do. fancy cord & Velveret,	Do. hinged do
Corded Dimity,	Chest and cupbard do.
Shaving Cushions,	Sleighsaws,
Irish Linens,	Smoothing Irons,
Durants & Calimancoes,	Iron H & HL. Hinges,
Bombazets,	Draft Suit do
Black & White Crape,	Mill and Handsaw Files,
Wa white Lamb wool Hose,	Screws, Hammers, &c.
Do. Cotton do.	Iron squares,
Do. black cotton & worsted do.	Iron Pepper Mills,
Mens Hose assorted,	Bonelle Brits, & Curry Combs,
Black Silk Velvets,	Chissel Plane, brass, Nails & wire,
Do. Mode & Lutestring,	Spectacles, Drawing knives,
Satin & Sarsnet Ribbons,	Jack and Penknives,
Silk Ferrets,	Buck Table do.
Sewing Silks,	Chest boxe do.
Silk Twist,	Brass Rep Compasses,
Ladys Limerick long Gloves,	Pair do.
Do. do. Habit do.	Steel Thimbles,
Do. long & short Red do.	Fine Coat and Vest Buttons,
Mens Gloves,	Britania Teapots,
Printed Cottons,	Sugar do
White do	Britania Table and Teaspoons,
Ladys elegant brown drab, bro. and black Beaver Hats,	Few Tinned do do. do.
Bonnets, fashionably trim with silk bands & haunton,	Pewter Inkstands,
Ostrich Feathers,	Bottled Spirits of Wine,
White Oil Features,	Orange flower and Rose water
Ladys fashionable India Printed,	Amber balls and Salt Petre,
Embosa'd Satin & Patinet Scarfs and Shawls,	Windsor Soap, Mustard,
Gentlemens fine Beaver Hats,	Pound White Lead,
Wool do.	Black, bright red, green and yellow paints,
Red twilled Bandannas,	Linseed Oil & Spirits Turpt
Red, chocolate, blue & yw do	Putty, by blue, Pipe Clay and Whiting,
Ladys Shoe Sandals complete,	FROM NEW YORK.
Gentlemens hunting do. do	Pink root,
Hunting whips & whip things	Godfreys Cordials, Farregoric,
Leather Jockey Hats,	Liquorice Ball,
Morocco Slippers,	Arnotto,
Spanish and Seal do.	Lees Pills,
Do. with double Soles,	Ivory and lamp black,
Russett Skins,	Opium, and Harnhorns,
Sole and heel squares,	Milk of Roses,
Fine quarto Post paper,	Arrow Root and Currants,
Bell green Bronged Quills,	Spanish and American beggs,
Red & Blk & Sealing Wax,	Mattress or Paperation,
Irish Waterain Tin boxes,	Pieces of Irish History,
Soap powder,	Memoirs of Mrs. Clarke,
Harry and Highlanders Cards,	Life of Washington,
Looking Glasses in square Mahogany,	Carre Holland,
Landscape,	300 Wild Irish Boy,
drawn mirrette dreffing Boxes	Romans of the Pyrenees,
Do. oval Landscape hangers,	Cowpers Poems,
Do. do upright do.	Family Tour,
Do do cut top,	Abechion,
Mahogony Cloth Brushes,	Coelebs,
Shoe and scrubbing do.	Columbiad,
Broom Heads,	Literary relics,
Painted Hearth Brushes,	Gaffes Journal,
Mop heads,	Family Bible,
Fishing lines,	School Books, &c.
Cords & Hamb.' Lines,	

York, July 20, 1810

QUIZ GEORGE.

Nocturnal Study.

FOR the benefit of Young Lads, (or men Apprentices, and others, who cannot conveniently attend in the Day time to Study) are by this mode notified, that the Subscriber will teach those who choose to attend him where the News-Town Day School is now held, and will meet with every attention, which can be paid to pupils. From a desire to settle permanently in Town, his utmost attention will be particularly directed to the instruction of all who are placed under him—his terms are for each day scholar, 8s. N. Y Cy per Month and the same for Evening Scholars—an addition of 2s per Month for Pupils after entering Reduction (in Arithmetic) —Evening Scholars to furnish feverally, 1lb. Candles per Month; and all Scholars, half a Cord of Bird Wood for the Winter.——The Evening School to commence on 24th Inst.—the hours of attendance from 6 to 9 P M. for 5 days of the week only. Regular monthly payments to be made

CHARLES M'DONNEL.

York, 18th Sept. 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undisputable Title will be given:—viz Lots No 28, 29, and half of Lot No 25 in the 2d concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire, at Owengarden; Mr. Woodroff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

TO LET.

THE Niagara COFFEE HOUSE and TAVERN, or FREE-MASONS HALL; for further information, apply to THOS POWIS.

Niagara, 9th August, 1810.

G. R.

VOL. XX. NUMBER 16.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 960] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9 1816. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the fifteenth day of Septr. next, to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of August last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fifteenth day of Septr. at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convening and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the 23d day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith.

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby, Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons thereby offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

By His Excellency's Command.

Wm. Jarvis, Secy.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the late hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price of £62 and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisions contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,

Wm. JARVIS Secy.

Agent for Purchases Office

York, 31st July, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such person or persons who may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, from the 25th September to the 31st December, 1810; to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their security, immediately, to the Agent for Purchases, at York.

Proposals will in like manner be received, for supplying the abovementioned Posts with Fresh Beef of good quality, from the first January to the 24th day of March, 1811.

The lowest price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated in each of these Proposals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the quarter, who will immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a distribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL
Agent for Purchases.

Public Notice.

CONTRACTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour, Pork, or Pease, at Kingston, York, Fort-George, Chippawa, Fort-Erie, and Amherstburg, for the use of His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada: each Barrel to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds of good fine Flour, and to be properly packed in sufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as stated in my printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805. The Pease to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Store. For such, sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork, or Pease wanted; the delivery of the quantity of either species of Provisions agreed for, must be made on or before the first day of July, 1811.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quintuplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Commissary General at Quebec. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnishers signature to be attested by two subscribing Witnesses: Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

York, 5th Octr. 1810.

Latest Foreign News.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, July 28.

Letters from Almeida of the 25th advise, that the Fort Conception was evacuated because it could not be of any use to the enemy. On the 21st instant there was some skirmishing at the advanced posts, and we took eleven prisoners. Part of Regnier's division has joined Massena, but the rest still remain in the neighborhood of Coria.

We learn by letters from Manzanera of the 5th inst. that the celebrated Mina lately attacked and defeated a column of French troops in Rioja, and took 690 prisoners.

Letters from Badajoz of the 23d instant state, that the enemy lost a great number of his men through desertion on his retreat through the said province, and that a detachment of Spanish cavalry had entered Truxillo.—*Lisbon Gazette.*

July 29.

Regnier has crossed the Tagus at Almeida, in order to join Massena. General Hill, has also crossed at Valla Velha, to join Lord Wellington. The French have invested Almeida on the Spanish side. General Crawford has had an affair with a very superior body of the enemy, in which he lost 270 men, and 15 officers; five of the officers were killed, and ten wounded; our men behaved gallantly, and destroyed many of the enemy. The Seventh Regiment, full 1000 strong, all uncommon fine men, landed here from Halifax yesterday; they came in the Milan, Swiftsure, and other vessels.

Badajoz, July 21.

The rear guard of the division of Regnier left Truxillo on the night of the 17th; passed the Tagus at the Olmarez on the 18th.

The corps which it had placed in Caceris and Montanche, which likewise crossed the Tagus the same day, took the road to Calcadadi Orspiza, which the artillery and part of the troops that had entered, had already left for Talavera de la Reyna, saying that they were going to Madrid.

The enemy has left no troops in Almaraz, and they have rendered useless the boats by which they passed.

On the 18th marched by Perales, a body of cavalry and infantry, of the division of Regnier, which on the day before had passed the night in Coria, which, the moment it left it, was entered by another corps. It is said that 5000 men passed in boats at Alconeta, the rear guard of which was attacked at the time of its passage by the party of Bustamante, who killed a number of men.

General Hill likewise passed the Tagus at Villa Velha, and has his head quarters at Castello Branco. The French who were in the kingdom of Granada, and Cordova, are uniting in Andujar: and those who were in Seville, and the County of Niebla, in San Lucar, de Alpechin, Umbzete, Espalina, Mairena, &c.

The Spanish parties who are pursuing the enemy, are in Almaraz and Mirabete.

Braganza, July 15.

The enemy continue to make demonstrations as if they intended to pass the Douro at Lagaaga and Frelixo; though perhaps the true point of attack may be different.—Kellerman is endeavoring to unite his division at Benevente.

Cadiz, July 13.

On the 29th of last month the enemy evacuated Cuenza, and retreated to Ayles by the way of Tarauvon.

LONDON, July 30.

Paris and German Papers have arrived to the 23d—They inform us that another victory has been gained by the Russians over the Turks.

The intelligence from Spain continues to proclaim the unbroken spirit and active efforts of the Patriots. They have lately made several attempts upon the city of Leon, and Astorga; and though the enemy boasts of having defeated them in every encounter, yet, they unwillingly acknowledge the perseverance and courage which pervade every part of that noble nation.

Bonaparte is expected to visit Amsterdam immediately after he has celebrated the anniversary of his birth at Paris. He has ordered his son by Madame Louis Bonaparte to be sent from Holland to Paris. It is this young gentleman for whom the Duchy of Berg is destined if Bonaparte's system should last, *(good Days ever at!)* till he is old enough to take upon himself the reins of government, Louis himself is wandering from place to place. From Neundorff he went to Cassel, reluctantly as we understand. He had intended to proceed to the Coast, in hopes of having an opportunity of making his escape.—Finding however this impracticable, he went to Cassel, the residence of his brother Jerome. We shall probably hear of him no more. Bonaparte will order him into confinement; and in one of the state prisons in France he may be destined to linger out the remainder of his life.

By a gentleman who left Rotterdam, on Tuesday, we have some interesting details of the situation of the new territories of France North of the Maese. Besides the Royal guard of Louis, all the Dutch troops in Rotterdam, Haarlem, Utrecht, and some other places, had been marched into France on their way to Spain. The number might be estimated at between 12 and 15,000. About 2000 officers of police were to be appointed with special powers and authority, at any time to enter the dwellings, warehouses, or other buildings of the natives, for the seizure of all property suspected to have come from this country. Temporary regulations were in progress to prevent any of the inhabitants from quitting the city without giving previous notice of the object and direction of their journey.

The Gazette of Saturday contains the interesting dispatches from Captain Mds. and Aylmer relative to the successful scouring expedition along the Spanish coast, from St. Sebastian to St. Andero, in co-operation with the Spanish General Porlier, in which the whole of the enemy's batteries were destroyed, and their cannon spiked. We cannot too strongly recommend a vigorous perseverance in this species of warfare, as eminently calculated to harrass the enemy, and render their conquests of little or no avail, provided the Spaniards duly cultivate the advantages which they cannot fail to derive from them. Speaking of the present important exploit, Captain Mends says—"Having by our landing at Santona induced the enemy to abandon several positions in the interior, as well as on the sea-coast, in order to collect a sufficient force to prevent our continuing in possession of that place, I shall be happy to find that the armies of Asturias, and of the Mountains of St. Andero, have been put in motion, during the absence of the French, which was the principle agreed upon between the Junta of Asturias and myself, but as yet I have no information on that head."

Latest from England.—By the fast sailing ship Robert Burns, Captain Parsons, which arrived this afternoon in 30 days from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 11th of August.—From which, the following extracts are given:

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Dispatches from Sicily.—This morning Col. Bunbury, belonging to the Staff of the British army in Sicily, arrived at Ld. Liverpool's office, in Downing-Street, with the agreeable intelligence that the attempts made by the French and Italian army on the shores of Calabria, to invade Sicily, had been almost totally frustrated. Their fleet of transports has been dispersed by the gallant exertions of our tars on that station; seven vessels have fallen into our hands, with 3000 troops on board, and several have been driven on shore & destroyed.

August 11.

We received this morning letters from our Correspondent at Lisbon, and papers to the 30th ult. and accounts from Lord Wellington's head-quarters to the 26th. They are extremely interesting: though no battle had taken place—It was the general opinion, however, that it could not be delayed many days. Our army is in the best health and spirits, abundantly provided, and anxious to meet the enemy. Massena seemed to be concentrating his whole force in front of Lord Wellington. He is waiting for Regnier's division which breaking up from Truxillo, had crossed the Tagus at Ville Velhe about the same time, with Gen. Hill, who was on his way to join Lord Wellington. Our private Correspondent mentions a report prevalent at Lisbon on the 29th, of his having flanked Regnier, but adds that the report had not been confirmed. We are not accurately acquainted with the strength of these two corps. It was said that General Hill had 15,000 men, and Regnier 26 000. If that be the fact, the former will no doubt make all possible haste to join the main army, without attempting to flank or attack Regnier. The latter on the other hand, might be expected to attempt flanking the former, and thus interpose between him and the main army. But if he has any such intention, he does not seem likely to execute it, if the two Generals crossed the Tagus about the same time, for the distance from Alcantara to Castel Branco is much greater than the distance from Villa Velhe to Castel Branco.

London, Aug. 4.

Some more transports with troops, have sailed for Lisbon, to join Lord Wellington's army. It is said that his Lordship has requested a reinforcement of 20,00 men before he ventures an engagement with Massena. We do not, however, think that much credit is due to this rumour.—The report of a general action on the 19th and 20th is now entirely exploded.

August 6.

Some German papers have been received this morning, from which we have made some extracts—among them is a letter from Paris, which states that the Ex-Minister of Police, Fouche, the Duke of Otranto, has fixed his residence at Aix in Provence, in France.—It thus appears that his appointment to the government of Rome was merely nominal, and that he has actually fallen into disgrace. The Ex-King of Holland is expected to remain in Bohemia for some time. He calls himself Mr. De St. Lea.

We have received Paris papers to the 29th ult. and Dutch to the 3d inst. The latter contains an official account of the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo. It surrendered at discretion at the moment when the enemy were preparing to storm the place. So far the report differs from the former accounts, which state that the French had offered terms of capitulation, which were accepted. The governor apprised that Lord Wellington would take no attempt to relieve it, would have surrendered sooner, but was prevented by the habitants. The loss of the besieged, including the citizens and garrison, is estimated at upwards of 2000 killed and wounded. The loss of the French is not mentioned.

The Russians are said to have been defeated in a general engagement with the army of the Grand Vizier.—Reports to this effect were prevalent at Vienna and Temeswar, but they are of too vague a character to command much credit.

August 9.

Parliament is prorogued to the 1st November.—Unless some extraordinary business should occur to render an earlier meeting necessary, a further prorogation is expected to take place; and, as in case of the two last Sessions, it will not meet until the latter end of January next.

We have received Paris papers to the 3d inst. Bonaparte and his Empress remained in the vicinity of that city, where he divides his time between pleasure and business. The report of his intended visit to the Spanish peninsula has died away, and the task of driving the English into the sea in that quarter, will no doubt be left to his generals. That in the execution of this task, however, they proceed but slowly, might be inferred from the Paris papers, had we no other authority. They do not contain a single line respecting the affairs of Spain and Portugal, a pretty plain proof that nothing has occurred since the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, which French ingenuity could prevent, or French gasconade magnify into an advantage.

The Emperor of Austria has effected an almost total change in his Cabinet Council: Count Zichy is to be at the head of the martial department. He possesses the entire confidence of his Sovereign, and was principally instrumental in effecting the change, which is stated to afford great satisfaction to his people.

August 10.

It is stated in private letters, that during the last month, no troops had passed through France in the direction of Spain. The general opinion at Paris was, that the war in that country would be much protracted. New orders had been given for the speedy equipment of the fleet in the Scheldt and the Texel.

Much observation has been made on a proposed arrangement for commercial intercourse between Great Britain and France; and it has been said, that a gentleman has just arrived in London from the Chamber of Commerce at Paris, to facilitate such a purpose.

It is said that the enemy are making vigorous preparations at Boulogne and the other ports from thence to Cherburgh, and that a number of vessels are constructing on an entire new principle, for the conveyance and exercise of heavy artillery.

It is said that an officer of some rank lately deserted from Massena's army, and that the information which he gave was so important, that Lord Wellington thought it right to send him to England, and he is at present in London.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated July 10.

"Nothing of importance has occurred in this place since my last, excepting the small and repeated attacks on the enemy, which have been all favorable to the patriotic arms, among which the following is worthy of notice. It being known that the great Napoleon was casting mortars at Seville of an uncommon size, to throw shells into Cadiz, a party entered Seville on a very dark night, penetrated as far as the Cannon Foundery, spiked a great number of guns, destroyed all the moulds, blew up a powder magazine, and then retired with great tranquility. Another party entered Madrid by the gate called la Puerta de Recoletos, surprised the French guard that was stationed there, who were all made prisoners; they proceeded as far as the street of Alcala, and returned without having sustained the least loss."

From the London Gazette, August 11.

DOWNING STREET, Aug. 11.

A dispatch of which the following is an extract, was this morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant General Viscount Wellington, dated Alvarez, July 25, 1810.

The cavalry attached to General Crauford's advanced guard remained in the villages near the Fort of La Conception till the 21st inst. when the enemy obliged it to retire towards Almeida, and the Fort La Conception was destroyed.

From the 21st till yesterday morning, Brigadier-General Crawford continued to occupy a position near Almeida, with his left, within 800 yards of the Fort, and his right extending towards Junca.—The enemy attacked him in this position yesterday morning, shortly after day light, with a very large body of infantry and cavalry, and the Briga. Gen. retired across the bridge over the Coa.

In this operation I am sorry to say that the troops under his command suffered considerable loss.

The enemy afterwards made three efforts to storm the bridge over the Coa, in all of which they were repulsed.

I am informed that throughout this trying day the Commanding officers of the 43d, 52d, and 95th regiment, Lieut. Col. Beckwith, Lt. Col. Barclay, and Lieut. Col. Hull, and all the officers and soldiers of these excellent regiments distinguished themselves. In Lt. Col. Hull, who was killed, his Majesty has lost an able and deserving officer.

Brigadier General Crauford has also noticed the steadiness of the 3d regiment of Portuguese chasseurs, under the command of Lt. Colonel Eder.

Since yesterday the enemy here made no movement.

Copy of Gen. Crauford's Report, inclosed in Lord Wellington's Dispatch of the 25th July.

CARVALHAL, July 25.

My Lord.

I have the honor to report to your Lordship, that yesterday morning the enemy advanced to attack the right division between 3 and 4000 cavalry, a considerable number of guns, and a large body of infantry. On the first appearance of the heads of their columns, the cavalry and brigade of artillery attached to the division advanced to support the picquet, and Capt. Ross, with 4 guns, was for some time engaged with those attached to the enemy's cavalry, which were of much larger calibre.

As the immense superiority of the enemy's force displayed itself, we fell back gradually towards the fortress, upon the right of which the infantry of the division was posted, having its left in some inclosures near the windmill, about 800 yards from the place, and its right to the Coa, in a very broken and extensive position, which it was absolutely necessary to occupy, in order to cover the passage of the cavalry and artillery through the long defile leading to the bridge. After this was effected, the infantry retired by degrees, and in as good order as is possible in ground so extremely intricate. A position close in front of the bridge was maintained as long as was necessary, to give time to the troops which had passed to take up one behind the river: and the bridge was afterwards defended with the greatest gallantry, though I am sorry to say with considerable loss, by the 43d and part of the 95th regiment. Towards the afternoon the firing ceased; and after it was dark I withdrew the troops from the Coa, and retired to this place. The troops behaved with the greatest gallantry.

(Signed) R. CRAUFURD.

To Lord Viscount Wellington, &c.

Those returned as prisoners and missing were taken in charge of the enemy's cavalry just after our cavalry and guns had begun to retire.

New-York, Sept. 19.

The British frigate Venus, with Mr. Jackson and suite on board, sailed from this port yesterday for England.

On Friday arrived at Philadelphia, schr. Daphne, Lark, from Lisbon, which he left the 24th of August, at which time there were no further accounts than already mentioned. A large fleet of ships of war and transports, lay in the Tagus. A general action was expected on the 16th, being the birth day of Bonaparte, who had given positive orders to Massena to be at Lisbon by the 30th August, and be crowned King of Portugal.

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, out of a Hogshead of stock-fish, on Wednesday night the 3d inst. several Articles, such as cups and saucers, Plates, quart, pint and half pint Mugs, (plain & figured,) together with two large blue Gilt edged Punch Bowls.—Whoever will discover the thief or thieves, shall on conviction, receive a Reward of Twenty Dollars from WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 8th Oct. 1810.

TO BE LET

A Small Brick House in the Town of York, lately occupied by Mr. D. Bowyer, with two Acres of land annexed to it. It will be let on moderate terms to a good Tenant.—Also to be let upon shares or otherwise, the Farm adjoining the same premises, consisting of 60 Acres of Meadow and Pasture land, with a good Barn, Stables, fire wood, &c. For particulars enquire of the proprietor Mr. Bowyer, who will give immediate possession to any one taking the above property.

York, 2d Oct. 1810

SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints the Inhabitants of York, and its vicinity, that he will commence a School at his House in Duke Street, on Monday the 8th inst. in which will be taught the common branches of School Education. Tuition, three Dollars per quarter, each Scholar to furnish half a cord of fire wood to be paid Monthly.

The subscriber, with also teach an Evening School, four Evenings in a week, at two Dollars the quarter, the scholars finding their own candles.—From his experience in this line of business, and attention to his hours; the subscriber flatters himself, he will be able to render general satisfaction.

WILLIAM BARBER.

York, 4th Oct. 1810.

Sheriff's Office.

York, 8th October, 1810.

HOUSE Determined, I HEREBY give notice, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, in the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 23d inst. at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those others in like manner, are desired to take notice, and that they be respectively, then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf, appertain to be done. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN CAMERON, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B, Front half 32,		Do. C	400 Acres.
	29	Concession C	200
	10	Concession D.	200
	34	front Concession on Lake Ontario.	
		Township of Scarborough	
No. 31 in 4th Concession, East ½ 22 5th do.			200 Acres Township of York.
No. 40 west Yonge Street			210 Acres, Township of Vaughan
East ½ 15, in 3d Concession,			100
East ½ 20, 3d do.			100
East ½ 24, 4th do.			200 } 1200 Acres Township of
East ½ 23, 5th do.			300 } Markham.
22, 2d do.			200
10, 6th do.			200
21, 6th do.			200
16, 1st do.			200
13, 4th do.			200 } 400 Acres—Whitby.
3, 3d do.			200
36, 6th do.			200 } 200 Acres, Saltfleet.
32, 7th do.			200
26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland			
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, Concession, 1080 Acres, Township of Norwich.			

Also in the Town of York.

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and indefeasible Title. JOHN McGILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale at their Store in the House formerly occupied by William Willcocks, Esquire, a well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for Cash or Produce; consisting of

Superfine and coarse Cloths,	Red Playing Cards,
Kerseimere, Rose and Pain	Crooked and Spectooth Combs,
Blankets, and Flannel,	HARDWARE.
Brown, Olive and Green	Britania Metal Tea Pots,
Flushing,	Tea canisters,
Drab and Grey Coating,	candlesticks, and Snuffers,
Swansdown Vesting,	Slates and Pencils,
Toilenette do.	Knives and Forks,
Marseilles do	Pocket and Pen Knives,
Printed Jean, Fancy Cord do.	Buttons,
Olive Thickskets,	Bridle bits,
Drab Gemma Cord,	Table and Tea Spoons,
Patent Worsted do.	Stirrups
Black and Olive Velveteens,	Hames,
Book Muslin, Jubilee Corded ditto,	Harness Buckles,
Black, Lead colored, and	Nails, Screws, &c.
White Cotton Cambrick,	Steel Plated Handsaws,
Damask Table Cloths, Diaper do. Huckaback,	Iron squares, Joiner's Rules,
Men and Women's Worsted	Hammers and Gimblets,
and Cotton Hose,	Plane Irons,
Do. Black Silk do.	chissels, Gouges, compasses,
Fancy Ginghams,	Shoe Maker's Tools,
Printed Cottons,	Steelyards Grat Irons,
Bandeau Handkerchiefs,	Lamps, and Sad. Irons,
Shawls, Silk and Cotton,	Furniture and other brushes,
Map Handkerchiefs,	Powder, Shot & pound lead,
Common Pocket do.	Shovels and Spades,
Web Braces—Pathe Board & Bonnet wire,	GROCERIES.
Calimance and Durant,	Prime & Spanish Port Wine,
Black Bombazette,	and Jamaica Spirits,
Red Tick, and Bed Sheeting,	Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea,
Cotton and Linen Checks,	Chocolate and coffee,
Brown Holland,	Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Blue and yellow Nankeen,	Raisins, and Barley Sugar,
York Strips Jean,	Almonds, cinnamon, cassia,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves,	cloves and Nutmegs,
Men's Beaver and Cotton	Pimg, Pigtail & cut Tobacco,
Gloves,	Snuff and cigars,
Umbrellas,	Spermaceti & mould candles,
Chair and Riding Whips,	castile, Windsor, and com-
Beaver Bonnetts,	mon Soap,
Men and Women's Hats,	Mustard, Mushroom Ketchup,
Superfine & common Needles,	capers, Sweet Oil, Lunseed
Do. with Silver eyes,	do. currers do.
Round Pins, and in Papers.	Flour Sulphur,
Together with a General Assortment of Crockery and Glass	Glauber Salts, Opodildo,
Ware; besides numerous other Articles not here inserted.	Sal. Am and other Medicines
	British Japan Ink, Red and
	Black Ink Powder.

BURTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26th, 1810.

YORK CASH STORE.

CORNELIUS GLEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Public, that he is now opening at his Store near the Church, in King Street, a Handsome Assortment of new and fashionable GOODS; which he offers for sale much under the usual prices for Cash.

Amongst which are the following:

Black, Blue, Green, Olive,	Black & Green Bombazette,
Mix and Drab, Superfine	Figured and Plain Lenos,
Broad Cloths,	Fancy Muslins,
Blue and Black Cassimeres,	Flag and Surtagora Handkfs.
Imperial Silver Coine Coods,	Spanish & Oriental twist'd
Black and Olive Velveteens,	Shawls,
Toilinette & White Vestings,	Ribbons assorted,
Ginghams and Calicoes,	Cotton Laces,
Cambrick Muslins,	Cotton Hose,
Linen and Cotton Check,	Silk and Beaver Gloves,
Dimities & Cotton Shirtings,	Silk, Pins, Needles, &c.
Hum Hum Muslins,	Cap and Apron Tapes,

ALSO,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware.

York, 13th September, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—12, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do. 11, 21, 23, 24 - - 8th do. West half of 24 in the - 5th do.—360. acres in the township of Bienheim.

23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concession 24 - - 7th do. 5 - - 8th do. 10 do.—850

Acres in the township of Burford.

23, 23, and 24, - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.

16, 17 and 18 - - 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 14, - 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Gainford.

19, 21, and South half of 23 - 24—500 in Hinde.

27 - - 36

14, - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Mirkham.

The above Lands having been taken up steam-early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1810.

FOR SALE.

AT the Printing Office, and by J. B. Tottman, Merchant, a few Copies of the Provincial STATUTES complete, in 2 vols. 8vo. bound, and stitched.—Also the Inspection or Review, an essential tract for Gentlemen of the Militia, who wish to acquire a knowledge of the Military Exercise.

Wholesale & Retail Store.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Amora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Assortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for sale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles:—Viz.

Blue, Scarlet, light and dark Mix'd, White, Yellow and Red Flannels.	Broad Cloths
Rose and point Blankets,	An elegant Assortment of
Black and Brown Wigboot,	Mens Womens and Chil-
Plain & Striped Calimancoes,	drens Cotton and Worsted
Marcelles, Valencia, Tow-nerly, Swansdown and Patent Cord, Vestings,	Stockings, and Sandals,
	Long Silk and Cotton Gloves,
	Habit do.
Dimities, Jaues & Fustians,	Ladies Elegant fashionable
Blue, Green Drabb, and	white and black Tambor'd
dark mix'd Cotton Cassimeres,	Nett Veils,
	White and black Lace.
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,	White & col'd Sewing Cott'n.
White and colored Cambrick Muslins	Ladies Caps and Shettees,
Chambra and Union blue Shawls,	Spider Nett and Tambored Sleeves,
Light & dark Chintz do	Fine Cotton Pattinett,
India Silk, Mantras & Pocket Handkerchiefs,	Cotton Umbrellas, &c. &c.
	Old Jamaica,
Book, Jeno & Jac'd Muslins,	Cognac Brandy, &c.
Shirting Cambricks,	A Fresh supply of Teas of
Bee Hickings,	this years importation,
Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide.	Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Allspice Ginger, Mullard,
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,	Tobacco, &c. &c.
Table Cloths,	Razors, Knives and Forks,
	Pen, and Pocket Knives,
	Scissars,
	Glass and Crockery Ware, together with a number of Articles too numerous to insert.

All of which will be sold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dream in the cheapest Manner, and now Returns to Register for Cash.

Most kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the highest price in Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.—A constant supply of Salt will be kept on hand.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their several Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

Nocturnal Study.

FOR the benefit of Young Lads, (or men) Apprentices, and others, who cannot conveniently attend in the Day time to Study Law by this mode notified, that the Subscriber will teach those who choose to attend him where the New-Town Day School is now held, and will meet with every attention which can be paid to pupils. From a desire to settle permanently in Town, his utmost attention will be particularly directed to the instruction of all who are placed under him—his terms are (or each day scholar, 2s. N. Y. Cy per Month and the same for Evening Scholars—an addition of 2s per Month for Pupils after entering Reduction (in Arithmetic) —Evening Scholars to furnish severally, tin Candles per Month; and all Scholars, half a Cord of Fire Wood for the Winter.—The Evening School to commence 29th Inst.—the hours of attendance from 6 to 9 P M on 5 days of the week only.—Regular monthly payments to be made CHARLES M'DONNEL.

York, 18th Sept 1810.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Lands, viz. Lot No. 63, East side of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 3, and 4, in the 3d concession of the Township of King: Lot No 32, and West half of No 31 in the 7th concession of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof.

York, 26th Sept. 1810.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in, payment, viz. Lots lettered C, and D. on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the rear or Eastermost part of Lot No 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B On lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer.

NOTICE is hereby given; that several Petitions have been presented to the Legislature of this Province, by the Inhabitants of Trafalgar, Nelson, Flamboro East and West, Beverly, Blocks No. 1, 2, and 3 in Haldimand, North West of Dundas Street, in the West Riding of the County of York; also in Haldimand South East of Dundas Street, to a line extended from the East angle of the Gore of Townsend to the South corner of the Township of Binbrook, Saltfleet, Glanford, Barton and Ancaster, in the District of Niagara, praying the said Territory may be taken from the before mentioned Districts, and erected into a seperate District, to facilitate the means of Public Justice, save much time to the Country, and much expence and fatigue to the Military of the said Territory.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

VOL. XX. NUMBER 17.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 961.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twenty third day of Octr. next, to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of September last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty third day of Octr. at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the 30th day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this seventeenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute & appoint The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Agent for Purchases Office.
York, 31st July, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such person or persons who may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, from the 25th September to the 31st December, 1810; to deliver in their Propofals, with the name of their security, immediately, to the Agent for Purchases, at York.

Proposals will in like manner be received, for supplying the abovementioned Posts with Fresh Beef of good quality, from the first January to the 24th day of March, 1811.

The lowest price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated in each of these Proposals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the quarter, who will immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a distribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL
Agent for Purchases.

Public Notice.

CONTRACTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour, Pork, or Pease, at Kingston, York, Fort-George, Chippawa, Fort-Erie, and Amherstburg, for the use of His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada: each Barrel to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds of good fine Flour, and to be properly packed in sufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as stated in my printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805. The Pease to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Store. For such, sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork, or Pease wanted; the delivery of the quantity of either species of Provisions agreed for, must be made on or before the first day of July, 1811.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quintuplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Commissary General at Quebec. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnishers signature to be attested by two subscribing Witnesses: Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

York, 5th Octr. 1810.

Latest Foreign News.

New York, September 25.

London dates, one day later than those mentioned in our last, were received last evening, by the ship Remittance, capt. Maddox, in 30 days from Liverpool.—As little as this arrival furnishes in addition to our former stock of foreign intelligence, it gives a brief article, which, if it prove to be true, cannot fail to excite a lively emotion throughout this country. We allude to the assertion that "an Envoy from the U. States, to succeed Gen. Armstrong, has arrived in France." It has often been said that General Armstrong was extremely desirous to return to his native country, and had communicated his wishes to our Government. Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, that a successor to him should be appointed, that he should leave this country, and arrive in France, would all be deemed, "a mere matter of course business." But, situated as our affairs with France were, at the time the new Envoy must have left this country, it is really a matter of surprise, that the executive should have so far forgotten the interest and dignity of our country, as to send higher a new Agent of any grade. And when we add to this *the secrecy* with which the affair must have been conducted, it becomes, indeed, a subject of suspicion and alarm.

Spanish affairs.—On this subject, the London Courier of the 17th of August, gives the following interesting remarks:—

"The last view taken in the Moniteur of the operations of the French armies in Spain, was by no means in that style of boast and confidence to which we have been accustomed. Bonaparte no longer takes up the pen himself, as he was wont, to write upon the affairs of Spain. He never was so backward before in inspecting and directing military operations in person. He seems not to like to turn his eyes towards Spain, and instead of approaching that country, or going to Bayonne as was announced, we find him preparing for a journey to Amsterdam. But to Great Britain the struggle of the Patriots becomes more and more interesting, and assumes every day a greater aspect. It stamps upon Spaniards a deeper character of honour, and upon the Banditti of France a deeper character of shame. At the beginning of the contest when Spain had large armies, she sunk below our expectations.—Her ardour brought her too early into the field, he novel situation originated serious faults, and her untried leaders betrayed her.—That the heart of Spain was good, under these circumstances, subsequent events have proved. We now no longer hear of traitors, they have been unmasked by the ordeal of danger; the confidence of the military is restored, and the meets every danger with an undaunted eye, with the look of resolution, and the tone of defiance. If indeed any thing could break the spirit of the people, they have been put to the test. In the field they have sustained little but defeat, in the cabinet they have been paralized by imbecility and dissensions, individuals have betrayed them, one British army has been driven out of the country, a war which took off the pressure of the invaders force was terminated in his favour, and the subsequent peace with Austria let loose upon them all his legions. As a consequence the heretofore unassailed southern Provinces were penetrated, the passes of their protecting mountains were forced. Cadiz itself invested, and every Province so interfered with hostile divisions as to intercept communication, and prevent all unity of effort.—Yet under all these adverse circumstances, hope still allures them by its promises, the manly spirit rises above its pressures, and the want of co operation is supplied by partial and individual exertions. On no part of the peninsula can the eye be placed, where the consecrated word of patriotism does not gleam upon the usurper. Cadiz rests secure in its defence and courage.—In all the south eastern provinces the enemy finds it necessary to increase its forces: in Gallacia and Asturias armies are organizing, and even in the very centre of the country, within the precincts of the new government, in the very rear of the French army, innumerable flying bodies intercept his convoys and obstruct his communications. The numerous intercepted letters of French Generals, lately published, are in proof of the activity of this kind of warfare, and the too confirm by their statements the harrassed state of their own troops, and the universal hatred the Spanish bear them.

This is the present state of Spain, and it speaks its own praise. How far it augurs ultimate success, is a distinct consideration. Bonaparte has no choice between entire conquest and dishonor; his whole military fame, the very preponderance of France, is involved in the contest. Before he will relinquish, he will bury half his army in the soil. He is at peace too with the Continent, the greater part of his immense military establishment is disposable, and we accordingly find that he is pouring in his reinforcements.

"But there is a reverse representation which is more pleasing and not less just to contemplate.

If we admit, for argument sake, that the British army will be under the necessity of embarking, it may not at least be forced to that measure immediately. The main army of the French will be drawn to the shores of Portugal, but their rear will be endangered by the Gallician army, and it any great activity be found in the officers of that army, they will have in that instance the power either of diverting a part of Massena's force, or of seriously endangering it.—But suppose that we allow Portugal is abandoned, and the principal places in Spain all occupied by the French, even then the subjugation is not complete.—The work is in fact but half done. The fortresses in Spain, if defended with equal spirit to that shewn in many places will not be achieved in a day. A laborious warfare is still before the enemy, and his very marches, in so many places intersected by mountains and strewed with defiles, cannot be made without continual fighting and daily loss. The geography of the country is in the favor of patriotic defence. Nature itself comes to the aid of the Spaniard, and invites him by the difficulties she presents to invaders to take his stand upon her shelving rocks, and to guard the passes which she has scarcely opened.——But when all these objects are attained, and if they be attained it will be by an awful waste of life, what will Spain be rendered but a vast garrison, too large to be defended at every point, and at some always exposed to surprise or direct attack:—The heart of the people will be still Spanish. No power can make it French.—The antipathies of six centuries, deepened by recent unparalleled injuries into deadly hate, are not to be overcome. Spain cannot be covered by French troops, and where French troops are not in overwhelming numbers, there, experience has taught us, Spanish troops will be found. There the inhabitants will fly to arms. The very oppressions of the French will multiply the number from those very places which they may possess themselves of. Their contributions will reduce numbers to poverty, and poverty will produce desperation; their conscription laws will be enforced, and the youth of Spain, seeing no alternative between fighting in a foreign country to promote the ambitious projects of the enemy, and fighting at home to avenge the miseries inflicted in their native land, will not hesitate on their choice.—Constant and long continued warfare must, therefore, be the result of the utmost success of the French. How many hopes arise of this result. The dissatisfaction of the French soldiery, the desertion of the foreigners in their pay, the rapid reduction of the French armies, now opening in different parts of the coast for the co-operation of Great Britain, the possibility of new military events taking place in the mean time on the Continent, and the general relaxation of the military strength of France."

London, August 14.

Dispatches were received this morning at the Admiralty, from Sir C. Cotton.—We understand they state, that the Dey of Algiers has declared war against France and that all English ships taken by the Algerines are to be restored immediately.

Fresh disturbances have broke out in the Tyrol.

August 18.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning—The King of Denmark has offered himself as successor to the Throne of Sweden—an offer at which the Swedes are disgusted.

"*Stockholm, July 30.*

"I informed you in my last, that his Danish Majesty had offered himself as successor to the Crown Prince; engaging in the event of his succeeding to the crown to make this capital his principal residence. Since then a paper has been circulated with much industry, pointing out the advantages which would entue from an union of the three crowns of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Although the sophistry of this paper should not be too palpable to make it rejected by every good Swede, yet the recent example of the union of Holland to France, and the benefits which have followed in consequence, would be an inducement ample enough for us to resist, by every means in our power, a connexion so abhorrent to those loyal and patriotic policies which we have ever displayed."

August 20.

A conspiracy against the life of Bonaparte is said to have been discovered at Breda, and two of the principal persons engaged in it arrested.

It is understood that Sir Francis Laforey is to succeed in the command at the Leeward Islands, in the room of Sir Alexander Cochrane, recently appointed Governor of Gaudaloupe.

Leifsip, July 30.

Count Van Gottorp, Gustavus Adolphus, arrived here this day—he continues his journey by way of Berlin, where he will arrive to-morrow.

Paris, August 9.

Copy of a letter from the Minister of Foreign Relations to Mr. Armstrong.

"*Paris, August 5.*

"Sir—I have laid before his Majesty the Emperor and King, the Act of Congress of the 1st of May, extracted from the paper of the U. States, which you had transmitted to me. His Majesty could have wished that this act and all other acts of the United States, that may concern France, had been always officially notified to him.

"The Emperor applauded the general embargo laid by the U. States on all their vessels, because that measure, if it has been prejudicial to France, contained at least nothing offensive to her honor. It has caused her to lose her colonies of Gaudaloupe, Martinique, and Cayenne. The Emperor did not complain of it. He made this sacrifice to the principle which determined the Americans to impose the embargo, and which inspired them with the noble resolution of interdicting themselves the use of the sea, rather than submit to the laws of those who wish to become its tyrants.

"The act of the 1st of March removed the embargo, and substituted for it a measure which must have been particularly injurious to the interest of France. That act, with which the Emperor was not acquainted for a considerable time after, interdicted to American vessels the commerce of France, whilst it authorized a trade with Spain, Naples, and Holland, that is to say with countries under French influence, and denounced confiscation against all French vessels that should enter the ports of America. Reprisal was a matter of right, and commanded by the dignity of France, a circumstance upon which it was impossible to make any compromise. The sequestration of all the American vessels in France was the necessary result of the measure taken by Congress.

"At present the Congress treads back its steps. It revokes the act of the 1st of March. The ports of America are open to French commerce, and France is no longer interdicted to the Americans. In short, the Congress engages to oppose such of the belligerent powers as shall refuse to recognize the rights of neutrals.

"In this new state of things, I am authorized to declare to you, Sir, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that from the 1st of November they will cease to be in force, it being understood that in consequence of this declaration the English shall revoke their Orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have attempted to establish; or that the United States conformably to the act which you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English.

"It is with the most particular satisfaction that I inform you of this resolution of the Emperor. His Majesty loves the Americans. Their prosperity and their commerce enter into the views of his policy. The independence of America is one of the principal titles of the glory of France. Since that epoch, the Emperor has felt a pleasure in aggrandizing the United States; and all circumstances whatever whichcan contribute to the independence, the prosperity, and the liberty of America, will be regarded by the Emperor as conformable to the interests of his empire."

Vienna, July 21.

Several mercantile houses in Bucharest and Orsowa have received letters which confirm the news of the bloody battle, which lasted 16 hours, between the army of the Grand Vizier and that of the Russians, at four leagues distance from Schumla. The Turkish cavalry, commanded by English officers, decided the victory. There is every appearance that the Russian army will again retire towards the Danube.

Boston, Sept. 22.

The Henry from Lisbon, (on quarantine) left that place the 14th August. The reports then current there were, that a battle had been fought in which the allied troops had gained another advantage, and that about 1000 French prisoners were on their way to Lisbon; that the French were on the retreat, but from what cause was not stated—they were reported to be in great want of provisions; and an intercepted letter from Massena stated he had 24,000 sick in his hospitals:—That deserters from the foreign battalions in the French service, were continually arriving at Lisbon; and a French lieutenant who came in had been apprehended as a spy, examined and released.

Charleston, Sept. 14.

The following anecdote is extracted from a very interesting account of the late insurrection in the Tyrol, by Major Muller, one of the deputies from that country to our Government; "Among the prisoners who were taken at Wegschaide, was the son of Commandem Spechbacher, only 12 years of age, who, when ordered by his father to retreat, would not comply till he had shot the Bavarian General, who was riding along the front of his army. The youth and bravery of this boy having attracted the notice and admiration of the enemy's officers, he was presented to the King of Bavaria, who asked him, "will you shoot any more Bavarians?" The youth with all the bluntness and intrepidity which characterize his country, not only replied in the affirmative, but added, "and you too, if you come to the Tyrol."

LONDON, July 24.

We extract the following interesting paper from Mr. Lewis Goldsmith's Secret History of the Cabinet of Bonaparte.

SECRET TREATY OF TILSIT *

"Art. 1. Russia to take possession of Turkey in Europe, and to pursue her conquest in Asia as far as she think proper.

"2. The *Dynasty of the Bourbons in Spain*, and of *the Braganza family in Portugal* shall cease to exist; Prince of the Blood of Bonaparte's family shall be invested with the Crown of those Kingdoms.

"3. The temporal authority of the Pope to cease; and Rome and her dependencies to be annexed to the Kingdom of Italy.

"4. Russia engages to assist France with her marine for the conquest of Gibraltar.

"5. The towns of Africa, such as Tunis, Algiers, &c. to be taken possession of by the French, and at a general Peace, all conquests which might have been made by the French in Africa during the war, are to be given as indemnities to the kings of Sardinia and Sicily.

"6. Malta to be possessed by the French, and no peace ever to be made with England, unless that *Island be ceded to France.*

"Egypt to be occupied by the French.

"8. Vessels belonging to the following powers only, shall be permitted to navigate in the Mediterranean, viz. French, Russian, Spanish, and Italian; all others are to be excluded.

"9. Denmark is to be indemnified in the North of Germany, and by the Hanse towns, provided the consent to give up her fleet to France.†

"10. That Majesties of Russia and France will endeavour to come to some arrangement that no power shall in future be permitted to send merchant ships to sea, unless they have a certain number of ships of war.‡

"This treaty was signed by Prince Kourakin and Prince Talleyrand."

* The public cannot expect from me that I should inform them how, and by what means I was put in possession of this important document; however, in that quarter where it was necessary to substantiate my assertion by proof, I have found no hesitation in doing it.

† See my last publication, in which there are some facts relating to the intentions of France, with respect to the Danish fleet; and I must here observe, that whilst Bonaparte was thus holding out to Denmark indemnities in the North of Germany, Alquier was sent on a mission to the King of Sweden, who was then in Pomerania, offering Norway to his Swedish Majesty, if he would make a peace with France.

Province of
In defiance

¢ By such an arrangement the ports of Prussia, Mecklenburgh, Oldenburgh, the Hanse towns, and several others, must be governed by some of the leading maritime Powers in Europe.

[Goldsmith was 8 years in Paris, and much of the time in office.]

MARRIED, by the Revd Geo. O Stuart, lately in this neighborhood; Mr. Wm. Barber to Miss Hesther Kendrick—and at Niagara on the 4th inst. by the Revd Robert Addison, Mr. Thomas Deary to Mrs. Sarah Bourry, both of this place.

THE Subscriber, having laid in a choice Assortment of seasonable GOODS, begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now opening and for sale at his former Store adjoining Mr Jos. Hurd's —The low terms on which his Goods were purchased, enables him to sell at the most reduced prices Country produce purchased, or taken in barter, or payment, at the highest prices

The following Goods are among his Assortment, viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks.
Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings,
Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs,
Fancy and plain Muslins,
Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

THE Subscriber wishes to enter into a contract or contracts with any person or persons for a quantity not to exceed 2000 Bushels of good Wheat or Rye, for which he will allow, delivered at his Mills, one Dollar per 60 weight—and will deliver at York in payment therefor, Whiskey of good proof and quality at 5/6 N. Y Cy. per Gallon—For Indian Corn, he will allow one Gallon of like Whiskey per bushel—and for any contracts made as above, he will settle Monthly with the person furnishing the grain.

JOHN LYON.

York, 16th October, 1810. t—f

STRAYED or Stolen lately, from about the premises of the Attorney General in this Town a dark Brindle or rusty black colored COW—her horns are more than commonly spread apart; she is middle sized, and about 6 years old. Whoever will produce her to the owner, or give such information as leads to his getting her again, will be liberally rewarded—apply at the Printing Office

York, October 16th, 1810.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be held at the subscriber's Auction-Room;

ONE or Two HORSES, Three Watches; an assortment of ready made Clothes, some Dry Goods, an assortment of Bed and Table Linen, an excellent Bureau, one good office Desk, some Tables, a Bedstead and Cupboard, and other articles of Furniture; a collection of Books, some Onondaga Salt, and a number of other articles well worth the attention of the public. Sale to begin at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning the 23d inst. and continue by adjournment from day to day, until all be sold.

THOS HAMILTON.

York, 16th Octr 1810

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, out of a Hogshead of crockery Ware, on Wednesday night the 3d inst. several Articles, such as cups and Saucers, Plates, quart, pint and half pint Mugs, (some figured,) together with two large blue Gilt edged Punch Bowls —Whoever will discover the thief or thieves, shall on conviction, receive a Reward of Twenty Dollars from

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 8th Octr. 1810.

TO BE LET

A Small Brick House in the Town of York, lately occupied by Mr D. Boulton, with two Acres of land annexed to it. It will be let on moderate terms to a good Tenant —Also to be let upon shares or otherwise, the Farm adjoining the same premises, consisting of 80 Acres of Meadow and Pasture land, with a good Barn thereon.

&c. For particulars enquire of the proprietor Mr. Boulton, who will give immediate possession to any one taking the above property

York, 3d Octr. 1810.

SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints the Inhabitants of York, and its vicinity, that he will commence a School at his House in Duke Street, on Monday the 8th inst. in which will be taught the common branches of School Education. Tuition, three Dollars per quarter, each Scholar to furnish half a cord of fire wood; to be paid Monthly.

The subscriber, will also teach an Evening School, four Evenings in a week, at two Dollars the quarter, the Scholars finding their own candles.—From his experience in this line of business, and attention to his hours; the subscriber flatters himself, he will be able to render general satisfaction

WILLIAM BARBER.

York, 4th Octr. 1810.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, about six weeks ago, a dark bay horse, 14½ hands high, about 5 years old, with a star in his forehead, the left side of his mane cut off, and his tail docked short, he wore a leather strap with a tinnal square bell round his neck Whoever will bring said horse to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

PETER MILLER.

York, 25th Sept. 1810.

Sheriff's Office.

York, 8th October, 1810.

HOME DISTRICT, } TO WIT. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, in the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 23d inst. at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, coroners, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they be respectively, then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and all other Remembrances to do use things which to their several offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B.			
Fronthalf 32,	- -	Do. - C.	} 200 Acres.
"	29 -	Concession C.	200
"	10 -	Concession D.	200
"	24 -	front Concession on Lake Ontario.	
Township of Scarborough.			
No. 21 in 4th Concession,			} 300 Acres Township of York.
East ½ 22 5th	do.		
No 49. West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.			
East ½ 12, in 3d	Concession,	100	
East ½ 20, 3d	do.	100	
East ½ 14, 4th	do.	100	} 1000 Acres Township of Markham.
East ½ 22, 7th	do.	100	
14, 2d	do.	200	
10, 6th	do.	200	
11, 6th	do.	200	
16, 1st	do.	200	} 400 Acres—Whitby.
13, 4th	do.	200	
3, 3d	do.	100	
30, 6th	do.	200	} 300 Acres, Saltfleet.
27, 7th	do.	100	
26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland.			
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d	Concession 1080 Acres, Township of Norwich.		

Also in the Town of York.

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title,

JOHN McGILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale at their Store in the House formerly occupied by William Whitcocks, Esquire, a well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES; which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for Cash or Produce: consisting of

Superfine and coarse Cloths,
Kersimere, Rose and Point Blankets, and Flannel,
Brown, Olive and Green Flushing,
Drab and Grey Cossing,
Swansdown Vesting,
Toilenette do.
Marseilles do
Printed Jean, Fancy Cord do.
Olive Thickskett,
Drab Genoa Cord,
Patent Worsted do.
Black and Olive Velveteen,
Book Muslin, Jubilee Corded ditto,
Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambrick,
Damask Table Cloths, Diaper do Hockaback,
Men and Women's Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Do. Black Silk do.
Fancy Ginghams,
Printed Cottons,
Bandeau Handkerchiefs,
Shawls, Silk and Cotton.
Map Handkerchiefs,
Common Pocket do.
Web Braces—Paste Board & Bonnett wire,
Calimanco and Durant,
Black Bombasette,
Bed Tick, & Irish Sheeting,
Cotton and Linen Check,
Brown Holland,
Blue and yellow Nankeen,
York Stripe Jean,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,
Umbrellas,
Chair and Riding Whips,
Beaver Bonnetts,
Men and Youth's Hats,
Superfine & common Needles,
Do with Silver eyes,
Pound Pins, and in Papers,
Bell Playing Cards,
Crooked and fine tooth Combs.

HARDWARE.

Britania Metal Tea Pots.
Tea canisters,
candlesticks, and Snuffers,
Slates and Pencils,
Knives and Forks,
Pocket and Pen Knives,
Buttons,
Bridle bits,
Table and Tea Spoons,
Stirrups
Hames,
Harness Buckles,
Nails, Screws, &c.
Steel Plated Handsaws,
Iron squares, Joiner's Rules,
Hammers and Gimblets,
Plane Irons,
chissels, Gouges, compasses,
Shoe Maker's Tools,
Steelyards Grid Irons,
Lamps, and Sad. Irons,
Furniture and other brushes,
Powder, Shot & pound lead,
Shovels and Spades,

GROCERIES.

Prime & Spanish Port Wine, and Jamaica Spirits,
Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea,
chocolate and coffee,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Nassau, and Barley Sugar,
Almonds, cinnamon, cassia, cloves and Nutmegs,
Plug, Pigtail, & cut Tobacco,
Snuff and cigars,
Sparmaceti & mould candles,
cathle, Windsor, and common Soap,
Mustard, Mushroom Ketchup, capers, Sweet Oil, Liatseed do currrets &c.
Flour Sulphur,
Glauber Salts, Opodildo,
Sal. Am and other Medicines
British Japan Ink, Red and Black Ink Powder.

Together with a General Assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware; besides numerous other Articles not here inserted.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26th, 1810

Shortly will be for sale at this Office.

LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN LOYALIST IN UPPER CANADA, TO HIS FRIEND IN ENGLAND; on a Pamphlet Published by JOHN MILLS JACKSON, Esq. ENTITLED, A VIEW OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

Wholesale & Retail Store.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Assortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for sale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles:—Viz.

Blue, Scarlet, light & dark Blk'd, White, Yellow and Red Flannels
Rose and point Blankets,
Black and Brown Wildbore,
Plain & Strip'd Calimancoes,
Marcelles, Valencia, Toilinets, Swansdown and Patent Cord, Vestings, white Dimmities, Jeans & Fustians,
Blue, Green Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Cassimeres,
Fancy Cahcoes & Ginghams,
White and colored Cambrick Muslins
Chambra and Union blue Shawls,
Light & dark Chintz do
India Silk, Madrals & Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Book, Lenn & tan'd Muslins,
Shirting Cambricks,
Bed Ticking,
Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide.
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,
Table Cloths.
Broad } Cloths
Scarlet, light } dark Blk'd, }

An elegant Assortment of Mens Womens and Childrens Cotton and Worsted Stockings, and Sandals,
Long Silk and Cotton Gloves,
Habit do.
Ladies Elegant fashionable white and black Tambor'd Netts Veils,
White and black Lace.
White & col'd Sewing Cott'n.
Ladies Caps and Shirtees,
Spider Nett and Timbered Sleeves,
Fine Cotton Pattinett,
Cotton Umbrellas, &c. &c.
Old Jamaica,
Cognac Brandy, &c.
A Fresh Supply of Teas of this years importation.
Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Mustard,
Tobacco, &c. &c.
Razors, Knives and Forks,
Pen, and Pocket Knives,
Scissors,
Glass and Crockery Ware, together with a number of Articles too numerous to insert.

All of which will be sold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dream in the cheapest Manufacturing Towns in England for Cash.

Most kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the highest price in Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.—A constant supply of Salt will be kept on hand

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their several Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—			
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24,			7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24	-	-	8th do.
North half of 24 in the acres in the township of Blenheim.			5th do.—360
23 and Southern ½ of 24	-	-	2d concession
22	-		7th do.
4	-	-	8th do.
4	-	-	10 do.—250
Acres in the township of Burford.			
22, 23 and 24 in Whitby.	-	-	5th—600 acres
10, 11 and 12	-	-	7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 acres in the township of Gianford.	-	-	9th do.—600
19, 21 and South half of 22			2d—500 in King.
17	-	-	4d
14	-	-	5th—250 acres

in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are elegible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Concession of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the said Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any person who shall after this Notice presume to purchase the same, will not only lose the property, but be subject to a prosecution for purchasing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, 18th Jan 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undisputable Title will be given:—viz.

Lots No. 28, 29, and half of Lot No. 25 in the 2d concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For purchase inquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire, at Oswegatchie; Mr. Woodroffe in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 12th Feb. 1810.

TO LET.

THE Niagara COFFEE HOUSE and TAVERN, or FREE-MASONS HALL; for further information, apply to

THOS POWIS.

Niagara, 9th August, 1810.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

ONE ISSUE
MISSING

G. R.

VOL. XX. NUMBER 19.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 903] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1810. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twenty third day of Octr. next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you ——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of September last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty third day of Octr. at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the 30th day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this seventeenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemesnor, which for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundredand nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Acts.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Acts, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

Public Notice.

CONTRACTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour, Pork, or Peafe, at Kingston, York, Fort-George, Chippawa, Fort Erie, and Amherstburg, for the use of His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada: each Barrel to contain one hundred and nineteen pounds of good fine Flour, and to be properly packed in sufficient Casks

The Pork to be cured and packed in

the manner as stated in my printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805. The Pease to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Store. For such, sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork, or Peafe wanted; the delivery of the quantity of either species of Provisions agreed for, muft be made on or before the firft day of July, 1811.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchafes on producing the Receipts of the Commiffary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quintuplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Commiffary General at Quebec. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore tranfmitted to the Commiffary at each Poft, and the Furniihers fignature to be atteft-ed by two fubfcribing Witneffes: Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract,

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchafes.

York, 5th Oct. 1810.

Latest Foreign News.

Lifbon, Aug. 22.

Head Quarters, of Lagofa, Aug. 16.

His Excellency Marfhal Beresford, Commander in Chief, has already made known to the army the brave conduct of a part of the regiment of cavalry, No. 12, under the immediate orders of Field Marfhal Silveira; his Excellency has now the fatisfaction to announce that that General has juft made prifoners in the Caftle of Puebla de Senabria, of the Swifs battalion, No. 3, compofed of 400 men, which had taken refuge there in order to efcape his attacks in the open country.—The enemy commanded by Gen. Serras, fuperior in force, advanced in order to fave that battalion which was befieged by the militia of Tras-os montes, and a part of that regiment of cavalry, but thofe brave militia animated by the example of their commander, the Field Marfhal Silveira were unintimidated, and the enemy by approaching obtained only the mortification of witneffing the furrender of their battalion, which took place in their fight.

Such was the refult of the intelligence and judgement with which Field Marfhal Silveira projected this enterprize, and of the valor and prudence with which he executed it. It has fhewn that the militia of Tras os Montes are not unmindful of the glory of their anceftors, and that they are determined to emulate them; they remember the year 1762, when the peafantry of that province engaged a corps of regular troops of the enemy, and compelled it to retreat.

Braganza, Aug. 12.

After the furrender of Puebla de Sanabria, our troops made their retreat in fight of the enemy, who purfued us upwards of a league and an half, without our fuftaining any lofs.

Badajoz, Aug. 15.

The official account of the action of the 11th inft. has not yet been publifhed in this city; but we learn from credible perfons tha. Ballefteros having advanced with his divifion of from 3 4000 men to purfue the enemy in his retreat, the latter to the number of 6000 foot and 800 cavalry, attacked him, between Benvenida and Villa Garcia, and preffed him very hard, when General La Carrara arrived, who extricated him and repulfed the enemy. The refpective lofs of both fides is unknown; but all agree that of the French was moft confiderable. They received on the fame day a reinforcement of between 5 and 6000 men, and on the following day advanced as far as Zafra. The Spanifh army concentrated itfelf in the points of Feria, Zafra, Salvatera, &c. in this laft place the Marquis Romana has his head quarters.—To day it is faid that the French were retiring from Zafra towards Lerena, and that the Spanifh army was advancing.

Auguft 17.

The Spanifh head quarters are now at Zafra, and the enemy has retreated to Santa Olalla and Monaflerio. The action of the 11th inft. was warmly contefted. Mendizabal had the chief command of the two divifions of Ballefteros and La Carrera; the former had his hat fhot through by a mufket ball; La Carrera's horfe was killed by a thruft of a bayonet; the Count de Montijo's horfe was wounded by a ball which fhattered one of his hands. The lofs of the enemy was greater than that of the Spaniards; but the amount of either is not certainly known.

Ofma, in Old Caftile, July 18.

Although this province is entirely occupied by the enemy, it was never fo full of enthufiafm as at prefent; the Partizans increafe in number every day, and not even large detachments of the enemy can pafs unmolefted; they complain bitterly of the want of tranquility, and already defpair of quietly poffeffing the province. The Caftilian partizans alone conlift of 800 horfe.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

For fome time we have had fevaral accounts relative to the progrefs of the late unfortunate King of Sweden, thro' different parts of Germany; and fome perfons went fo far as to fpeculate on his reftoration to the throne of his anceftors. A late account brought from the vicinity of the Elbe, but for the authenticity of which we cannot vouch, mentions, that Guftavus, in confequence of having ventured to the fhores of the Baltic, was feized by order of the Tyrant, and put into a ftate of imprifonment.—Whether this account is true or not, we have no hefitation in laying, that the idea of his being fent back to rule over Sweden is abfurd, and inconfiftent with every principle of policy on which Bonaparte has uniformly acted.

The Neue Zeitung brought by a veffel from Heligoland, confidently aflerts, that the treaty recently concluded between Bonaparte and the Emperor Francis, obliges the latter to place at the difpofal of his fon-in-law, a body of troops not exceeding 50,000 men, which may be employed in any part of the Continent, as the exigencies of the war may require.

The German papers mention one curious fact, which ought not to be fuppreffed, as fhewing clearly the intrigues of Bonaparte to influence the election of a fucceffor to the Swedifh Throne; the Orebro Gazette is under the fuperintendance of M Morville, a native of France, and who was placed in that fituation at the particular requeft of the French Conful. This is the paper which contained the encomium on Gen. Bernadotte.

On board the Mediterranean fleet, which is about to fail from Portfmouth, there are about 6000 troops, deftined as reinforcements for the Peninfula, Sicily, &c.

The vaft amount of the loffes fuftained by the French armies in Spain and Portugal, may be tolerably eftimated by the following fact:

A gentleman lately returned from Paris, faw the 8th corps of the French army (one of thofe granted to Maffena to make up the 70,000 additional troops required by that General, previous to his taking the command of what is called by the French (the army of Portugal,) paffed in review before Bonaparte.

It paffed in at one gate of the Thuilleries where Bonaparte was, and out at the oppofite one. It formed a complete army of 40,000 men, of which 10,000 were cavalry. There were two divifions of infantry of 15,000 each with all the adjuncts of a train of artillery, pontoons, bread waggons and thofe various troops of fappers, artizans, &c. invariably attached to the French armies.

Bonaparte was fo minute in his infpection that when a particular pontoon came up, drawn only by four horfes, the reft, of fourteen in all, being drawn by fix, with led horfes, to each, he immedietely halted the corps, and afked the caufe of this deficiency. —He was told that one horfe had got lame, and that his companion was taken away with him. "Then, faid Bonaparte, let the deficiency be fupplied from the led horfes—that is the ufe of them." This was accordingly done, the march was refumed till the whole paffed under the eye of the Emperor.

Within two months, however, this corps, thus full and complete in every particular, had fuffered fo much by want, fatigue, ficknefs, and defertion, in the bare march into Spain, that in the firft return fent to the War Office at Paris, from the frontiers of Portugal, its effective ftrength was ftated only at 31,000 making a deficiency of 9000; and fubfequently, when it manœuvred between Lord Wellington's army and Ciudad Rodrigo, it was rated only at 26,000.

Allowing a reafonable deduction for detachments, &c. (though this being a fighting corps intended for field fervice, it would of courfe be as little as poffible diminifhed in that way) there would be a reduction of a full fourth from the original ftrength. Allowing however, that the return of convalefcents may make up a conliderable portion of this deficiency, yet when we conlider that this corps had left Paris only three months before, in a perfect ftate, and had not fought a battle, the inftance prefents a portion of a mafs of lofs, not lefs aftonifhing than true. The French foldiers do not hefitate to avow, that they conlider Spain as a grave; their march to that country is looked upon as a procefion to execution.

The corps of the Duke of Brunfwick Oels, quartered at Mallow and Fermoy, have received orders to embark immediately at Cork for Portugal.

Auguft 30.

Two Gottenburgh mails arrived this morning — It is confidently ftated, in accounts from Orebro, where the ftates are aflembled, that the choice of a fucceffor to the prefent King of Sweden will fall upon Bernadotte. Other accounts are in favor of Duke Frederick Chriftian of Halftein Auguftenburg, eldeft brother to the late Crown Prince. The object of the journey of the Ex-King of Sweden to Berlin, was to procure the fucceffion for his fon, the Prince Guftavus; but he received no encouragement. King Louis of Holland was fo ill at Topitz, in the early part of the prefent month, as to be confined to his chamber. The Dutch Vice Admiral, Bloys Van Treiflong, accompanied his Majefty to Topliz, and remained there on the 13th inft.

The St. Petersburgh Court Gazette contains an account of fome actions between the Turks and Ruffians, before Schumla, in the latter end of June.

An article in the Swedifh papers, dated Gottenburgh 20th Aug. fays—

"Intelligence has been received here, that the Prince of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte) has been elected Crown Prince."

We have received Paris Papers to the 21ft inft. The Moniteur of the 20th contains two decrees of Bonaparte, relative to the nomination of a Council of Marine, to aflift the minifter at the head of that department.

The Elizabeth cartel arrived on Tuefday at Dartmouth, from Morlaix, with two American gentlemen, charged with difpatches from General Armftrong to Mr. Pinkney.

There is to be but one newfpaper in every department in France, the Seine excepted —and is to be under the orders of the Prefect.—Great freedom of diflcuflion, of courfe may be expected,

Some important commercial information was yefterday received from the coaft of France, in letters dated the 28th inft. They mention that the ports of depot, or ports into which importation is to be permitted, are limitted, by an order of Bonaparte, to five: namely, Oftend, Rouen, Rochelle, Nants and Bourdeaux. Ten licences were known to have been iffued for the admittance of veffels into thefe ports; but on the condition that their return cargoes conlift of half wines or brandies. The new licences, in addition to the articles allowed to be imported, by the old, extend this privilege alfo to all kinds of indigo, cochineal, nutmegs, cloves and cinnamon. Sugar and coffee will be objects of particular licences: the advantages refulting from the importation of which, will, it is fuppofed, be exclufively conferred on the United States, in cafe of an arrangement with that Government.—The Commiffary at Oftend was lately arrefted and conveyed to Paris, on an accufation that he had afforded too much facility to trade.

Another decree has been iffued by the Danifh Government, for the purpofe of placing additional fetters upon commerce. The following are extracts from our Swedifh letters:

Gottenburgh, Aug. 20.

"About 4000 French have left Hamburg to march to Stralfund. It is thought that this meafure is owing to orders received from the Emperor of France, that fuch a force fhall attend the election of a new Crown Prince of Sweden."

Another letter affigns a different occupation for thefe troops:

"Gottenburg, Aug. 20.

"The 4000 men advancing upon Stralfund from Hamburg, are gone for the expreis purpofe of feizing all the Engliih property in the former."

Boflon, Oct. 3.

A private letter from a Spanifh General of integrity and courage ftates that at no time have the affairs of Spain been viewed by him in fo favorable a point of view as at prefent. He fays, that if Lord Wellington, with the Anglo Portuguefe army, can maintain their pofitions, and if the Engliih make a formidable exertion in favor of the Peninfula, it may yet be faved. The people are every where well difpofed, and if they can only obtain nine or ten millions of dollars from South America, and a proper fupply of arms from England, he has no doubt of their ultimate fuccefs.—[*Boflon Gaz.*

Since our laft we have received from an intelligent correfpondent in Lifbon, a circumftantial account of the ftate of affairs in that kingdom, to the 18th Aug. and a file of Lifbon papers.—No new war event had occurred at that time. Maffena had not made his attack on the Engliih army; he was even faid to be advancing backwards into Leon. Scarcity of provifions and a great fick liit, were faid to be the caufes. Lord Wellington's army was ftrong, and well fupplied; but remained in the high-lands. Deiertions from the French armies continued.—On the frontier of Gallicia, 400 Swifs furrendered to a Portuguefe General, the official accounts of which are publifhed. The tears of the early conqueft of Portugal had subsided; and hopes were entertained that Spain would yet rid herfelf of her maurauding invaders,

Alexandria, Oct. 11.

By captain Dodge from Lisbon, we are verbally informed that at the time of his failing, the two armies in Portugal were very near each other, their out poits within each others call; but it was very doubtful whether an engagement would take place this feafon. If it fhould the fate of Portugal would be decided. The Portuguefe and Engliih were in good fpirits. Provifions among the French troops extremely fcarce; and defertions not unfrequent. It was reported that a part of the French had left Cadiz to join the army in Portugal.

Boflon, Oct. 12.

The Cadiz papers of Aug. 17 and 19, contain intelligence from the province of Arragon to the 25th of July. On the 13th the Spanifh General Villacampa, difiodged the French from Daroca where they had 900 infantry and 120 cavalry, belonging to the corps of Gen. Verges. On the 16th, at Carinena, Villacampa had an obftinate conteft with the enemy, which refulted in his falling back to Ahulante, loling again Daroca. The French repreient this as a total deftruction of the patriot General's troops; but this is denied, and they affert they ftill are in force before Carinena; that their head quarters are at Calatayud, and that they cut off all communication between the French at Daroca & at Saragoffa.—The Spaniards acknowledge the lofs on the 16th of 50 killed, 80 wounded, and 193 prifoners; and affert that the French had 490 killed, and many wounded.

A body of Spanifh troops have furprifed the French garrifon of Euija, and made 200 prifoners. The whole lofs of the French in in Arragon in July, as then known, was declared to be 426 killed, 222 prifoners, and a great number wounded and deferted; among the wounded was a General.

Bonaparte's General Verges has levied a contribution on Teruel, of provifions and ftores, and afterwards retired to Saragoffa.

Intelligence from the province of Valencia is to July 26. Military affairs had taken place near Motella, Vanivana, &c.

In Caftile, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of July, there were conteits before Siguenza, and the Spaniards retired on the latter day to Medinaceli. The French are fortifying Siguenza.

At Tarragona, July 23, the Provincial Congrefs was in feffion, deviling means for raiiing refources, augmenting the armies, &c. A daily account of its proceedings was publifhed.

Cadiz, Aug. 16,

The Supreme Council of the Regency for Spain and Indies, have named Viceroy and captain General of Grenada, Field Marfhal Don Benito Perez, Captain Gen. of Chili. Marfhal the Marquis of Medina; Governor and Commander General of Carthagena of the Indies, Brigadier General Don Joleph Davilay, and Governor and Intendant of the Province of Upper Tucuman, the Colonel Don Manuel Remon.

New York, Oftober 19.

Very late from Portugal.—Laft evening arrived within Sandy Hook, the faft failing fhip Cincinnati, Cockrin, in the remarkable fhort paffage of 22 days from Lisbon.

Capt. C. came up in a Pilot Boat, and informed us, that he left Lifbon on the 26th of September—that on the 22d, advices were received there of the Junta of Badajoz having removed to Elva in Portugal, that the Britifh army had arrived at Lifbon from Cadiz, leaving only a sufficient force to garrifon the place and that 10,000 French troops had entered Badajoz.

Capt. C. further ftates, that the American Conful, Mr. Jarvis, was to fail from Lifbon for the U States, in 5 or 6 days, that no general battle had been fought between the allied Britifh and Portuguefe armies, and the French; nor was fuch an event expected to take place, as it was generally supposed, the Britifh army would very soon leave Portugal

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleiton to his friend in this city, dated October 8.

"We were laft night called out of our beds about half paft 11 o'clock with the alarm of fire: the wind blowing heavy from E. by N. to N. by W. The fire was difcovered behind the old Church, oppofite Mr. Corbett's, in one of thofe old huts, and continued without ceffation till 9 o'clock this morning.—It has fwept off every houfe but two or three from the old Church to the north fide of Amen-ftreet, inclufive, down to Union-ftreet continued, now called Motte-ftreet, both fides of which are laid wafte.

It proceeded northerly, croffed Queen-ftreet into Union and into Broad-ftreet; from Cheapeiide to Kitt and Lukens on the bay, but one houfe ftands.—Lodge Alley totally deftroyed, and a great part of Calmers Alley. In faft fuch a fcene has never been witneffed in Charleiton fince the great fire of '98.

[And her letter ftates the number of buildings deftroyed, to be between 4 and 500.

From a London paper of July 3.

"We are informed from unqueiionable authority, that upwards of 50,000 bales of calimes, muslins, and silk, have been fhipped from the India Company's Bengal Warehouses, in New Street and Bithop gate ftreet, and are now on their paffage to France, to be exchanged for corn."

Gen. Maffena, in his offi ial account to the French government of the furrender of the Spanifh city, Ciudad Rodrigo, fays "It is impoffible to form an idea of the ftate to which the city was reduced. Every thing is battered down and ruined. *Not to much as a ingle houfe is ftanding.*" What an excellent man Joleph Bonaparte muft be, to be willing to get a throne through fuch means and conlequences! What *loving* fubjects he muft enfure himfelf! [*Boiton paper.*

Some time ago, there was a woman who lived in Glamyngianihire, South Wales, whoie husband, with the little fortune he got with her bought a small farm; he had hardly clofed the purchase, when death clofed his eyes; however not intimidated with this, the widow married a second husband, who sowed it, he likewise died, and the tried a third, who reaped it, but death soon snatched him away; the then married a fourth who threfhed it, but he alfo followed the fate of his predeceiors; and fhe then married a fifth hufband, with whom fhe enjoyed the produce of it. All this happened in leis than 18 months.

On Wednefday laft died, in Horfham goal, aged 82 years, Simon Southward formerly of Boxgrove, near Chicheiter. This singular character was a miller, which occupation he followed with induftry and attention, till about the year 1766, when by a ftrange fpecies of infanity—he fancied himfelf Earl of Derby, King in Mann; aflumed thofe titles, neglected his buiiness, and became very troublefome to many of his neighbours. In February 1767, he was arrefted for a fmall debt, at the fuit of the late duke of Richmond, and was conveyed to the old goal at Horfham, from which he was removed, the firft prifoner after its completion to the prefent goal; from which he was releafed after a captivity of forty three years, four months, and eight days, on Wednefday laft by the hand of death! Simon Southward was in ftature, about fix feet, exceedingly well made, and had a commanding countenance; his manners were generally affable, and his deportment polite; he was, however, when offended, exceedingly wrath, and with difficulty pacified, particularly when his ire had been occafioned by doubts about his aflumed dignity. He fuppofed himfelf a ftate prifoner, and would accept of no money or clothes which were not prefented to him as coming from the king his coufin. His dreis was generally a drab coat of a very ancient cut, and a cocked hat with a black cockade. Simon was always addreiled as well by the governors of the gaol as by his fellow prifoners, and viiitors, "My Lord!" and to no other denomination would he ever reply. He had been fupported for a number of years paft, by a weekly ftipend from the parifh of Boxgrove, which was paid to him by Mr. Smart, as above defcribed, and which his lordihip expended on neceiiaries with the ftricteft economy; but could icarcely ever be prevailed upon to receive a meal or other favor, except under the defcription above ftated. He was buried at Boxgrove.

Just published, and for sale at the Printing Office, York; by Mr. J. B. Tomlin, Merchant, Niagara, and by Thomas Clark Esq. Queenston,

LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN LOYALIST IN UPPER CANADA, TO HIS FRIEND IN ENGLAND; on a Pamphlet Published by JOHN MILLS JACKSON, Esq. ENTITLED, A VIEW OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

FOR SALE

LOT No 3. first Concession, West Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grass, there is likewise on said Lot, a good Dwelling Houfe, a large Barn and other convenient buildings, which may be viewed For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same. WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or Strayed from the premises of the Subscriber of sometime in September last a Yoke of OXEN, with the following marks, viz one nearly white, with a dark brown head, short tail, and his horns spread apart more than ordinary—the other, dark brown, with a lined back and white spot in his forehead, with turned in horns and short tail Whoever will produce said Oxen to the subscriber, or give information where he can get them, shall receive the above Reward —Tanners and others, are cautioned from purchasing the hides of any person but the subscriber, should they be offered for sale. JACOB MILLER.

No. 16, 2d Concession } East side Yonge Street }

THE Subscriber tenders his acknowledgements and thanks to all who have favoured him in business, and begs leave to inform them and the Public, that he has now in his employ a professed Watch and Clock Maker (lately from Europe,) who he pledges himself will repair and adjust in the best manner, Watches and Clocks of every make and description entrusted to him, at the shortest notice. All future favours and orders in his line, will be thankfully received, and executed with correctness, and warranted.

JORDAN POST, Junr.

York, 18 November, 1810

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Subscriber executed a Note of hand for Fifty Dollars, on demand, dated sometime in September last, in favor of Samuel Plumb, late of the Township of Whitby—he therefore warns all persons from purchasing or taking said Note in payment, (it having been fraudulently obtained,) as he is determined to pay no part of its contents.

TIMOTHY NIGHTINGALE.

Whitby, 25th October 1810.

Three Dollars Reward

STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber in this Town, on Monday the 29th ult a Stout well made Bay MARE, with a bald face and one white hind foot Whoever will bring the Mare to Mr. Thos Hamilton, or the subscriber, shall receive the above Reward.

FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 5th Nov 1810.

THE Subscriber, having laid in a choice Assortment of seasonable GOODS, begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now opening and for sale at his former Store adjoining Mr. Jos. HUNT'S —The low terms on which his Goods were purchased, enables him to sell at the most reduced prices Country produce purchased, or taken in barter, or payment, at the highest prices

The following Goods are amongst his Assortment, viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks.
Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings,
Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs,
Fancy and plain Muslins,
Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

THE subscriber wishes to enter into a contract or contracts with any person or persons for a quantity not to exceed 2000 Bushels of good Wheat or Rye, for which he will allow, delivered at his Mills, one Dollar per 60 weight—and will deliver at York in payment therefor, Whiskey of good proof and quality at 5/6 N. Y. Cy. per Gallon —For Indian Corn, he will allow one Gallon of like Whiskey per bushel—and for any contracts made as above, he will settle Monthly with the person furnishing the grain.

JOHN LYON.

York 16th October, 1810 t f

STRAYED or Stolen lately, from about the premises of the Attorney General in this Town, a dark Brindle or ruffy black colored COW—her horns are more than commonly turned apart she is middle sized, and about 6 years old. Whoever will produce her to the owner, or give such information as leads to his getting her again, will be liberally rewarded—apply at the Printing Office.

York, October 16th. 1810

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLE from the subscriber, out of a Hogshead of crockery Ware, on Wednesday night the 3d inst. several Articles, such as cups and Saucers, Plates, quart, pint and half pint Mugs, (plain & figured,) together with two large blue Gilt edged Couch Bowls —Whoever will discover the thief or thieves, shall on conviction, receive a Reward of Twenty Dollars from WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 8th Oct. 1810.

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale at their Store in the House formerly occupied by William Willcocks, Esquire, a well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES; which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for Cash or Produce: consisting of

Superfine and coarse Cloths, Kerfimere, Roze and Point Blankets, and Flannel, Brown, Olive and Green Plushing, Drab and Grey Coating, Swansdown Vesting, Toilinette do. Marseilles do Printed Jean, Fancy Cord do. Olive Thicksett, Drab Genoa Cord, Patent Worsted do. Black and Olive Velveteen, Book Muslin, Jubilee Corded ditto, Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambrick, Damask Table Cloths, Diaper do Huckaback, Men and Women's Worsted and Cotton Hose. Do. Black Silk do. Fancy Ginghams, Printed Cottons, Bandeau Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Silk and Cotton, Map Handkerchiefs, Common Pocket do. Web Braces—Paste Board & Bonnett wire, Calimanco and Durant, Black Bombazette, Bed Tick, & Irish Sheeting, Cotton and Linen Check, Brown Holland, Blue and yellow Nankeen, York Stripe Jean, Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves, Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves, Umbrellas, Chair and Riding Whips, Beaver Bonnetts, Men and Youth's Hats, Superfine & common Needles, Do. with Silver eyes, Pound Pine, and in Papers.

Together with a General Assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware; besides numerous other Articles not here inserted.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26th, 1810

Wholesale & Retail Store.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Assortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for sale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles: —Viz.

Blue, Scarlet, light Broad and dark Mid'd, Cloaths, White, Yellow and Red Flannels.
Rose and point Blankets,
Black and Brown Wildboar,
Plain & Strip'd Caimancees,
Marcelles, Valencia, Toilinett, Swansdown and Patent Cord, Vestings, white Dimities, Jane & Fustians,
Blue, Green, Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Cassimeret,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
White and colored Cambrick Muslins
Chambra and Union blue Shawls,
Light & dark Chints do
India Silk, Madrafs & Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Book, Lono & lac'd Muslins,
Shirting Cambricks,
Bed Ticking,
Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide,
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,
Table Cloths.

An elegant Assortment of Mens Womens and Childrens Cotton and Worsted Stockings, and Sandals,
Long Silk and Cotton Gloves,
Habit do.
Ladies Elegant fashionable white and black Tambor'd Nett Veils,
White and black Lace
White & col'd Sewing Cott'n.
Ladies Caps and Shirtees,
Spider Nett and Tambored Sleeves,
Fine Cotton Pattinett,
Cotton Umbrellas, &c. &c.
Old Jamaica,
Cognac Brandy, &c.
A Fresh supply of Teas of this years importation.
Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Mullard,
Tobacco, &c. &c
Razors, Knives and Forks,
Pen, and Pocket Knives,
Scissars,
Glass and Crockery Ware, together with a number of Articles too numerous to insert.

All of which will be sold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by Mr. Drean in the cheapest Manufacturing Towns in England for Cash.

Most kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the highest price in Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes. —A constant supply of Salt will be kept on hand

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their several Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

TO be Sold on moderate terms, Four Milch COWS.—Apply to the Printer.

York, 23d Oct. 1810.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms for cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz. Lots lettered C. and D on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the rear or Eastermost part of Lot No 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B On lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land is of excellent quality.—Application to be made to the subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer

Evening School.

FOR the benefit of Young Lads, (or men) Apprentices, and others, who cannot conveniently attend in the Day time to Study; are by this mode notified, that the Subscriber will teach those who choose to attend him where the New-Town Day School is now held, and will meet with every attention which can be paid to pupils. From a desire to settle permanently in Town, his utmost attention will be particularly directed to the instruction of all who are placed under him—his terms are for each day scholar, Ss. N. Y. Cy. per Month and the same for Evening Scholars—an addition of 2s. per Month for Pupils after entering Reduction (in Arithmetic) —Evening Scholars to furnish severally, 5lb. Candles per Month; and all Scholars, half a Cord of Fire Wood for the Winter. —The Evening School to commence 24th Inst.—the hours of attendance from 6 to 9 P M for 5 days of the week only. Regular monthly payments to be made CHARLES M'DONNEL.

N. B. The Subscriber returns his sincere and grateful thanks to the Inhabitants of both Towns, who have honored him with their Children, and hopes a continuation of their favours will still be conferred on him. He has received several Authors on Arithmetic since Publication from London. Scholars choosing to learn Arithmetic, can be taught by him on a concise method.

York, 2d Nov. 1810

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B
Fronthalf 32, - - Do. - C. } 200 Acres.
29 - Concession C. 200
28 - Concession D. 200
24 - 5 - Concession on Lake Ontario. Town... of Scarborough.
No. 21 in 4th Concession, } 300 Acres Township of York.
East ½ 22 5th do. }
No 45. West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East ½ 20, 3d do. 100
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres Township of
East ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Markham.
14, 2d do. 200
10, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 1st do. 200 }
13, 4th do. 200 } 400 Acres—Whitby.
31, 3d do. 100
30, 6th do. 200 } 300 Acres, Saltfleet.
27, 7th do. 100 }
26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - 8th do
North half of 24 in the 9th do.—3600
acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concession
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 13 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.— 600
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 in
King.
17 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD

York, 19th June, 1807.

G. R.

VOL. XX. NUMBER 20.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 964 WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14 1810. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twenty third day of Oct. next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—GREETING!—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the first day of September last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty third day of Oct. on which first mentioned day, you were, and commanded to appear; but We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you thereof, attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby commanding and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the 30th day of November next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and to do as may seem necessary for maintaining

IN Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the fifty first year of our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate of price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Province, Nominate and Appoint the Hon.

Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, as thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, subject for the first offence, subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to Eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony, punishable by Transportation for Seven Years.—To the intent therefore, that our Woodsin our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that

Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate of price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Province, Nominate and Appoint the Hon.

the manner as Rated in my printed Notice of the 14th September, 1809. The Peafe to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Store. For fuch, fealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork, or Peafe wanted; the delivery of the quantity of either fpecies of Provifions agreed for, muft be made on or before the firft day of July, 1811.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchafes on producing the Receipts of the Commiffary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quintuplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Commiffary General at Quebec. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore tranfmitted to the Commiffary at each Poft, and the Furnifhers fignature to be atteft-ed by two fubfcribing Witneffes: Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchafes.

York, 5th Oct. 1810.

Latest Foreign News.

From a late London Paper.

Bonaparte's Commercial Policy.

[illegible] which he following is a tranf[illegible]nfively, though co[illegible]t, where in her conſumption, by prohibiting the uſe of barley in her diſtilleries, which are now confined to ſugar. From beneficial to her in another way, by taking off, at a fair price, that ſurplus quantity of ſugar which the continent is prohibited from receiving.

"Wine the obtains from Portugal, Madeira, the Canary Iſlands, the Cape of Good Hope, Sardinia, Sicily, Spain, Greece, and indeed, through many channels, from France itſelf.

"South America furniſhes her with hides, and North America with timber; hemp the gets from Bengal, and the will ſoon raiſe enough of this article for her whole demand, in Ireland, where very extenſive marſhes have been drained for the cultivation of it. From thence, too, the ſupplies herſelf with yarn and linens.

"She has rendered herſelf independent of Ruſſia for tallow, partly by the ſubſtitution of oil, and partly by the uſe of the inflammable gas. From the coal which is employed in the production of this gas, the extracts pitch, tar, roſin, and a ſort of turpentine; and ſhe has diſcovered that the fiſh of her own ſeas will furniſh her with as much iſinglaſs as the may require.

"In her ſilk manufactories, the raw materials of India and China is found capable of being uſed without the intermixture of any other; and her clothiers have been equally ſucceſsful with Britiſh Wool.

"With reſpect to exportation of her own produce, the European blockade affects Great Britain ſo little, that her manufactures are ſcarcely ſenſible of it. Such is the prodigiouſly increaſed and increaſing demand for her goods throughout India and America.

"In fact it is proved beyond a doubt, by the moſt authentic public documents, and by the teſtimony of the moſt intelligent and impartial traveilers, that the induſtry, the commerce, the public revenue, and credit of England, not only have not ſuſtained any diminution, but have increaſed in a manner hope is taken from the Continent of becoming able to eſtabliſh a navy, military or commercial, capable of contending with that of England.

It is by no means the merchant alone who ſuffers by theſe multiplied and complicated reſtraints. Every perſon connected, however remotely, with commerce, or who has directed any portion of his capital or induſtry to any of its various branches participates in the calamity; and by the operation of theſe meaſures, in teſtraint of freedom, we ſee the very ſources of wealth and proſperity one after another, dried up.—Thus perſons of every deſcription, monied men, manufacturers, brokers, clerks, agents of every kind, perſons connected with the ſea, ſhare owners, packers, carmen, and perſons of other occupations, whoſe bread he takes from them, thoſe who were employed by the manufacture of clothing, furniture, &c. in ſhort, the whole of the numerous ſet of perſons who ſubſiſt upon the wages of the labour which the rich have been accuſtomed to require from them, ſenſibly feel the interruptions of the circulations of commerce, and are already involved by it in different degrees of diſtreſs. Nor is the agricultural part of the community by any means exempt from this diſtreſs; the huſbandman in vain looks for thoſe conſumers who heretofore flocked to him with ready money, to purchaſe his wine, and the other produce of his ſoil.

"It cannot be wondered at that in ſuch circumſtances, the countryman is diſheartened from ſowing his fields, and planting his vineyards, and that this neglect of cultivation ſhould prejudice, for years, the productive powers of the ſoil. It would be eaſy to enlarge upon theſe topics; but ſurely enough has been already ſaid to prove, that the Continent cannot continue to ſupport the ſtagnation which has taken place in the ordinary intercourſes of life.

"But more than this, how is it to be imagined that nations can continue to pay taxes, impoſitions and contributions, when the channels of income have been cloſed? It was a wiſe obſervation of Victor Emanuel of Savoy, "Nobody complained of a ſingle great, but of a very equitable diſtributed tax, which propoſed throughout the whole kingdom, becauſe it at the ſame time afforded means of increaſing its commerce, which had before been thought all."

"Thus then it is to the interruption of [illegible] we muſt aſcribe the extraordinary [illegible] which the Continent of Europe [illegible] to the other, at preſent [illegible] which a continued peace [illegible] [illegible] countries of the Continent [illegible] [illegible] ful cry of war is not im[illegible] [illegible] feel themſelves oppreſſed [illegible] ſtrength; they are with[illegible] the parent, without [illegible] All perſons who have [illegible] emigrate to England [illegible] thoſe to whom [illegible] how many have [illegible] ſufferings?

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

29th—Almeida fell into the hands of the enemy on the 28th; until the 26th, the enemy made no general movement. In the night between the 25th and 26th, the grand magazine of powder in Almeida blew up, and there were some other explosions of powder, in consequence of bombs thrown by the enemy. That accident destroyed half the town, and killed many artillerists, and it is probable that a considerable part of the garrison was also destroyed. All this caused such a general consternation, that the governor for want of powder was obliged to treat with the enemy on the 27th. He demanded that the garrison should join our army, and that the inhabitants should also be permitted to leave the place; but Massena refused those conditions and threatened to repeat the fire if they did not surrender prisoners of war. In fact the firing was repeated that night. The place surrendered in the morning of the 28th, after the garrison had expended the rest of their powder. The enemy offered them the choice of entering into the service of the Emperor, or being sent to France as prisoners. There was not a single man who did not prefer going to France as a prisoner. This is a noble example, and does much honor to the nation, especially when we consider that the greater part of them were militia. All this information we have obtained from prisoners, who were afterwards taken.—Thus was Almeida lost by an accident, and not through the fault of the garrison, or the valor of the enemy. That event could not have happened but for the coincidence, as extraordinary as it was unforeseen, of the mistake of the explosion and the state of the atmosphere for exactly the two days of the firing: for otherwise Lord Wellington would have known that extraordinary circumstance, which made it necessary that the place should be immediately relieved, (which he could not suppose to be the case without such an occurrence) and having already advanced with his whole army on the preceding days, it was probable that he would have obliged the enemy to raise the siege.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

A Sonnet on Health, written by a Gentleman recovering from a long and dangerous illness.

HAIL sacred Goddess, whose inspiring mein
Diffuses pleasure o'er the care worn soul,
Where'er thy much desired form is seen,
Earth's greatest blessing animates the whole.
Thy sacred form, inspires the feeble brain;
Thou string'st each nerve to harmony divine;
And dost what wisdom, an endearing train,
Accosts thus now reviving form of mine,
Eight-stop hope's cheering and enlivening ray;
Chases all the misty darkness of despair;
Awak'st again to quick revolving day;
And bid's the body once again be fair.
Thenceled in thy blest robe, life's paths we onward try
And cheerily purse our way until decreed to die.

DIED,] At Fort Erie, about the 25th ult. the amiable and much regretted E. Warren, late Captain of the Toronto Yacht.

☞ The Editor having received large additional Supplies of Stationary, begs leave to inform his Subscribers that he intends enlarging his Gazette; and that being called upon for immediate Remittances, he will apply to all in Arrears with the Printing Office.

York, Nov. 14, 1810.

Just published, and for sale at the Printing Office, and by Mr. Green Adams, Merchant, York; by Mr. J. B. Forman, Merchant, Niagara; by Thomas Clark Esq. Queenston, and by Peter Smith, Esquire, Kingston,

LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN LOYALIST IN UPPER CANADA, TO HIS FRIEND IN ENGLAND; on a Pamphlet Published by JOHN MILLS JACKSON, Esq. entitled, A VIEW OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

A Note of thanks, accompanied with some communications and friendly remarks.

THE Subscriber in this public manner, returns his sincere thanks, to all those Gentlemen and Ladies who have repeatedly aided him in his humble attempts to do good, by Printing and disseminating useful books.

Public notice is hereby given, that a variety of small books and entertaining pieces for children, are left in the care of Mr. ADAMS, at his Book-Store in York.

The terms are good. The poor may have them gratis, and the rich may call into the GRATIS BOX whatever they please, which shall be faithfully applied to printing more. The poor are however invited to bring what Rags they can spare towards making paper cheaper.

The simple plan of instructing little children in the elements of useful science, which any one may see and have explained, by calling at Mr. Cameron's the Printer, or at the place above mentioned, promises great utility to the public: especially to numerous little children in the new settlements.

Thousands of little children, it is hoped, will this winter subsist themselves in wilderness wholly new and highly entertaining, as well as useful to me. To make amusement and instruction mingle together in the above way, is the object above hinted at.

To make the path to the first of science and of the temple of honor, easy and delightful to children, is an object not unworthy of the highest orders in society. For even the Saviour condescended to come from Heaven to be the teacher and redeemer of this fallen guilty world. And he commands all his followers to imitate him in doing good, assuring them that these most humble attempts to do good, shall not go unrewarded. With sentiments of respect, I am the public's most devoted servant,

THADDEUS OSGOOD.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dyean and Lieut Johnson.

Lots Nos. 25, 31, - - - 1st Concession, 200
" 2, 3, - - - 2nd, do. 400
" 29, 30, - - - 3rd, do. 200
" 7, 13, - - - 4th, do. 400
" 17, 18, - - - 5th, do. 400—1700 acres
Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - 1st Concession, 200
" 1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½ 1, - - - 3d, do. 100—700 Acres
Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - - 1st Concession, ——600 Acres
Township of Murray.

Nos. 1, - - - - 2d, do. 200
" 10, - - - - 4th do. 200
" 9, 14 15, - - 6th, do. 600—1000 Acres
Township of West Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, - 7th Concession, 600
" 23, 25, 26, - 8th, do. 600
" 23, 24, 26, 27, 9th do. 800—2000 Acres
Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Esq. Niagara, or to the Subscriber.

ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, are desired to send them to the subscriber at Mr. Woods, York, as the sets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Antient History, Vol. 2d; Guthrie's History of Scotland, Vol. 1st & 2d; Necker on the French Revolution, Vol 1st; Dr. Lolme's Constitution, Vol. 1st; Tite Livie, Vol. 1st; Œuvres posthumes de Frederic, II. Vol. 1st; System of Anatomy, 3d. Vol. Paylan Perverter; Boileau works

J. Cawthra,

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has just returned from Montreal and New York, and has brought with him a large assortment of

DRYGOODS, GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARY;

Also, a general assortment of

GENUINE MEDICINES;

A large assortment of Men's Coarse, fine and dress Shoes; Women's Leather, Morroco and Kid Shoes & Boys, Girls, and Children's Shoes. He can warrant almost every article to be of the very best quality, and is determined to sell them on very low terms.

York, 14th Nov. 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 5, first Concession, West Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grass, there is likewise on said Lot, a good Dwelling House, Barn and other convenient buildings, which may be viewed. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or Strayed from the premises of the Subscriber on Monday last, a Yoke of OXEN, with the following marks, viz. one brindle white, with a dark brown head, short tail, and his horns spread apart more than ordinary—the other, dark brown, with a lined back and white spot on his forehead, with turned in horns and short tail. Whoever will produce said Oxen to the Subscriber, or give information where he can get them, shall receive the above Reward.—Tanners and others, are cautioned from purchasing the hides of any person but the subscriber, should they be offered for sale.

JACOB MILLER.

No 16, 2d Concession
East side Yonge Street.

THE Subscriber tenders his acknowledgments and thanks to all who have favored him with their custom, and begs to inform them and the Public, that he has now in his employ a practical Watch and Clock Maker (lately from England,) who he pledges himself will repair, and attend to all such manner, Watches and Clocks of every make and description entrusted to him, in the shortest manner. All favors and orders for his line, will be thankfully received, and executed with correctness, and warranted.

JORDAN POST, Jun.

York, 18 November, 1810.

NOTICE

WHEREAS the Subscriber executed a Note of hand to Fifty Dollars, on demand, dated September in September last, in favor of Samuel Plums, late of the Township of Whitby—he therefore forwarns all persons from purchasing or taking said Note in part payment, (it having been fraudulently obtained,) as he is determined to pay no part of its contents.

TIMOTHY NIGHTINGALE.

Whitby, 26th October, 1810.

SCHOOL

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints the Inhabitants of York, and its vicinity, that he will commence a School at his House in Duke Street, on Monday the 5th day of which will be taught the common branches of a plain English education. Tuition, three Dollars per quarter, each Scholar to furnish half a cord of dry wood at the school House.

The subscriber, will also teach an Evening School, four Evenings in a week, at two Dollars the quarter, the Scholars finding their own candles.—From his experience in this kind of business, and attention to his hours; this Subscriber flatters himself, he will be able to render general satisfaction.

WILLIAM BARBER.

York, 4th Oct. 1810.

Evening School.

FOR the benefit of Young Lads, (or men) Apprentices, and others, who cannot conveniently attend School in the day time to Study; are by this made notified, that the Subscriber will teach those who choose to attend him where the New-Town Day School is now held, and will bestow such every attention which can be paid to pupils. From a desire to settle permanently in Town, his utmost attention will be particularly directed to the instruction of all who are placed under him—his terms are for each day in the week, Sundays excepted, per Month and the same for Evening Scholars, an addition of 2s. per Month for Pupils after entering Reduction (in Arithmetic) of reading Scholars to furnish (severally) 2lb. Candles per Month and all Scholars, half a cord of Fire Wood for the Winter.——The Evening School to commence 25th Inst.—the hours of attendance from 6 to 9 P. M. for 5 days of the week only. Regular monthly payments to be made

CHARLES M'DONNEL.

N. B. The Subscriber returns his sincere and grateful thanks to the Inhabitants of both Towns, who have honored him with their Children, and hopes a continuation of their favours will still be conferred on him. He has received several Authors on Arithmetic of late Publication from London Scholars choosing to learn Arithmetic, can be taught by him on a concise method.

York, 24 Nov. 1810.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 33, in Concession B, - 200 Acres.
Front half 33, - - - Do. - - 200
29 - - Concession C, - 200
10 - - Concession D, - 200
24 - - Front Concession on Lake Ontario.
Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Concession, - 200 Acres Township of York.
East ½ 22 5th, do. - 300 Acres Township of York.
No. 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.
East ½ 12th in 2d Concession, - 100
East ½ 20, 3d, do. 100
East ½ 14, 4th, do. 100 } 1000 Acres Township of
East ½ 22, 7th, do. 100 } Markham.
" 24, 24 do. 100
" 10, 6th, do. 200
" 11, 6th, do. 200
" 16, 18 Gore 300 } 400 Acres—Whitby.
" 13, 3d do. 100 }
" 3, 3d do. 100
" 30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres, Scarboro.
" 25, 7th do. 200 }
20, South side Chippawa Creek 166 Acres, Township of Crowland
" 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, to 34 Concession 1600 Acres, Township of Norwich.
Also in the Town of York:

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of King Street, and Lot No. 71, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will show the lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of the will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to dispose of said and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

THE subscriber wishes to enter into a contract of one or two years with any person or persons for a quantity not to exceed 3000 Bushels of good Wheat or Rye, for which he will allow, delivered at his Mills, one Dollar per 60 weight—and will deliver at York on payment therefor, Whitby or good proof and quality at 5/6 N. Y. Cy. per Gallon—for Lisbon Coarse, he will allow one Gallon or more Whiskey per bushel—and for any contracts made as above, he will settle Monthly with the person furnishing the grain.

JOHN KYON.

York, 18th October, 1810.

YORK.—PRINTED BY JOHN CAMERON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT Majesty.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1810. No. XXI. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on the thirtieth day of November next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of October last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the thirtieth day of November, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking and by thefe prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the seventh day of January next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may feem neceffary; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witnefs our truffy and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, this twentieth day of November in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth Firft year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that fundry Perfons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down or remove Proclamations, and therein to

[illegible]

vince. It is hereby Notified, that any Perfon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our faid Province, is thereby guilty of a Mifdemeanor, which for the firft offence fubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a fecond time, is fubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a third time, fhall be deemed guilty of Felony punifhable by Tranfportation for feven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preferved, and that fuch offenders therein may be brought to punifhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber fo cut without Licence fhall be feized and fold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perfons therein offending, fhall be profecuted with the utmoft Rigourof the Law.

In Teftimony whereof we have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our faid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witnefs our Truffy and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouland Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paffed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his prefent Majefty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majefty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paffing of the faid Act it fhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perfon Adminiftering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iffue one or more Proclamations, and therein to

[illegible]

fhafing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paffed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majefty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton fhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchafed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the faid hereinbefore firft recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conftitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiflative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara Esquire, in the faid Province respectively, to be Commiffioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which faid Commiffioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase fuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all fuch other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majefty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

UPPER CANADA.

Commiffion of the Peace for the Eaftern Diftrict, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1810.

THE Members of the Executive and Legiflative Councils, and

Jeremiah French,	John M'Intire,
Allan M'Donell, of Matilda,	John M'Donell, of the Township of Charlottenburgh
Alexr. M'Millan,	Alexr. Rofe,
Alexr. M'Donell,	Nathaniel Norton,
Saml. Anderfon,	Joshua Yonge Cozens,
David Sherk,	John Stewart,
Jofiah Cafe,	Peter Le Roy,
Jacob Weager,	Ala Warner,
Wm. Frafer,	John Cayller,
John Corbet,	

of Charlottenburgh,

The following Gentlemen were commiffioned fince the year 1807.

Donald M'Caulay, of Cornwall,	Cornwall,
Joseph Anderfon, of Cornwall,	Alexander M'Kenzie, of Williamsburgh,
Lawrence M'Kay, of Charlotten burgh,	Abraham Marth, o Cornwall,
Benjn. French, of Cornwall,	Joseph Bocchus, o Osnabruck, 41 quires.
Albert French, of	

WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.
Secretary's Office
19th Nov. 1810.

Public Notice.

CONTRACTS will be entered into with fuch perfon or perfons who may be willing to furnifh a fupply of Flour, Pork, or Peafe, at Kingfton, York, Fort George, Chippawa, Fort Erie, and Amherftburg, for the ufe of His Majefty's Forces in Upper Canada: each Barrel to contain one hundred and ninety fix pounds of good fine Flour, and to be properly packed in fufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as ftated in my printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805. The Peafe to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Store. For fuch, fealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork, or Peafe wanted; the delivery of the quantity of either fpecies of Provifions agreed for, muft be made on or before the firft day of July, 1811.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchafes on producing the Receipts of the Commiffary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quintuplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Commiffary General at Quebec. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form here [illegible] transmitted to the Commiffioner) each Poft, and the Furnifhers fignature to be

for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN MGILL,
Agent for Purchales.
York, 5th Octr. 1810.

A Character of Sir JHN MOORE.

SIR JOHN MOORE was indeed an eminent man. His official dispatches alone, in the absence of other proofs, would convince discerning readers that he poſſeſſed powers of no ordinary caſt. Whether he narrates, argues, or details, the energies through out his letters an eaſe, a clearneſs, a marchleſs facility of expreſſion, which could only reſult from a correſponding diſtinctneſs and a facility of conception. They are evidently the production of one, who, while a variety of complicated affairs preſs upon his attention, without an effort, comprehends, diſentangles, arranges, and retains the whole; who perceives inſtantaneouſly the exact tendency and bearing of every nascent circumſtance; and by whole penetrating glance *what is intricate ſeems ſtrait.* Moſt remarkable ſtill than the maſterly freedom of his ſtyle, is the careleſs ſecurity with which he expoſes the feats within his knowledge, and his opinions founded on theſe facts; regardleſs of any poſſible effect of his communications as to his own private intereſts or reputation; forgetful of the aſcertained ſentiments of the individuals whom he addreſſes; forgetful that he is himſelf a party to the tranſactions which he deſcribes; one object, and one alone, occupies his attention—that of unfolding fully what he sees diſtinctly and feels ſtrongly. Such abſolute ſeſtitude of deſign could belong only to a great and upright mind.

But it was not in his correſpondence alone, public or private, that he diſcovered this ſuperiority to perſonal and ſelfiſh conſiderations; his manners, his diſcourſe, the whole tenor of his life, were of the ſame manly and unaffected ſtrain. Neither in the ſociety of his friends, at the council on the parade, nor in the field, did he ever either aim at exhibition, or ſtoop to diſguiſe: he allowed himſelf to be ſeen as he was.

It is not eaſy to appreciate the poſitive benefits which the Britiſh army derived from the talents and exertions of Sir John Moore. Repeatedly, in the face of danger, he animated his countrymen by his example, and led them on to victory: yet conſpicuous as were his ſervices in the act of combat, they were ſurpaſſed in utility by the effect of his inſtructions and ſuperintendance in the hour of preparation for active warfare. His life, as it has been ſtated from authority, was ſpent among the troops. The whole force of his abilities was unremittingly employed in deviſing and executing meaſures for promoting the comforts and advancing the efficiency of the ſoldiery. The camp at Sandgate, where he had the opportunity of carrying through, and exemplifying fully the effect of his plans, will long be recollected as exhibiting the perfection of military economy and diſcipline. It was a ſchool of unrivalled repute for officers as well as men. To have ſerved there, is a recommendation to a candidate for employment. Inſtructions of ſuch a nature are not confined to the individuals who receive them; one imparts to another what he has been taught; the precept and example are diffuſed through an increaſing circle; and it is impoſſible to tell where the benefit ſtops. Sir Arthur Wellesley is now purſuing the French with troops eſſentially improved, at leaſt, if not formed, by Sir John Moore.

Some may doubt whether merits of the above deſcription are alone ſufficient to characterize the great General. Perhaps they are not—and yet it would be [illegible] the higheſt order. The opportunity for providing and displaying the full extent of his talents by one of thoſe brilliant atchievements, called victories on a large ſcale, was not afforded to Sir John Moore;—thoſe, however, who knew the ſtrength of his natural abilities; who were aware of his familiar acquaintance with every branch of the art of war, acquired by extenſive reading, profound reflection, and conſtant practice:—thoſe who witneſſed the finiſhed perfection wherewith the important military operations at various times entruſted to his execution were performed; who marked his preſence of mind & commanding glance in the field; who ſaw that he uniformly roſe with the occaſion; that danger only excited and gave ſcope to his powers; that every enterprize which he undertook was beneath his genius; that every difficulty which he did encounter ſhrunk from before him; *they* diſtinguiſhed him from the officer of mere induſtry; fondly anticipated a period that ſhould rank him with the Turennes and Marlboroughs of hiſtory, or the equally illuſtrious military names of the preſent day; and ſtill think that *life alone was wanting to his fame.*

I forbear to dwell upon the many virtues that adorned the private character of Sir John Moore; on his filial and paternal piety; his habits of temperance and activity; his ſincerity; his humanity; his kindneſs to friends and dependants; his liberality. One excellence, from its great connection with his public merit, ought to be more particularly adverted to—the unſullied purity of his views and conduct in whatever regarded his own intereſts. He abhorred the moſt diſtant ſemblance of what was mean or ſelfiſh. At any moment he would have ſacrificed, without heſitation, his fair proſpects, rather than ſeek command or emolument by ſolicitation and intrigue. The decent correctneſs of behavior which ſome content themſelves with aiming at, is not otherwiſe than laudable; but the principles and motives of ſuch perſons can no more ſtand in compariſon with the nice and delicate feelings of honor which ruled the practice of Sir John Moore, than the ſickly white of the painter will the luſture of falling ſnow.

Nature, which beſtowed ſuch care in the formation of his intellect and heart, had not withheld from the more trifling advantages of a graceful form. His perſon was, in a high degree, manly, elegant, and commanding; his features were fine, and ſtrongly indicative of that calm intrepidity which marked his character. I never looked in a face which told ſo intelligibly that the mind was inacceſſible to fear or weakneſs. A ſtranger, contemplating his countenance, would have ſaid,—*that man is impoſſible to alarm.*

I hardly know whether I am writing with the view of conveying a notion of his worth to thoſe who are perſonally acquainted with it; or, of awakening pleaſing recollections of his talents and virtues in the minds of friends. For either purpoſe, in faſt, this ſketch is too imperfect. I am rather indulging my own feelings, by recalling to my thoughts the varied excellencies of this accompliſhed ſoldier; whom I ſhall ever claſs with the diſtinguiſhed few, the *magnanimi heroes*, whoſe exertions and endowments redeem the failings of their ſpecies, and ſucceſsfully aſſert the dignity of human nature.

C.

New york, Oct. 29.

London dates to September 9th have been received at Boſton by an arrival there from Plymouth. The following articles are given from them in the Boſton papers:—

London, Sept. 4—9.

A communication from Gottenburg, dated the 27th ult. contains the reſidence of the Pruſſian Court, ſtate that the inhabitants were in daily expectation of the arrival of a French garriſon, to take poſſeſſion of the ſhipping there. One of the letters obſerves, that Alex. Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel, was expected to be raiſed to the Throne of Pruſſia, and the family of Brandenburg to be reduced to a private ſtation.

The following is the extract of a letter from Paris, dated the 31ſt of Auguſt—

"Fouche, once the terror of France, is now a cloſe priſoner at Marſeilles. He was arreſted at Aix, which was his Senatorerie."

It is ſaid that the Ex Empreſs is implicated in Fouche's fall, as that Lady had been on a viſit to the diſgraced miniſter at Aix.

London, Sept. 5.

The fall in the price of Engliſh cloth is perhaps the greateſt ever known.—The finer ſorts from Wiltſhire which laſt year were ſold at two guineas per yard, are not now worth 28s. and at ſome late ſales at the Auction Mart, ſome of the beſt Yorkſhire cloth did not fetch above 4s. per yard; ſo beneficial has been the late importation of Spaniſh wool.

Conſtantinople, (Turkey) July 14.

The Multi has ſent all his plate to the mint in imitation of the Grand Seignor and Grand Vizer. A contribution of 3,000,000 of piaſters has been impoſed on the Greeks, Armenians, and Jews reſiding in Turkey.

At the entrance of the Seraglio four horſe tails are placed as a ſign that the Grand Seignor is going to take the field.

A letter, dated in London, Aug. 20, from an intelligent gentleman, to his friends in Boſton, ſays, that two gentleman had arrived that evening at Dartmouth, and brought diſpatches from general Armſtrong to Mr. Pinckney; and in a ſubſequent letter, dated Sept. 3. ſays, "Yeſterday I ſaw the two gentlemen who arrived a few days ſince, at Dartmouth, from Paris, with diſpatches to Mr. P. Their tale is gloomy. They know nothing of the releaſe of any American property, and ſay, that general Armſtrong had no hopes of ſuch an event, at leaſt, for the preſent. And further, the only condition on which the decrees of Milan and Berlin will be reſcinded, is a compliance on the part of England, with what the Duke of Cadore ſays, in his letter to general Armſtrong, is "bien entendu." So that notwithſtanding the poſitive aſſertion that they are repealed, and will ceaſe to be in force after the 1ſt of November, it is very doubtful whether they will be repealed at all."

Liſbon papers to September 8th have been received at Boſton by the Dromo. A letter from that place ſays, "what military operations are to take place the preſent ſeaſon, muſt not be long delayed; is the rainy reaſon will otherwiſe render an armiſtice till February almoſt indiſpenſible."

The papers ſay, that in Catalonia the Marſhal Ibarrolla has routed a corps of 3000 French, which failed from Barcelona, cauſing the loſs of 213 killed and wounded, and many were made priſoners.

A battle took place near Soria, in which the French loſt 400 men.

The Spaniards have intercepted ſome French diſpatches, the contents of which induce a belief that Spain was to ſhare the fate of Holland. They mentioned the appointment of French Governors to Spaniſh Departments.

Captain Crowell, arrived at Boſton from Valencia, informs, that the French had about 10,000 men within eight miles of that place——that they were waiting for reinforcements from the army which was before Tortoſa, when it was believed they would attack Valentia, where the Spaniards however had ſixteen thouſand ſoldiers.

A battle [illegible]

Late accounts from Europe mention that there had been much hard fighting between the Turks and the Ruſſians.

That Bonaparte has given inſtructions reſpecting the licenſed trade, by which licenſed veſſels, loaded with articles uſeful for the marine may enter France from Hamburg, Lubeck, or Bremen, even if they have ſpoken Britiſh veſſels, or landed ſome of their cargo in England; and export wine, brandy, French manufactures, but no grain or flour.

That the king of Pruſſia is to diſband one half (24,000 of his troops.

FROM HAYTI.

Captain Atkinſon arrived laſt night from Goñaives, contradicts the account of Petion having gained a victory. He ſays that on the contrary Chriſtopher has taken every fort at the Mole, except St. George—that two of Petion's fleet had been ſunk in port at the Mole, and a third driven on ſhore—that Chriſtophe has now nine ſail of armed veſſels.—Markets bad—coffee ſcarce.

It is at length aſcertained, that a ſmall Britiſh force had been landed in Florida, and that the Britiſh have taken formal poſſeſſion of Penſacola.—*Aurora.*

The houſe of Aſſembly of Jamaica have awarded to Mr. D. Fraſer, of St. Jago de la Vega, a premium of 200 pounds ſterling, for his ſpecimens of hemp made from the ſtem of the plantain and the leaf of the penguin trees.

New York, November 2.

One of the Pilot Boats which went down yeſterday, came up this morning and brought up the letter bag of the extraordinary laſt ſailing ſhip India, in 30 days from Liverpool. The India has made her voyage out and home in 27 days. We underſtand that papers have been received as late as the 28th of September, but we have not been ſo fortunate as to obtain a ſight of them. We learn verbally that the King of Sweden is dead, and that it was expected Bernadotte would ſucceed him. Markets in Liverpool for American produce on the decline—Wheat 14s 14s. 6 falling, cotton from 12 1-2 to 16d. according to quality.—Naval ſtores enquired for at 26 to 28s.—Turpentine 17 to 18s. 6d. per ct.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From a London paper of the 24th Sept. received per the ſhip Lucies.

London, Sept. 24.

Arrived at Falmouth the French cartel ſchr. Eliza, from Morlaix, which place left on the 14th inſt. She landed at Fowey, on the 17th, Mr. Ridgeway, American Conſul at Antwerp, his family and ſervants paſſengers. Mr. Ridgeway was charged with diſpatches from General Armſtrong to Mr. Pinckney. General Armſtrong has left Paris, and expected to embark for America at Bordeaux, about the 17th of September.

It is ſaid Mr. Pinckney has received official intelligence of the negociations between France and America having been broken off. This news was poſted at Lloyd's, and occaſioned conſiderable buſtle.

London, September 13.

Our accounts from Spain which are to the latter part of Auguſt, ſay that great apprehenſions exiſted at Madrid, of a plot of the Spaniards to ſeize king Joſeph. A patriot party was ſaid to have riſhed at one time as far as the gates of the city. In conſequence, it is aſſerted Joſeph is to return to France, and Spain to be divided into four parts, and given to the French generals Sebaſtiani, Soult, Junot, and Belliard; Maſſena to have Portugal. An expedition of 3300 Spaniſh troops ſailed from Cadiz, Aug. 23. It was reported they had been landed at Moguer.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

[illegible] ſail for an expedition againſt Sicily. The Engliſh have taken or deſtroyed more than 300 of the former and 30 of the latter.

General Crawford, it is ſaid has reſigned his command in Portugal.

Twenty ſail of the French flotilla are ſaid to have eſcaped from Boulogne harbor, and the remainder are ready for ſea.

Further European News by an arrival at Boſton.

The releaſe of American property in France, and its dependencies, was ſo far from being certain, that the idea of its relinquiſhment was totally abandoned.—The hatreds in England were conſidered as unuſually abundant.—A French decree of Sept. 12. orders the payment in Holland, on colonial produce, of the duty of 40 or 50 per ct. *ad. val.* It alſo offers to inhabitants a fifth part of all the property, which may be found concealed.—Freſh reinforcements are immediately to be ſent to Portugal; the 71ſt and 92d Highlanders, are ordered to be in readineſs for embarkation.—All the ſhips at Plymouth have been ordered to be victualled for five months, for foreign ſervice. One of the Paris papers hints (alluding we ſuppoſe to the miſcarriage of the Empreſs,) that the expectation of all loyal Frenchmen had been blighted by an untoward accident which lately befel the Empreſs Louiſa in deſcending the ſteps of her chariot.

Invitations have been ſent to Bernadotte, both by the Emperor of Ruſſia and the King of Denmark to do them the *honor* to paſs through their territories on his way to Stockholm. The route is a little circuitous, no doubt, but the direct road from Straſund might expoſe the crown Prince to ſome perils which he has no taſte for encountering. Alexander and the king of Denmark muſt feel great *pleaſure* forſooth in doing the honors of their capitals to the future king of Sweden. In this election they may read their fate. Now we hear again of the erection of Poland into a kingdom, of the reſignation of the king of Pruſſia, and the poſſibility of a northern league againſt France is removed, by placing a creature of Bonaparte in the line of ſucceſſion to the throne of Sweden. The northern powers are thus divided, and ſhould Pruſſia be ſeized upon by the ſame gralp, then Denmark, however mortified her king may feel at the election of Bernadotte, will complain in vain. She will be ſurrounded by French viceroyalties, ſeparated from Ruſſia on whom ſhe could lean, and become capable of being reduced to any ſtate the French may with.—Alexander will be no more than an inſignificant diſtant monarch, whoſe name will ſcarcely be pronounced in the South of Europe, and the king of Denmark himſelf will hold his crown only by a precarious ſubmiſſion.

London, Sept. 11.

The following was yeſterday poſted up at Lloyd's.

"By accounts from the Baltic, it appears that Dantzic was, on the 23d ult. occupied by French troops, and ſeven row-boat privateers were fitting out from that Port to cruize againſt the Engliſh ſhipping."

September 12.

Some of the private letters from the Peninſula mention that the French have determined to retire from before Cadiz——Certainly the ſmall progreſs they have hitherto made, and the formidable preparations which have been made to receive them, are not calculated to induce them to be very [illegible] in their hopes of ſucceſs.

[illegible] of a bay near Ferrol. As the enemy however, fired at us from heavy batteries, our loſs we lament to ſay, was conſiderable, two officers killed, two wounded, and 36 ſeamen killed and wounded. This Spaniard, with three others, had been captured by a French privateer; it is ſtated, that the other 3 are alſo re captured.

The Tonnant is taking on board at Portſmouth the 50th regiment for Liſbon.

A detachment of the 20th dragoons is alſo embarking for Sicily.

Yeſterday forenoon a large party of German troops paſſed over Weſtminſter bridge on their way to Chatham. Ten tranſports are expected to ſail this week from Chatham, with German troops for the Weſt-Indies.

The Gold medals intended for the field officers who have fought in the different battles in Spain and Portugal, we underſtand, will be delivered from the Mint tomorrow, immediately upon which the diſtribution will commence.

It affords us the higheſt gratification to learn from all parts of the country, that the fineneſs of the wheat crop has exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectations, & that in conſequence it has fallen in this 12s per coomb. *Norwich.*

Liſbon, Aug 10.

His Excellency Marſhal Bereſford has tranſmitted to the Sup. Council of Regency, an Eagle taken in Puebla de Sanabria, from the Swiſs battalion made priſoners of war in the ſame place.

PROCLAMATION BY L. WELLINGTON.

"The time which has elapſed during which the enemy has remained on the Frontiers of Portugal muſt have proved to the Portuguese nation what they have to expect from the French. The inhabitants of ſome villages have remained in them, confiding in the promiſes of the enemy, and hoping that by treating the enemies of their country, they might conciliate and mollify them, and inſpire them with humane ſentiments, that their property would be reſpected, their females preſerved from brutal violation, and their lives ſecured.

"Vain hopes! the inhabitants of theſe ſubmiſſive places have ſuffered all the evils which a cruel enemy could inflict; their property has been plundered, their habitations burnt, the women atrociously violated, and thoſe whoſe age and ſex did not provoke the brutal violence of the ſoldiers, have fallen victims to the imprudent confidence which they placed in promiſes made only to be broken.

"The Portugueſe muſt now ſee than no other means remains to avoid the evils with which they are threatened, but a determined and vigorous reſiſtance, and a firm reſolution to obſtruct as much as poſſible the advance of the enemy into the interior of the kingdom, by removing out of his reach, all ſuch things as may contribute to his ſubſiſtence or facilitate his [illegible] portion of the country as is poſſible. command will protect as large a ble, but it is obvious that the people alone can deliver themſelves by a vigorous reſiſtance, and preſerve their goods by removing them out of the reach of the enemy. The duties therefore that bind me to his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent of Portugal, and to the Portugueſe nation, oblige me to make uſe of the power and authority with which I am furniſhed, and compel the careleſs and indolent to make the neceſſary efforts to preſerve themſelves from the danger which threatens them, and to ſave their country.

"In conformity with this I make known and declare, that all magiſtrates and perſons in authority who ſhall remain in the villages or towns after having received orders from the military officers to remove from them, and all perſons of whatever claſs they may be, who ſhall maintain the leaſt communication with, or aid and aſſiſt in any manner the enemy, ſhall be conſidered as traitors to the ſtate, and tried and puniſhed as ſuch, an enormous crime requires.

"WELLINGTON.

"Head-quarters, Aug. 4. 1810.

Dover, Sept. 10

Mr. Powell, the American Secretary of Legation, returned to this place this afternoon, the French having refuſed him permiſſion to land at Calais, the veſſel was fired at, but the commandant came off, and ſaid, if the veſſel attempted to enter the harbor ſhe would be ſunk if ſhe then proceeded to Bologne, & was ſailing into the harbor, when a heavy fire of ſhot and ſhells was opened upon her, and it was only by a precipitate retreat, that the veſſel and crew eſcaped without injury.

Plymouth, Sept. 10.

Arrived the American brig Union, from America, bound to London, with cotton, oil, and other merchandize, captured by a Fr. privateer, and re captured by the Poictiers of 74 guns.

Sept. 11.

Came in a ſhip belonging to London, from Mogadore, with ivory and gold duſt, taken by a Fr. privateer, and re-captured by the Shannon, 44. Capt. Burke.

Falmouth, Sept. 10.

Arrived the Duke of Kent Packet, Capt. Cotesworth, with mails from Cadiz, in 15 days paſſage. On the 23d ult. His Majeſty's ſhip Jaſper, Baſiſk and Hardy Gun brigs, failed from thence with a detachment of Spaniſh ſmall veſſels, having on board 3000 Sp troops. They were accompanied by ſome Engliſh gun and flat bottom boats, under the command of Cap. Cockburne, of His Majeſty's ſhip Implacable, 44 guns; their deſtination was not publicly known. On the 13th ult. the Myrtle and Tuſcan ſloops of war, with tranſports, ſailed from Cadiz, with the 79th and 88 h regiments, and a troop of horſe on board for Liſbon. On the 24th His Majeſty's ſloop Ganymede, with the Mediterranean fleet under convoy, appeared off Cadiz, and were joined by ſeveral merchant veſſels for England. Alſo arrived this day the Princeſs Elizabeth packet, Capt. Kidd, with

immediate battle taking place. The Portugueſe troops were daily improving, and much confidence placed in them ſhould the enemy make an attack.

London, Sep. 7.

Lord Wellington has tranſmitted to miniſters an intercepted letter from Napoleon to Maſſena. This letter, of which the original has been ſent, is evidently an anſwer to one from Maſſena, in which he had been ſoliciting a reinforcement of at leaſt 40,000 troops. In his reply Napolean expreſſes himſelf to the following effect——

"As to the reinforcement you demand, it is impoſſible at the preſent moment, to ſend you ſo many troops. As ſoon as it is practicable, you ſhall have every poſſible aſſiſtance. In the mean time, you muſt bring the Engliſh to a general action. If you are victorious, the Peninſula is our own. If you are defeated, which is not unlikely, you will at any rate ſo weaken the enemy, as to furniſh yourſelf with the means of retreating to advantage.

In conſequence of this letter, of the genuineneſs of which Ld. Wellington was perfectly convinced, a reinforcement of 4000 men had been ordered to be detached from Cadiz to co-operate with his Lordſhip, and theſe troops were daily expected at the date of his laſt dispatches.

Sept. 11.

It is ſaid that Miniſters have determined to eſtabliſh a qualified ockade of the Baltic, in conſequence of the new ſituation of affairs in that quarter. It is underſtood that orders were ſent out on Friday, by a faſt ſailing veſſel, inſtructing Sir James Saumarez, to permit the egreſs of all privileged ſhips; but to ſuffer no veſſel whatever to paſs into that ſea, either by the Sound or the Belt. About ſix hundred ſhips are already there, and the Ruſſians have conſtructed in their own ports, including thoſe of the North Sea, upwards of 300 ſhips, ſo that if egreſs be permitted, there will be ſufficient tonnage for the produce of the Baltic this year. Ninety ſhips paſſed Gravesend on Saturday morning from the North Sea.

Every ſhip of war fit for ſervice, and other armed veſſels have been ordered to be got ready to put to ſea, as ſoon as poſſible. All the poſt captains, of 10 years ſtanding are to be appointed from frigates to ſhips of the line, which will advance ſeveral maſters and commanders a ſtep. The naval exertions of the enemy has called forth the moſt active exertions on the part of the Admiralty.

Anecdote of the late Dr. FRANKLIN.

Soon after the eſtabliſhment of his paper, Anno 1728 a perſon brought him a piece which he requeſted him to publiſh in the Pennſylvania Gazette, now the oldeſt news paper in the United States. Franklin deſired that the piece might be left for his conſideration until next day, when he would give an anſwer.—The perſon returned at the time appointed, and received from Franklin this communication: "I have peruſed your piece and find it to be [illegible] and defamatory—

ped myself up in my great coat and laid down upon the floor, and slept till morning, when another loaf and mug of water made my breakfast,—From this regimen I feel no inconvenience whatever. Finding I can live in this manner I have formed a determination never to prostitute my press to the purpose of corruption and abuse of this kind, for the sake of gaining a more comfortable subsistance."

Professor Leslie of Edinburgh, has discovered a new mode of producing artificial cold Without any expenditure of materials he can, by means of a simple apparatus in which the action of certain chemical powers is combined, freeze a mass of water, & keep it for an indefinite length of time in a state of ice. In an hour he has thus formed a cake of six inches in diameter, and three quarters of an inch thick; with very little trouble, he can produce a permanent cold of 9 degrees of Fahrenheit, below the temperature of the air, and might easily push it to more than 100 degrees.

THE perfonal attendance of Gentlemen who are desirous of promoting exercises in Oratory, &c. is requested at ROCHE'S Hotel, on the Evening of Wednesday the 28th Inst.

York, 17th Novr. 1810.

Just published, and for sale at the Printing Office, and by Mr. Green Adams, Merchant, York; by Mr. J. B. Tyman, Merchant, Niagara; by Thomas Clark Esq. Queen's Town and by Peter Smith, Esquire, Kingston,

LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN LOYALIST in UPPER CANADA, to HIS FRIEND in ENGLAND; in a Pamphlet Published by JOHN MILLS JACKSON, Esqr. entitled, A VIEW OF THE PROVINCE of UPPER CANADA.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do - C }

29 - Concession C 200
30 - Concession D. 200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough.

No 31 in 9th Concession, } 200 Acres Township
East ½ 32 5th do } of York
No 49. West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East ½ 30, 3d do. 100
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 8d do. 100 } Markham
30, 6th do 100 }
11, 6th do 200 }
16, 7th do 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 9th do 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do 100 } 300 Acres,
30, 6th do 100 } Saultfeet
27, 9th do 100 }
36, North side Chippewa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland
2, 3, 4, 6 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and L No 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any perfons who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

J. HN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

THE Subscriber wishes to enter into a contract or contracts with any perfon or perfons for a quantity not to exceed 2000 Bushels of good Wheat or Rye, for which he will allow, delivered at his Mills, one Dollar per bu weight—and will deliver at York in payment therefor, Whiskey of good proof and quality at 5/6 N. Y. Cy. per Gallon—For Indian Corn, he will allow one Gallon of like Whiskey per bushel—and for any contracts made as above, he will settle Monthly with the perfons furnishing the grain.

JOHN LYON

York 16th October, 1810 t f

J. Cawthra,

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he has just returned from Montreal and New York, and has brought with him a large afsortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARY;

Also, a general afsortment of

GENUINE MEDICINES;

A large afsortment of Men's Coarse, fine and drab

Wholesale & Retail Store

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Afsortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for sale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles:—Viz

Blue, Scarlet, light and dark Mix'd, Broad Cloaths,
White, Yellow and Red Flannels
Rose and point Blankets
Black and Brown Wildboar,
Plain & Strip'd Calimancoes,
Barcelets, Velancia, Tabinett, Swandown and Patent Cord Vestings,
white Dimities, Jeans and Fustians,
Blue, Green Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Callimeres,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
White and colored Cambrick Muslins
Bombara and Union blue Shawls,
Light & dark Chintz do
India Silk, Madrafs & Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Book, Lenn & lac'd Muslins,
Furring Cambricks,
Red Ticking,
Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide,
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,
Table Cloths.

All of which will be sold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in this Province, imported by Mr Dream in the cheapest Manufacturing Town in England for Cash.

Most kinds of country produce will be taken in payment, and the highest price in Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes —A constant supply of Salt will be kept on hand

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N B All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their several Notes and Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co

THE Subscriber, having laid in a choice Afsortment of seasonable Goods beg leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now opening and for Sale at his former Store adjoining Mr Jos. Hunt's. The low terms on which his Goods were purchased, enables him to sell at the most reduced prices. Country produce purchased, or taken in barter, or payment, at the highest prices

The following Goods are amongst his Afsortment viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks, Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings, Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs, Fancy and plain Muslins, Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dream and Lieut Johnson

Lots Nos. 25, 31, - - 1st Concession, 200
1, 2, - - 2d, do. 400
29, - - 3d, do. 200
7, 13, - 4th, do. 400
17, 18, - - 5th, do. 500

1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - - 1st Concession, 200
1, - - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½ 1, - - - - 3d, do. 100

700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 11, - - 7th Concession, 600 acres

Township of Murray.

Nos. 1, - - - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - - 4th, do 200
9, 14 15, - - 6th, do. 600

1000 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, - - 7th Concession, 600
23, 25, 26, - 8th, do 600
23, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do 800

2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W & J Crooks, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nove. 1810.

N B Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the sets they belong to are of little value without them

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Ancient History, Vol. 2d; Gutherie's History of Scotland, Vol 1st & 2d; Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol. 1st; De Lôme's B. Constitution; Titii Livii, Vol. 1st; Œuvres Posthumes de Frederic, II. Vol. 1st; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol; Puffen Perverrir; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol 2d

A Note of thanks, accompanied with some communications and friendly remarks.

THE fubfcriber in this public manner, returns his sincere thanks to all those Gentlemen and Ladies who have repeatedly aided him in his humble attempt to do good, by Printing and disseminating useful books.

Public notice is hereby given, that a variety of small books and entertaining pieces for children, are lef. in the care of Mr. ADAMS, at his Book-Store in York.

The terms are good. The poor may have them gratis, and the rich may call into the CHARITY BOX whatever they please, which shall be faithfully applied to printing more The poor are however invited to bring what Rags they can spare towards making paper cheaper.

The fimple plan of introducing little children in the elements of ufeful science, which any one may see and have explained, by calling at Mr Cameron's the Printer, or at the place abovementioned, promises great utility to the public; especially to families of little children in the new settlements.

Thousands of little children, it is hoped, will this winter amuse themselves in a manner wholly new and highly entertaining as well as ufeful.—"To make amusement and inftruction friends," is the object kept in view by the plan above hinted at

To make the path to the field of science and to the temple of honor, easy and delightful to children, as an object not unworthy of the highest orders in society. For even the Saviour condefcended to come from Heaven to be the teacher and redeemer of this fallen guilty world. And he commands all his followers to imitate him in doing good, affuring them that their moft humble attempts to do good, fhall not go unrewarded. With fentiments of refpect, I am the public's moft devoted fervant,

THADDEUS OSGOOD.

Evening School.

FOR the benefit of Young Lads, (or men) Apprentices, and others, who cannot conveniently attend in the Day time to Study; are by this mode notified, that the Subscriber will teach thofe who choose to attend him where the New Town Day School is now held—and will meet with every attention which can be paid to pupils. From a desire to fettle permanently in Town, his utmoft attention will be particularly directed to the inftruction of all who are placed under his fuperfice. Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes —A conftant supply of Salt will be kept on hand

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th Auguft, 1810.

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THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale at their Store in the House formerly occupied by William Willcocks, Esquire, a well chosen Afsortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES; which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for Cash or Produce: consisting of

Superfine and coarse Cloths,
Kerseimere, Rose and Point Blankets, and Flannel,
Brown, Olive and Green Plushing,
Drab and Grey Coating,
Swandown Vefting,
Toilnette do.
Marseilles do.
Printed Jean, Fancy Cord do.
Olive Thickskett,
Drab Genoa Cord,
Patent Worfted do.
Black and Olive Velveteen,
Book Muslin, Jubilee Corded ditto
Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambricks,
Damask Table Cloths,
Diaper do Hucksback
Men & Women's Worsted and Cotton Hose.
Do. Black Silk do.
Fancy Ginghams,
Printed Cottons,
Bandeau Handkerchiefs.
Shawls, Silk and Cotton.
Map Handkerchiefs.
Common Pocket do.
Web Braces, Pafte Board & Bonnett wire,
Calimanco and Durant,
Black Bombazette,
Bed Tick, & Irish Sheeting,
Cotton and Linen Check
Brown Holland,
Blue, Red and yellow Nankeen,
York Stripe Jean,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,
Umbrellas,
Hair and Riding Whips
Beaver Bonnetts,
Men and Youth's Hats,
Superfine and common Needles,
Do with Silver eyes,
Pound Pins, and in Papers,
Bett Playing Cards,
Crooked and fine tooth Combs.

Together with a General Afsortment of Crockery and Glafs Ware; besides numerous other Articles not here inserted.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26th, 1810

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be fold on moderate terms for cafh, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 24, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
No. 1, 2, 3, 24 8th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do.——360c acres in the Township of Bienheim.
No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—600 acres in the Township of Clarenford.
No 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 4, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be hoped the fituations are eligible, and the quality fuperiour—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or Strayed from the premises of the Subscriber living in September last a Yoke of OXEN, with the following marks, both are nearly white, with a dark brown head, short tail, and his horns spread apart more than ordinary—the other, dark brown, with a lined back and white spot in his forehead, with turned in horns and short tail. Whoever will produce faid Oxen to the fubscriber, or give information where he can get them, fhall receive the above Reward.—Farmers and others, are cautioned from purchasing the hides of any perfon but the fubscriber, fhould they be offered for sale. JACOB MILLER.

No 16, 2d Concession } Esq.
East side Yonge Street. }

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER presents himself to be the lawful owner of the rear and of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Concession of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the faid Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any perfon who fhall after this Notice presume to purchase the same, will not only lose the property, but be subject to a prosecution for purchasing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, 18th Jan. 1810.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1810. No. XXII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the thirtieth day of November next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of October last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the thirtieth day of November, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the seventh day of January next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and thereto to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be thereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twentieth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth Firft year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber upon our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the firft offence fubjects him to the Forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a second time, is fubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a third time, fhall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that fuch offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence fhall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perfons therein offending, fhall be profecuted with the utmoft Rigourof the Law.

In Teftimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paffed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Culture of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paffing of the faid Act it fhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iffue one or more Commiffion or Commiffions under the Great Seal of this Province, to fuch Perfon or Perfons as he or they fhould think proper, for the purpose of carrying into execution the faid Act, and of receiving the Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paffed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton fhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the faid hereinbefore firft recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conftitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the faid Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which faid Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase fuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all fuch other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

UPPER CANADA.

Commiffion of the Peace for the Eastern District, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1810.

THE Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and

Jeremiah French, Allan M'Donell, of Matilda, Alexr. M'Millan, Alexr. M'Donell, of Charlottenburgh, David Sheek, Joseph Conn, Jacob Weager, Wm. Fraser, John Corbet, Joshua Yonge Cosens, John Stewart, Peter Le Roy, Ata Warner, John Cryfler,

The following Gentlemen were commiffioned since the year 1807.

Donald M'Caulay, of Cornwall, Joseph Anderson, of Cornwall, Lawrence M'Kay, of Charlotten burgh, Benjn. French, of Cornwall, Albert French, of Wm

Cornwall, Alexander M'Kenzie, of Williamsburgh, Abraham Marsh, of Cornwall, Joseph Bocchus, of Osnaburgh, Esquires.

JARVIS, Sec'ty.

Secretary's Office, 19th Nov. 1810.

Public Notice.

CONTRACTS will be entered into with fuch perfon or perfons who may be willing to furnifh a fupply of Flour, Pork, or Peafe, at Kingston, York, Fort George, Chippawa, Fort Erie, and Amherftburg, for the ufe of His Majeftys Forces in Upper Canada: each Barrel to contain one hundred and ninety fix pounds of good fine Flour, and to be properly packed in fufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as ftated in my printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805. The Peafe to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Store. For fuch, fealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork, or Peafe wanted; the delivery of the quantity of either species of Provifions agreed for, muft be made on or before the firft day of July, 1811.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchafes on producing the Receipts of the Commiffary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quintuplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Commiffary General at Quebec. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore tranfmitted to the Commiffary at each Poft

for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.
York, 5th Octr. 1810.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON Sept. 19.

Meffengers fnied on Sunday and Monday for Mr. M'Kenzie at Morlaix. We suspect nothing can be done to bring the negociation for the exchange of prifoners to a succesful termination.—One demand is made after another, and every fresh acquiescence is fuc eeded by a fresh demand—he prifoner is alternately the prey of hope and difappointment; joy and fear.—Our Government have learn, fent a pofitive and final answer to the laft dispatches—if the French refufe, Mr. M'Kenzie will come home.

September 20.

Orders were received on Monday at Plymouth, for every fhip of the line ready for fea, to be immediately victualled for five months.

Copenhagen, Aug. 28.

An Englifh frigate attempting to land her crew at Rumbaes, near Christianfand, relinquished the attempt on the approach of our division.—Intelligence from Norway says the Danish gun boats have captured 34 Englifh merchantmen.

Banks of the Elbe, Sept. 1.

The Englifh fleet continued to cruize between Texel and Corke. Small parties occafionally land and do much mifchief. An Englifh liquor cruizer is Leghorn roads, and obftructs the coafting trade.

Vienna, Aug 26.

On the 4th Aug a bloody affair took place near Rudelshuck, in which the Turks loft 700 killed; the details have not reached us.—The report that Rudschuck had been given up was premature, as well as the reported convention of a peace between the Ruffians and the Porte. Several regiments of auftrian cavalry have marched for the frontiers of Wallachia.

To day and yefterday it is afferted, on authority of the Greek Merchants that the Turks have gained a considerable advantage over the Ruffians.

Naples, Auguft 13

All things proceed in the beft manner for the invasion of Sicily, the injury done to our flotilla by the enemy laft month being repaired.

Hamburg, September 1.

By the treaty with Italy, Bavaria is to acquire fomewhat more than half the Tyrol.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

No new events of great importance have occurred. The Grand Vizier has received considerable reinforcements, and the Grand Seignior is on his march, and has advanced to Adrianople at the head of his army. Hence it is concluded at Vienna, Aug 25, that Ruffia will be obliged to give up its enterprises against Schumla, and it is doubted whether Gen. Kamenski can maintain himfelf on the right bank of the Danube.

It is alfo ftated, that the Sophi of Persia, has ordered two corps of his arms to advance, one toward Georgia, the other towards the Caspian Sea, to co-operate with the Turks.

September 22.

Government this morning received dispatches from Corunna, dated the 8th inft. which ftate, that throughout the whole of the north of Spain, the fpirit of infurrection againft the French had once more become general.—The French troops were dying daily in great numbers for want of food, and numerous desertions were taking place.—Expeditions were fitting out at Corunna against Santona and Santander, and no doubts are entertained of their fucceſs, from the patriotic fpirit of the inhabitants having been again roused.

The lateft accounts from Lord Wellington's army are dated from Oporto on the 5th inft. where letters had been received dated two days fubsequent to his Lordfhip's laft dispatch announcing the furrender of Almeida. At the above date the Head-quarters were ftill at Celerico, and the army in its former positions. Skirmiſhes and affairs of poſts daily took place, but nothing more important was immediately expected.

By a Portugueſe brig of war, arrived at Plymouth, a report has been brought to this country, that the enemy have been defeated in a general engagement in Portugal; but the date is not ftated or any of the particulars.

This forenoon arrived two Gottenburg mails, the contents of which are rather important.—The king of Sweden continues fo much indfpofed that there is fome probability that the lately elected crown Prince will foon affume the reins of Government.——A treaty of Alliance, offenfive and defenfive, between France and Auſtria, is talked of, and a war with Rſſia is mentioned as its primary object.

September 24.

Advices received at the Admiralty on Saturday, from Oporto, being of the 5th inſtant, are of two days later date than thofe before published. No change had taken place in the poſitions of the Britiſh army, but ſkirmiſhes between the different out poſts were daily occurring, and the patriots were mutually harafſing each other. This certainly founds very ominous of a general engagement.

Dispatches have alſo been received from Corunna, under date of the 9th inſtant. They deſcribe the population in the North o Spain as in a high ſtate of animation againſt the enemy. It is added, that an expedition was ſhortly going out at Corunna againſt Santona and St. Andero. The French in Galicia have, however, received reinforcements.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived on Saturday. Th Swedifh papers afford nothing new; but foon after the arrival of the mail the following notice was poſted at Lloyd's:

"Gottenburgh, Sept. 10.

"We have juſt learnt that our ſo a convoy of thirty-five ſail from England, bound to the Baltic, twenty one have been loſt, with all their crews, few days ago, not far from Marſtrand.

The diſtreſs occaſioned by this ſad fhting information was in ſome degree relieved by the following addition, which was ſtuck up towards the cloſe of the day:

"The Reynard, and Sheldrake ſloops of war ſailed from Sheerneſs on the 31ſt Aug. with a fleet for Gottenburgh. On the 16th inſt. at 3 A. M. they experienced a gale of wind be arrived at Gottenburgh, and ſome of the ſhips had gone into Marſtrand, and the neighbouring ports."

The Corunna Diaries are filled with intereſti g details of ſkirmiſhes in almoſt every part of Spain, in which the Patriots are generally ſucceſsful, ſo far as the intercepting of convoys or couriers is concerned.——Some more intercepted correſpondence between the French Generals has been publiſhed by the Junta of Gallicia. The Spaniſh government has publiſhed a Royal Decree or Proclamation, prohibiting all perſons in the military or civil ſervice from writing any intelligence to their friends or others reſpecting the movements or intentions of the Patriots.

The Earl of Ormond has compounded with Government his hereditary office of the Butler ge of wines in Ireland, ſuppoſed to produce 12,000l. per annum, for the ſum of 200,000l. he intereſt of which is to be ſecured in perpetuity to the ſucceſſors of that antient title.

September 25.

A reſpectable American Houſe yeſterday received letters from Paris, ſtating in poſitive terms that Lucian Buonaparte had embarked on board the American ſhip Hercules at Leghorn, and it was preſumed that the deſtination of the veſſel was the United States. He is accompanied by his wife and family, with a retinue, conſiſting in the whole of forty perſons; and he had obtained, it is added, paſſports from the Emperor to facilitate his deſign. By a gentleman who has arrived from France, this information is in a great degree confirmed, and we learn that it had long been the intention of Lucian to quit the eſtearn hemiſphere, where he could only be ſecond to his brother, whom he conſidered to be ſubordinate, and to be indebted to him for the Imperial Diadem he wears. It is reported that Lucian had amaſſed an immence treaſure, conſiderable of which he has depoſited on board the ſhip in which he takes his farewell of Europe.

All the American property confiſcated in the ports of France, Holland, Italy, and Spain, as well as the ſhips conveying it, had been ſold, and the proceeds placed in depoſit.—Theſe was however not the leaſt ground to believe that Napoleon would on the 1ſt November next, repeal the Berlin and Milan degrees, as propoſed in the offcial letter of the French Miniſter of Marine to Gen. Armſtrong.—This ſuggeſtion was treated as it had been conſidered in England, merely as an illuſive oſtentation of a pacific diſpoſition, for the purpoſe of inducing the Unites States to take meaſures hoſtile to Great Britain.

This Gentleman alſo ſupports the rumor of the peremptory recal of Junot Belliard, and M'Donald, they having fallen under the diſpleaſure of the Emperor, in conſequence of ſome repreſentation by the Prince of Eſsing.

September 26

Paris papers to the 19th inſt. arrived laſt night. The principle articles which they preſent are two reports from Maſſena to Berthier, containing ſome further details reſpecting the fall of Almeida. From one of theſe it appears, that 1200 of the Portugueſe militia which, by the terms of the capitulation, were to have returned to their homes, have by their own conſent been taken into the French ſervice!—The ci-devant Portugueſe Commander, the Marquis D'Alourna, was the agent employed by Maſſena to corrupt the Portugueſe priſoners

Some of the private accounts received by the Gottenburg mail of yeſterday, are highly intereſting. It appears certain that Na- it appears equally certain that the King of Denmark has given a peremptory refuſal, What will this lead to?

That Napoleon has planned the ſubjugation of all the Northern Powers, or what amounts to the ſame things, to ſet aside the preſent refigning families, and to elevate his own creature to their ſovereignties, has long been apparent to thoſe who have ſtudied his character and actions. Will the refuſal of the King of Denmark to permit the paſſage of the troops through Holſtein alter his views? We think not.—Indeed, by the accounts brought by this mail, this appears already to be the caſe.

One of the letters obſerves, that Frederick William, oppreſſed with the humiliating ſtate of independence to which he was reduced, had actually propoſed to Napoleon to reſign his Crown; to which meaſure, it is ſaid, the French ruler was not prepared to accede.

War Office, Auguſt 11, 1810.

New Brunswick Fencibles, Lieut. W. B. Phair, from the 1ſt Weſt India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Lodge, who exchanges.

Canadian Fencibles, Enſign John Johnſtone, to be Lieutenant; Daniel Dupre, Gent. (late a Lieut. in the Royal Canadian Volunteers) to be Lieutenant, with temporary rank; Charles Pinguet, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Colley, deceaſed.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Popayan, Aug. 10.—At half an hour after one in the evening of Thurſday, 2d Auguſt, about forty or fifty men impriſoned in the city gaol of Quito, under ſentence of death, for having borne arms in the revolution of the 10th of Auguſt laſt, like lions, ſeized upon the keeper and guards of the priſon; they wound and ſlay many; and taking poſſeſſion of their arms, clothe themſelves in the dreſſes of the ſlain—then running to the barracks, attack the guard, who were but few, (being the dinner hour) are killed; they ſeize upon their arms, and in a ſmall ſpace of time enter the interior, where they killed Capt. Lloveno, Don Nicolas Galup, and Don Joaquin Villafpela, Captain of the battalion, and any of the ſoldiers. But as theſe brave youths were not feconded, they were at length overcome and killed. Thus the undertaking remained unaccomplished. The order had previouſly been given for the execution of every priſoner without exception, and indeed was effected on twenty. The patriots immediately ſallying forth, compoſed of the Limenian ſoldiers, on horſe and foot, put to death every one they met, men, women and children.

In this confuſion, the Biſhops and Prieſts came out, endeavouring to appeaſe the tumult which was now riſing beyond control. The people being intimidated, the town was given up to be lacked by the ſoldiers; their ſtores, ware houſes and dwellings were emptied. In the houſe of Don Lewis Cifuentes they obtained 12,000 dollars. The well aſſorted ſtore of Don Manuel Bonilla was entirely deſtroyed, as well as thoſe of many others, to the amount of 250,000 dollars.—Theſe events took place the ſame evening. The city being garriſoned by the artillery and troops in the night, no occurrence took place; but on the following day was publiſhed by beat of drum (as well to reſtrain the exceſſes of the troops, who ſtill continue to riot in murders, rapes, and all the horrid outrages of a barbarous ſoldiery lacking a populous city) as to give notice that as the ſaid priſoners were the origin of this diſorder, they ſhould

government thought proper to form a junta of the eccleſiaſtical and ſeculars, conſiſtoo, with the aſſiſtance of his excellency the Biſhop. In that junta was reſolved on, the decree abſolving all thoſe inculpated, as well for the 10th of Auguſt of the laſt year, as for the preſent aſſault; and ordering the troops to retire to Lima. But this laſt order was not complied with; for on the following day the troops were ſtill combatting the people.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.

Cadiz papers to the 10th September were yeſterday received.—They are replete with narratives of war events in ſeveral of the Spaniſh provinces, attended with various ſucceſs.

Yeſterday afternoon Capt. Divis from London, politely favoured us with papers to the 21ſt September.

King Murat had finiſhed his farce of the invaſion of Sicily, and had returned to Naples.

The election of Marſhal Bernadotte as Crown Prince of Sweden, it was ſaid, had occaſioned a ſtrong ſenſation in Ruſſia.

On the 30th of Auguſt, orders were given at Tonningen for the ſeizure of all American veſſels found there.

From Cadiz.—Mr. Wild, who arrived here yeſterday from Cadiz, informs that the Salſette Britiſh frigate, of 38 guns, Capt. Bathurſt, had arrived there from Malta, and brought a report that Lucian Bonaparte (who has reſided for years near Rome) had thrown himſelf, with his immenſe property into the hands of the Engliſh at Malta.

Account of a Reſidence in MADRID, *and Journey from thence to* LISBON; *by a* BRITISH *Officer.*

[The following account was received by a General Officer in this town, who has been ſo obliging as to communicate it to us. It appears to us intereſting, as containing ſome particulars, both reſpecting the attack on Madrid, and the preſent ſtate of Spain, which may not be generally known to our readers.]

Liſbon, 6th March 1808.

I accompanied my regiment to Spain, but left it at Talavera della Reina, in conſequence of a ſevere attack of my old enemy, the jaundice, and the ophthalmia. I was not above two days at Madrid, when I was obliged to confine myſelf to bed, ſuffering ſevere pain in the leg I bruiſed at Shorncliff, which had not annoyed me when on the march. In conſequence of the defeat of Caſtanos, my regiment which was to have paſſed through Madrid, went to L'Eſcurial. The Spaniſh army under Don Jaun was a few days after defeated at Somo-Seria, and ſuch was the rapidity of the enemy's movements, that the city was inveſted and ſummoned, before any one was aware of his being within ſeveral leagues of it. On its non-compliance it was bombarded for three days, and the fire as briſkly returned by the inhabitants, though without the ſupport of a regular force; the women, by their courage and example, ſtimulating the male nobility to deeds of valor. The French were defeated with great ſlaughter in their attack on the gate de Atochi, and two generals, Grandmaiſon, and La Bruyere, killed, the latter by a woman.—The enemy penetrated in to the Retiro, which they retained poſſeſſion of all night, and next morning the town capitulated. Before, however, it was entered by the French, the Marquis de perales, ſuſpected of treaſon, was recognized in diſguiſe, murdered, and dragged through the ſtreets Two others ſhared the ſame fate, one of them for diſtributing cattridges filled with ſand. Napoleon and his brother remained at St. Martins, two leagues from Madrid; 15,000 troops entered, and 35,000, under Marſhal Deſaires, filed off towards Eſtremadura.

point of being apprehended.—Houſekeepers were obliged to give in a return of all perſons reſiding with them and daily and nightly patroles ordered to take up all perſons ſuſpected, and unable to account for themſelves. The inhabitants, on account of the frequent aſſaſſinations of French ſoldiers, were ordered, after ſunſet, to carry their cloaks ſuſpended on one arm, and not to carry knives, on pain of death. Six perſons were afterwards hanged, for no other reaſon than having knives found on their perſons.

Jan. 18, left my bed for the firſt time ſince the 22d of November, having been attended during that period by a phyſician and two ſurgeons. On the 19th, I was ſufficiently ſtrong to walk out, and employed myſelf till the 23d in reconnoitering the ſtrength of this garriſon, in obtaining as much information as poſſible, and in planning my eſcape, which I on that day effected in the diſguiſe of a peaſant, with only four dollars. King Joſeph, the day before, made his public entrance in great pomp, but was very ill received; neither could I perceive any Spaniard take off his hat, nor hear a ſingle acclamation, except from General Oudinot and Belliard, he hind whom I had taken poſt. I left Madrid about three o'clock, with a couple of wallets (which are there called Foreas,) wer my ſhoulders, and blanket over my coat; took with me a groom of Lord William Bentinck, he directed my courſe towards Salamanca, where I knew my regiment had previously been. I frequently paſſed detachments of cavalry and infantry, afterwards L'Eſcurial and Guadarama, which were full of troops. At the latter place I was obliged to conceal myſelf in a wood contiguous to the great road till about three thou ſand paſſed. I had afterwards to paſs a chain of poſts, ſeveral of which were not many hundred yards from me; then croſſed with precipitation the great road, ſtruck to the left, and loſt myſelf in the mountains. In the houſe where I ſtopt for the night, I found a Spaniſh artilleryman, (wound ed at the battle of Bayles,) whom I perſuaded to accompany me to the army: next day, on entering a village called Naval Paſcal, the artillery man having fallen behind, I was purſued by the inhabitants, armed with pikes, ſticks, and ſtones. They believed me to be a Frenchman, and in ſpite of every argument I could use I would have been murdered, but for the timely interference of the vicar, who, on leaving him, gave me a letter of recommendation to the Alcalde of the next village. I perceived Segovia on my left, and on entering Aldas Cades, ſaw a party of the enemy eſcorting three Spaniards, whom they were going to ſhoot. Being then within ſix leagues of Salamanca, I was informed that the French were in poſſeſſion of that place, and their out poſts were very near me. I conſequently turned to the left, with the intention of going to Cividad Rodrigo, where General Cueſta, it was ſaid, was reaſſembling a freſh army. I again loſt myſelf in the mountains of Eſtremadura, and was almoſt ſtarved. Many days I wandered from eight in the morning till ſix in the evening, without ſuſtenance; and frequently, when with difficulty I had gained admittance into a houſe, I was obliged to play on the flagelet to induce them to give me ſomething to eat. Generally, however, after a few hours, and when they were convinced that I was an Engliſhman, they became very kind and offered me every thing they had. On my reaching Zeaareal, about ſix leagues from Cividad Rodrigo, I was informed of Sir Robert Wilſon being at an advanced poſt five leagues diſtant. I therefore haſtened to Martin del Rey, and, to my inexpreſſible joy, found part of his legion there. He acquainted me that my regiment had embarked, and adviſed me rid, copies of which he transmitted to Mr. Frere at Seville, and Sir J. Cradock, who has alſo forwarded one to Lord Caſtlereagh.

On the evening of my arrival at Liſbon, I waited on the commander in chief in my peaſant's dreſs, when, about five o'clock, I was unexpected ly aſſaulted by an ill looking fellow, who ſeized me by my neck, crying out *juſtitia*. I was immediately ſurrounded by a number of men with pikes, and followed by a crowd, who conducted me to a dark place reſembling a priſon. Then, as they became groſsly familiar, I could not forbear threatening them with my ſtick, which was immediately forced from me, and a number pointed at my breaſt. Under pretence of my carrying a knife they pinn'd me againſt a wall, & proceeded to ſearch my perſon, which manoeuvre they performed so roughly, as to force the buttons from my pantaloons. They then conducted me to the Intendant General of Police, who escorted me to the houſe of the *Juge de diſtrik*. There I was ſtript to the ſhirt, and then ſent under a freſh escort to the General's, who recognized and liberated me, after I had been a priſoner five hours. That I might not be again inſulted, I ſlept at the General's, and next morning, under the protection of an orderly dragoon, rode to the ambaſſador's (Mr. Villiers) at Belem, who politely offered me clothes of every deſcription, and has ſince made a formal complaint to the Regency, of the hardſhips I experienced. I found here three officers and an hundred men of my regiment, and there are ſo many men and officers of other regiments, that we are formed into two fine battalions. It is ſaid the troops here are immediately to take the field; for what put poſe I know not, as we are too weak to reſiſt any ſerious attack on the part of the enemy. Another report is, that the army will immeaſately return; in which caſe, detached officers will of courſe, not be allowed to go home.

DUKE OF ORLEANS.

Letter from the Supreme Council of Regency of Spain and the Indies, to his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Orleans.

"MONSEIGNEUR,

"The Spaniſh nation rofe againſt the unjuſt aggreſſion of Bayonne—It ſwore unanimouſly to preſerve its independence or to die for its legitimate ſovereign, Ferdinand the VIIth. Neither the reverſes of our armies, nor the fortune of the tyrant have been able to weaken our conſtancy. Love for the country, for religion, and the king, animate our hearts, and we never ceaſe to animate them, becauſe the ſentiments of honor and of loyalty can never emigrate from this land of heroes. Your highneſs deſires to defend the cauſe of his auguſt houſe, and to fight in the Spaniſh armies. There was a time when circumſtances fruſtrated this generous wiſh; but now that theſe obacles are removed, the ſupreme council of regency intreat your highneſs to come and take command of the army in Catalonia. The enthuſiaſm of the illuſtrious and brave inhabitants of that province will be increaſed by ſeeing a prince, the relation of our good king, ſhare with them the fatigues of war, and lead them, under the bleſſing of Providence, to immortal victories. Your magnanimous anceſtors have gained triumphs in Catalonia, the memory of which ſubſiſt. Your highneſs will preſerve theſe laurels in all their verdure. The enterprize is terrible, the conflict painful, the enemy obſtinate. But the Spaniards have an ardent love for their lawful ſovereign, a determined hatred of the uſurper, an enthuſiaſtic inclination for independence. The people will aid you conſtantly, and prove, that no prince ever defended a cauſe more noble and juſt, with ſoldiers more determined to

ſaved France, ſave the throne of your anceſtors, reſtore order in Europe, and proclaim upon the ruins of tyranny, an immortality, the triumph of virtue. But at any rate your highneſs will have fulfilled the duties of your auguſt birth. Princes are the natural defenders of the rights of the people. We rejoice that it has fallen to our lot to manifeſt to your highneſs our attachment to your perſon, and our adminiſtration for your he oic qualities. God guard your life for many happy years.

"*Xavier de Cabanos*, Preſident.
"*F. de Sauvedra*,
"*A. de Elcano*.
"*M de Lardezabaly Uribe*.

"Royal iſle of Leon, May 4, 1810."

THE late Mr. Hill, author of Crazy Tales, was with all his wit and humour, often oppreſſed with unpleaſant hypochondriac affections. In one of theſe fits, at Shelton caſtle, in Yorkſhire, he kept his chamber, talked of death and the eaſt winds in tynonymous terms, and could not be perſuaded by his friends to mount his horſe, and diſſipate the blue devils by air and exerciſe. Mr. Sterne, who was at this time one of his viſitants, finding that no reaſon could prevail againſt the fancies of his friend, bribed an active boy to ſcale the turrets of the caſtle, turn the weathercock due weſt, and faſten it with a cord to that point. Mr. Hill roſe from his bed as usual, oppreſſed and unhappy, when caſting his eyes through a bow window to the turret, and ſeeing the wind due weſt, he immediately joined his company at breakfaſt, ordered his horſe to be ſaddled, and enlivened the morning's ride with his facetious humour; execrating eaſterly winds, and launching forth his praiſe of weſtern breezes. This continued for three or four days, till unfortunately, he cord breaking which faſtened the weathercock, it turned at once to the eaſterly poſition, and Mr. Hill retreated to his chamber, without having the leaſt ſuſpicion of the trick which his coſſin Shandy had played upon him.

PYTHON, the orator of Boeotium, as Leon ius fell ow citizen relates, was remarkably corpulent. When a tumult had one ariſen among the people, in oration in which he endeavored to perſuade them to peace and reconciliation, he expreſſed himſelf thus:—You ſee, fellow citizens, of what a ſize I am, but my wife is ſtill larger than myſelf. Yet when we are on good terms, the commonweal ord will hold us. When we disagree, the whole houſe is not large enough to contain us."

Myrmecides wrought out of ivory a chariot with four wheels and as many horſes in ſo little room, that a little fly could cover them all with her wings. The ſame man made a ſhip, with all the tackling to it, no bigger than that a ſmall bee might hide it with her wings.

A farmer at Cheſter, overhearing a converſation of two of his neighbors, in which they expreſſed much faith in dreams, took occaſion to tell them with great ſecrecy, and ſtrict injunction not to mention it, that he had dreamed there was a large ſum of money buried in a dunghill in his field, and promiſed them a ſhare in the booty, if they would help him ſearch for it. It was agreed to carry the dung out upon the land, for better certainty of information. They brought their carts and went to work; but not finding the expected prize, one of them expreſſed a perſuaſion that it muſt be under the ground where the dung hill lay, and was proceeding for it, when the farmer told

for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchales.
York, 5th Octr. 1810.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON Sept. 19.

Meffengers failed on Sunday and Monday for Mr. M'Kenzie at Morlaix. We suspect nothing can be done to bring the negociation for the exchange of prifoners to a succesful termination.—One demand is made after another, and every fresh acquiescence is succeeded by a fresh demand—he prifoner is alternately the prey of hope and difappointment; of joy and fear.—Our Government have seen, sent a positive and final answer to the last dispatches—if the French refuse, Mr. M'Kenzie will come home.

September 20.

Orders were received on Monday at Plymouth, for every ship of the line ready for sea, to be immediately victualled for five months.

Copenhagen, Aug. 28.

An English frigate attempting to land her crew at Rumbaes, near Christiansand, relinquished the attempt on the approach of our division.—Intelligence from Norway says the Danish gun boats have captured 34 English merchantmen.

Banks of the Elbe, Sept. 1.

The English fleet continued to cruize between Toulon and Corfu. Small parties occasionally land and do much mischief. An English squadron cruizes in Leghorn roads, and obstructs the coasting trade.

Vienna, Aug 26.

On the 4th Aug a bloody affair took place near Rudschuck, in which the Turks loft 700 killed; the details have not reached us.—The report that Rudschuck had been given up was premature, as well as the reported convention of a peace between the Ruffians and the Porte. Several regiments of Auftrian cavalry have marched for the frontiers of Wallachia.

To day and yesterday it is afferted, on authority of the Greek Merchants that the Turks have gained a considerable advantage over the Ruffians.

Naples, Auguft 13.

All things proceed in the beft manner for the invasion of Sicily, the injury done to our flotilla by the enemy laft month being repaired.

Hamburg, September 1.

By the treaty with Italy, Bavaria is to acquire fomewhat more than half the Tyrol.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

No events of great importance have occurred. The Grand Vizier has received considerable reinforcements, and the Grand Seignior is on his march, and has advanced to Adrianople at the head of his army. Hence it is concluded at Vienna, Aug. 25, that Ruffia will be obliged to give up its enterprises against Schumla, and it is doubted whether Gen. Kamenski can maintain himself on the right bank of the Danube.

It is alfo ftated, that the Sophi of Persia, has ordered two corps of his army to advance, one towards Georgia, the other towards the Caspian Sea, to co-operate with the Turks.

September 22.

Government this morning received dispatches from Corunna, dated the 8th inft. which ftate, that throughout the whole of the north of Spain, the fpirit of infurrection againft the French had once more become general.—The French troops were dying daily in great numbers for want of food, and numerous desertions were taking place.—Expeditions were fitting out at Corunna againft Santona and Santander, and no doubts are entertained of their fuccefs, from the patriotic fpirit of the inhabitants having been again roused.

The lateft accounts from Lord Wellington's army are dated from Oporto on the 5th inft. where letters had been received dated two days fubsequent to his Lordfhip's laft difpatch announcing the furrender of Almeida. At the above date the Head-quarters were ftill at Celerico, and the army in its former pofitions. Shirmifhes and affairs of poft daily took place, but nothing more important was immediately expected.

By a Portuguefe brig of war, arrived at Plymouth, a report has been brought to this country, that the enemy have been defeated in a general engagement in Portugal; but the date is not ftated or any of the particulars.

This forenoon arrived two Gottenburg mails, the contents of which are ratherimportant.—The King of Sweden continues fo much indifpofed that there is fome probability that the lately elected crown Prince will foon affume the reins of Government.——A Treaty of Alliance, offenfive and defenfive, between France and Auftria, is talked of, and a war with Ruffia is mentioned as its primary object.

September 24.

Advices received at the Admiralty on Saturday, from Oporto, being of the 5th inftant, are of two days later date than thofe before publifhed. No change had taken place in the pofitions of the Britifh army, but fkirmifhes between the different out-poffs were daily occurring, and the patriots were mutually harafling each other. This certainly founds very ominous of a general engagement.

Dispatches have alfo been received from Corunna, under date of the 9th inftant. They defcribe the population in the North of Spain as in a high ftate of animation againft the enemy. It is added, that an expedition was fitting out at Corunna againft Santona and St. Andero. The French in Galicia have, however, received reinforcements.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived on Saturday. The Swedifh papers afford nothing new; but foon after the arrival of the mail the following notice was poffed at Lloyd's:

"Gottenburgh, Sept. 10.

"We have juft learnt that out of a convoy of thirty-five fail from England, bound to the Baltic, twenty one have been loft, with all their crews, few days ago, not far from Marftrand.

The diftreffs occafioned by this alarming information was in fome degree relieved by the following addition, which was ftuck up towards the clofe of the day:

"The Reynard, and Sheldrake Sloops of war failed from Sheerneefs on the 31ft Aug. with a fleet for Gottenburg. On the 16th inft. at 3 A. M. they experienced a gale of wind be arrived at Gottenburgh, and fome of the ships had gone into Marftrand, and the neighbouring ports."

The Corunna Diaries are filled with interefting details of fkirmifhes in almoft every part of Spain, in which the Patriots are generally fuccefsful, fo far as the intercepting of convoys or couriers is concerned.——Some more intercepted correfpondence between the French Generals has been publifhed by the Junta of Gallicia. The Spanifh government has publifhed a Royal Decree or Proclamation, prohibiting all perfons in the military or civil fervice from writing any intelligence to their friends or others refpecting the movements or intentions of the Patriots.

The Earl of Ormond has compounded with Government his hereditary office of the Butlerage of wines in Ireland, fuppofed to produce 12,000l. per annum, for the fum of 200,000l. the intereft of which is to be fecured in perpetuity to the fucceffors of that antient title.

September 25.

A refpectable American Houfe yesterday received letters from Paris, ftating in pofitive terms that Lucian Bonaparte had embarked on board the American fhip Hercules at Leghorn, and it was prefumed that the deftination of the veffel was the United States. He is accompanied by his wife and family, with a retinue, confifting in the whole of forty perfons and he had obtained, it is added, paffports from the Emperor to facilitate his defign. By a gentleman who has arrived from France, this information is in a great degree confirmed, and we learn that it had long been the intention of Lucian to quit the eftearn hemifphere, where he could only be fecond to his brother, whom he conceived to be fubordinate, and to be indebted to him for the Imperial Diadem he wears. It is reported that Lucian had amaffed an immence treafure, confiderable of which he has depofited on board the fhip in which he takes his farewell of Europe.

All the American property confiscated in the ports of France, Holland, Italy, and Spain, as well as the fhips conveying it, had been fold, and the proceeds placed in depot.—Thefe was however not the leaft ground to believe that Napolean would on the 1ft November next, repeal the Berlin and Milan degrees, as proposed in the official letter of the French Minifter of Marine to Gen. Armftrong.—This fuggeftion was treated as it had been confidered in England, merely as an illusive oftentation of a pacific difpofition, for the purpofe of inducing the Unites States to take measures hoftile to Great Britain.

This Gentleman alfo fupports the rumor of the peremptory recal of Junot Belliard, and M'Donald, they having fallen under the difpleafure of the Emperor, in confequence of fome remonftration by the Prince of Esling.

September 26

Paris papers to the 19th inft. arrived laft night. The principle articles which they present are two reports from Maffena to Bertbier, containing fome further details refpecting the fall of Almeida. From one of these it appears, that 1200 of the Portuguese militia which, by the terms of the capitulation, were to have returned to their homes, have by their own consent been taken into the French fervice!—The ci-devant Portuguefe Commander, the Marquis D'Alourna, was the agent employed by Maffena to corrupt the Portuguefe prisoners

Some of the private accounts received by the Gottenburg mail of yefterday, are highly intereftin[illegible] it appears equally certain that the King of Denmark has given a peremptory, refusal, What will this lead to?

That Napoleon has planned the subjugation of all the Northern Powers, or what amounts to the same things, to set aside the present refigning families, and to elevate his own creature to their fovereignties, has long been apparent to thofe who have ftudied his character and actions. Will the refusal of the King of Denmark to permit the paffage of the troops through Holftein alter his views? We think not.—Indeed, by the accounts brought by this mail, this appears already to be the cafe.

One of the letters observes, that Frederick William, oppreffed with the humiliating ftate of independence to which he was reduced, had actually propofed to Napoleon to resign his Crown; to which measure, it is said, the French ruler was not prepared to accede.

War Office, Auguft 11, 1810.

New Brunswick Fencibles, Lieut. W. B. Phair, from the 1ft Weft India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Lodge, who exchanges.

Canadian Fencibles, Enfign John Johnftone, to be Lieutenant; Daniel Dupre, Gent. (late a Lieut. in the Royal Canadian Volunteers) to be Lieutenant, with temporary rank; Charles Pinguet, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Colley, deceased.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Popayan, Aug. 10.—At half an hour after one in the evening of Thurfday, 2d Auguft, about forty or fifty men imprifoned in the city gaol of Quito, under fentence of death, for having borne arms in the revolution of the 10th of Auguft laft, like lions, feized upon the keeper and guards of the prifon; they wound and flay many; and taking poffeffion of their arms, clothe themfelves in the dreffes of the ftain—then running to the barracks, attack the guard, who were but few, (being the dinner hour) are killed; they feize upon their arms, and in a fmall fpace of time enter the interior, where they killed Capt. Lloveno, Don Nicolas Galup, and Don Joaquin Villafpela, Captain of the battalion, and any of the foldiers. But as thefe brave youths were not feconded, they were at length overcome and killed. Thus the undertaking remained unaccomplifhed. The order had previoufly been given for the execution of every prifoner without exception, and indeed was effected on twenty. The patriots immediately fallying forth, compofed of the Limenian foldiers, on horfe and foot, put to death every one they met, men, women and children.

In this confufion, the Bifhops and Priefts came out, endeavoring to appeafe the tumult which was now raging beyond control. The people being intimidated, the town was given up to be lacked by the foldiers; when ftores, ware houfes and dwellings were emptied. In the houfe of Don Lewis Cifuentes they obtained 12,000 dollars. The well aflorted ftore of Don Manuel Bonilla was entirely deftroyed, as well as thofe of many others, to the amount of 250,000 dollars.—Thefe events took place the fame evening. The city being garrifoned by the artillery and troops in the night, no occurrence took place; but on the following day was publifhed by beat of drum (as well to reftrain the exceffes of the troops, who ftill continue to riot in murders, rapes, and all the horrid outrages of a barbarous foldiery facking a populous city) as to give notice that as the faid prifoners were the origin of this diforder, they fhould

government the right proper to form a junta of the eccleftaftical and fecular Caubidos, with the affiftance of his excellency the Bifhop. In that junta was refolved on, the decree abfolving all thofe inculpated, as well for the 10th of Auguft of the laft year, as for the prefent affault; and ordering the troops to retire to Lima. But this laft order was not complied with; for on the following day the troops were ftill combatting the people.

BOSTON, OCT. 11.

Cadiz papers to the 10th September were yefterday received.—They are replete with narratives of war events in feveral of the Spanifh provinces, attended with various fuccefs.

Yefterday afternoon Capt. Davis from London, politely favoured us with papers to the 21ft September.

King Murat had finifhed his farce of the invafion of Sicily, and had returned to Naples.

The election of Marfhal Bernadotte as Crown Prince of Sweden, it was faid, had occafioned a ftrong fenfation in Ruffia.

On the 30th of Auguft, orders were given at Tonningen for the feizure of all American veffels found there.

From Cadiz.—Mr. Wild, who arrived here yefterday from Cadiz, informs that the Salfette Britifh frigate, of 38 guns, Capt. Bathurft, had arrived there from Malta, and brought a report that Lucian Bonaparte (who has refided for years near Rome) had thrown himfelf, with his immenfe property into the hands of the Englifh at Malta.

Account of a Refidence in MADRID, *and Journey from thence to* LISBON; *by a* BRITISH *Officer.*

[The following account was received by a General Officer in this town, who has been so obliging as to communicate it to us. It appears to us interefting, as containing some particulars, both refpecting the attack on Madrid, and the present ftate of Spain, which may not be generally known to our readers.]

Lifbon, 6th March 1808.

I accompanied my regiment to Spain, but left it at Talavera della Reina, in confequence of a fevere attack of my old enemy, the jaundice, and the ophthalmia. I was not above two days at Madrid, when I was obliged to confine myfelf to bed, fuffering fevere pain in the leg I bruifed at Shorncliff, which had not annoyed me when on the march. In confequence of the defeat of Caftanos, my regiment which was to have paffed throuh Madrid, went to L'Efcurial. The Spanifh army under Don Juan was a few days after defeated at Somo-Seria, and fuch was the rapidity of the enemy's movements, that the city was invefted and summoned, before any one was aware of his being within feveral leagues of it. On its non-compliance it was bombarded for three days, and the fire as briskly returned by the inhabitants, though without the fupport of a regular force; the women, by their courage and example, ftimulating the male nobility to deeds of valor. The French were defeated with great flaughter in their attack on the gate de Atochi, and two generals, Grandmaison, and La Bruyere, killed, the latter by a woman.—The enemy penetrated in to the Retiro, which they retained poffeffion of all night, and next morning the town capitulated. Before, however, it was entered by the French, the Marquis de perales, fufpected of treafon, was recognized in difguife, murdered, and dragged through the ftreets Two others fhared the fame fate, one of them for diftributing cartridges filled with sand. Napoleon and his brother remained at St. Martins, two leagues from Madrid; 15,000 troops entered, and 35,000, under Marfhal Bessieres, filed off towards Eftremadura.

point of being apprehended.—Housekeepers were obliged to give in a return of all perfons residing with them and daily and nightly patroles ordered to take up all perfons fufpected, and unable to account for themselves. The inhabitants, on account of the frequent assassinations of French foldiers, were ordered, after funset, to carry their cloaks suspended on one arm, and not to carry knives, on pain of death. Six persons were afterwards hanged, for no other reafon than having knives found on their perfons.

Jan. 1ft, left my bed for the firft time since the 22d of November, having been attended during that period by a physician and two surgeons. On the 10th, I was sufficiently ftrong to walk out, and employed myfelf till the 24th in reconnoitering the ftrength of the garrison, in obtaining as much information as poffible, and in planning my escape, which I on that day effected in the difguife of a peafant, with only four dollars. King Joseph, the day before, made his public entrance in great pomp, but was very ill received; neither could I perceive any Spaniard take off his hat, nor hear a single acclamation, except from General Oudinot and Belliard, behind whom I had taken poft. I left Madrid about three o'clock, with a couple of wallets (which are there called Foreas,) over my shoulders, and a blanket over my coat; took with me a groom of Lord William Bentinck, & directed my course towards Salamanca, where I knew my regiment had previously been. I frequently paffed detachments of cavalry and infantry, afterwards L'Escurial and Guadarama, which were full of troops. At the latter place I was obliged to conceal myfelf in a wood contiguous to the great road till about three thousand paffed. I had afterwards to pass a chain of poffs, several of which were not many hundred yards from me; then croffed with precipitation the great road, ftruck to the left, and loft myfelf in the mountains. In the houfe where I ftopt for the night, I found a Spanish artilleryman, (wounded at the battle of Baylen) whom I perfuaded to accompany me to the army: next day, on entering a village called Naval Pascal, the artillery man having fallen behind, I was purfued by the inhabitants, armed with pikes, fticks, and ftones. They believed me to be a Frenchman, and in fpite of every argument I could use I would have been murdered, but for the timely interference of the vicar, who, on leaving him, gave me a letter of recommendation to the Alcalde of the next village. I perceived Segovia on my left, and on entering Aldas Cades, saw a party of the enemy efcorting three Spaniards, whom they were going to shoot. Being then within six leagues of Salamanca, I was informed that the French were in poffeffion of that place, and their out poffs were very near me. I consequently turned to the left, with the intention of going to Cividad Rodrigo, where General Cuefta, it was said, was reassembling a fresh army. I again loft myfelf in the mountains of Eftremadura, and was almoft ftarved. Many days I wandered from eight in the morning till fix in the evening, without fuftenance; and frequently, when with difficulty I had gained admittance into a houfe, I was obliged to play on the flagelet to induce them to give me fomething to eat. Generally, however, after a few hours, and when they were convinced that I was an Englishman, they became very kind and offered me every thing they had. On my reaching Sexatesia, I bout fix leagues from Cividad Rodrigo, I was informed of Sir Robert Wilfon being at an advanced poft five leagues diftant. I therefore haftened to Martin del Rey, and, to my inexpreffible joy, found part of his legion there. He acquainted me that my regiment had embarked, and advised me rid, copies of which he transmitted to Mr. Frere at Seville, and Sir J. Craddock, who has also forwarded one to Lord Caftlereagh.

On the evening of my arrival at Lifbon, I waited on the commander in chief in my peafant's dress, when, about five o'clock, I was unexpectedly affaulted by an ill-looking fellow, who feized me by my neck, crying out *Juftitia*. I was immediately surrounded by a number of men with pikes, and followed by a crowd, who conducted me to a dark place resembling a prifon. Then, as they became grofsly familiar, I could not forbear threatening them with my ftick, which was immediately forced from me, and a number pointed at my breaft. Under prefence of my carrying a knife they pinn'd me againft a wall, & proceeded to fearch my perfon, which manoeuvre they performed so roughly, as to force the buttons from my pantaloons. They then conducted me to the Intendant General of Police, who escorted me to the houfe of the *Juge de diftrict*. There I was ftript to the fhirt, and then sent under a freth escort to the General's, who recognized and liberated me, after I had been a prifoner five hours. That I might not be again insulted, I fupt at the General's, and next morning, under the protection of an orderly dragoon, rode to the ambaffador's (Mr. Villiers) at Belem, who politely offered me clothes of every description, and has since made a formal complaint to the Regency, of the hardfhips I experienced. I found here three officers and an hundred men of my regiment, and there are fo many men and officers of other regiments, that we are formed into two fine battalions. It is said the troops here are immediately to take the field; for what purpofe I know not, as we are too weak to reaft any ferious attack on the part of the enemy. Another report is, that the army will immediately return; in which cafe, detached officers will of courfe, not be allowed to go home.

DUKE OF ORLEANS.

Letter from the Supreme Council of Regency of Spain and the Indies, to his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Orleans.

"MONSEIGNEUR,

"The Spanifh nation rofe againft the unjuft aggreffion of Bayonne—It fwore unanimoufly to preferve its independence or to die for its legitimate fovereign, Ferdinand the VIIth. Neither the reverfes of our armies, nor the fortune of the tyrant have been able to weaken our conftancy. Love for the country, for religion, and the king, animate our hearts, and will never ceafe to animate them, becaufe the sentiments of honor and of loyalty can never emigrate from this land of heroes. Your highneſs desires to defend the cauſe of his auguſt houſe, and to fight in the Spanifh armies. There was a time when circumftances fruftrated this generous wifh; but now that thefe obacles are removed, the supreme council of regeney intreat your highneſs to come and take command of the army in Catalonia. The enthuſiasm of the illuſtrious and brave inhabitants of that province will be increafed by feeing a prince, the relation of our good king, fhare with them the fatigues of war, and lead them, under the bleſſing of Providence, to immortal victories. Your magnanimous anceftors have gained triumphs in Catalonia, the memory of which fubſiſt. Your highneſs will preserve thefe laurels in all their verdure. The enterprise is terrible, the conflict painful, the enemy obſtinate. But the Spaniards have an ardent love for their lawful fovereign, a determined hatred of the uſurper, an enthuſiaſtic inclination for independence. The people will aid you conſtantly, and prove, that no prince ever defended a cauſe more noble and juſt, with ſoldiers more determined to

ſlaved France, ſave the throne of your anceſtors, reſtore order in Europe, and proclaim upon the ruins of tyranny, an immortality, the triumph of virtue. But at any rate your highneſs will have fulfilled the duties of your auguſt birth. Princes are the natural defenders of the rights of the people. We rejoice that it has fallen to our lot to manifeſt to your highneſs our attachment to your perſon, and our adminiſtration for your he oic qualities. God guard your hie for many happy years.

"*Xavier de Caſtanos, Preſidente.*
"*F. de Saavedra,*
"*A. de Eſcano.*
"*M. de Lardezabaly Uribe.*

"Royal iſle of Leon, May 4. 1810."

THE late Mr. Hall, author of Craig Ta es, was with all his wit and humour, often oppreſſed with unpleaſant hypochondiac affections. In one of theſe fits, at Shelton caſtle, in Yorkſhire, he kept his chamber, talked of death and the eaſt winds in tynonymous terms, and could not be perſuaded by his friends to mount his horſe, and diſſipate the blue devils by air and exercise. Mr. Sterne, who was at this time one of his viſitants, finding that no reaſon could prevail againſt the fancies of his friend, bribed an active boy to ſcale the turrets of the caſtle, turn the weathercock due weſt, and faſten it with a cord to that point. Mr. Hall aroſe from his bed as uſual, oppreſſed and unhappy, when caſting his eyes through a bow window to the turret, and ſeeing the wind due weſt, he immediately joined his company at breakfaſt, ordered his horſe to be ſaddled, and enlivened the morning's ride with his facetious humour; execrating eaſterly winds, and launching forth in praiſe of weſtern breezes. This continued for three or four days, till unfortunately, the cord breaking which faſtened the weathercock, it turned at once to the eaſterly poſition, and Mr. Hall returned to his chamber, wondering at having the leaſt ſuſpicion of the trick which his couſin Shandy had played upon him.

PYTHON, the orator of Byzantium, as Leon his fellow citizen relates, was remarkably corpulent. When a tumult had one ariſen among the people, in oration in which he endeavored to perſuade them to peace and reconciliation, he expreſſed himſelf thus:—You ſee, fellow citizens, of what a ſize I am, but my wife is ſtill larger than myſelf. Yet when we are on good terms, the commonweſt bed will hold us. When we disagree, the whole houſe is not large enough to contain us."

Myrmecides wrought out of ivory a chariot with four wheels and as many horſes in ſo little room, that a little fly could cover them all with her wings. The ſame man made a ſhip, with all the tackling to it, no bigger than that a ſmall bee might hide it with her wings.

A farmer at Cheſter, overhearing a converſation of two of his neighbors, in which they expreſſed much faith in dreams, took occaſion to tell them with great ſecrecy, and ſtrict injunction not to mention it, that he had dreamed there was a large ſum of money buried in a dunghill in his field, and promiſed them a ſhare in the booty, if they would help him ſearch for it. It was agreed to carry the dung out upon the land, for better certainty of information. They brought their carts and went to work; but not finding the expected prize, one of them expreſſed a perſuaſion that it muſt be under the ground where the dung hill lay, and was proceeding for it, when the farmer told

THE Subscribers have lately received from England and Montreal, an Assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and common Cloths,
Flannels,
Cassimeres,
Calicoes,
Cottons,
Huckabark,
Osnaburghs,
Brown Holland,
Quilting,
Corduroy,
Blankets, 3/4, 4/4 & 4/4 pf.
Wafted, assorted,
Scarlet and Beaver Mill'd Caps,
Pelt Board,
Bonnet Wire,
Cloth Sewings, assorted,
Color'd Twist,
Tapes and Bobbin,
Quality Binding,
Silk Ferreting,
Fashionable Ribbon,
Black Hair do
Silk Bandanna Handkfs
Black Silk,
Bonnet Silk,
Men's and Women's Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Velvet do.
Ladies White Kid Gloves
Men's Beaver do
Buttonmoulds,
Shoe Thread,
Quill back, Ivory and crooked Combs.
Curry do
Coat and Vest Buttons,
Shaving Boxes.
Snuff do.
Tooth Brushes,
Hats Scrubbing Brushes,
Shoe and Cloth do.
Broom Heads,
Oval Looking Glasses,
Plain and White Shapel Needles,
Razors, Knives & Forks
Pen and Pocket Knives,
Scissors,
Britania Metal, Table and Tea Spoons,
Cotton Cards,
Wool do
Cotton Wool,
Dilworths Spelling Books,
Memorandum do.
Black and Red Ink Powder,
Sealing Wax and Quills,
Duck and Pigeon Shot,
Gun Powder,
Window Glass, 7 by 9 7/8 by 8 1/4
10 by 12 1/2 and Shingle Nails,
White and Red Paint,
Shovels,
Iron Tea Kettles, Pots and Frying Pans,

GROCERIES, &c.

Best Loaf and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea,
Coffee and Chocolate,
French Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Treacle,
Currants and Raisins,
Liquorice Ball,
Sulphur,
Roll Brimstone,
Glauber Salts,
Cayenne do.
Pepper, Allspice,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs & Cloves,
Ginger,
Fig Blue,
Spanish Indigo,
Starch,
Mullard,
Tobacco,
Candles, Soap & Starch,
Oat Meal,
Scotch Barley,
Cod Fish,
Earthen Ware & China, consisting as Yellow Dipt, Orange, Rose Pattern, Flower work, Spring Pattern, Star and Lace border Enamel'd Tea Ware,
Plain, lined, handled & fluted, with and without Coffees,
Red and leaf China, with Coffees, &c. &c.
Gilt Enamel'd ditto complete,

Together with an Assortment of Glass Ware, and a variety of Articles not here mentioned All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Produce.

RIDOUT & MERCER.

York, 27th Nov 1810

Just published, and for sale at the Printing Office, and by Mr. Green Adams, Merchant, York; by Mr. J. B. Tolman, Merchant, Niagara; by Thomas Clark Esq. Queenston; and by Peter Smith, Esquire, Kingston,

LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN LOYALIST IN UPPER CANADA, TO HIS FRIEND IN ENGLAND, being a Pamphlet Published by JOHN MILLS JACKSON, Esqr. entitled, A VIEW OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B
Front half 32, - - Do - - C. } 200 Acres.
29 - Concession C 200
10 - Concession D 200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario Township of Scarborough. 400

No 21 in 4th Concession, } 300 Acres Township,
East ½ 22 5th do } of York
No 19, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres,
Township of Vaughan

East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East ½ 20, 3d do. 100 } 1000 Acres
West ½ 21, 4th do. 100 } Township of
East ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Markham.
14, 2d do. 200
16, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
23, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 1st do. 200
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet
26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres,
Township of Crowland.
2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10 3d Concession 1000 Acres,
Township of Norwich
Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, Northside Hospital Street. Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is duly empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN McGILL.

Wholesale & Retail Store

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Assortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for sale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles:—Viz.

Blue, Scarlet, light and dark Mix'd, Broad Cloaths,
White, Yellow and Red Flannels.
Rose and point Blankets
Black and Brown Wildbear,
Plain & Strip'd Calimancoes,
Marcelles, Valencia, Tabinett, Shalloons and Patent Cord Vestings,
White Dimities, Janes and Fustians,
Blue, Green, Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Cassimeres,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
White and colored Cambrick Muslins
Bombrs and Union blue Shawls,
Light & dark Chintz do
India Silk, Madrafs & Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Fine, Long & lac'd Muslins,
Shirting Cambricks,
Bed Ticking,
Apron Check yard, and yard & half wide.
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,
Table Cloths.

All of which will be sold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dyer, the cheapest Manufacturing Town in England for Cash.

Most kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the highest price in Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.—A constant supply of Salt will be kept on hand.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N B All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their several Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co

THE Subscriber, having laid in a choice Assortment of seasonable Goods begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now opening and for Sale at his former Store adjoining Mr. Jon. Howe's. The low terms on which his Goods were purchased, enables him to sell at the most reduced prices. Country produce paid for, or taken in barter, or payment, at the highest price.

The following Goods are amongst his Assortment viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks,
Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings,
Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs,
Fancy and plain Muslins,
Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dream and Lieut Johnson

Lots Nos 25, 31, - - 1st Concession, 200
28, - - - 2d, do. 400
29, - - - 3d, do 200
7, 13, - - 4th, do 400
17, 18 - - 5th, do. 500
1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - 1st Concession, 200
1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
south ½ 1, - - - 3d, do. 100
700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - - 1st Concession, 600 acres

Township of Murray.

Nos. 1, - - - 1st, do. 200
10, - - - 4th, do 200
9, 14 15, - - 6th, do. 600
1000 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, - 7th Concession, 600
23, 25, 26, - 8th, do 600
23, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do. 800
2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshank Esq. York; W & J. Crooks, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810

N B Such gentlemen who may be in possession of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the sets they belong to are of little value without them

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Ancient History, Vol. 2d. Gutherie's History of Scotland, Vol. 1st & 2d: Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol. 1st; De Lolme's B. Constitution; Tutt Livie, Vol. 1st; Œuvres Posthumes de Frederic, II Vol. 1st; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol; Payfan Perverti; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol 2d

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WANTED,

At the Printing Office.

20 Cords Fire Wood,

For which the ordinary price will be paid on delivery,

THE Subscriber wishes to enter into a contract or contracts with any person or persons for a quantity not to exceed 2000 Bushels of good Wheat or Rye, for which he will allow, delivered at his Mills, one Dollar per 60 weight—and will deliver at York in payment therefor, Whiskey of good proof and quality at 5/6 N. Y. Cy. per Gallon.—For Indian Corn, he will allow one Gallon of like Whiskey per bushel—and for any contracts made as above, he will settle Monthly with the person for nothing the grain. JOHN LYON

York 16th October, 1810

J. Cawthra,

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has just returned from Montreal and New York, and has brought with him a large afforment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARY;

Also, a general afortment of

GENUINE MEDICINES;

A large afforment of Men's Coarse, fine and trefs Shoes; Women's Leather, Morrocco and Kid Shoes; Boys, Girls, and Children's of all Sizes He can warrant almost every article to be of the best quality, and is determined to sell them every low terms.

York, 14th Nov. 1810.

Evening School.

FOR the benefit of Young Lads, (or men) Apprentices, and others, who cannot conveniently attend in the Day time to Study; are by this made notified, that the Subscriber will teach those who choose to attend him where the New Town Hall School is now held, and will meet with every attention which can be paid to pupils. From a desire to settle permanently in Town, his utmost attention will be particularly directed to the instruction of all who are placed under him—his terms are for each day scholar, 8/ N Cy per Month and the same for Evening Scholars—in addition of 2/ per Month for Pupils after entering Reduction (in Arithmetic.) —Evening Scholars to furnish severally, 1lb. Candles per Month; and all Scholars, half a Cord of Fire Wood for the Winter —The Evening School to commence 24th Inst. the hours of attendance from 6 to 9 P M. for 5 days of the week only. Regular monthly payments to be made.

CHARLES M'DONNEL.

N B. The Subscriber returns his sincere and grateful thanks to the Inhabitants of both Towns, who have honored him with their Children, and hopes a continuation of their favours will still be conferred on him. He has received several Authors on Arithmetic of late Publication from London.—Scholars choosing to learn Arithmetic, can be taught by him on a concise method.

York, 2d Nov. 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Subscriber executed a Note of hand for Fifty Dollars, on demand, dated sometime in September last, in favor of Samuel Plumb, late of the Township of Whitby—he therefore forwarns all persons from purchasing or taking said Note in payment, (it having been fraudulently obtained,) as he is determined to pay no part of its contents. TIMOTHY NIGHTINGALE.

Whitby, 25th October 1810.

THE Subscriber tenders his acknowledgements and thanks to all who have favoured him with their business, and begs leave to inform them and the Public, that he has now in his employ a prosessive Watch and Clock Maker (lately from Europe,) who he pledges himself will repair and adjust in the best manner, Watches and Clocks of every make and description entrusted to him, at the shortest notice. All favours and orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed with correctness, and warranted.

JORDAN POST, Junr.

York, 18 November, 1810

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms, for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D. on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the rear or easternmost part of Lot No 27 in the 7th Consession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B On lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The 200 Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer

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THE personal attendance of Gentlemen who are desirous of promoting exercises in Oratory, &c. is requested at ROCHE'S Hotel, on the Evening of Wednesday the 28th Inst.

York, 17th Novr. 1810.

FOR SALE

LOT No. 3, first Concession, West Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about

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THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale at their Store in the House formerly occupied by Wm. Willcocks, Esquire, a well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES; which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for Cash or Produce; consisting of

Superfine and coarse Cloths,
Kerseimere, Rose and Point Blankets, and Flannel,
Brown, Olive and Green Flushing,
Drab and Grey Coating,
Swansdown Vesting,
Toinette do.
Marseilles do
Printed Jean, Fancy Cord do.
Olive Thickskett,
Black Genoa Cord,
Parent Worsted do.
Black and Olive Velveteen,
Book Muslin, Jubilee
Corded ditto
Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambrick,
Damask Table Cloths,
Dusper do Heckaback
Men & Women's Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Do. Black Silk do
Fancy Ginghams,
Printed Cottons,
Bandeau Handkerchiefs.
Shawls, Silk and Cotton.
Map Handkerchiefs.
Common Pocket do.
Web Braces, Patteboard & Bonnet wire,
Calimanco and Durant,
Black Bombasette,
Bed Tick, & Irish Sheetting,
Cotton and Linen Check
Brown Holland,
Blue and yellow Nankeen,
York Stripe Jean,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,
Umbrellas,
Chair and Riding Whips
Beaver Bonnets,
Men and Youth's Hats,
Superfine and common Needles
Jews Harp & Silver eyes,
Pound Pins, and in Papers.
Belt Playing Cards,
Crooked and fine tooth Combs.

HARDWARE.

Britania Metal Tea Pots
Tea Candlers,
Candlesticks, and Snuffers,
Slates and Pencills,
Knives and Forks,
Pocket and Pen Knives,
Buttons,
Bridle bits,
Table and Tea Spoons,
Stirrups,
Hames,
Harness Buckles,
Nails, Screws, &c.
Steel Plated Handsaws,
Iron squares, Joiner's Rules,
Hammers and Gimblets,
Flash Irons,
Chissels, Gouges, Compasses,
Shoe Maker's Tools,
Steelyards, Grid Irons,
Lamps, and Sad. Irons,
Furniture and other Brushes,
Powder, Shot & pound lead,
Shovels and Spades,

GROCERIES.

Prime and Spanish Part White, & Jamaica Spirits,
Hyson and Hyson Skin Chocolate and coffee,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins, and Barley Sugar
Almonds, cinnamon, essence, cloves and Nutmegs,
Pipe, Pigtail, & cut Tobacco,
Snuff and cigars,
Spermaceti & mould candles,
Starch, Windsor, and common Soap,
Mullard, Mushroom Ketchup,
Capers, Sweet Oil, Lintseed do currers do.
Flour Sulphur,
Glauber Salts, Opodildo,
Sal. Am and other Medicines
British Japan Ink, Red and black Ink Powder.

Together with a General Afortment of Crockery and Glass Ware; besides numerous other Articles not here inserted.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26th, 1810

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

No. 1, 2, 12, 24, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—3600 acres, in the Township of Bienheim.
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession
No. 24, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th.—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the Township of Granford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 acres in King
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham
The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, are to be supposed the situations are eligible, and he quality superiour—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an indisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or Strayed from the premises of the Subscriber sometime in September last a Yoke of OXEN, with the following marks, viz. one nearly white, with a dark brown head, short tail, and his horns spread apart more than ordinary—the other, dark brown, with a lined back and white spot in his forehead, with turned in horns and short tail. Whoever will produce said Oxen to the subscriber, or give information where he can get them, shall receive the above Reward.—Tanners and others, are cautioned from purchasing the hides of any person but the subscriber, should they be offered for Sale.

JACOB MILLER.

No 16, 2d Concession
East side Yonge Street

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Concession of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the said Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any person who shall after this Notice presume to purchase the same, will not only lose their property, but be subject to a prosecution for purchasing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, 4th August, 1810.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1810. No. XXIII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the thirtieth day of November next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of October last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the thirtieth day of November, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the seventh day of January next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twentieth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth Fifth year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to

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vince. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

UPPER CANADA.

Commission of the Peace for the Eastern District, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1810.

THE Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and

Jeremiah French,
Allan M'Donell, of Matilda,
Alexr. M'Millan,
Alexr. M'Donell,
Saml. Anderson,
John M'Intire,
John M'Donell, of the Township of Charlottenburgh
Alexr. Rose,
Nathaniel Norton,
Charlotten burgh,
David Sheek,
Josiah Cass,
Jacob Weager,
Wm. Frafer,
John Corbet,
John Young Esquire,
John Stewart,
Peter Le Roy,
Asa Warner,
John Cryller,

The following Gentlemen were commissioned since the year 1807.

Donald M'Caulay, of Cornwall,
Joseph Anderson, of Cornwall,
Lawrence M'Kay, of Charlotten burgh,
Benjo. French, of Cornwall,
Albert French, of Cornwall,
Alexander M'Kenzie, of Williamsburgh,
Abraham Matth, of Cornwall,
Joseph Bucchus, of Osnabruck, Esquires.

Wm. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

Secretary's Office
19th Nov. 1810

Public Notice.

CONTRACTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour, Pork, or Peale, at Kingston, York, Fort George, Chippawa, Fort Erie, and Amherstburg, for the use of His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada: each Barrel to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds of good fine Flour, and to be properly packed in sufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as stated in my printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805. The Peale to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Store. For such, sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork, or Peale wanted; the delivery of the quantity of either species of Provisions agreed for, must be made on or before the first day of July, 1811.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quintuplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Commissary General at Quebec. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore tranlmitted to the Commissary at each Post,

for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.
York, 5th Octr. 1810.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the London Gazette, of Saturday September 22.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Sept. 22.

Copy of a letter from Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, K. B. Rear Admiral of the Red, to J. W. Croker Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship the Implacable, in Cadiz Bay, the 30th Aug.

Implacable, Cadiz Bay. Aug. 30.

SIR,

My dispatch, No. 15, will have informed their Lordships of the sailing of an expedition from this port on the evening of the 22d—I have now the honor to transmit the copy of a letter I have received from capt. George Cockburne, of this ship, detailing the particulars of a descent and successful attack made on a strong corps of French troops posted at the town of Moguer. The expedition returned into Cadiz yesterday, with a few prisoners and some volunteers for the Spanish army, having driven the enemy from Moguer and the adjoining coast with considerable loss, and a bout forty killed and wounded on the part of our ally

I have received, Sir, through his Majesty's Minister at this place, a copy of a letter from his Excellency M. de Bardaxi, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, bringing expressive of the sentiments of satisfaction and gratitude felt by the Council of Regency at the able and distinguished co operation afforded Gen. Lacy on the expedition by capt. Cockburne, the officers and seamen under his command; and it becomes my duty to mark, in the strongest manner, how sensibly I feel the public service has been benefited by captain Cockburn's able, cheerful, and zealous services.

I have, &c.

R. G KEATS.

His Majesty's sloop Jasper, in Huelta River, Aug. 25

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that in purfuance to your orders, I failed from Cadiz on the night of the 22d current, with the veffels and boats you were pleafed to place under my command, for the purpofe of co-operating with the Spanifh armament under the orders of General Lafy. On the night of the 23d, being about four leagues to the fouthward of the entrance of this river. I received intimation from the General that he wifhed to land without further lofs of time on the coaft then abreaft of us, as it would enable him to get to Moguer (where the French army was fuppofed to be) confiderably fooner than he could do by water; the whole fleet being accordingly directed to anchor as clofe to the fhore as they could with fafety. I began about ten o'clock to difembark the troops; and the whole of them, as well as their horfes, &c. being fafely landed, between one and two o'clock, the General commenced his march, keeping along the beach, and being attended by eleven of our flat boats (under Lieut. Westphal, of the Implacable) for the purpofe of tranfporting the army across a large branch of the river, which (after our landing) we were informed interfected the way to Moguer, and extended a very conliderable diftance into the country.—This precaution having, however, prevented their being delayed in the flighteft degree, the army got to Moguer (a diftance of twenty-two miles from the point of embarkation) about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and the French army being there (according to the information) attempted to regain what they had loft and in their turn made feveral defperate attacks on the Spanifh advanced line; but being worfted in every attempt by the valour and ftea dinefs of the Spanifh troops, they retreated a the clofe of day, and will, I fear, owing to their being principally cavalry, fucceed in getting to Seville. General Lacy will, however, I believe, follow them as long as he fees any chance of deftroying them; and on his return from purfuing them will reimbark an return to Cadiz, or St. Lucar, as circumftances may authorife.

The lofs of the Spaniards during yesterday was but trifling; that of the French has not yet been afcertained; but I law feveral of them lying dead in the field, and about 12 of them were taken prifoners, who fay they were about eleven hundred ftrong.—The cheerfulnefs with which the Spanifh troops bore the fatigue of marching 22 miles, after being without reft for three fucceffive nights, and their readinefs and valour they difplayed in the action that enfued, has excited my highefl admiration, and made me more fanguine than ever in the hope, that fuch people in fuch a caufe muft ultimately fucceafulul. The inhabitants of this neighbourhood alfo mea fcarcely lefs enthufiaim than the army come to their deliverance; and the manner in which they have greet d our arrival amongft them, fufficiently proves their attachment to their legitimate government, and their deteftation of the French ufurpation.—I cannot, Sir, clofe this account of the tranfactions of the Spanifh army with out paying my humble tru fincere tribute of admiration of Gen. Lacy, who has proved himfelf worthy of commanding fuch men, and appears by his coolnefs, judgment, and active bravery, to be peculiarly adapted for fuch fervices as that on which he is now employed. It is now, Sir, a pleafant duty incumbent on me, to affure you that nothing can exceed the good conduct of the officers and men you have placed under my orders; and I muft beg leave particularly to mention to you the unremitted affiduity I have received from Captain Dantell, of this fhoup, and from Lieut. Westphal (1st of the Implacable,) who by his conduct on this fervice has added to the many claims he already has to my particular notice and recommendation.

I have, &c.

G. COCKBURNE.

Sir R. G. Keats K. B &c.

Bonaparte in Search of a Wife.—A letter from Petersburgh (says the London Courier of September 12) pofitively affirms, that so far back as October 18 8, during the interview with Alexander at Erfurth, Bonaparte offered, and was promised in marriage, a Ruffian grand duchefs. It was not until entreaties and menaces, had failed to obtain the aflent of this Princess, that he turned his views to the Houfe of Auftria. Several letters have paffed between the Imperial Brother and Sifter on this fubject: one of these (we underftand the laft) we lay before our readers, in the language, *verbatim*, in which it has been tranfmitted.

LETTER

"SIRE—I implore the generofity, the humanity of the moft juft of princes, of the moft beloved of brothers, and (permit me to add) of the deareft of the dr.——These epithets are fincere; they are due to your Majefty, whom will fhall always be a ready law to me in every thing where my conference does not reproach my fubmiffion, and where difhonour (pardon, Sire, it I fear) would not be the confequence of obedience. I remember too well the ardure of my dearert, ever to give pofterity a caufe of judging me unworthy of my anceftry. As to the intended wife of a Napoleon, I repeat, Sire, my trembling heart would break before I unprincipled despot, who has by turns profeffed himfelf a demagogue, a leveller, a Jacobin, a republican, an Atheift, a Deift, a Mufulman, and a Chriftian? Will he, who mocks a divinity hefitate to trample upon the moft juft claims of woman?

But excufe, Sire, the warm effufions of a provoked innocent mind, that has not yet learnt to diguife what it feels. Though not fuperftitious, I am inclined to conider as ominous, the very offer of an Imperial affalin to marry the daughter and grand-daughter of affaffinated Emperors. If wrong, condescend, Sire, to ascribe my conduct to its real cauſe—to an alarmed virtue, that never will, on any confideration, proftrate itfelf before any guilty favorite of an unjuft fortune.

(Signed) CATHARINE."

"St. Petersburgh, Jan, 25, 18 9.

QUEBEC, Nov. 1.

GOVERNOR CRAIG'S ROAD.

This bold enterprife is finifhed—Seventy five miles of road have been cut through primitive foreft—completing a good carriage way from Quebec to Shipton, in the diftrict of Three Rivers. It is generally fifteen feet wide, hee from all ftumps and other embarraffments, and conneeted and embellifhed by 120 bridges of different dimenfions. Of thefe 24 crofs large ftreams, and the one built over a branch of the Becancour river, called *Craig's Bridge*, is of excellent workmanfhip.

This grand paſſage to the townfhips will give to the city of Quebec fome hope of independence, in procuring the neceffary fupplies for its growing population. Hitherto reftricted to the produce of a ftinty neighbourhood and unfkilful huſbandry, we have always had to look for fupport to the upper diftricts. Other and more abundant refources are now laudenly opened, and the firft grand ftep towards the formation of a productive vicinage fuccefsfully executed.——Craig's road leads to richer lands, and every furious onward, is fo much nearer the fun. The univerfe does not contain a traft of country, more beautifully diverfified by hill, dale, lake, plain, or more advantageoufly watered by brooks, rivers, and not unfrequently by lakes. The ufual limits of a farm will, in almoft every inftance comprife fome fection of a ſtream, and it would be difficult to feleft any portion of foil incapable of yielding the ordinary and more ufeful grains.

Several hundred head of cattle have already arrived here by this road; and have filled with defpondency the pretty, yet rapacious beef and mutton factors, who have kept us in a ſtate of perpetual fuppliance and occafional famine. Quebec is difenthralled. New facilities will be given to commerce; and profperous foils unfolded to all thofe, who know how to prize the noble independence and fubftantial advantages of an agricultural life. We do not hefitate to call this work the moft important local event, fince this became a Britifh province. And furely, if Rome conferred on her military roads of lefs difficult conſtruction, the title of Æmilian and Flaminian ways, in honor of the projectors of them; we may with lefs pride, tho' with more reaſon, honor this new created and magnificent avenue, with the name of the great benefactor who projected and commanded its execution.

It is but juſtice to ſay, that the troops, both officers and men, exceeding 400 in number, engaged in this work, anſwered the high expectations entertained of them. They performed their talk with cheerfulneſs, notwithſtanding the many inconveniences to be encountered in a wilderneſs. And it is not a little remarkable, that the main detachment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Robertſon, has returned without the loſs of a [illegible] by deſertion or diſeaſe.

of huſbandry, by a Mr. Dabordieu, of Reading, England, nephew to counſellor Simpſon of New York. It is called the Patent Manly's Expedition Plough, is made for ſix guineas, is wrought by three horſes, ploughs three acres in a day, and, with the ſaving of rollings, harrowings, &c. in ſix days work (at eight hours to the day) makes a difference of four days and four hours in favour of the new plough. The comparative ſtatement is for complete preparing an acre of ground, which requires ſix days with the old plough, and but one day and four hours with the new.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

Thomas Thomas, a journeyman taylor, who lodged at a houſe of call, the Black Prince, in Chandos ſtreet, Covent-garden, being informed one day laſt week, by his apothecary, that his malady was apparently of quick progreſs, and of fatal iſſue, expreſſed a wiſh to make a will, for the diſpoſition of his ſmall worldly affairs, and in it directed that his body ſhould be opened (in the preſence of Mr. Wood, the landlord of the publick houſe,) in order that the faculty might, from inſpection of the viſcera, aſcertain the nature of his complaint, which was in fact a common pulmonary conſumption; being dehrous to comply with the injunction of the deceaſed, the body was opened, and the landlord, however, reluctantly attended the operation—It was ſcarcely performed when the landlord, a ſtranger to ſuch exhibitions, was ſeized with ſickneſs and vomitting, and, on reaching the bar was prevailed upon by his wife to take a glaſs of brandy and water. In a few minutes he was obliged to be carried to bed, never to riſe again. On Friday ſevennight, the third day from the attack, he died in a ſtate of delirium, not from contagion, or a predilpoſition to diſeaſe, but ſolely from the impreſſion made upon his mind by the anatomical performance, which, he obſerved, exceeded in horror any thing he had ever beheld.—*Lond. pap.*

SWIFT, in his journies on foot from Dublin to London, was accuſtomed to ſtop for refreſhment, or reſt, at the neat little ale-houſe on the road ſide. One of theſe, between Dunchurch and Daventry, was formerly diſtinguiſhed by the ſign of the *three croſſes*, in reference to the three interſecting ways, which fixed the ſite of the houſe At this, the dean called for his breakfaſt—but the landlady, being engaged with accommodating her more conſiderable cuſtomers, ſome waggoners, and ſtaying to ſettle an altercation which unexpectedly aroſe, keeping him waiting, and inattentive to his repeated exclamations, he took from his pocket a diamond, and wrote on every pane of glaſs in her beſt parlour room:

TO THE LANDLORD.

There hangs three croſſes at the door:
Hang up your wife, and ſhe'll make four.

The following anecdote will ſhew, in a ſtriking manner, the influence of faſhion, (and in this inſtance, a moſt ridiculous faſhion,) over the human mind.

A gentleman of large fortune fell violently in love with a lady, much inferior to him in point of property, but far his ſuperior in intellectual talents. He addreſſed her for ſome time with a zeal becoming her merits. But at length ſhe told him ſhe never could conſent to marry him till ſhe had required a ſacrifice, which the feared would be infinitely too great for him to make. If it be half my eſtate, ſaid he, it ſhall cheerfully be laid upon the altar of love. That, ſaid the lady, is but a trifle to what I am about to demand. If you would have the whole of my fortune, and myſelf for your ſlave, replied the ſuitor, I will not demur.—It is more than all that, ſaid the fair damſel.—Name your terms, name your terms! cried the impatient be obeyed. The ſacrifice is ſtill greater than all this, ſaid the lady. For compaſſion's ſake then, cried he in deſpair, tell me what it is! It is no leſs than this, ſaid ſhe, that you ſhave off your monſtrous whiſkers, that I may have the pleaſure of beholding your face!—My whiſkers! cried he in aſtoniſhment! my whiſkers! O heaven! No, madam, be it known to you, I will not part with my whiſkers, to obtain the heart and hand of any daughter of Adam now exiſting on the face of the earth.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

The immortal bard, William Shakeſpeare, was born at Stratford, in Warwickſhire, in the year 1564. His father who was a wool dealer, and in circumſtances not very affluent, was obliged to withdraw young Will. very early from a free ſchool to which he had been ſent in order to have his aſſiſtance towards ſupporting the reſt of his numerous family. Upon his leaving the grammar ſchool, he betook himſelf to the employment in which his father had been bred; he married young, and might perhaps have continued in the occupation of buying and ſelling wool, all his life time, but for an inſtance of miſconduct which obliged him to abſcond. He had aſſociated himſelf with ſome young men of a pr ffigate character, who inſtigated him to join them in ſtealing deer from a park of Sir Thomas Lucy. To avoid the puniſhment that threatened him from the proſecution of this mi deed, young Shakeſpeare fled to London; where, being a ſtranger, deſtitute both of money and friends, and pinched with hunger, he took his ſtand at the play-houſe door. At that time, neither coach nor chaiſe was known in England; the lords and gentlemen were accuſtomed to ride to the theatre on horſeback. with their ladies and daughters behind them on pillions. [Queen Elizabet uſed to ride out in a pillion behind her ſecretary, Burleigh.] Shakeſpeare ſtanding at the play houſe door, took the horſes of the gentlemen who attended the plays, and from the few pence which they beſtowed upon him, he was relieved from hunger His diligence and fidelity in this occupation, were remarkable; and as he had ſome more buſineſs than he was able to attend to perſonally, he hired two boys to ſerve under him. It was not how ever, his deſtiny to continue long in this mean employment; for ſome of the players accidentally converſing with him, were ſo ſtruck with the brilliancy of his wit, that they recommend him to the managers of the play-houſe; where being admitted at firſt in a very low ſtation, he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf, though not as an excellent actor, yet as the moſt captivating of writers.

Human Life—How generally employed.

The length of man conſiſts of about 96 years. One third of the whole is devoted to ſleep, viz. thirty-two years. Sickneſs, infants, and a thouſand other accidents, take up at leaſt one fourth, that is 24 years. And note two numbers, and the ſum is 56 years.

Item—2 hours of ſtudy, and various other occupations, per day, make about 8 years; and 4 hours of meals, meditations, and ſtrolling cares, 16 years; half an hour per day for priests, cattles in the air, &c. will give 2 years; an hour and a quarter for ſhaving dreſſing, &c. 5 years; and ſome three hours additional for ſocial enjoyment, amount preciſely to the 32 years.

Item—3 hours per day to eat and drink, make 8 years; which being added to the different portions of time deſtined to the above mentioned, will make about ſeventy nine years. One year remains to be diſpoſed of.—How will it be employed? Tom Lowe can beſt tell.

The pleaſure and benefit derived from books.

Books are friends, whoſe ſociety is [illegible]

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

No Papers by the laſt Week's Mail having arrived, we have nothing important to publiſh:—Should the much deſired confirmation of our rumoured ſucceſſes in Portugal be received, an extra gazette will announce it.

FOR THE YORK GAZETTE.

SECURE in yonder hallow'd ground,
With Yews and Elms encircled round,
Lies 'neath a turf with oner bound—
My Mother.

Ere yet her virtues leave'd to glow,
Or her bright merits ceas'd to grow,
Death's Iron hand hath laid her low—
My Mother.

The ſoftneſs of the female kind,
The' exiſting beauties of the mind,
With all their train in three were join'd—
My Mother.

Thy form was lovely as the Roſe,
And fairer than each flow'r that blows,
When morning dews its leaves diſcloſe—
My Mother.

When oft I court each well known place,
Which when alive thou low'dſt to trace,
My fancy brings thee face to face—
My Mother.

When Phœbus leaves the Weſtern Skys,
And Cynthia's form appears on high,
My mind ſtill fancies thou art nigh—
My Mother.

And when each night reclin'd I reſt,
Mine Eyes by Morpheus charms poſſeſt,
I dream of thee, now thou art bleſt—
My Mother.

When ruddy morn's inſpiring powers,
Gives vigor to my languid hours,
I think of thee, though fortune lowers—
My Mother.

When this frail body's worn by ſighs,
And death's fell dart is feen to riſe,
Thy friendly hand will cloſe my eyes—
My Mother.

When Angels bleſt my ſpirit bear,
Where Saints their new born glories wear,
With thee Eternity I'll ſhare—
My Mother.

Long may thy thoughts in happy numbers flow,
Thy muſe unbann'd, grace the public page;
Rich mellow'd fruits when ſofter'd, blooming grow
From minds like thine well taught, ſerene and ſage!
Why not indulge that ſtrong Poetic fire,
Give to that flowing genius ampler ſcope?
Untetter'd ſwell thy Fancy's range inſpire,
To rival DRYDEN, and *draw near to* POPE.

EDITOR.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Mail for Lower Canada, &c. &c. will be continued regularly once a fortnight, (from this time until the middle of April next) between this and Kingſton; and forwarded to Niagara and Sandwich as uſual. The courier will remain here 48 hours for the Mail to be made up for his return

N. B. No letters in future will be delivered 'till the Poſtage is paid. W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 3d December, 1810

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made conſiderable additions to his Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of ſuperior qualities, and flatters himſelf that he will be able to ſell on terms which will prove ſatisfactory, and as an inducement to purchaſers, country produce, Furs and Peltries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 3d Dece 1810.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY TONS well cured and excellent Timothy Hay.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

Decr 3. 1810.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To Wit: } *Fieri Facias* iſſued out of the ſaid Diſtrict Court and directed to the Sheriff of the Home Diſtrict, againſt the Lands and Tenements of JOHN CRAWFORD, of the ſaid Diſtrict, Gentleman, Esquire; I have ſeized and taken in Execution, Lot Number 47, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, or firſt conceſſion of the Township of Vaughan and Diſtrict aforeſaid, containing two hundred and two Hundred and Ten Acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a ſmall improvement thereon; which will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at Rocher's Hotel in the Town of York, on Tuesday the firſt day of January next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Any perſon or perſons who have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale

THOS HAMILTON, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York,
29th November 1810.

WHEREAS divers Trespaſſes have lately been committed on the Lands reſerved by Government; I am commanded to give notice and forbid any perſon or perſons from cutting or carrying

THE Subscribers have lately received from England and Montreal, an Assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and common Cloths,
Flannels,
Cassimeres,
Calicoes,
Cottons,
Handkerchiefs,
Osnaburghs,
Brown Holland,
Quilting,
Cordurays,
Blankets, 3-4, 5, & 4 pt.
Wofted, assorted,
Scarlet and Beaver Mitts
Caps,
Pafte Board,
Bonnet Wire,
Cloth Sewings, assorted,
Color'd Twift,
Tapes and Bobbin,
Quality Binding,
Silk Fersening,
Fathionable Ribbon,
Black Hair do
Silk Bordered Handkfs
Black Silk,
Bonnet Silk,
Men's and Women's Worfted and Cotton Hofe,
Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Velvet do.
Ladies White Kid Gloves
Men's Beaver do
Suspenders,
Sheep Thread,
Quill backs, Ivory and Horn Combs
Curry do
Coat and Veft Buttons,
Shaving Boxes,
Snuff
Tooth Brushes,
Hat Scrubbing Brushes,
Shoe and Cloth do.
Broom Heads,
Oval Looking Glaffes,
Pins and White hapel Needles,
Razors, Knives & Forks
Pen and Pocket Knives,
Scissors,
Britania Metal, Table and Tea Spoons,
Cotton Cards,
Wool do.
Cotton Wool,
Dilworths Spelling Books,
Memorandum do.
Black and Red Ink Powder,
Sealing Wax and Quills,
Duck and Pigeon Shot,
Gun Powder,
Window Glafs, 7 by 9 8 by 8
10 by 12. and Shingle Nails,
White and Red Paint,
Shovels,
Iron Tea Kettles, Pots and Frying Pans,
CROCKERY &c. &c
Beft Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Hyson and Hyfon Skin Tea,
Coffee and Chocolate,
French Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Teneriffe Wine,
Currants and Raisins,
Liquorice Ball,
Sulphur,
Roll Brimftone,
Glauber Salts,
Peruvian Barks,
Pepper, Allpice,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs & Cloves,
Cayenne,
Fig Blue,
Spanish Indigo,
Ginger,
Muftard,
Tobacco,
Candles, Soap & Starch,
Oat Meal,
Scotch Barley,
Cod Fifh,
Earthen Ware & China conftitog of Yellow Brown, Orange, Red Buttern, Flower worn, Sprig Pattern, Stained and lace border Enamell'd Tea Ware, Plain, lined, handled & fluted, with and without Coffees, &c.
Red and leaf China, without Coffees, &c. &c.
Glit Enamel'd ditto complete,

Together with an Affortment of Glafs Ware, and a variety of Articles not here mentioned. All of which will be fold very low for Cafh or Produce.

RIDOUT & MERCER.

York, 27th Nov 1810

Juft puniifhed, and for fale at the Printing Office, and by Mr. Green Adams, Merchant, York; by M. J. B. Totman, Merchant, Niagara; by Thomas Clark Efq. Queenfton; and by Peter Smith, Efquire, Kingfton,

LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN LOYALIST in UPPER CANADA, to HIS FRIEND in ENGLAND. Part I. Chapter Pubfhed by JOHN MILLS JACKSON, Efqr. intitled, A VIEW OF THE PROVINCE of UPPER CANADA.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be fold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No 32, in Concefhon B } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - - Do - - C. }
29 - Concefhon C 200
10 - Concefhon D. 200
24 - front Concefhon on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Concefhon, } 200 Acres Township
East ½ 22 5th do } of York
No. 26, Weft fide Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.

East ½ 12, in 3d Concefhon, 100
East ½ 20, 3d do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 }
East ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
20, 6th do. 200
21, 6th do. 200
16, 1ft do. 200 } 400 Acres—
23, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 200 }
30, 6th do. 200 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 200 } Sahfleet
26, South fide Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Cowland
2, 3, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concefhon 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Alfo in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North fide of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North fide Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will fhew the Lands in the Home Diftrict, to any perfon who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of fale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

Wholesale & Retail Store

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have juft received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Affortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for fale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles:—Viz.

Blue, Scarlet, light and dark Mix'd, Broad Cloat,
White, Yellow and Red Flannels,
Sofe and point Blankets
Black and Brown Wildboar,
Plain & Strip'd Calimancoes,
Marcelles, Valancia, Toilinett, Swansdown and Patent Cord Veftings,
white Dimittes, Janes and Fuftians,
Blue, Green Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Caffimeres,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
White and colored Cambrick Muflins
Chambra and Union blue Shawls,
gret & dark Chintz do.
India Silk, Madrafs & Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Book, Lene & lac'd Muflins,
hirting Cambricks,
Red Ticking,
Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide.
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,
Table Cloths.

All of which will be sold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dread in the cheapeft Manufacturing Towns in England & Scotland.

Moft kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the higheft price in Cafh paid for Pot and Pearl Afhes —A conftant fupply of Salt will be kept on hand.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th Auguft, 1810.

N B All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, and avoid the trouble of their several Notes and Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney for Collection

HENRY DREAN & Co

THE Subscriber, having laid in a choice Affortment of feasonable Goods begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now opening and for Sale at his former Store adjoining Mr Jos. Hurr's The low terms on which his Goods were purchafed, enables him to fell at the moft reduced prices. Country produce purchafed, or taken in barter, or payment, at the higheft prices

The following Goods are amongft his Affortment viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks,
Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings,
Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs,
Fancy and plain Muflins,
Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Drean and Lieut Johnson

Lots Nos. 25, 31, - - 18 Concefhon, 200
1, 2, - - 2d, do. 400
29, - - - 3d, do. 200
7, 13, - - 4th, do. 400
17, 18. - - 5th, do. 500
1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - 18 Concefhon, 200
1, 2, - - 2d, do. 400
South ½ 1, - - - 3d, do. 100
700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - - 18 Concefhon, 600 acres
Township of Murray.

Nos. 1, - - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14 15, - - 6th, do. 600
1000 acres

Township of Weft Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, - 7th Concefhon, 600
23, 25, 26, - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 20, 27, 9th, do. 800
2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Cronkshanks, Esq. York; W & J. Crooks, Efqrs. Niagara, or to the subscriber ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Novr. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in poffeffion of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the sets they belong to are of little value without them

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1ft; Goldsmith's Ancient History, Vol. 2d; Gutherie's History of Scotland, Vol. 1ft & 2d; Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol. 1ft; De Lolme's B. Conftitution; Tytler's Vol. 1ft; Oeuvres Posthumes de Frederic, II Vol. 1ft; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol; Payfan Perverti; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol 2d

FOR SALE.

WANTED,

At the Printing Office.

20 Cords Fire Wood,

For which the ordinary price will be paid on delivery,

THE Subscriber wishes to enter into a contract or contracts with any perfon or perfons for a quantity not to exceed 2000 Bufhels of good Wheat or Rye, for which he will allow, delivered at his Mills, one Dollar per bu weight—and will deliver at York in payment therefor, Whiskey of good proof and quality at 5/6 N. Y. Cy. per Gallon.—For Indian Corn, he will allow one Gallon of like Whiskey per bufhel—and for any contracts made as above, he will fettle Monthly with the perfon for nifhing the grain.

JOHN LYON

York 16th October, 1810 t f

J. Cawthra,

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has juft returned from Montreal and New-York, and has brought with him a large affortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARY;

Alfo, a general affortment of

GENUINE MEDICINES;

A large affortment of Men's Coafe, fine and drefs Shoes; Women's Leather, Morocco and Kid Shoes; Boys, Girls, and Children's of all fizes He can warrant almoft every article to be of the very beft quality, and is determined to fell them every low terms.

York, 14th Nov. 1810.

Evening School.

FOR the benefit of Young Lads, (or men) Apprentices, and others, who cannot conveniently attend in the Day time to Study 1 are by this made notified, that the Subscriber will teach thofe who fhall leave to attend him where the New Town Hall School is now held, and will meet with every attention which can be paid to pupils. From a desire to fettle permanently in Town, his utmoft attention will be particularly directed to the inftruction of all who are placed under him—his terms are for each day scholar, 8s. N. Y Cy per Month and the fame for Evening Scholars—an addition of 2s. per Month for Pupils after entering Reckion (in Arithmetic.) —Evening Scholars to furnifh feverally, 1lb. Candles per Month 3 ard all Scholars, half a Cord of Fire Wood for the Winter.—The Evening School to commence 24th Inft.—the hours of attendance from 6 to 9 P M. for 5 days of the week only. Regular monthly payments to be made

CHARLES M'DONNEL.

N B The Subscriber returns his sincere and grateful thanks to the Inhabitants of both Towns, who have honored him with their Children, and hopes a continuation of their favours will ftill be conferred on him. He has received feveral Authors on Arithmetic of late Publication from London.—Scholars choofing to learn Arithmetic, can be taught by him on a concise method.

York, 12 Nov. 1810

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Subscriber executed a Note of hand for Fifty Dollars, on demand, dated fometime in September laft, in favor of Samuel Plumb, late of the Township of Whitby—he there fore forwarns all perfons from purchasing or taking said Note in payment, (it having been fraudulently obtained,) as he is determined to pay no part of it contents.

TIMOTHY NIGHTINGALE.

Whitby, 25th October 1810.

THE Subscriber tenders his acknowledgements and thanks to all who have favoured him hitherto, and begs leave to inform them and the Public, that he has now in his employ a profeffed Watch and Clock Maker (lately from Europe) who he pledges himfelf will repair and adjuft in the beft manner, Watches and Clocks of every make and defcription entrufted to him, at the fhorteft notice All future favours and orders of this line, will be thankfully received, and executed with correctnefs, and warranted.

JORDAN POST, Junr.

York, 18 November, 1810.

THE following Lots of Land will be fold on moderate terms, for Cafh, or more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D. on the North fide of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the fecond Concefhon, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Alfo, that part or Afterneft part of Lot No 27 in the 7th Concefhon of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B On lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced and, a houfe erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, firft Concefhon, Weft Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grafs, there is a Log Dwelling Houfe and Log Barn, and large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, who will give a good and fufficient Title to the fame.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an indifputable Title will be given, viz. Lots No. 18 on the [illegible]

THE Subscribers have juft received, and offer for fale at their Store in the House formerly occupied by William Willcocks, Esquire, a well chosen Affortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, which they will dispofe of upon very reafonable terms for Cafh or Produce: consisting of

Superfine and coarse Cloths,
Kersimere, Rose and Point Blankets, and Flannels,
Brown, Olive and Green Flushing,
Drab and Grey Coating,
Swansdown Vefting,
Toilnette do.
Marseilles do
Printed Jean, Fancy Cord do.
Olive Thickskett,
Drab Genoa Cord,
Patent Worfted do.
Black and Olive Velveteen,
Book Muflin, Jubilee Corded ditto
Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambrick,
Damask Table Cloths,
Diaper do Huckaback
Men & Women's Worfted and Cotton Hose,
No. Black Silk do.
Fancy Ginghams,
Printed Cottons,
Bandana Handkerchiefs,
Shawls, Silk and Cotton,
Sleg Handkerchiefs,
Common Pocket do.
Web Bracez, Pafte Board & Bonnett wire,
Calimanco and Durant,
Black Bombarette,
Red Tick, & Irish Sheeting,
Cotton and Linen Check
Brown Holland,
Blue and yellow Nankeen,
York Stripe Jean,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,
Umbrellas,
Chair and Riding Whips
Beaver Bonnetts,
Men and Youth's Hats,
Superfine add common Needles,
Do. with Silver eyes,
Pound Pins, and in Papers.
Beft Playing Cards,
Crooked and fine tooth Combs.

HARDWARE.

Britania Metal Tea Pots
Tea canifters,
Candlefticks, and Snuffers,
Slates and Pencils,
Knives and Forks,
Pocket and Pen Knives,
Buttons,
Bridle bits,
Table and Tea Spoons,
Stirrups,
Hinges,
Harnefs Buckles,
Nails, Screws, &c.
Steel Plated Handsaws,
Iron squares, Joiner's Rules,
Hammers and Gimblets,
Plane Irons,
Chissels,
Shovels and Spades,

GROCERIES.

Prime and Spanish Port Wine, & Jamaica Spirits,
Hyson and Hyson Skin chocolate and coffee,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins, and Barley Sugar.
Almonds, cinnamon, caffia, cloves and Nutmegs,
Pfug, Pigtail, & cut Tobacco,
Snuff and cigars,
Sparmaceti & mould candles,
Caftile, Windsor, and common Soap,
Muftard, Mushroom Ketchup,
Capers, Sweet Oil, Linfeed do currers do.
Flour Sulphur,
Glauber Salts, Opodildo,
Sal. Am and other Medicines
British Japan Ink, Red and Black Ink Powder.

Together with a General Affortment of Crockery and Glafs Ware; besides numerous other Articles not here inserted.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26th, 1810

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be fold on moderate terms for cafh, viz.

I ots No. 1, 2, 12, 24, 23, and 24, in the 6th concefhon
No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weft half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do.——3600 acres, in the Township of Biesheim.
No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concefhon
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—600 acres in the Township of Gianford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in King
No. 17, 3d concefhon,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the feveral townfhips were Surveyed, it is to be fuppofed the fituations are elegible, and the quality fuperior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undifputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 15th June, 1807.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or Strayed from the premises of the Subscriber fometime in September laft a Yoke of OXEN, with the following marks, viz. one roan & white, with a dark brown head, short tail, and his horns fpread apart more than ordinary—the other, dark brown, with a lined back and white fpot in his forehead, with turned in horns and fhort tail. Whoever will produce faid Oxen to the subscriber, or give information where he can get them, fhall receive the above Reward.—Tanners and others, are cautioned from purchasing the hides of any perfon but the Subscriber, fhould they be offered for fale.

JACOB MILLER.

No 16, 2d Concefhon }
Eaft fide Yonge Street }

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Concefhon of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the faid Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any perfon who fhall after this Notice presume to purchase the fame, will not only lofe the property, but be fubject to a profecution for purchasing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, 18th Jan 1810.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1810. No. XXIV. [4 DOLS PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moft Excellent Majefty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Counfellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the thirtieth day of November next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of October laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the thirtieth day of November, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking and by thefe prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the seventh day of January next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may feem neceffary; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be thereunto affixed.—Witnefs our truffy and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, this twentieth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth Firft year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paffed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his prefent Majefty, entitled, "a Act for Granting to his Majefty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paffing of the faid Act it fhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perfon Adminiftering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iffue one or more Proclamations, and therein to conftrain Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And where as by an Act paffed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majefty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton fhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchafed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act,

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the faid hereinbefore firft recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conftitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiflative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara Esquire, in the faid Province respectively, to be Commiffioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which faid Commiffioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase fuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provifos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all fuch other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majefty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

UPPER CANADA.

Commiffion of the Peace for the Eastern Diftrict, bearing date the 17 h day of October, 1810.

THE Members of the Executive and Legiflative Councils, and

Jeremiah French,	John M'Intire,
Allan M'Donell, of Matilda,	John M'Donell, of the Township of Charlottenburgh
Alexr. M'Millan,	Alexr. Rofe,
Alexr. M'Donell,	Nathaniel Norton
Sml. Anderfon,	Johnn. Yonge Cotgrave,
of Charlottenburgh,	John S ewart,
Dav'd Sheak,	Peter Le R y,
J fhua Cole,	Ala Wagner,
Jacob Wreger,	John Cryfler,
Wm. Frafer,	
John Corfet,	

The following Gentlemen were commiffioned fince the year 1807.

Donald M'Caulay, of Cornwall,	Cornwall,
Joseph Anderfon, of Cornwall,	Alexander M'Kenzie, of Williamfburgh,
Lawrence M'Kay, of Charlotten bur h,	Abrham Marth, of Cornwall,
Benja. French, of Cornwall,	Joseph Bucchus, of Osnaburck, Efquires.
Albert French, of	

Wm. JARVIS, Sec'ry.
Secretary's Offi }
19th Nov. 181 }

Public Notice.

CONTRACTS will be entered into with fuch perfon or perfons who may be willing to furnifh a fupply of Flour, Pork, or Peafe, at Kingfton, York, Fort George, Chippawa, Fort Erie, and Amherftburg, for the ufe of His Majefty's Forces in Upper Canada: each Barrel to contain one hundred and ninety fix pounds of good fine Flour, and to be properly packed in fufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as ftated in my printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805. The Peafe to be white prime Boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Store. For fuch, fealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork, or Peafe wanted; the delivery of the quantity of either fpecies of Provifions agreed for, muft be made on or before the firft day of July, 1811

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchafes on producing the Receipts of the Commiffary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quintuplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Commiffary General at Quebec. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore tranfmitted to the Commiffary at each Poft.

for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.
York, 5th Oct. 1810.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON Oct. 16.

GREAT VICTORY OVER THE FRENCH IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
MONDAY OCT. 15. 1810.

Downing-Street, October 14 1810.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received this day at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship from Lieutenant General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. dated Coimbra, the 30th Septr. 1810.

MY LORD,—While the enemy was advancing from Celerico and Francoso upon Viseu, the different divisions of militia and Ordenanza were employed upon their flanks and rear: and Col. Trant, with his division, attacked the escort of the military chest and reserve artillery, near Tojal, on the 20th inst.—He took 2 officers and 100 prisoners, but the enemy collected a force from the front and rear, which obliged him to retire again towards the Douro. I understand that the enemy's communication with Almeida is completely cut off; and he possesses only the ground on which his army stands.—My dispatches of the 20th inst. will have informed you of the measures I have adopted, and which were in progress to collect the army in this neighborhood, and if possible, to prevent the enemy from obtaining possession of this town. On the 21st the enemy's advanced guard pushed on to St. Combadão, at the junction of the rivers Criz and Dão; and Brigadier General Pack retired across the former, and joined Brigadier-General Crawford at Matagoa, having destroyed the bridges of these two rivers. The enemy's advanced guard crossed the Criz, having repaired the bridge, on the 23d, and the whole of the 6th corps was collected on the other side of the river; & I therefore withdrew the cavalry through Sierra de Busaco, with the exception of three squadrons, as the ground was unfavorable for the operations of that army.

On the 25th, the whole of the 6th and the 2d corps crossed the Criz, in the neighbourhood of St. Cambodao; and Brigadier General Pack's brigade retired to the position which I had upon for the army on the top of Sierra de Busaco. These troops were followed in the movement by the whole of the corps of Ney and Regnier, (the 6th and 2d) but it was conducted by Brigadier General Crawford with great regularity, and the troops took their position without sustaining any loss of importance. The 4th Portuguese Cacadores, which had retired on the right of the other troops, and the piquets of the 3d division of infantry, which were posted at St. Antonio de Cantaro, under Major Smith, of the 45th, were engaged with the advance of Regnier's corps in the afternoon, and the former shewed that steadiness and gallantry which others of the Portuguese troops have since manifested. The Sierra Busaco is a very high ridge about two miles from its termination, to the convent and garden of Busaco. The Sierra of Busaco is connected by a mountainous tract of country with the Sierra de Caramula, which extends in a north easterly direction beyond Viseu, and separates the valley of the Douro.—On the left of the Mondego, nearly in a line with the Sierra de Busaco is another ridge of the same description, which is called the Sierra de Murcella, covered by the river Alva, and connected by other mountainous tracks with the Sierra de Estrella. All the roads to Coimbra from the eastward, lead over one or other of these

Mondego, and was it was evident that he intended to force our position, Lt. General Hill crossed that river, by a short movement to his left, on the morning of the 26th, leaving Colonel Le Cor, with his Brigade on the Sierra de Marcella, to cover the right of the army: and Major General Fane with his division of Portuguese cavalry, and the 13th light dragoons in front of the Alva, to observe & check the movements of the enemy's cavalry on the Mondego. With this exception, the whole army was collected upon the Sierra de Busaco, with the British cavalry observing the plain in the rear of its left, and the road leading from Mortagoa to Oporto, thro' the mountainous tract which connects the Sierra de Busaco with the Serra de Caramula.

The eight corps joined the enemy in front on the 26th, but he did not make any attack on that day.—The light troops on both sides were engaged throughout the line.

At 6 in the morning on the 27th, the enemy made two deliberate attacks upon our position, the one on the right, the other on the left of the highest point of the Sierra. The attack upon the right was made by two divisions of the 2d corps, on that part of the Sierra occupied by the 3d division of infantry. One division of French infantry arrived at the top of the ridge, when it was attacked in the most gallant manner by the 88th regiment, under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Wallace; and the 45th regiment under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Meade, and by the 8th Portuguese regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Douglas, directed by Major General Picton.—These three corps advanced with the bayonet, and drove the enemy's division from the advantageous ground which they had obtained.—The other division of the 2d corps attacked further on the right, of the road leading by St. Antonio de Cantaro, also in front of Major General Picton's division.—His division was repulsed before it could reach the top of the ridge, by the 74th regiment, under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Col. French, and the brigade of Portuguese infantry, under the command of Col. Champelmond, directed by Col. Mackinnon. Maj. Gen. Lieth, also moved his left, to the support of Maj. Gen. Picton, and aided in the defeat of the enemy on this post, by the 3d battalion Royals, the 1st and 2d bat. 28th regiment.

In those attacks Maj. Generals Leith and Picton, Cols. Mackinnon and Champelmond, of the Portuguese service, who was wounded. Lieut. Col. Wallace, the Hon. Lieut. Col. Meade, Lieut. Col. Sutton of the 9th Portuguese regiment, Major Smith 45th regiment, who was unfortunately killed, Lieut. Col. Douglas, and Major Birmingham of the 8th Portuguese regiment, distinguished themselves. Major General Picton reports of the good conduct of the 9th and 21st Portuguese regiments, commanded by Lieut. Col. Arentschild. I have also to mention in a particular manner the conduct of Capt. Dansey, of the 88th regiment. Major General Leith reports the good conduct of the Royals, 1st bat. 9th & 2d bat. 38th regiment, and I beg to assure your Lordship, that I never witnessed a more gallant attack than that made by the 38th, 45th, and 8th Portuguese regiments, on the enemy's division which had reached the ridge of the Sierra.

On the left, the enemy attacked with three divisions of infantry of the 6th corps, that part of the Sierra occupied by the left division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Crawford, and by the brigade of Portuguese infantry, commanded by Brig. General Pack.—One division of infantry only made any progress towards the top of the hill, & they were immediately charged with infantry, which was in reserve, was moved up to support the right of Brig. Crawford's division, and a battalion of the 19th Portuguese regiment under the command of Lieut. Col. Mackean, made a gallant and successful charge upon a body of another division of the enemy, which was endeavoring to penetrate in that quarter. In this attack Brig. Gen. Crawford, Lieut. Col. Beckwith of the 95th, and Barclay of the 43d, and the commanding officers of the regiments engaged, distinguished themselves.

Besides these attacks, the light troops of the two armies were engaged thro' out the 27th, and the 4th Portuguese Cacadores, and the 1st and 16th regiments directed by Brig. Gen. Pack, & commanded by Lieut. Col. de Rego Bonito, Lieut. Col. Hill, and Major Armstrong, shewed great steadiness and gallantry.—The loss sustained by the enemy in his attack on the 27th, has been enormous.—I understand that the General of Division Merle & General Maucun are wounded, and General Simon was taken prisoner by the 52d regiment, and 3 Colonels, 33 officers and 1250 men.—The enemy left 2000 killed upon the field of battle, and I understand from the prisoners and deserters that the loss in wounded is immense.—The enemy did not renew his attack, excepting by the fire of his light troops, on the 28th but he moved a large body of infantry and cavalry from the left of his centre to the rear, from which I saw his cavalry in march on the road which leads from Matagoa over the mountains towards Oporto.

Having thought it probable that he would endeavor to turn our left by that road, I had directed Col. Trant, with his division of militia, to march to Sardan, with the intention that he should occupy those mountains, but unfortunately he was sent round by Oporto by the General Officer commanding in the North, in consequence of a small detachment of the enemy being in possession of St. Pedro de Sal; and, notwithstanding the efforts, which he made to arrive in time, he did not reach Sardan till the 28th at night, after the enemy was in possession of the ground.

As it was probable that in the course of the night of the 28th, the enemy would throw his whole army upon that road by which he could avoid the Sierra de Busaco and reach Coimbra by the high road to Oporto, and thus the army would have been exposed to be cut off from that town, or to a general action on less favorable ground; and as I had a reinforcement in my rear, I was induced to withdraw from the Sierra de Busaco. The enemy did not break up in the mountains at 11 at night of the 28th and he made the march expected. His advanced guard was at Avelans, in the road from Oporto to Coimbra yesterday; and the whole army was seen in march through the mountains; that under my command, however, was already in the Low Country, between the Sierra de Busaco and the Sea; and the whole of it, with the exception of the advanced guard, is this day on the left of the Mondego.

Although from the unfortunate circumstances of the delay of Colonel Trant's arrival at Sardan, I am apprehensive that I shall not succeed in effecting the object which I had in view in passing the Mondego, and in occupying Sierra de Busaco, I do not regret my having done so. This movement has afforded me a favorable opportunity of shewing the enemy the description of troops of which this army is composed; it has brought the Portuguese levies into action with the enemy for the first time in an advantageous situation;—and they have proved that the trouble which has been taken with them, has not been thrown away, and that they are worthy of contending in the same ranks and in all those which we have since made the whole army have conducted themselves in the most regular manner. Accordingly all the operations have been carried on with ease, the soldiers have suffered no privations, have undergone no unnecessary fatigue, there has been no loss of stores, and the army is in the highest spirits. I have received, throughout the service, the greatest assistance from the General & Staff Officers. Lieutenant General Sir Brent Spencer has given me the assistance which his experience enables him to afford me, and I am particularly indebted to the Adjutant and Q. M. General, and the officers of their departments, and to Lieut. Col. Backhurst, and the officers of my personal Staff—to Brig. Gen. Howarth, and the artillery and particularly to Lt. Col. Fletcher, Capt. Chapman, and the Officers of the royal engineers. I must likewise mention Mr. Kennedy, and the officers of the Commissariat, which department has been carried on most successfully.

I should not do justice to the service, or to my own feelings, if I did not take this opportunity of drawing your Lordship's attention to the merits of marshal Beresford. To him exclusively, under the Portuguese Government, is due the merit of having raised, formed, disciplined, and equipped the Portuguese army, which has now thrown itself capable of engaging and defeating the enemy.—I have, besides received from him, upon all occasions, all the assistance which his experience and abilities, & knowledge of this country, have qualified him to afford me.

The enemy has made no movement in Estremadura, or in the northern provinces, since I addressed your lordship last. My last accounts from Cadiz are of the 9th inst. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the allied arms in the course of the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th inst. I send this dispatch by my aide de camp, Captain Burgh, to whom I beg to refer your Lordship for any further details, and to recommend him to your Lordship's notice.

I have the honor to be, &c.
WELLINGTON.

The precise loss of the British army is 97 killed, and 434 wounded—of the Portuguese, 90 killed, and 512 wounded. The dispatches state, that the enemy is now in possession of no more ground in Portugal than his troops occupy.

The lots of the French in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is stated at 10,000, some accounts say 15,000. The British cavalry had not been engaged, but it is reported they had got between the French army and Almeida.

In addition to the foregoing, private accounts state, that before the Gleanor had sailed for England, it was reported, that the French had been lo pelled with the pursuing army, that 16,000 men, with one General and 37 officers, had surrendered; and it was also rumoured that the French had no bread for 2 or 3 days previous to the action.

Dispatch from his Excellency the Marshal commander in chief to his Excellency Don Miguel Forjet a Porjes.

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

I have the greatest satisfaction in announcing to your Excellency, for the information of his Royal Highness, that the combined army under the orders of his Excellency the Marshal General Lord Viscount Wellington, has defeated the enemy's army commanded by Marshal Massena, in the action which the latter made upon our position on the heights of Busaco. As his Excellency the Marshal General will give, to be laid before his Royal Highness, all the details relative to the movements and dispositions, which led to this brilliant victory, I shall confine myself to what respects the particular conduct of the troops of his Royal Highness, who covered themselves with glory, and shewed themselves worthy emulators of their companions in arms the English army, and worthy heirs of the glory of their ancestors.

The enemy's advanced posts having on the 25th arrived at the foot of the mountains upon which we were posted, they took a position on the same day, during the which the whole force of the

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WE

[illegible] & at the points attacked, during the following days.

The 9th and 24th brigades under the orders of col. champelmond and after he was wounded, of Lieut. col. Sutton. The 9th regiment commanded by Lieutenant col. Douglas. The 1st and 16th battalions of the line, and the 4th battalion of chasseurs under the orders of Brigadier General Pack.

The 1st and 19th brigades of chasseurs No. 1, under the orders of Brigadier General Coleman. The battalions of chasseurs No. 1, and 3, with the English light division, and the 6th battalion of the line, 9th light division, and the 21st line brigades of the Portuguese army, commanded by Brigadier General Campbell. The 1st and 19th brigades of artillery commanded immediately by Major Arentschild, and two or three posted more to the left.

The only difference that there was in the conduct of all these troops consisted in the opportunities that were offered to each corps to distinguish itself. This may be called a glorious day for the Portuguese army, its troops having acquired by their conduct, the admiration, and the full confidence of the English army. The conduct of the 8th regiment under the command of Lieut. col. Douglas, and in which Major Birmingham distinguished himself, did much honor. That regiment with two English regiments, dislodged the enemy with the bayonet from the heights, which they kept, & gained, and made them pay dear for their momentary advantage. The 9th and 21st regiments merited the complete approbation of Major General Pakenham, whose praise is due to colonels champelmond, Lieut. Arnt. Beattie, who commanded the brigade after the col. Sutton who commanded the brigade after the col. Sutton was wounded, and Lieut. col. John Mason of the 9th regiment, commander of the 21st regiment.

Brigadier General Pack deserves my thanks as the troops under his orders, and their commanders Lieut. cols. Hill and Lord de Rego, and Major Armstrong. The conduct of the battalion of that from, No 4, deserves to be particularly mentioned, for the steadiness they shewed in the attack, as for the confidence with which they sustained the fire of the enemy for the whole day. The 1st battalion of that from No. 4, commanded by Lieut. col. Jorge d'Avilez behaved extremely well, and that officer merits every eulogium. The battalion No 3 under the command of Lieut. col. Elder, particularly distinguished itself, and in discipline and valor, cannot be excelled. The 7th and 19th brigades of Brigadier General colonel [illegible] of chasseurs No. 2, also deserves the highest praise for their conduct, as also their commanders, colonels Palmerium and Jose cardoza de Menezes Sottomaior, and Lieut. col. Nixon; and particularly five companies of the 19th regiment, under the immediate orders of Lieut. col. Mackean, made an attack with the bayonet on the enemy, which is particularly mentioned by all the officers of the army, who witnessed it, as an admirable for the discipline and bravery that they exhibited.

The battalion of chasseurs No 6, Brigadier-General campbell's brigade, and commanded by Lieut. col. Sebastian Pinto, likewise behaved very well, and deserves my thanks.

The brigades of artillery of the 9th and 6th under the immediate orders of Major Arentschild, also greatly distinguished themselves, by supporting with [illegible] the whole [illegible] the fire of 14 pieces of artillery, [illegible] greatest of men to the enemy, dismounting three of their guns, and blowing up two of their waggons of ammunition. Two other brigades of artillery also came into action. The officers and soldiers of those corps are worthy of being represented to his Royal Highness, for good and excellent conduct, which has ever been the honor to veteran soldiers, for by the confession of all the English officers they display'd equal valor and discipline. With respect to the troops who were not immediately engaged, I observed on them the most attentive desire to measure themselves with the enemy, and from appearances they will shortly have an opportunity. But from such conduct as the Portuguese troops displayed in the battle of Busaco, affided by the well known bravery of the English army, we cannot but anticipate a favorable result of the present contest, and that the enemy will pay dear for the devastation and cruelties which they have committed in Portugal.

I cannot omit this opportunity of acknowledging the important services, which on every occasion I have received from the talents and zeal of the Quarter Master General of the army, colonel D'Urban; and I have every reason to be satisfied with the Adjutant General Brito Mamiho, and with my Military Secretary, Brigadier Lemos, who accompanied me during the battle; and also with the whole of my staff.

I annex a return of the loss of his Royal Highness' army in the battle of the 27th—that of the enemy must have been immense from the accounts of their prisoners and deserters, and from the enemy abandoned afterwards, when they made a movement on the left. They left upon the field of battle more than 3200 killed, and several Generals were wounded. The General of Brigade Simon was taken prisoner, and the officers whom we took, say that the Generals Merle, Lacuhe and Grandoge were wounded.

God preserve your Excellency.——Head Quarters, at Coimbra, 30th Sept. 1810.

W. C BERESFORD.

Marshal and commander in chief.

Sr. Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

London, October 8.

The following address to the citizens of Rome, was dated from Fontainebleau, and privately distributed two days after he failed: but was immediately suppressed by an official order:

"To the Romans."

"In the bolom of retirement, occupied with no other cares than those of contributing to the happiness of my family and my neighbors and talking on Rome's claim to territory, I have pure refined bliss which a mind devoted to a love of the arts can enjoy, I was affided by the ruthless hand of despotism, rendered still more heavy in its being that of a brother; I still more galling, as he owes his life and his honors to my intrepidity.

"This infernal mandate was, that I should repudiate an endeared wife, and defert those children whom nature identifies with my existence: that I should afcend a throne created by the most horrible perfidy, and unite my efforts to defpoil and fubjugate the yet unconquered part of the globe.

"citizens, I had no choice between unconditional fubmiffion and immediate flight. I did not believe falkind. May your chains at leaft open you; or rather may you foon crafe to bear any, by the intervention of that omnipotent vengeance, which fooner or later punifhes ufurpation, tyranny, and oppreffion

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

On the 27th, the two line of battle ships and a frigate that were blocked up in Cherburg, made their escape, when the Dannegal and Revenge were a few miles off that port. They were watched by two of our sloops of war. Information of this was yesterday received at the Admiralty, and orders were sent to Plymouth for 3 sail of the line to follow them. The Hero and the Mars were also ordered from Spithead to cruize off Cherburgh; from the state of the weather there is every chance of their being taken.

The exact amount of the naval force which the enemy have already equipped in the Scheldt, is 13 sail of the line, 2 frigates, 2 corvettes, and sixty gun vessels. Sir Edward Pelew it watching them with 11 sail of the line.——Commodore Owen commands a detached squadron of frigates, gun boats &c. in shore.

Our friend Mr. ——, arrived from France, last Saturday. He says that Bonaparte has become very unpopular with those old revolutionists, to whom he is chiefly indebted for his supremacy. It was reported, that Sieyes, Barras, Gregoire, Lanjuinois, Roedeter, Reubel and Fouche had been arrested, and that Josephine and her daughter, the late Queen of Holland, were placed under a guard, and nobody permitted to converse with them. The general opinion was that Bonaparte would not be suffered to tyranize over mankind many months longer.

OCT. 1.—The Gazette contains dispatches from Sir Ch. Cotton, including a letter from Capt. Blackwood, senior officer of the in shore squadron off Toulon—by which it appears that on the 24th July six sail of the line and 4 frigates came out of Toulon harbour to join a frigate which had been driven by our boats into Bandol, and endeavour to cut off the Eurydus and Sneerwater. Capt. Blackwood, supported by the Ajax and Conqueror advanced to their support notwithstanding the great disparity of force, and by his undaunted bravery disappointed the enemy, who retired into port after exchanging a few broadsides with our ships, thus acknowledging that three British men of war, one frigate and brig, were more than equal to six French ships of the line, one 3 decker, and one frigate.

OCT. 3.—Lucien Bonaparte is certainly in the hands of the English, not as a prisoner, but as a supplicant for our protection. From Rome he proceeded to Cagliari, where he delivered himself up, with his family, to Mr. Hill, the British Minister, who has sent them to Malta, as a place of greater safety.

The Lively frigate, capt. M'Kinley carrying the flag of Rear Admiral Boyle, is lost off Malta, but the officers and crew are all safe.

Oct 5.—Accounts have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 2d of August, which state, that Liniers had raised a considerable force against Monte Video. They allege, that the town Liniers, on his return from Buenos Ayres to Cordova, was made prisoner at Sacramento. His dispatches were immediately taken from him, and he was lodged in the citadel of Monte Video.

October 6.

Extract of a letter from Malta, dated August 25.

"Lucien Bonaparte and his family, Madame Bonaparte and his family, Madame Bonaparte and his family, one daughter, and a relation, altogether upwards of forty persons, were brought here on the 23d inst. by capt. Barnie, of the Pomone frigate, who found them on board an embarked at Civita Vecchia, in the Roman States, about 3 weeks ago. He gives out, that as he had refused to divorce his wife, become King of Rome, and marry his daughter (about 15 years old, and now here with the rest of the family) to Ferdinand VII. of Spain, he has been exiled from the Continent of Europe, and that he intended proceeding to America.

"Gen. Oakes waited on him yesterday forenoon, and informed him, that, as he withed to land, he should be provided with accommodations in Fort Ricasoli, where both himself and family would be treated with every attention, but that of course he could not but be considered as a prisoner of war. He is, we learn, to remain here until directions from Government, at home shall be received about him."

Lisbon, Sept. 15. Several arrests have taken place here during the week, and many of the people arrested, it is said are to be sent off in a Portuguese frigate. Among them are the following names:

Mr. Ratsam, a French merchant, & member of the board of trade.

Vandelli, a principal of the house of trade, & member of the same board.

Semfrayo, a nobleman.

Judge Mascarenha.

Cambrido, employed formerly by a late defaulter, who lived in his house.

Dutrurcq, a Frenchman.

Mordan, an English merchant.

Matchioness D'Alvito.

Jerome Estaves and son, of the police office.

Dr. Almeda, a physician in the first practice.

Brencam, a merchant much respected.

Pellegrini, a painter, not long since in London.

Martell, Estaves, & Joseph Saldana.

The subsequent paragraphs are extracts from some of our letters—

"Lisbon, Sept. 15.

"Lord W. has taken up the line of positions he probably all along intended after the fall of Almeida, and hunger will, I fancy, keep the French from advancing. Several great and rich, but suspected men, have been taken up as parties of the enemy. It is said they are to be sent to the Brazils; some merchants figure away in this throng."

"The British army, not including the Portuguese, now amounts to a full 35,000 men, without the late arrivals. Further reinforcements are expected in our harbours daily, so as to increase it to 40,000, and then we need fear little.

"The French force directly opposed to ours does not exceed, so far as we can learn, above 50,000.

"Lisbon, Sept. 15.

"On the 29th ult. a general massacre of the British was to have taken place; he conspiracy extends thro' the country; at Funiar, Coimbra and other towns in the interior, depots of arms have been found. In consequence of the number of prisoners confined, I have just learnt from good authority, that the Regency expect a rescue, and which was to have taken place, or may take place, this night—it was arranged in this manner: this day the Cathedral, it being the anniversity of the expulsion of the French from Lisbon, turned out a grand procession of Priests, &c. This evening they are to go round again—About 6 o'clock the rebels were to be clothed in British uniforms, and which have this day been found; the priests were to be fired on, in order to make the populace engage that it was by the British soldiers; others were to cut off as many as they could find, and others to release the prisoners confined at a small insulated fort near Bertiz.

"In order to be on our guard, officers are ordered up to the castle, where our men are quartered from their billets in town. The bulness of the rescue must either take place to night or to morrow, as those prisoners are to be embarked for the Brazils on Monday. It is a most vile conspiracy; letters were removed to Coimbra, and the enemy's in the neighbourhood of Viseu.

"The French have a large body of cavalry at Azette, and our advanced parties are about six miles in front of Coimbra. There we shall make a stand and as the position is strong, I do not think a battle will ensue, as the French will not risk an attack.

"The force of the French on their new ground is not known, but before our army quitted the neighbourhood of Coa, the enemy was reckoned to be 60,000 strong. All the operations on our part have been admirably conducted. Regnier has 20,000 men on the Tagus. The desertions continue but fewer than before, as Massena has mostly Frenchmen with him."

German papers of the 23d of Sept. speak of a triple alliance between the three great powers of the Continent. Denmark absolutely holds out against the French entering Zealand.

Letters from Heligoland to Oct. 1, treat all apprehensions from the French as ridiculous. The Turkish armies have increased confiderably. A conspiracy has been detected in Portugal to betray the British; the conspirators chiefly noblemen and monied people, common people remain patriotic—from 1 to 200 conspirators to be transported to Africa or Cape de Verde. The blowing up of the magazine at Almeida was a part of this plot, which was to have placed Lord Wellington's army between two fires, Massena and the tories in Lisbon, which city was to have been conflagrated, as a signal for a massacre.

"Lisbon, Sept. 15, P. M.

"A most sanguinary plot has been discovered.—Above 100 of the most respectable inhabitants are apprehended. On the 29th of this month a general massacre of the British was to have taken place—the conspiracy extended throughout the country! The Priests turn out with the people as a guard since the explosion. Several thousand stand of arms and secreted uniforms was discovered.

Accounts from Smyrna state, that such is the enthusiasm in the present "war of religion," that many of the Asiatic Pachas furnish more troops who voluntarily take the field at the head of their respective contingents."

A letter from an officer on board the Royal William:—

"*Spithead, Oct. 2—2 P. M.*

"This morning an officer from the American brig of war Hornet, came on board.—Says they were informed at Havre (France) which port they left yesterday, that Wellington had defeated Massena—that Gen. Armstrong had left France. Great despondency at Havre in consequence of the reported defeat."

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

Letters from London state, that Mr. Pinkney feels entire confidence, if the Berlin and Milan French decrees are declared to be revoked on the 1st November, the British orders in council will immediately be declared to be null and void.

Captain Cunningham, arrived at Baltimore in 40 days from Gottenburgh, informs, that when he sailed it was reported, that the King of Prussia had abdicated his throne.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.

From Cadiz.—The accounts are to the close of 8 piembers. That city continued to bid defiance to the attacks of artillery of its French invaders; and had sent succours to Portugal.—The predatory warfare was kept up in all parts of the peninsula; and the hope was not extinct of the eventual expiration of the modern Moors.

The Great Spanish Convoy demolished on the Isle of Leon, the 24th Sept.—The event was announced by a general salute, and had spread general joy. The French batteries were daily bombarding Cadiz; but the fire was returned.

...mended by J. Perrond, Capt. Wolfe, in his letter on this subject, observes,

"The capture of this privateer is of great importance to the British trade; she has the best crew I ever saw composed of strong, healthy, active, steout young seamen, and her commander a very clever experienced officer, a Lieut. de Vaisseau, brought up in the French navy prior to the revolution, and received the order of the Legion of Honor from Bonaparte, for the havoc he made in the East Indies being capt. of the Belona privateer upwards of nine years, and came to Europe captain of the Cannonierre; he tried us on every point of sailing, but thanks to a gale of wind we caught her, having run 134 miles in 13 hours.—She is a very superior sailer, and has headed the Aigle ever since her capture; was chased by four different vessels, but left them with the greatest ease; she is nearly new-strong built, and copper fastened.—Captured on the 14th Aug. the Englith brig Unity, from Newfoundland bound to Lisbon, loaded with fish.—on the 24th, the American barque Augustus, from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool, loaded with cotton, &c.—*London paper.*

The Spanish papers are filled with accounts of actions and skirmishes, in which much is loft, but in which the patriots are represented as always successful.

A Paris paper of the 8th of Oct. contains an account of Murat's attack upon Sicily—of his landing with some detachments of Sun-Stephano—of his dislodging the enemy of that place amid the cries of *Vive le Empereur!* And after all, he thought it prudent, having completely failed, to order the return and disembarkation of his troops.

Sir Home Popham, in the Venerable, has gone to Corunna, to assist the Spaniards in an expedition. Several transports are to follow, with troops, stores, &c.

Lucien Bonaparte was expected in England in the Pomona frigate, from Malta, with his family. He will have his choice of remaining there, or of coming to the U. States.

Mr. M'Kenzie still remained at Morlaix. It was feared no negociation for the exchange of prisoners could be effected with the French.

The Princess Amelia was very ill at Windsor on the 12th.

The safety of Mungo Parke, it is said, is ascertained by the arrival of the ship Mary Anne, Clifton, at Plymouth from Senegal. Accounts to the 16th of Aug. had been received at Senegal, mention that M. Parke had been a Tombuctoo in the latter end of May. This enterprising traveler had been seriously indisposed, and much disabled in constitution.

In consequence of the persevering intercession of the agents of the French Emperor, the Danes had conceded so far to their importunity, that 500 of their troops were to be admitted into Zealand progressively, until the whole force intended to be conveyed to Sweden, should have passed through Islhind: and it is added, that under a pretence whatever, more than the 500 specified should at any time remain in the Islands.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

Official account of the Russian Army.

"The General in Chief, Kamerkov, having left Lieut. General Count Langeron before Rudschuck, marched on the 5th September, against the enemy; he arrived on the 6th, in the evening, with the army, forming five columns in the vicinity of the Turks and ordered a general attack to be made on the following day. It began at ten in the morning, and at seven at night the Turkish army was no more; a position which seemed impregnable, entrenchments defended with the utmost obstinacy, nothing could withstand the gallantry and perseverance of the Russian troops; that memorable day covered them with fresh laurels. As soon as the attack began, Major General Hamnibis attacked the left flank, near the Danube. In the mean time the Major Gen. Kutusoff arrived from the other side of the Danube, and engaged another Turkish army which had been formed there. In this manner the enemy saw his entrenchments surrounded by our troops without withstanding his hopeless situation and a very brisk cannonade kept up on our part, he continued to defend himself in the most obstinate manner. An attempt made against the left flank having proved unsuccessful, the General in Chief, in order to bring the matter to a close, adopted the measure of ordering Count Kleenskov, General of infantry, to open a heavy cannonade, and detach immediately after twelve battalions to carry the entrenchments by assault, while he on his side detached Major Gen. Sabanajeff with ten battalions to take the enemy's camp in the rear.. This General soon after entered the Turkish camp, and this unexpected attack executed with the utmost rapidity, decided the victory. A great part of the enemy's horse took to flight, and was purfued by our cavalry, who killed a large number of them. The General in Chief without the leaft lofs of time, ordered Major General Sabanajeff to lead on part of his troops against the laft and ftrongeft Turkifh entrenchments but obferving that the darknefs of the evening prevented the troops to act, he poftponed the attack until the next morning, and ordered the troops to retreat. During that time Col. Berlier attacked the enemy's flotilla, captured fome veffels, and funk a great number, and dispersed the reft.

During the night, the Turks finding themfelves furrounded, fent an officer to capitulate, and, foon after furrendered at difcretion. The whole camp, all the arms, baggage and artillery, 173 ftand of colours, and upwards of 5000 prisoners, having fallen into our hands. Among the prifoners is Achmet, a Pacha of three tails, the Commander of the flotilla, a Pacha of two tails, and a great number of officers of diftinction. The Seraskier Couchand Hali Archa, was killed. All the entrenchments & their environs were covered with ftain Turks. The enemy's lofs in killed exceeds 5000; our lofs is trifling. Thus was an army of 45,000 men dispersed and deftroyed in one hours time."

The late King of Sweden was at Memel on the 17th ult. it was faid, on his way to Finland through Ruffia to endeavour to excite a movement in his favour. A letter from Koningsberg, of the 28th ult ftates that he had hired a boat at Villau, for the purpose of being conveyed to Sweden but his intention was discovered, and he was arrested by the police officers when about to embark. It is added that he was immediately fent off under a ftrong guard to Riga.

From Lifbon—*Captain Forbes who arrived at New York, informs that an embargo was laid on Lisbon the day he failed, – that there had been no action since that of the 28th of Sept.—that Gen. Maffina, after his defeat, had been reinforced with 30,000 men—that Lord Wellington had been joined by Romana, with 12,000 troops, and had occupied a very command ing position—and that a general engagement was daily expected.*

Lifbon Gazettes of the 6th of Oct. ftate, that official accounts have been received from Lord Wellington, dated Leira the 2d of Oct. His Lordfhip prefented his fituation at that place; but it did not appear that the French had yet advanced towards Coimbra. On the 3d the French occupied the mountains between Mondago and Vouga. They left no troops in Beira Alta. Their communication was actually cut off as well by the Spanifh peafantry, as the militia corps under the orders of General Bacellar and thofe of Silveria. The French were not only in want of provifions, but military ſtores, and they muſt fight with thofe they brought with them, as they could get no fupplies.

An intercepted letter from Maſſena to Berthier, is published in the Lisbon gazette made an attempt to turn the left wing of the combined armies and that by a bold push to get between it and Lisbon cut in this they were foiled by the active vigilance of Lord Wellington, who by a prompt and rapid retrograde movement, thwarted their intentions in which of the French had fucceeded they would have been enabled to occupy the immenſely ſtrong chain of batteries the Britiſh have erected from the Tagus acroſs to the ſea. and thus have made them ſelves maſters of this place by a fine manœuvre.

A great battle now appears to be unavoidable and as the Portuguefe troops have been fairly proved in the late action at Buſaco, a glorious reſult is anti ipated.

The head quarters of Lord Wellington on the 6th Oct. were at Villa Franca, and on the 6th at Mafra 35 or 40 miles from Lifbon, where he intends to receive the French to determine the fate of Portugal The line of defence is formed from thence to Alverca. Thus the army is ſituated from the ſea to the banks of the Tagus. Some prisoners were brought in yeſterday, among them General Simon badly wounded. Maſſena has declared that after ſtriking the firſt blow he would not ſtop until he had driven the Engliſh into the ſea.

The French force is eſtimated at from 75 to 80,000 men; the combined forces are nearly equal; ſo that ſomething dreadful and deciſive muſt take place in a day or two. Laſt night all the large boats and lighters were put in requiſition, and ſent up the river ſaid to be for tranſporting the ſick and heavy baggage.—The head quarters of the French army are at Batalha

Cadiz Oct. 7. *General O'Donnell has beaten the enemy in Palamna and its vicinity the reſult of the expedition has been the taking priſoner Gen. Smart 4 officers, 180 priſoners and warlike ſtores which number of priſoners has arrived at Tarragona, in 76 boats with all the boats taken from the enemy. Gen. O'Donnell, who was wounded in the foot by a muſket ball has likewiſe arrived at Tarragona.*

THE YORK GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE 5th December, 1810.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint Friday the firſt day of February 1811. for the Meeting in the Town of York of the Provincial Parliament for the ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

For the YORK GAZETTE.

THE CANADIAN PATRIOT'S HYMN

SHOULD e'er fierce Wars red torrents flow,
And tinge with blood our fertile plains,
With joy canadian hearts would glow
That dauntleſs ſhill would be our ſtrains;
Our Sires ſtand view with noble pride,
Their ſons acquiring Wreaths of Glory,
Heroes in Victory's arms who died,
But they would live—would live in ſtory,
canadians e'er our Hymn ſhall be,
Our King, our country and our Liberty.

And ſee where ſmiling Liberty appears,
cheering each brave and patriot foul;
Uberta now her ſons diſarms,
turning the haughty corſican's controul:
Deep ſinks the Tyrant in deſpair,
His curſt ambition now is higher'd,
No more for him ſhall Britain's crown ſhall wear,
ſince patrio. Nations are united;
Spaniards like ours, your Hymns ſhall be,
Your Native Realms, Your King and Liberty

And long may each canadian feel
In freedom's cauſe his heart beat high,
For Home and for our ſovereign's weal,
In glory's crimſon field to die;
And fore lone Maid's crown ſhall bred the tear,
Some much lov'd Pair with forrow bending
O'er her lamented Warrior's bier,
Who died heroic and long defending,
Yes, Warriors yes our Hymn ſhall ever be,
Our country, King, dear Love and Liberty

ROSEHARP

* *Spain and Portugal.*

THE Subſcriber being in legal poſſeſſion of Park Lot No. 2, in the firſt Conceſſion of York, all perſons are warned not to commit any Treſpaſs upon it.

J. GIVENS.

York, Decr. 6, 1810.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber lately executed a Promiſſory Note for Ten Pounds seven ſhillings and ſix pence. New York ...

Humber Saw Mily.

WHEREAS the King's Saw Mill on the River Humber, with the Grounds now annexed to the ſame, are to be let for the term of Ten Years;

It is hereby notified, that Propoſals will be received on or before Wedneſday the ſecond day of January next, by the Clerk of the Executive Council, ſpecifying the Rent which the maker of ſuch Propoſal is willing to give—and alſo the names of two Sureties to enter into an Obligation with him for the due payment of the ſaid Rent. Perſons who make ſuch Propoſals are deſired to attend at the Executive Council Office on the above day.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, 11th December, 1810.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of To Wit. } Fieri Facias iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the ſuit of Richard Arnwright; I have ſeized and taken in Execution all the right or tract of Land with one Log houſe, one Frame houſe and Log Barn, and other outbuildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or leſs; being part of a certain tract of Lands in the county of York and Home Diſtrict, granted to Joſeph Brant, which ſaid tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and ſouthweſterly by Flamboro' Eaſt, and Northerly by Lands purchaſed from the Meſſiaguas, butted and bounded as follows: Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. ſtanding on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in a Weſterly direction from the Houſe occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees Weſt, one hundred and five chains forty links; then North forty five degrees Eaſt, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees Eaſt to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Weſterly courſe to the place of beginning; containing about Two hundred and Seventy Acres more or leſs which will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at the Court Houſe in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons who may have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, for Dec. 8th

HOME DISTRICT, } BY Virtue of a Writ of To Wit. } *Fieri Facias* iſſued out of the said District Court and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of JOHN C. STOOKES, at the ſuit of Duncan Cameron, Eſq. I have ſeized and taken in Execution Number 47, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, or firſt conceſſion of the Township of Vaughan and Diſtrict aforeſaid, containing by admeaſurement Two Hundred and Ten Acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a ſmall improvement thereon; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roche's Hotel in the Town of York, on Tuesday the firſt day of January next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Any perſon or perſons who have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the ſaid ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, } 19th November, 1810.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Mail for Lower canada, &c. &c. will be continued regularly once a fortnight, (from this time until the middle of April next) between this and Kingſton; and forwarded to Niagara and Sandwich as uſual. The courier will remain here 48 hours for the Mail to be made up for the Eaſtward.

N. B. No letters in future will be delivered 'till the Poſtage is paid. W ALLAN, D. F. M.

York, 3d December, 1810.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made conſiderable additions to his Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS, | HARDWARE
GROCERIES, | CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of ſuperior qualities, and flatters himſelf that he will be able to ſell on terms which ſhall prove ſatisfactory, and as an inducement to purchaſers:—country produce, Furs and Peltries, will be received in payment.

York, 3d Dec 1810.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY TONS well cured and excellent Timothy Hay.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

Decr. 3, 1810.

WHEREAS divers Treſpaſſes have lately been committed on the Lands Reſerved for C...

SUPPLEMENT to the YORK GAZETTE, for December 12, 1810, No. 24.

Died on Friday laſt, at his houſe in this town, Mr. John Henry Kahman, one of the black ſmiths to the Indian Department.

An Iriſh gentleman, having a party to meet at a tavern, exclaimed on arriving (finding the room empty) "So I am firſt after all." The waiter informed him that he was miſtaken; that his friends had been there, but were gone. "Very well, (returned the Hibernian) then I have made no miſtake, for as they were all here before me, ſurely I was right in ſaying, I was firſt after all.

A jack-tar, growing ſick of his buſineſs, deſerted his ſhip, went into a foreign try, and hired himſelf to a farmer. He was immediately ſet to plowing with a yoke of oxen and an old mare, named Jin. The ſailor being wholly unacquainted with the management of the tacks, ſheet and bow lines of his craft, and accuſtomed, in his firſt attempt to put about, miſſed ſtays, and, by turning the yoke, threw Jin and the oxen all down in a heap together. Jack, frightened with the confuſion, bawled out for help. The farmer inquired what was the matter. "Matter! (Matter enough, by G—" replied Jack: "the larboard ox has got the ſtarboard ſide—old Jin has got foul in the rigging, and they are all going to the devil ſtern foremoſt."

In a great ſtorm at ſea, when the ſhip's crew were all in prayers, a fellow ſhuffled into a violent fit of laughter; when being reproved for his ill timed mirth, and aſked the reaſon of it, "why," ſays he, "I was laughing to think what a *biſſing* the boatſwain's *red noſe* will make, when it comes into the water!"

"*Ciet money, honeſty if you can—but get money.*"

A few days ſince there died in a neighbouring ſtate a valuable merino—an artful fellow obtained poſſeſſion of the ſkin; and after preparing one of your common ſheep for the purpoſe, neatly ſowed it on—and then ſold it for fifty dollars. The cheat, however, was ſoon diſcovered, and the ingenious maker of merinoes conducted to his winter lodgings free of expence.—*Baltimore Paper*

☞ *Any Perſon wiſhing to purchaſe a neat one Horſe SLEIGH for ſale will find a Purchaſer by applying at the Printing Office.*

York, Dec 12 1810.

THE following Lots of Land will be ſold on moderate terms, for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaſer, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D. on the North ſide of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being on a range with the ſecond Conceſſion, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Alſo, the rear or Eaſtermoſt part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby, containing 100 Acres. N. B. On lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a houſe erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality. Application to be made to the ſubſcriber, who can give an indiſputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Scadding, Printer

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undiſputable Title will be given:—viz Lots No 28, 29, and half of Lot No. 25 in the 2d conceſſion of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraſer, Eſquire, at Oswegatchie; Mr. Woodroof in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Conceſſion of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the ſaid Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any perſon who ſhall after this Notice preſume to purchaſe the ſame, will not only loſe the property, but be ſubject to a proſecution for purchaſing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, 18th Jan 1810

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz 1 No. 61. Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, ...

THE Subſcribers have lately received from England and Montreal, an Aſſortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and common Cloths,	Dimeorths Spelling Books,
Flannels,	Memorandum do.
Caſſimeres,	Black and Red Ink Powder,
Calicoes,	Sealing Wax and Quills,
Cottons,	Duck and Pigeon Shot,
Huckaback,	Gun Powder,
Osnaburghs,	Window Glaſs, 7 & 9
Brown Holland,	7½—8½
Quilting,	10d 12d. and Shingle
Corduroy,	Nails,
Blankets, 3¼, 3, & 4 pt.	White and Red Paint,
Wofted, aſſorted,	Shovels,
Scarlet and Beaver Mill-ed Caps,	Iron Tea Kettles, Pots and Frying Pans,
Pafte Boards,	GROCERIES, &c.
Bonnet Wire,	Beſt Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars,
Cloth Sewings, aſſorted,	Hyſon and Hyſon Skin Tea,
Color'd Twift,	Coffee and Chocolate,
Tapes and Bobbin,	French Brandy,
Quality Binding,	Jamaica Spirits,
Silk Ferreting,	Treacle,
Faſhionable Ribbon,	Currants and Raiſins,
Black Hair do	Liquorice Ball,
Silk Bandanna Handkfs.	Sulphur,
Black Silk,	Rail Brimſtone,
Bonnet Silks,	Glauber Salts,
Men's and Women's Wofted and Cotton Hofe,	Peruvian Bark,
Boots and Shoes,	Pepper, Allpice,
Ladies Velvet do.	Cinnamon, Nutmegs & Cloves,
Ladies White Kid Gloves	Copperas,
Men's Beaver do	Fig Blue,
Superfine,	Spaniſh Indigo,
Shoe Thread,	Ginger,
Quill backs, Ivory and cracked Combs.	Muſtard,
Curry do	Tobacco,
Coat and Veſt Buttons,	Candles, Soap & Starch,
Shaving Boxes.	Oat Meal,
Snuff do.	Scotch Barley,
Tooth Brushes,	Split Peas,
Hand Scrubing Brufhes,	Earthen Ware & China, conſiſting of Yellow, Blue, Orange, Red Edge Pattern, Flowerwork, Spring Pattern, Star and lace border Enamelled Tea Ware,
Shoe and Cloth do.	Plain, lined, handled & fluted, with and without Coffee Cups,
Broom Heads,	Red and leaf Chamber, with Coffees, &c. &c.
Oval Looking Glaſſes,	Gilt Enamel'd ditto, complete,
Pins and White Chapel Needles,	Cotton Wool,
Razors, Knives & Forks	
Pen and Pocket Knives,	
Sciſſors,	
Britania Metal, Table and Tea Spoons,	
Cotton Cards,	
Wool do.	

Together with an Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware, and a variety of Articles not here mentioned. All of which will be ſold very low for Caſh or Produce.

RIDOUT & MERCER.

York, 27th Nov 1810

Juſt publiſhed, and for ſale at the Printing Office, and by Mr. Green Adams, Merchant, York; by Mr. J. B. Totman, Merchant, Niagara; by Thomas Clark Eſq. Queenſtown and by Peter Smith, Eſquire, Kingſton,

LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN LOYALIST IN UPPER CANADA, to his FRIEND in ENGLAND. Being a Familiar Publiſhed by JOHN MILLS JACKSON, Eſqr. ENTITLED, A VIEW OF THE PROVINCE of UPPER CANADA.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GAAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on reaſonable terms for Caſh or Short Credit, viz.

Rear half No 32, in Concellion B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do. - - C. }
29 - - Conceſſion C. 200
30 - - Conceſſion D. 200
24 - front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario.

Township of Scarborough.

No. 22 in 4th Conceſſion,	200 Acres	Township of York	
Eaſt ½ 22 in 3d	Conceſſion,	100	
Eaſt ½ 23, 3d	do.	100	
Eaſt ½ 24, 4th	do.	100 } 1000 Acres	
Eaſt ½ 24, 7th	do.	100 } Township of	
14, 2d	do.	200 } Markham.	
10, 6th	do.	200	
11, 6th	do.	200	
18, 1ſt	do.	200 } 400 Acres—	
19, 1ſt	do.	200 } Whitby.	
3, 3d	do.	100 } 300 Acres,	
30, 6th	do.	100 } Saſſfleet	
31, 7th	do.	100	
26, South ſide Chippawa Creek		100 Acres,	

Township of Crowland

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10	Conceſſion	1000 Acres,

Township of Norwich.

Alſo in the Town of York

The Houſe and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No 12, North ſide Hoſpital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home Diſtrict, to any perſon who may be deſirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

WILLIAM M'GILL.

Wholeſale & Retail Store

THE Subſcribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have juſt received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for ſale at their Store in York among which are the following Articles:—viz

Blue, Scarlet, light and dark Mix'd, Broad Cloaths,
White, Yellow and Red Flannels,
Roſe and point Blankets
Black and Brown Wilfhoar,
Plain & Strip'd Cattimanoes,
Marcelles, Valancia, Tabinett, Swanſkins and Patent Cord Velvetens, white Dimities, Janes and Fuſtians,
Blue, Green, Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Caſſimeres,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
White and colored Cambrick Muſlins
Chambra and Union blue Shawls,
Light & dark Chintz do
Plain and Mix'd Madrafs & Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Book, Leno & muſl'd Muſlins,
Shirting Cambricks,
Bea Thicking,
Apron Check, 3/4rd, and 7/4th wide,
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,
Table Cloths.

All of which will be ſold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchaſed in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dream in the cheapeſt Manufacturing Towns in England for Caſh.

Moſt kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the highest price in Caſh paid for Peltries and Furs.—A conſtant ſupply of Salt will be kept on hand.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th Auguſt, 1810.

N B. All perſons indebted to the Copartnership are requeſted to make payment immediately; otherwiſe their ſeveral Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of Mr. Stoney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

THE Subſcriber, having laid in a choice Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now opening and for ſale at his Store adjoining Mr Jas. Hay's. The low terms on which his Goods were purchaſed, enables him to ſell at the moſt reduced Prices for Cash, Furs, Peltries, or taken in barter, or payments, at the highest prices

The following Goods are among his Aſſortment viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks.
Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings,
Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs,
Fancy and plain Muſlins,
Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

Houſe and Lands for Sale.

THE Houſe and premiſes in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dream and Lieut. Johnſon.

Lots Nos 31, 32, - - 18 Conceſſion, 300
1, 2, - - - 24, do. 400
29, - - - 3d, do. 200
7, 11, - - - 5th, do. 400
17, 18, - - - 5th, do. 500

1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - -	18 Conceſſion,	200	
1, 2, - - -	24, do.	400	
South ½ 1, - - -	3d, do.	100	
			700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - -	18 Conceſſion,	600 acres	

Township of Murray.

Nos. 1, - - - -	3d, do.	200	
10, - - - -	4th, do.	200	
9, 14 15 - - -	6th, do.	600	
			1000 acres

Township of Weſt Flamborough.

Nos 24, 26, 27, - -	7th Conceſſion,	600	
23, 25, 26, - -	8th, do.	600	
23, 24, 26, 27, 9th,	do.	800	
			2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookſhanks, Eſq. York; W & J. Crooks, Eſqrs. Niagara, or to the ſubſcriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th May, 1810.

N B Any gentleman who may be in poſſeſſion of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the ſets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 18; Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, Vol. 24; Gutherie's Hiſtory of Scotland, Vol. 7 & 24; Necker on the French Revolution, Vol. 18; Dr. Loime's B. Conſtitution; Tite Livy, Vol. 18; Œuvres Poethemes de Frederic, II Vol. 18; Syſtem of Anatomy, 24 Vol; Peyſon Perverter; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol 24

THE Subſcribers have juſt received, and offer for ſale at their Store in the Houſe formerly occupied by William Wittecks, Eſquire, a well choſen Aſſortment DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES; which they will diſpoſe of upon very reaſonable terms for Cash or Produce; conſiſting of

Superfine and coarſe Cloths,
Kerſimeres, Rose and Point Blankets, and Flannels,
Brown, Olive and Green Fluſhing,
Drab and Grey Coating,
Strandown & Yelloing,
Toilnette do. do.
Marſeilles do.
Printed Jean, FancyCord do.
Olive Thickett,
Drab Genoa Cord,
Patent Worſted do.
Black and Olive Velveteen,
Book Muſlin, Jubilee Corded ditto
Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambrick,
Damaſk Table Cloths,
Diaper do Huckaback do.
Men & Women's Worſted and Cotton Hoſe.
Do. Black Silk do.
Fancy Gingham,
Printed Cottons,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Shawls, Silk and Cotton.
High Flavoured Hyſon Tea,
Common Pocket do.
Web Bracen, Paſte Board
Bonnett wires,
Calimanco and Durant,
Black Bombazette,
Red Tick, & Irish Sheeting,
Cotton and Linen Check
Brown Holland,
Plain and yellow Nankeen,
York Stripe Jean,
Silk and Cotton Spider Lace Net,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,
Ladies Ditto,
Chair and Riding Whips
Beaver Bonnetts,
Men and Youth's Hats,
Superfine and common Needles,
Do with ſilver eyes,
Pound Pins, and in Papers,
Beſt Playing Cards,
Crooked and ſtraight Combs,

Together with a General Aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware; beſides numerous other Articles not here mentioned.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26th, 1810

LANDS for SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for Cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 5, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion

No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.

No 1, 2, 13, 24 8th do

Weſt half of 24 in the 5th do.——300 acres, in the Township of Blenheim.

No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 in concellion No. 11, 7th do.

No. 4, 8th do.

No. 23, 10th do.——850 Acres in the Township of Burford

No. 22, 23 and 24 5th.——600 acres in Whitby.

No. 7th, 11 and 12, 9th do.——600 acres

Broken Lot No. 24, 9th do.——600 acres in the Township of Glanford.

No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in Ancaſter

No. 17, 3d conceſſion,

No. 14, 5th do.——400 acres in the Township of Markham

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the Situations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—Perſons applying to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable Title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

WANTED,

At the Printing Office.

20 Cords Fire Wood,

For which the ordinary price will be paid on delivery.

THE Subſcriber wiſhes to enter into a contract or contracts with any perſon or perſons for a quantity not to exceed 3000 Buſhels of good Wheat or Rye, for which he will allow, delivered at his Mill, one Dollar per Buſhel. He will deliver at York in payment therefor, Whiſkey of good proof and quality at 5/6 N. Y. Cy. per Gallon——For Indian Corn, he will allow one Gallon of the Whiſkey per buſhel—and for any contracts made as above, he will ſettle Monthly with the perſon for nothing the grain

JOHN LYON,

York 16th October, 1810

FOR SALE

LOT No. 3, firſt Conceſſion, Weſt Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which 18 or 20 are cleared, fenced and under grain, there is likewiſe on ſaid Lot, a good Dwelling Houſe, a Log Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed. For particulars, apply to the Subſcriber, who will give a good and ſufficient Title to the ſame.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

FOR SALE.

G. DIEU ET MON DROIT R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1810. No. XXV. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the thirtieth day of November next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of October last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the thirtieth day of November, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the seventh day of January next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twentieth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fiftieth First year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licensed for that purpose, and to carry away the same, to the great damage of our Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to chasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Acts.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

UPPER CANADA.

Commission of the Peace for the Eastern District, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1810.

THE Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and

Jeremiah French,	John M'Ietire,
Allan M'Donell, of Matilda,	John M'Donell, of the Township of Charlottenburgh
Alexr. M'Millan,	Alexr. Rose,
Alexr. M'Donell,	Nathaniel Norton
Saml. Anderson,	Joshua Yonge Cogens,
David Sheak,	John Stewart,
Josiah Cole,	Peter Le Roy,
Jacob Weager,	Ala Warner,
Wm. Fraser,	John Cryfler,
John Corbet,	

The following Gentlemen were commissioned since the year 1807.

Donald M'Caulay, of Cornwall,	Cornwall,
Joseph Anderson, of Cornwall,	Alexander M'Kenzie, of Williamsburgh,
Lawrence M'Kay, of Charlottenburgh,	Abraham Marsh, of Cornwall,
Benjn. French, of Cornwall,	Joseph Bucchus, of Osnabruck, Esquires.
Albert French, of	

WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.
Secretary's Office,
19th Nov. 1810.

Public Notice.

CONTRACTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour, Pork, or Peafe, at Kingston, York, Fort George, Chippawa, Fort Erie, and Amherstburg, for the use of His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada: each Barrel to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds of good fine Flour, and to be properly packed in sufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as stated in my printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805. The Peafe to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Store. For such, sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork, or Peafe wanted; the delivery of the quantity of either species of Provisions agreed for, must be made on or before the first day of July, 1811.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quintuplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Commissary General at Quebec. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post.

for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.
York, 5th Oct. 1810.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

By the Pitt, arrived at Portsmouth, we have received letters from Madras, of which the following is one:

"*Madras, May 6.*

"The Pitt goes to England direct as a packet. You will perceive we have taken Amboyna, and I hope our present expedition against Bourbon, and ultimately the Mauritius (for which a second expedition will be immediately prepared) will be equally successful. The troops at present going from hence consist of the 69th and 86th regiments, flank companies of his Majesty's 12th and 34th regiments, under Lieut. Col. Campbell, 12th and 6th N. I. and a portion of artillery. They are to take possession of the Isle of Bourbon, preparatory to a combined attack with a force from the Cape, on the Isle of France. The entire force going against the Mauritius is 5000 from India and 3000 from the Cape. Mr. Farquehar goes with the expedition, to be governor of the anticipated new conquest. Besides the expedition against the Mauritius, another is on foot to reduce Java and Batavia, and in short, every place where an enemy's flag now flies. The navy will make their fortunes, for all the Dutch possessions are rich in accumulated treasures of every kind. Admiral Drury's share, for Amboyna alone, is estimated at 50,000l. The property taken there is valued at 300,000l. There are 300,000lbs. weight of cloves of the best quality. Two days after the fall of the place, a ship of 1000 tons arrived from Samarang, laden with rice; from the extreme scarcity of provisions, the cargo was sold at 6 dollars a big. Things seem to be quiet here, but I apprehend the flame is only smothered. I hope the court of directors and board of control will devise some wise measures, or they will throw all again into confusion. Gen. Hewett is arrived here from Bengal. He was sent for by Lord Minto. The Bucephalus frigate, and Hesper sloop, are both arrived from England. We expected a commander in chief by the former ship, and are surprised none came. Capt. Hoare of the Hesper, is removed into the Blanche, and Capt. Henry Drury commands the Hesper. As the Cape ships are often confounded with the squadron in India, I send you the names of the latter. Ruffell, Belliquex, Cornwallis, Clorinde, Piedmontese, Phaeton, Cornelia, Fox, Doris, Chiffone, Bucephalus, Modeste, Psycue, Caroline, Dover, Drake, Procris, Blanche, Dalhei, Barracanta, Samarang, Hecate, Hesper, Diana, and Sylva.—Total, 2 ships of the line, 16 frigates, 6 sloops, a brig and a cutter."

October 13.

One of the German papers contains the following article, respecting the last moments of the late Queen of Prussia.

"The King was at Charlottenburg, when he received intelligence of the alarming symptoms which the queen's disorder had assumed, and he immediately set off for Hohenzieritz, accompanied by his two sons, the hereditary prince, and prince William; he arrived at 5 o'clock in the morning, and the queen, who, in the expectation of his approach, rallied her almost exhausted faculties, received him with a degree of tenderness and sensibility which diffolved every heart in tears; her reception of her children was equally affecting, the king was compelled to retire to give vent to his affliction; as soon as he collected him

cramps subsided, but her oppressions increased; and it was now that the became aware of her approaching dissolution.—She defired the opinion of one of her physicians, conjuring him to be candid in his report:—he answered, that that very moment was the crisis of her fate, and that should the survive it, he doubted not of amendment.—She appeared at once refigned and comforted—but the hour of death was come—another cramp seized her, when, with uplifted eyes she exclaimed, "Oh my God, my God, do not forsake me!" and soon after, "Jesus shorten my suffering!" The prayer was heard, and the breath which gave it utterance was her last. Her hands were locked in those of her husband's, and her diffolution tho' sudden, was apparently less painful, than from the nature of her disorder was apprehended. About an hour after her death, two more of her children, Princess Charlotte and Prince Charles, arrived. The Princess of Orange and the Princess of Hesse sister to her Majesty, arrived during the day from Berlin, and Hohenzieritz became a scene of general lamentation. On opening the body it appeared that the seeds of death had been for several years struggling for maturity. The funeral procession was in the highest degree impressive and magnificent. Mr. Iffland, the manager of the Berlin Theatre, had by permission, placed fifty choristers at the Brandenburg gates, who sung the choral, 'Jesus my confidence,' &c. Before the Royal Palace was likewise fifty choristers, who sung the choral, "How fleeting is the time of man;" and all the Members of the National Theatre were assembled in the portico, where under the direction of Mr. Wener, Director of the Royal Chapel, they sung the choral, "O how blessed are ye pious," while, as the royal hearse entered the gate, discharges of artillery and the dismal sound of the knell marked the procession."

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

Latest from Europe.—The ship Portsmouth, Capt. Dawson, has arrived at Baltimore, in 22 days from London. The intelligence by this arrival is of confiderable importance. Dispatches from Lord Wellington, dated the 20th of October were received in London on the 25th, announcing the capture of the important city of Coimbra, together with 5000 French troops, by the Portuguese militia. There had been no general engagement between Maffena and Lord Wellington. The alarm in Lisbon, occasioned by the approach of the contending armies, had subsided. The British troops were in high spirits. The situation of the French army is represented as extremely perilous; and the expectation a Lisbon, as conveyed in letters to London, was, that Maffena and his troops would receive a speedy and signal defeat.

Coimbra is situated on a mountain, in the province of Beira. It ftands near the river Mondego, not far from the sea coast, about 90 miles north of Lisbon, and 60 south of Oporto. It was founded by the Romans 300 years before the Christian ara; and was, at the commencement of the present troubles in Portugal, a very rich and important city, containing 18 colleges, in which were 4300 ftudents; 9 churches; 8 convents, and 12 or 15,000 inhabitants.—The possession of this city was of the highest importance to the French, as it cut off all intercourse between Lisbon and Oporto: and it is now of equal value to the combined armies, as it reftores that intercourse, and gives to them the command of the whole sea coast between those two important posts.

Mr. Jackson, the late British minister to the United States, arrived at London on the 19th ult.

The following remarks, on the relative fituation of the French and the

ving been within sight for twenty-two days, without an engagement. The great talents of Maffena, and the presumed ftrength of his army, would lead us to expect a general action at once, if he is really very superior in numbers; as his fituation muft be fingularly diftreffing. His convoys with supplies harraffed in the rear by a body of forty thousand militia, under Gen. Silviera and Col. Trant, the great extent of his land conveyance, both of ammunition and provifions, (being 380 miles from Bayonne, and 220 from Madrid) in an unfriendly country, surrounded with enemies; these circumftances muft soon oblige the French General either to give battle upon terms advantageous to the English, or to retire for the purpofe of additional reinforcements. Lord Wellington, on the other hand, ftrongly poffted and abundantly fupplied, is in no hurry to rifk a general action, confcious that a Fabian policy, by the mountains and faftneffes of Portuguefe Eftremadura, is the moft deftructive warfare to be adopted againft the wily Hanibal of modern Europe. If Lord Wellington, attacks Maffena, the craft of the latter may overcome the bravery of the former; if he only fortifies an attack, the chance is that the bravery of his army will render him fuccessful; in which case Maffena's want of provifions will force upon him a precipitate retreat; such desperate fighting as is without example on the annals of modern warfare; or a capitulation of his whole army. This latter idea, is, however, a presumption, only to be realized, in the event of a decided victory on the part of Lord Wellington; and Maffena's inability to retreat for want of supplies."

The ship Alfred, Captain Patch, arrived at Gloucester on Thursday morning, in 31 days from Lisbon, and furnishes the following intelligence:

Lisbon, Oct. 12.

The movement of Romana, and every thing, indicates that the march of the allied army to the weft of the Peninsula, is the result of a plan which has been well calculated.

Oct. 15.

A dispatch is received from Lord Wellington, dated at Head Quarters, Ajuda, Oct. 12. He mentions the march of Romana to join his army; that detachments of troops under Colonel Wilson and Col. Trant, with the inhabitants of the country who had risen, were annoying the rear of the French army; that they had already entered Bastaco and Coimbra; and that all the north of Portugal was tranquil.

October 19.

The Anglo Portuguese army has been confiderably reinforced since the battle of Baffaco. It has concentrated its forces and formed entrenchments. It has been joined by the Spanish forces of Equerda. On the contrary, the army of Miffena is diminifhing every day, and his troops are discontented in consequence of the privations they are obliged to endure. Every day renders his fituation more critical, and will foon reduce him to the necessity of fighting under great disadvantage, or of retreating.

Ajuda, Oct. 15.

Dispatches have been received from Gen. Miller, at Coimbra.—That city was taken poffession of on the 8th.—The garrifon of the French, and the wounded amounted to 4000. The prifoners were sent to Oporto, and dispositions are made for the defence of the city.—Col. Wilson with an advanced guard of cavalry arrived on the 10th at Condeixa. Maffena is at the foot of the Sobral, extending his line to Alenquer.

Madrid, Sept. 12.

It has been ordered that in future a Spanish officer or soldier fhall be received into the service of King Joleph.—This has been always the opinion of Napoleon.

Sardinia, Sept. 4.

When Lucien Bonapare arrived here he called himfelf Lorenza Fabricio, a Roman merchant; but he was foon known. The Russian Minister withheld him to land, but the British Minister fucceeded, and he was sent to Malta.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

Latest from Portugal.—The last sailing ship Canton, Brown, arrived at this port yesterday from Lisbon, which port the left on the 2d of November. The verbal intelligence received by her, is, That Mr. Jarvis had appointed Mr. Greene to be his successor as American Consul at Lisbon; that 12 fail of the line of battle ships, several frigates, and sloops of war were left at Lisbon, and five more were daily expected; that several gun boats and brigs were lying about 20 miles up the Tagus, opposite the town of Villa Franca, which was in poffeffion of the French; that skirmishes were daily taking place between the French and a party of English sailors who when on shore occupy the town of Alcondra, about a mile from Villa Franca: that French General Maffena, was killed about the 25th of October by a shot from one of the gun-boats; that the French and English piquets were within hail of each other; that General Romana has joined the Earl of Busaco (late Lord Wellington) with an army of 10,000 men; that Colonel Trant has retaken Coimbra and made 5,000 French prifoners, many of whom were wounded in the late battle at Busaco, and some of them had arrived at Lisbon and were to be sent to England. 500 transports were lying in Lisbon Roads.

Capt. Brown informs us that on the day he sailed, it was reported that the French were retreating, and that all was quiet at Lisbon.—*Mer. Ad.*

Late from the Mediterranean.—The thooner Eclipfe, failed from Smyrna the 16th Sept. and the Caffle the 17th in co. with the brig Expectation, capt. Kirtis, with whom he parted on the night of the 10th, off Serigo.—On the 24th, about a degree to the westward of Malta, experienced a hurricane, which blew with great violence for an hour.—26th, fell in with the armed ship Lewis, Lawrence, of Boston, from Smyrna for Liverpool, with whom we kept company 10 days.—Capt. Lewis informs us that on the 26th Sept. he spoke a brig 4 days from Malta, the capt. of which informed him, that, by the moft recent accounts from Sicily, the French had not attempted to land on that Island, but were waiting for a favorable opportunity with a large force on the Calabrian shore, fay 70,000 men.—On the morning of the 8th Oct. the Rock of Gibraltar being in fight, made fail and left faid ship, at the fame time discovered several vessels ahead, standing up the Mediterranean, which appeared to be a convoy; at meridian, one of the ships, a frigate gave chace to us, and at 4 miles distance, or upwards, fired several shot, but perceiving she did not come near us, we flood on, and she hauled on a wind for the convoy.—On the morning of the 10th of Oct. off Cape Spartel, fell in with a British frigate, who after coming within half a mile of us, the bore away without speaking, apparently for Cadiz.

About the firft Auguft 4000 Janezaries with the Governor of Smyrna, at their head, left that city and neighborhood to join the army of the Grand Seignor which had previously marched from Conftantinople to oppofe the Ruffians, faid then to be within 200 miles of that city. News was foon time afterwards received at Smyrna that the two armies had met, and that the Ruffians received a check. Nothing further refpecting the campaign when I left Smyrna.

voured by the owner, with London Papers to the 23d ult.

The Times of the 22d Oct. ftates, that on the Friday preceeding, Mr. Jackson, late Envoy Extraordinary to this country, arrived at Portsmouth in the Venus. He landed immediately under a falute.

It appears by dispatches received from Lord Wellington, received from Lisbon, in the remarkable short paffage of 4 days, that Maffena was in a moft critical and dangerous fituation. The Portuguefe militia, under Col. Trant, had furprized the French at Coimbra, where they captured 5000 men. Lord Wellington was poffed in front of the French army, in his ftrong lines with his right at Villa Franca. He had been but faintly molefted in taking this position. Maffena's was inferior in number, and its retreat without the loss of baggage and artillery, was fuppofed impoffible, while famine would probably arreft their retreat. Every circumftance indicated the policy of Lord Wellington to be what is emphatically called *Burgoyning* the French.—The next news we may confidently expect to contain their furrender or deftruction. The alarm among the merchants at Lisbon, had subfided in consequence of this favorable ftate of affairs, and they were determined to wait the event with confidence.

London, October 22.

The anxiety produced by the retreat of the allied army, and the rapid and confident advance of Maffena, was almoft wholly removed by intelligence which arrived on Saturday. Dispatches were received from Lord Wellington (brought by the Apollo frigate, after an uncommon quick paffage of four days from Lisbon to Spithead,) the substance of which was circulated in the following bulletin:—

"Dispatches have been received from Lord Wellington & Mr. Stuart, of the date of the 13th inft, by which it appears that the allied armies had reached within their lines; their right being at Caftanbero and Vallafranca, and their left at Torres Vedras, on the 7th inft. They had not been molefted in their retreat, but fome affairs had taken place between the cavalry of the two armies, in which the British and Portuguefe cavalry diftinguished themselves.

"The Marquis de Romana was on his march with a part of his army to join Lord Wellington. On the 13th he was expected at Montemier.

"The rains had begun on the 8th; the British army is represented as being protected from them in the villages and under huts. The French army is feverely expofed to them.

"Colonel Wilson had occupied the position of Busaco with a Portuguefe brigade on the 6th, and it was reported that Colonel Trant had entered Coimbra on the 7th, and had taken the French garrifon, with their wounded prifoners."

The important event alluded to in the laft paragraph, of the bulletin, merely as a rumour, is fortunately put beyond all doubt by concurring advices from Corunna and Oporto. At the firft of these towns the fact was announced in a Diario Extraordinario on the 14th inft. a translation of which appears in a subsequent column. Several letters were alfo received from Oporto, confirming the official communication transmitted to Corunna, from which we felect the following as being the moft explicit and circumftantial:

"*Oporto, October* 9.

"We have great pleasure in acquainting you that we have received a very pleafing and important piece of intelligence, by the arrival of Major M. Crohen, from Coimbra this morning, viz. that the division of the army under the command of Colonel Trant, had entered that city laft Sunday evening, and after fome refiftance, took

is faid the French rear guard left Coimbra laft Thursday; and a rumour was alfo current there that a battle had been fought at Leyria, in which the enemy had been worfted, with the loss of 8,000 men. We hope that this daihing and brilliant affair at Coimbra is the forerunner of others equally important."

Another Letter, fame date.

"Since writing you this morning, I have juft learned that our governor (Trant) had taken 3000 prifoners at Coimbra, having entered that city with only the militia of his district, about 6000. They will all arrive here on Friday. We have taken all the medicine chefts, furgeons, &c. and about 50 officers are among them; but Col. Pamplona, the Portuguefe traitor, who was appointed governor by the French, escaped.—We are all, as you may naturally fuppofe, very much elated—the bells are ringing, and every demonftration of joy is fhewing. The militia entered Coimbra on Sunday evening at five, and the few cavalry immediately took poffeffion of the bridge—the infantry difperfed all over the city, and took the French by surprize. We loft 20 men and Col. Serpe, of the Pennafiel Portuguefe regiment, was wounded in the arm; Col. Trant had feveral fhot's fired at him but efcaped. The French, by their own accounts, plundered Coimbra moft cruelly, and the deftruction of property there was very great. The officer who brought this account declares, that he never witneffed fuch horrid scenes."

Other letters mention, that upwards of 20,000 Portuguefe militia were on the march from the left bank of the Duoro for Coimora. The division of Col. Wilson, is ftated in the bulletin, to have occupied the position at Busaco on the 6th (a fact not noticed in the Oporto letters,) and on the 7th that of Trant obtained poffeffion of Coimbra by a moft brilliant *coup de main*. General Miller's division we learn by a letter from Oporto, under date of the ninth inftant, arrived at Coimbra after the retreat of that town, and immediately croffing the Mondego, pufhed on to Condeixa in the rear of the French army. Of the divifion under generals Silveira and Bucellar, we have no accounts.

Corunna Extraordinary Diary of Saturday, Oct. 14.—OFFICIAL.

The Spanifh Conful in Oporto, charged by his Excellency the Capt. Gen. of this kingdom, with the communication of all notices relative to the actions and movements of the combined army, and of the French in Portugal, communicates as follows in a letter dated the 7th:—

"On the 1st there was another action near Coimbra, and I was credibly informed that it was glorious for our arms. On the morning of the 3d, a nother firing was heard, which lafted five hours. The inhabitants of the country north of the Mondego and Figueyra have croffed to the other fide by the order of Lord Wellington, who on the 30th wrote to captain Bemiel, of his Majefty's brig Efpipe, telling him to order the tranfports to fail from that port (Figueyra,) becaufe he fuppofed the French would go there by land days. I have been informed by a Portuguefe veffel, on board of which Cap. Bradford is going Penifhe, that Lord Wellington had iffued a proclamation defiring them not to leave their homes, for that every thing went on well, and that he had taken three French Generals prifoners.

The French were three days at Coimbra until the 3d, and in the evening of that day one divifion of them arrived within three leagues of Figueyra. All the inhabitants fled, not knowing whether they were Englifh or Portuguefe, but fuppofing them to be French.—Our army has retired to a good poftition.

"The Englifh Gen. in this place, Coimbra to occupy their positions; and that the French followed them, leaving a ftrong garrifon at Coimbra, which, with 4000 of his militia, furprifed this garrifon, and took them prifoners, with all the fick and wounded. Gen. Miller arrived with his corps of Militia, very foon after the action, and remained at Coimbra. It was reported that he was to march next day in purfuit of the enemy. Trant was on his march to Oporto with his prifoners, to the number of 5000, to embark them for England. It was expected at Oporto, that in a fhort time the whole of the enemy's army would be deftroyed, as they could receive no reinforcements, and their communications were completely cut off."

Carthagena, Sept. 18.

The fecond expedition of General Sebaftiani to the kingdom of Murcia, has not been attended with better fortune than the firft, which took place in April laft. The army of General Blake occupied the lines from the Port of Cadena, by Alcantarilla to Ancora, covered the citadel and country of Murcia.—All the peafantry of the kingdom, from the age of 16 to 60 ran to its defence.—Three thoufand Valencians, infantry and cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, flocked from Oretrueda. The Murcians were ready to inundate their delightful fields, and make all imaginable facrifices to oppofe the progrefs of the enemy, who after arriving on the 24th Aug. at Caprilla and Alhama, dared not to advance; our advanced parties round his in the neighbourhood of Alcantarilla, Lebrilla, and Alhama, and in the fkirts of the Siena and Carrafhot, on the 28th and 29th; and on the 30th General Sebaftiani commenced his retreat upon Talana and Lorca, which he likewife evacuated on the morning of the 2d Sept. The city of Lorca, and other places through which the French retreated, were totally facked and deftroyed. In Talana they hung a prifoner on an elm tree, and in Lorca they murdered more than 20 perfons among them were a prieft and three monks. The profanation of the churches and other religious places were, as ufual, horrid and innumerable.

It is in general the opinion, that the enemy will not attempt to penetrate into the vicinity of Murcia. The peafantry are ardent in their wifhes to fight, and they can combat with infinite advantage.

The inhabitants abandon the places through which the French pafs, and Sebaftiani can remain no longer in doubt concerning the difpofition and courage of all the province.

Terrible Explofion.—The following intereiting article is copied from the London Courier of October 2.—

WESTMINSTER, Sept. 11.

The following are the details of the unfortunate catastrophe which happened in the city of Efmich:—

About half paft eight o'clock, on the evening of the 1ft of September, a French waggon, drawn by nine horfes and loaded with fourteen cases of powder, cartridges, and grenades, arrived at the gates of this city, and entered it; in fpite of the difficulties which arose, the waggons continued their route, although it was remarked that one of them fmoaked; it hardly arrived at the market place, oppofite one of the inns, when it caught fire with so great an explofion, that it was heard at Erfort, twelve leagues diftant. In a moment the neighbouring houfes were on fire; every perfon who was near them was fhattered to pieces. The limbs of feven cannoniers, who escorted the waggon, and of the horfes were fcattered in the ftreets.—Two young married people, who were fitting in front of their houfe, were crushed to pieces by an enormous free ftone, which the explofion hurried upon them. M. Counsellor Dorr has been burnt, and feveral perfons have been found dead in his houfe. Capt. Schenck, perceived the conflagration, he precipitated himfelf into the ftreet, and was fave; his family and Miss Sophia Eichel fell a victim to the flames. In another houfe, Seffert, an advocate married about three weeks, was fitting at the fide of his young wife, on a couch near the window which looked into the ftreet, the explofion ftruck the wall and the top of the houfe, and, by a miraculous phenomenon, the couch fell from the fecond floor into the ftreet and the married couple were quite free from danger, but all the others perifhed in the flames. The conflagration lafted until the afternoon of the next day, although there were more than an hundred pumps at work, and a prodigious number of perfons affembled from all points to render affiftance. There are about forty houfes burnt. The windows in all the houfes of the city have been broken, and there are very few houfes where the hangings of the rooms have not been damaged. The number of perfons killed are already known to amount to more than fifty. It is prefumed there are more than eighty perfons mortally wounded or very much maimed.——Some people have been killed in endeavoring to extinguifh the flames. The man who had the care of the caftle called Wartbough having drawn away about forty filled with cumbuftibles, when, one of them being too hot, burft and killed him. At a fhort diftance from the waggon which caufed fo much diftrefs, there was second explofion of 15 quality loaded with powder; all before the explofion, it fell back.——A little further there were six others of the fame kind; if they had immediately followed, as is cuftomary, all the city would have been in one heap of ruins. It is impoffible to paint the consternation amongft the inhabitants. The number of families who have loft their fortunes is very confiderable.——The greater number is in mourning, or has to mourn over fome unfortunate one who is wounded.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
5th December, 1810.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Friday the firft day of February 1811, for the Meeting in the Town of York of the Provincial Parliament, for the ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Any Perfon having a neat One Horse SLEIGH for Sale will find a Purchaser by applying at the Printing Office, York, Dec. 12, 1811.

FRANCES MURRAY

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of York, that she has commenced

Milinary and Mantua Making

in the most Fashionable manner, in the House lately occupied by Mr. Adams, opposite Mr. Jordan's Red Store. Pelifhes and Curls made to be neatest ftile.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted.

York, December 19, 1810.

Sheriff's Office, Dec 18, 1810.

Home Diftrict, } NOTICE is hereby given,
To wit. } That a Court of General Quarter Seffions of the Peace for the Diftrict, will be holden in the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Eighth day of January now next enfuing, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, of which all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conftables, Conftables, and Bailiffs, are defired to take notice, and that they be then and there prefent, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memorands, to do and perform thofe things which by reafon of their refpective offices, fhall be to be done

JOHN BERKEY, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieto wit. } ri Facias, iffued out of his Majefty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againft the lands and tenements of Hill and Lawrence, at the fuit of Robert H. Bowne, I have ieized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or Tract of land, being the Eaft end of Lot Number Ninety-three, Eaft Side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, bounded eafterly by the line between the firft and fecond concefions of Whitchurch, northerly by the land belonging to Fifhe Beaman, Efq. fouth wefterly by the lands held by Iffac Pennels, and foutherly by the limit between Lots Numbers 92 and 93, containing forty acres more or lefs, on which land premifes there is a good Grift Mill and Saw Mill, a dwelling Houfe two ftories high, a good frame Barn, and other out buildings. All which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Reache's Hotel, in the Town of York, on

HOME DISTRICT, } To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of BENAIAH MALLORY, at the ſuit of Richard Cartwright; I have ſeized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log houſe, one Frame Houſe and Log Barn, and other out-door buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or leſs; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home Diſtrict, granted to Captain Joſeph Brant, which ſaid tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southweſterly by Flamboro' Eaſt, and Northerly by Lands purchaſed from the Meſſieurs, butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. ſtanding on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Eaſterly direction from the houſe now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees Eaſt Weſt, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees Eaſt, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees Eaſt to the Lake; then South forty five degrees Eaſt to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Weſterly courſe to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or leſs; which will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at the Court Houſe in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons who may have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 10th Decr 1810

HOME DISTRICT, } To Wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias iſſued out of the Said Diſtrict Court and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of JOHN C. STOOKES, at the ſuit of Duncan Cameron, Eſq; I have ſeized and taken in Execution, Lot number 47, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, or firſt conceſſion of the Township of Vaughan and Diſtrict aforeſaid, containing by admeaſurement Two Hundred and Ten Acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a ſmall improvement thereon; which will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at Rocheſter's Hotel in the Town of York, on Tuesday the firſt day of January next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Any perſon or perſons who have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the ſaid day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, 29th November, 1810.

Humber Saw Mill.

WHEREAS the King's Saw Mill on the River Humber, with the Grounds now annexed to the ſame, are to be let for the term of Ten Years;

It is hereby notified, that Propoſals will be received, on or before Wedneſday the ſecond day of January next, by the Clerk of the Executive Council, ſpecifying the Rent which the maker of ſuch Propoſal is willing to give—and alſo the names of two Sureties to enter into an Obligation with him for the due payment of the ſaid Rent Perſons who make ſuch Propoſals are deſired to attend at the Executive Council Office on the above day.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, 11th December, 1810.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Mail for Lower canada, &c. &c. will be continued regularly once a fortnight, (from this time until the middle of April next) between this and Kingſton, and forwarded to Montreal and Sandwich as usual. The courier will remain here 48 hours for the Mail to be made up for his return

N. B. No letters in future will be delivered 'till the Poſtage is paid. W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 3d December, 1810

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made conſiderable additions to his Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS, | HARDWARE
GROCERIES, | CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of ſuperior qualities, and flatters himſelf that he will be able to ſell on terms which ſhall prove ſatisfactory, and as an inducement to purchaſers;—country produce, Furs and Peltries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 3d Dec 1810.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY TONS well cured and excellent Timothy Hay.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

Decr. 3, 1810.

WHEREAS divers Treſpaſſes have lately been committed on the Lands Reſerved by Government; I am commanded to give notice and forwid any perſon or perſons from cutting or carrying away any Timber or Wood from the ſame, without Leave or Licence from me, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril.

JOHN MACAULAY, Surveyor.

York, 3d Dec. 1810.

THE Subſcriber being in legal poſſeſſion of Park Lot No. 20, in the firſt Conceſſion of York, all perſons are warned not to commit any Treſpaſs upon it.

J. GIVENS.

York, Decr. 6, 1810.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber lately executed a Promiſſory Note for Ten Pounds seven ſhillings and ſix pence, New York currency, in favor of Thomas Willſon.—He hereby forewarns all perſon againſt purchaſing or taking ſaid Note in payment as he is determined not to pay it, having never received any value for the ſame; the ſaid Note is witneſſed by Isaac Wilcox

Humber, 10th Decr. 1810.

THE Subſcribers have lately received from England and Montreal, an Aſſortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and common Cloths,	Dilworths Spelling Books,
Flannels,	Memorandum do.
Callimerez,	Black and Red Ink Powder,
Calicoes,	Sealing Wax and Quills,
Cottons,	Duck and Pigeon Shot,
Huckaback,	Gun Powder,
Osnaburghs,	Window Glaſs, 7"9
Brown Holland,	7½=8½
Quilting,	10 by 12 and Shingle
Corduroy,	Nails,
Blankets, 2¾. 3. & 4 pt.	White and Red Paint,
Worſted, aſſorted,	Shovels,
Scarlet and Beaver Mil-	Iron Tea Kettles, Pots
ld Caps,	and Frying Pans,
Paffe Board,	GROCERIES, &c.
Bonnet Wire,	Beſt Loaf and Muſcova-
Cloth Strings, aſſorted,	da Sugar,
Color'd Twiſt,	Hyſon and Hyſon Skin
Tapes and Bobbin,	Tea,
Quality Binding,	Coffee and Chocolate,
Silk Fringe,	French Brandy,
Fathionable Ribbon,	Jamaica Spirits,
Black Hair do	Treacle,
Silk Bandanna Handkfs.	Currants and Raiſins,
Black Silk,	Liquorice,
Bonnet Silk,	Roll Brimſtone,
Men's and Women's Worſted and Cotton Hoſe,	Glauber Salts,
Boots and Shoes,	Peruvian Bark,
Ladies Velevet do.	Pepper, Alſpice,
Ladies White Kid Gloves	Cinnamon, Nutmegs & Cloves,
Men's Beaver do.	Coperas,
Suſpenders,	Fig Blue,
Shoe Thread,	Spaniſh Indigo,
Quill backs, Ivory and crooked Combs.	Ginger,
Cherry do	Muſtard,
Coat and Veſt Buttons,	Tobacco,
Shaving Boxes.	Candles, Soap & Starch,
Snuff do.	Oat Meal,
Tooth Brushes,	Scotch Barley,
Hand Scrubbing Brushes,	Cod Fiſh,
Shoe and Cloth do.	Earthen Ware & China, conſiſting of Yellow, Brown, Orange, Role Pattern, Flower work, Spring Patterns, Sun and lace border Enamel'd Tea Ware, Plain, lined, handled & fluted, with and without Coffees, &c.
Broom Heads,	
Ova. Looking Glaſſes,	
Pins and White Chapel Needles,	
Razors, Knives & Forks	
Pen and Pocket Knives,	
Spiffers,	
Britannia Metal, Table and Tea Spoons,	
Cotton Cards,	
Wool do.	
Cotton Wool,	Red and leaf China, with Coffees, &c. &c.
	Gilt Enamel'd do. ditto. complete,

Together with an Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware, and a variety of Articles not here mentioned. All of which will be ſold very low for Caſh or Produce.

RIDOUT & MERCER.

York, 27th Nov. 1810

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Caſh or Short Credit, viz

Rear half No 32, in Conceſſion B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do - - C. }

29 - - Conceſſion D. 200
30 - - Conceſſion D. 200
24 - front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario.

Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Conceſſion } 300 Acres Township
Eaſt ½ 22 4th do. } of York.
No. 49. Weſt ſide Yonge Street 210 Acres,

Township of Vaughan.

Eaſt ½, in 3d Conceſſion,		100	
Eaſt ½	20, 3d do.	100	
Eaſt ½	14, 4th do.	100	1000 Acres
Eaſt ½	22, 7th do.	100	Township of
	14, 2d do.	200	Markham.
	10, 6th do.	200	
	12, 6th do.	200	
	18, 1ſt do.	200	400 Acres—
	23, 4th do.	200	Whitby.
	3, 3d do.	100	
	30, 6th do.	100	300 Acres,
	27, 7th do.	100	Saltfleet

26, South ſide Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crawland

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Conceſſion 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich

Alſo in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, North ſide Hoſpital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Township of Whitby, and Mr. Thomas Ridout will ſhew the Lands in the Township of Scarborough.

Wholesale & Retail Store

THE Subſcribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have juſt received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for ſale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles:—Viz.

Blue, Scarlet, light and dark Mix'd, Broad Cloaths,	An elegant Aſſortment of Mens Womens and Children Cotton and Worſted Stockings, & Sandals,
White, Yellow and Red Flannels.	Long Silk and Cotton Gloves,
Roſe and point Blankets	Habit do.
Black and Brown Wildbear,	Ladies elegant fathionable Sattin Shoes,
Plain & Strip'd Calimancoes,	Ditto Sattin and black Tambor'd Nett Veils,
Marcelles, Valancia, Toilinett, Swandown and Patent Cord Veſtings,	White and black Lace
White Dimitter, Jaces and Fuſtians,	White & col'd Sewing Cotton,
Blue, Green, Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Caſſimeres,	Ladies Capt & Shirters,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,	Spider Nett and Tamboret Sleeves,
White and colored Cambrick Muſlins	Fine Cotton Pattitoett,
Chambra and Union blue Shawls,	Cotton Umbrellas, &c.
Liebt & dark Chints do.	Old Jamaica,
Ind. a Silk, Mattrals & Pocket Handkerchiefs,	Genuine Hollands, &c.
Book, Lene & lac'd Muſlins,	A Freſh ſupply of Teas of this years importation.
Shirting Cambricks,	Sugars, Rice, Pepper,
Bed Ticking,	Allſpice, Ginger, Mustard,
Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide.	Tobacco, &c. &c
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,	Razors, Knives & Forks,
Table Cloths.	Pen, & Pocket Knives,
All of which will be ſold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchaſed in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dean in the cheapeſt Manufacturing Towns in England for Cash.	Spiffers,
Moſt kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the higheſt price in Caſh paid for Pot and Pearl Aſhes.—A conſtant ſupply of Salt will be kept on hand.	Glaſs & Crockery Ware, together with a number of Articles too numerous to insert.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th Auguſt, 1810.

N B. All perſons indebted to the Subſcribers, are requeſted to make payment immediately, otherwiſe their ſeveral Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

THE Subſcriber, having laid in a choice Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now opening and for ſale at his former Store adjoining Mr. Jos. Shum's. The low terms on which his Goods were purchaſed, enables him to ſell at the moſt reduced prices. Country produce purchaſed, or taken in barter, or payment, at the higheſt prices

The following Goods are amongſt his Aſſortment, viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks. Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings. Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs, Fancy and plain Muſlins, Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE Houſe and premiſes in Market-Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dean and Lieut. Johnſon.

Lots Nos. 1, 21, - - 1ſt Conceſſion, 200
1, 2, - - 2d, do. 400
29, - - 3d, do. 200
7, 13, - - 4th, do. 400
17, 18, - - 5th, do. 500

1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - 1ſt Conceſſion, 200
1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½ 1, - - - 3d, do. 100

700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - - 1ſt Conceſſion, 600 acres

Township of Murray.

Nos. 1, - - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14, 15, - - 6th, do. 600

1000 acres

Township of Weſt Flamborough.

Nos 24, 26, 27, - 7th Conceſſion, 600
23, 25, 26, - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do. 600

1800 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Eſq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Eſqrs. Niagara, or to the Subſcriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in poſſeſſion of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the sets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Antient Hiſtory, Vol. 2d; Gutherie's Hiſtory of Scotland, Vol. 1st & 2d; Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol 1st; De Lolme's B. Conſtitution; Titii Livii, Vol. 1st; Œuvres Panthumes de Frederic II, Vol. 1st; Syſtem of Anatomy, 3d Vol.; Payſan Perverti; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol 2d

FOR SALE.

A Subſtantial and well Caſhed Houſe, with a Cellar under the whole, and a Garret, ſituated on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Town of York, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Ridout.

Alſo, a Houſe and Lot on the Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Town of York, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Heron.

Alſo, a Houſe and Lot on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Town of York, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Ridout.

Alſo, a Houſe and Lot on the We

for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchales.

York, 5th Octr. 1810.

Foreign Intelligence.

Late and interesting

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

[Communicated for the Philadelphia Gazette.]

The lateſt intelligence from the river Plata, received at Rio Janeiro was down to the 11th September, brought by the Britiſh ſchooner Mislotoe,dispatched with advices of recent events, information of the exiſting ſtate of affairs, and for freſh inſtructions to the Britiſh commanding naval officer there, for his government under circumſtances equally unpleaſant and critical.

The Junta of the Province of Paraguay, purſued a bold and vigorous policy, untempered by lenity. Liniers and two of his principal adherents, were condemned and executed on the 26th of Auguſt ; they were accuſed of designs ſubverſive of peace, and treaſonable.—Liniers was extremely popular, and the Junta had too much reaſon to apprehend that the diſcontented would ſeize any opportunity which might offer of rallying under his command, and oppoſing under his direction, the patriotic views of the new government.

One of the firſt ſteps of this government had been the organization of a ſmall army, (aid to amount to about 4000 men, and which they immediately marched into the interior of the province ; the city of Cordova, (large and populous) which had at firſt declared againſt the Junta, ſurrendered without oppoſition—the inhabitants waiting only for the favorable opportunity of evincing their patriotism and love of freedom. Liniers and his adherents had made this their ſtrong hold, but were obliged to abandon it with precipitancy—they were purſued by a party of cavalry, ſeized and carried to Buenos Ayres. From Cordova this army purſued its march weſtward, and by the laſeſt accounts, it had been as yet completely ſucceſsful in effecting the views of the government, cauſing its authority to be acknowledged, and seizing and diſperſing its opponents.

The provinces of Peru and Chili, it was ſaid, had declared themſelves independent.

On the weſter band, the government of Monte Vi'deo, and the people on the ſouthern banks of the river Plate, oppoſed the Junta of Buenos Ayres and its meaſures, declaring them to be in rebellion to the legal authorities of Spain. They had gone ſo far as to ſend their whole naval force to blockade Buenos Ayres.

The armament conſiſting of one frigate and 6 or 7 ſmaller veſſels, arrived in the outer roads of Buenos Ayres, on the 3d September ; they had not as yet proceeded to any hoſtilities but declared their deſign of blockading the port, for which purpoſe they had ſolicited the aid and concurrence of capt. Elliot, commanding a ſmall Britiſh frigate (the Paſcupine,) who declined giving a poſitive anſwer, wiſhing no diſtruſt to receive inſtructions from higher authority.

The Miſletoe was remanded to Buenos Ayres, with deſpatches, and ſailed on the 3d October, Admiral de Courcy, with the Foudroyant, of 84 guns, was to ſail with the ſame deſtination on the 4 h. The deſign of the Britiſh Admiral, (gained from the beſt authorities,) was to preſerve neutrality, to avert if poſſible, the calamities of civil war, but eſpecially to ſupport the Britiſh commercial flag, and to inſure to it free egreſs and ingreſs into thoſe ports, whole government was willing to admit them. This and ſupport, and had entered into a correſpondence with the Britiſh ambaſſador at the court of Brazil. From the latter they had received a reply, cautiouſly evaſive in its terms, at the ſame time containing wiſhes for their ſucceſs in all legitimate proceedings.

The deſigns of the Brazilian government were perfectly ſecret, ſome movements of troops to the Southern frontier had been made, but whatever be their views, they muſt ſubmit to the guidance of the Britiſh cabinet, and on the meaſures of the Britiſh government depend, whether or not, the provinces of South America are to obtain a free government, with an arduous and ſanguinary ſtruggle.

From a London paper of Oct. 20.

A ſucceſsful ſortie has been made by ſome Engliſh and Spaniſh troops, who fell upon the French in an unguarded hour, and deſtroyed moſt of the works they had raiſed to annoy the immediate vicinity of Cadiz.—They afterwards returned to the city with very trifling loſs.

Letters from Carthagena and Alicant, the laſt to the 2d inſt. contain the ſpirit-ſtirring intelligence, that the yellow fever has re appeared there.—The advices ſay, that between the 28th and 29th Sept. 180 perſons died in conſequence of it, and that half the inhabitants had quitted the city to avoid the contagion. We alſo learn, that Sebaſtiani has retired with the greater part of his army from Valencia into Murcia, and that General Blake has raiſed a force of 25 thouſand men to reſiſt him ſhould he approach.

On the day of the brilliant affair of Buzaco, the whole of the French army amounting at leaſt to 70,000 men, were under arms. The whole of their poſitions was perfectly viſible from ours. The right of the enemy was commanded by Marſhal Ney, with the generals of diviſion, St. Simon, Loiſon, and Macan, under him. St. Simon, as appears from the Gazette, was wounded and taken priſoner ; and according to the report of priſoners and deſerters, Macan and Loiſon were alſo wounded. The left of the French was commanded by Regnier, with the French Generals Merle and Grand Gouvet, both of whom are reported to be wounded.

The 8th corps, under Junot, was drawn up in a column of reſerve ; the cavalry, amounting to nearly 10,000 men, did not arrive.

The Britiſh army was under arms at three o'clock A. M. A little before day light, Lord Wellington arrived near General Craufurd's poſition on our left. The ground was rocky, and he was obliged to diſmount. Soon after the firing began on the left, and ſhortly followed an heavy firing on our right ; upon which Lord Wellington obſerved—" this is the true attack," mounted his horſe, and rode off to the right. When he reached it it was day light, and he ſaw the French troops near the heights. He immediately ordered the 88th and the other corps of that brigade to charge, and moved another regiment to outflank the enemy, who then retired in the moſt diſorderly manner. Their advance was very regular and ſpirited. The ſecond attack was alſo repulſed, and then Lord Wellington let off to the left, but before he could reach it the French had been repulſed, and the action was at an end.

Shortly after the termination of the action, the French occupied a village in front of our left, and within range of our guns. A meſſage was ſent to the commanding officer, repreſenting that it was contrary to the uſage of war for an enemy to occupy a poſition which it was evident he could not maintain, and which would therefore only occaſion an uſeleſs effuſion of blood ; he was in conſequence requeſted to withdraw, which he refuſed. A few guns with ſhrapnels, were then immediately opened upon the village, which

We copy the following from a morning paper :—" The Duke of Orleans, who was appointed by the Regency to the chief command in Catalonia, demanded of the Cortes an audience for the confirmation of that appointment. The audience was refuſed, and he was ordered to quit the territory within 24 hours. A Sicilian man of war had been prepared to convey him to his command on the eaſtern coaſt. Notice was given to the Sicilian Captain, that his ſervices would not be required, and a Spaniſh frigate was provided for his Highneſs, in which he failed for Sicily on the 1ſt Octoher. In the ſhort interval, prior to his departure, a guard was aſſigned him, which was ordered on no account to leave his perſon.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to confer the moſt honorable order of the Bath on Major General (Field Marſhal) Beresford. The uſual notification will probably appear in this night's Gazette.

The Courier ſtates the force of Ld. Wellington's army at 34,000 Britiſh, 25,000 Portugueſe—Theſe are independent of the Spaniſh corps, of which no account is made. Gen. Cotton commands the cavalry. The infantry is formed into diviſions, which are commanded by Gen. Spencer, Lieut. Gen. Hill, Major Gen. Picton, Maj. Gen. Cole, Maj. Gen. Leith, and Brig. Gen. Crawford. Maſſena's army, the battle of Bufaco, is ſtated at full 70,000, which has ſince been reinforced by 15,000 men.

Lord Wellington makes no mention of this reinforcement ; and ſtates, that on the 17th, Gen. Silveira had not received any intelligence of the march of troops in Caſtile ; from which quarter reinforcements muſt come, if from any.

Beſides the Portugueſe, the Engliſh have two or three parties which harraſs the French rear. The garriſon which Lord Wellelley left at Peniche have made ſeveral priſoners.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

There was a ſevere gale at Cadiz the 9th of October, which continued till the 11th ; many veſſels parted their cables, but none went aſhore.

The ſchooner Polly and Priſcella, Captain Cook, of providence, parted both her cables, and on driving through the fleet carried away her main boom.—Captain Cook, after he was clear of the ſhipping, made ſail to bear her back again, but not being able to make his main ſail ſet by the wind, kept dropping to leeward, and in paſſing the French fort they fired at him and the firſt ſell in every direction round the veſſel ; and he with his crew took their ſmall boat and left her. Admiral Keats, commander of His Britannic Majeſty's ſquadron in Cadiz bay, ſeeing the ſituation of the veſſel ſent a number of boats, who took poſſeſſion of her before the had got on ſhore, and got her ſafe back again. He then ſent her papers to Mr. Hickly, the American Vice Conſul at Cadiz, and requeſted him to give them up to the captain again.—*N. Y. Gaz:*

Capt. Quiner, who arrived at Marblehead, from Port au Prince, ſailed Oct. 6 : —He informs, that, Criſtophe had entire poſſeſſion of Cape Nichola Mole :—that he had a battle with Petion's forces, in which Gen. Eveillard was killed ; that an inſurrection had taken place Jeremie, where there were 1500 embodied, and ſome ſkirmiſhes had taken place—that a ſevere gale had been experienced near Aux Cayes and Jeremie, and had cauſed great deſtruction among the ſhipping : that the brig of war Flambeau, belonging to Petion, had drifted on ſhore at Archaia, was entirely loſt and a number of men perihed :—That Criſtophe was capturing all veſſels bound to Petion's dominions, and obliged them to ſell their cargoes—and that it was expected Criſtophe would block-

were formerly well known in the London Debating Societies. The diſpute aroſe about the meaning of the word *Democrat*, progreſsed with the greateſt warmth and arrived at the moſt violent animoſity. The interference of a few well diſpoſed people, at length induced the contending parties to agree to meet publicly, this evening, at Mr. Grayson's No. 287, Water-Street, and to argue the merits of the controverted ſubject. Mr. Baron gave notice that at the appointed meeting, he would prove that a " *Democrat* is an animal of *infernal origin*, and has in the U. States of America no *conſtitutional* right to exiſt."

NORFOLK, Nov. 12.

Hurricane at Havanna.—By the ſchr. Fly, capt. Gould 9 days from Havanna, bound to Baltimore, put into Hampton Roads, we underſtand that there had been a ſevere hurricane at Havanna. The particulars which we have not, are from a letter which we have ſeen, and from the verbal information of a paſſenger.

The gale commenced on the 23d of October, and increaſed to the 25th, when it blew with a violence heretofore unknown in that port.—Thirty ſail of veſſels were entirely loſt, and forty-three driven on ſhore. The ſloop Liberty of this port was loſt, and the ſchr. Munroe, alſo of and from this port, drove on ſhore, and with her cargo, much damaged. The ſhip Friendſhip, of New York bound to Baltimore with 800 boxes of Sugar and a quantity of Coffee, veſſel and cargo loſt. The ſhip Betſey of and bound to Philadelphia, loaded with Sugar went entirely to pieces. The ſchr. Enterprize, Samuel Williams, maſter, bound to this port with a cargo of Sugars, drove on ſhore, veſſel much damaged. The gale was ſo ſudden and ſevere through the Iſland and in the neighboring ſeas, as a number of veſſels which went out about the 15th and 16th Oct. had returned indiſtreſs. A Spaniſh 74 gun ſhip, broke from her moorings, and did great damage to a number of veſſels, beſides running others down.

The Spaniſh man of war San Pedro de Alcantra, from Lima which anchored in this bay yeſterday, has on board 3,925,854, dollars on account of the King and merchants. She has alſo a cargo of Cocoa, Block tin, Jeſuits Bark &c.—*Phil. Gaz.*

From a German Paper.

There lately happened in the neighbourhood upon the Oder an event, which is conſidered as an infliction of the divine vengeance.—A woman, conceiving that her huſband, who was a ſoldier in the Pruſſian ſervice, had been killed in the battle of Jena, in 1806, married another man. It turned out that her huſband had been only wounded and taken priſoner by the French.—A cure was ſoon effected, and the ſoldier, on recovering, joined one of the Pruſſian regiments which at that period entered into the pay of France. After ſerving upwards of three years in Spain, he was diſcharged, and returned ſuddenly to his native country.—On reaching his old habitation he appeared to be greatly rejoiced to find his wife alive.—She received him, according to the ſtatement of ſeveral young perſons who were at the door when the old ſoldier arrived, with every mark of affection ; which ſo long an abſence might naturally be ſuppoſed to produce. It is probable that the did not avow the new matrimonial connection ſhe had formed. After partaking of ſome refreſhment, and giving a ſhort account of his adventures and eſcapes, he complained of being quite overpowered with fatigue. His wife adviſed him to retire to reſt, which he did. She immediately conceived the horrid purpoſe of inſtigating her new huſband to diſpatch the unwelcome viſitor in his ſleep. After a ſhort interval paſſed in

the ſack, and one of the legs was prepared. The woman ſet about ſewing up the rent, and in her hurry and confuſion, ſewed in at the ſame time the ſkirts of her accomplice's coat. Having reached the bank of the river and making a great effort to precipitate his load as far into the ſtream as poſſible, he was dragged from the elevated ground he had choſen, into the river with the corpſe. He contrived, partly by ſwimming, and partly by treading the bottom, to keep his head above water, for ſeveral minutes. The woman not conſidering how important it was to keep ſilent at this critical moment, fill d the air with her cries, and brought to the ſpot ſeveral peaſants, who at the hazard of their own lives, extricated the drowning man from his perilous ſituation.—Inſtead of ſubmitting to lodge a ſu ſtance attached to him was great, but much greater when they found that it was a dead body.—On inſpection there appeared ſuch marks of violence about the throat, as not to leave any doubt that the man had been murdered. The man and woman being charged with the crime, made a full confeſſion, and were immediately configned to the officers of juſtice, and committed to priſon.

From a Paris Paper.

The hiſtory of the dog of Macarta is known to every one. A ſimilar circumſtance lately took place in the vicinity of Toulouſe.—A ſoldier, returning from Spain, loaded with plunder, was ſo elated by the proſpect of ſo much treaſure, that he could not refrain from expoſing it to the view of every perſon who happened to be ſpending his evening at the inn where he put up for the night. The hoſtels obſerving the folly of his conduct, directed the waiter to call him out on ſome pretence, and put him upon his guard. She remonſtrated with him on the impropriety of expoſing his property to the view of a numerous and mixed company, moſt of whom were ſtrangers to her, and that there might be among them reſpectable perſons, yet there might alſo be ſome thieves. On however that might be, the adviſed he gueſt to be more circumſpect, and declared that, in the event of his being robbed of his property in any way, ſhe would not hold herſelf reſponſible for his loſs after the caution ſhe had felt it her duty to give him.—" Poh ! Poh !" ſaid the veteran, " give me my dog, I want no better companion, he and I will make any gang of robbers, who may be bold enough to make the experiment, repent of their temerity."

He got up at an early hour next morning, and ſet out on his journey, accompanied by his faithful dog. Before he left the town hall an hour he was attacked by three ruffians, and ſtabbed before he could even put his ſelf in a poſture of defence. The dog ſeeing his maſter weltering in his blood, darted at the aſſaſſin, ſeizes him by the throat, brings him to the ground, and worries him. The accomplices of the robber, who inflicted the wound, terrified at the ferocity of the dog, climbed a tree, in the hope that the dog would preſently quit the ground and leave them at liberty to depart.—In this they were deceived ; at the break of day the gens d'armes in going their rounds paſſed that way —they hear a perſon call for aſſiſtance —ſee a dog in the act of barking furiouſly—deſcry two men perched on a tree ſoliciting protection, pretending that the dog was mad, and would not ſuffer them to proceed without the hazard of becoming the victims of his fury, like the unfortunate traveller whoſe corpſe lay at a few yards diſtance.—But this mad dog appeared to have no enmity to any except the refugees ; the gens d'armes order them to come down, which they did ; the traces of blood are diſcovered, and the

From the determined hoſtility of the dog, the incoherent ſtory of the men, and various other ſuſpicious circumſtances, they are apprehended.—Within thirty yards of the tree, the gens d'armes find two dead bodies ; the faithful dog runs up to that of his maſter, licks his face, and began to bark with more violence than before. The gens d'armes examine the body of the old ſoldier, who had been ſtabbed to the heart with a dagger, which they found covered with blood, the other body bore evident marks of the death being occaſioned by a dog. The dog and the priſoners were conducted to Toulouſe ; there was no other witneſs, but the evidence of guilt was ſufficiently ſatisfactory from a coincidence of circumſtances tantamount to poſitive proof. The dog was remarkably gentle, and ſuffered himſelf to be careſſed by any one, and did not appear to be the leaſt irritated, except on the approach or in the preſence of the aſſaſſins of his maſter, from flying at whom he was with difficulty he could be reſtrained.

The two culprits were put upon their trial, and after a minute inveſtigation of the evidence, which was circumſtantial, but ſo complete that not a ſingle link of the chain was found deficient, the court pronounced them guilty of the murder, and immediately paſſed ſentence of death upon them.

In the interval between the paſſing of the awful ſentence of the law and the execution of it, the unhappy convicts made a full confeſſion of their guilt, and acknowledged the juſtice of their condemnation.—What is yet more remarkable, the dog, when let loole, would run to the priſon where the aſſaſſins were confined, remain there until taken away by force, and being liberated on the day the ſentence was to be put in force, followed them to the place of execution.

This narrative (ſubjoins the editor) proves that if brutes are mere machines they are admirably conſtituted to receive the impreſſions of the dog in particular, to participate in common with man, the qualities of ſympathy and revenge, which it were injuſtice to withhold.

From a London Paper of Oct. 14.

The French Government, it would appear, though determined not to comply with the demands of the Americans, was yet deſirous of inducing General Armſtrong to forego his intention of leaving that country, by holding out expectations of the exiſting differences being adjuſted. A private letter from Paris of the 9th inſtant, ſtates that the following explanations on points which had previouſly been under diſcuſſion, were communicated in a note ſent to Gen. Armſtrong by the Duc de Cadore :

1. That all American ſhips which ſhould arrive in French ports between the 1ſt of November next, ſhould be comprehended under the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and not under any other exiſting decree.

2. That the Decree of the 23d of March, 1810, was revoked the moment the French Government heard of the ſuſpenſion of the Non intercourſe Act.

3. That American ſhips which could ſuffered their flag to be diſtributed by ſubmiſſion to the Britiſh Orders in Council, ſhall without difficulty, be admitted into the ports of France, with the liberty of clearing out again.

4. That the Emperor will give inſtances to the American ſhips, this being the only foreign flag favored with them.

5. That American ſhips, loaded on French or American account, will be admitted into French ports.

It is further ſtated, though from a knowledge of the capacity of the French Ruler, we cannot believe the conditions would be fulfilled, that the French Government had intimated its intention to reſtore the American property ſequeſtered in conſequence of

President's Message.

Wathington City, Decr. 3, 1810.

The Preſident of the United States this day communicated by Mr. Ed. Coles, his private Secretary, the following meſſage to Congreſs :

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The embarraſſments which have prevailed in our foreign relations, and to much employed the deliberations of Congreſs, make it a primary duty in meeting you, to communicate whatever may have occurred in that branch of our national affairs.

The act of the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs " concerning the commercial intercourſe between the United States and Great Britain and France & their dependencies," having invited in a new form, a termination of their edicts againſt our neutral commerce, copies of the acts were immediately forwarded to our miniſters at London and Paris ; with a view that its object might be within the early attention of the French and Britiſh governments.

By the communications received through our miniſter at Paris, it appeared that a knowledge of the act by the French government, was followed by a declaration that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, & would ceaſe to have effect on the firſt day of November enſuing. These being the only known edicts of France, within the deſcription of the act, and the revocation of them being ſuch that they ceaſed, at that date, to violate our neutral commerce ; the ſtate preſcribed by law, was announced by a proclamation declaring that the ſecond day of N vember.

It would have well accorded with the conciliatory views, indicated by this proceeding on the part of France, to have extended them to all the grounds of juſt complaint, which now remain unadjuſted with the United States. It was particularly anticipated, that, as further evidence of juſt diſpoſitions towards them, reſtoration would have been immediately made of the property of our citizens ſeized under a miſapplication of the principles of the decrees, commonly called the conſtruction of a law of the United States.—This expectation has not been fulfilled.

From the Britiſh government no communication on the ſubject of the act has been received. To a communication from our miniſter at London of the revocation, by the French government, of its Berlin and Milan decrees, it was answered that the Britiſh ſyſtem would be reinquiſhed as ſoon as the repeal of the French decrees ſhould have actually taken effect, and the commerce of neutral nations have been reſtored to the condition in which it ſtood, previouſly to the promulgation of thoſe decrees. This pledge, although it does not neceſſarily import, does not unfavorably with on of relinquiſhing, along with the orders in council, the practice of thoſe novel blockades which have a like effect of interrupting our neutral commerce. And this further juſtice to the United States is the rather to be looked for inaſmuch as the blockades in queſtion, being not more contrary to the eſtabliſhed law of nations than inconſiſtent with the rules of blockades lotmerly recognized by G. Britain herſelf, could have no alleged baſis, other than the plea of retaliation, already as the baſis of the orders in council. Under the modification of the original orders of November 18-7 into the orders of April 18-9, there is indeed ſcarcely a nominal diſtinction between the orders and the blockades. One of thoſe illegal blockades bearing date in May 1806, having been expreſsly avowed to be ſtill in force, and to be in effect, comprehended in the orders in council, was too diſtinctly brought within the purview of the act of Congreſs, not to

which the ſubject was to be regarded.

On the other important ſubjects depending between the United States and that government, no progreſs has been made, from which an early and ſatisfactory reſult can be relied on.

In this new poſture of our relations with thoſe powers, the conſideration of Congreſs will be properly turned to a removal of doubts which may occur in the expoſition, and of difficulties, in the execution of the act above cited.

The commerce of the United States with the North of Europe, heretofore much vexed by licentious cruizers, particularly under the Danith flag, has latterly been viewed with freſh and extenſive depredations. The meaſures purſued in behalf of our injured citizens not having obtained juſtice for them, a further and more formal interpoſition with he Danith government is contemplated. The principles which have been maintained by that government in relation to neutral commerce, and the friendly proſeſſions of his Danish Majeſty toward the United States, are valuable pledges in favor of a ſucceſsful iſſue.

Among the events ariſing out of ſtates of the Spaniſh Monarchy, our attention was imperiouſly attracted to the change, now doping itſelf in that portion of Weſt Florida, which had of right appertaining to the United States, had remained in the poſſeſſion of Spain ; awaiting the reſult of negociations for its eſtabliſhment by treaty. The Spaniſh authority was ſubverted ; and a ſituation produced, expoſing the country to ſundry events which eſſentially affect the rights and welfare of the Union. In this conjuncture, I did not delay the interpoſition required for the occupancy of the territory Weſt of the river Perdido ; to which the title of the United States extends, and to which the laws, provided for the territory of Orleans, are applicable. With this view, the proclamation of which a copy is laid before you, was confided to the governor of that territory to be carried into effect. The legality and neceſſity of the meaſure purſued, aſſure me of the favorable light, in which it will preſent itſelf to the Legislature ; and of the promptitude in which they will ſupply, whatever proviſions may be due the eſſential rights and equitable intereſts of the people hereafter into the boſom of the American family.

Our amity with the powers of Barbary, with the exception of a recent occurrence at Tunis, of which an explanation is juſt received, appears to have been uninterrupted, and to have become more firmly eſtabliſhed.

With the Indian tribes alſo, the peace and friendſhip of the United States are found to be eligible, but the general diſpoſition to preſerve both continues to gain ſtrength.

I feel peculiar ſatisfaction in remarking that an interior view of our country preſents us with grateful proofs of its proſperity and increaſing proſperity. To a thriving agriculture, and the improvements related to it, is added a highly intereſting extenſion of uſeful manufactures ; the combined product of profeſſional occupations, and of houſehold induſtry. Such indeed, is the experience of economy, as well as of policy, in theſe ſubſtitutes for ſupplies heretofore obtained by foreign commerce, that, in a general view, the change is juſtly regarded as of little more than a recompence for thoſe privations and ills reſulting from foreign injuſtice, which furniſhed the general impulſe required for its accompliſhment. How far it may be expedient to guard the infancy of this improvement in the diſtribution of labor, by regulations of the commercial tariff is a ſubject which cannot fail to ſuggeſt itſelf to your patriotic reflections.

It will reſt with the conſideration of Congreſs, alſo, whether a provident,

portant and bulky productions of our own soil. The failure of equality and reciprocity in the existing regulations on this subject operates, in our ports, as a premium to foreign competitors; and the inconvenience must increase, as these may be multiplied, under more favorable circumstances, by the more than countervailing encouragements now given them by the laws of their respective countries.

While it is universally admitted that a well instructed people alone can be permanently a free people; and whilst it is evident that the means of diffusing and improving useful knowledge from so small a proportion of the expenditures for national purposes, I cannot presume it to be unreasonable, to invite your attention to the advantages of superadding, to the means of education provided by the several states, a seminary of learning, instituted by the national legislature, within the limits of their exclusive jurisdiction; the expense of which might be defrayed, or reimbursed, out of the vacant grounds which have accrued to the nation within those limits.

Such an institution, though local in its legal character, would be universal in its beneficial effects.

By enlightening the opinions: by expanding the patriotism; and by assimilating the principles, the sentiments and the manners of those who might resort to this temple of science, to be redistributed, in due time, through every part of the community; sources of jealousy and prejudice would be diminished, the features of national character would be multiplied, and greater extent given to social harmony. But above all, a well constituted seminary, in the centre of the nation, is recommended by the consideration, that the additional instruction emanating from it would contribute no less to strengthen the foundations, than to adorn the structure, of our free and happy system of government.

Among the commercial abuses still committed under the American flag, and leaving in force my former reference to that subject, it appears that American citizens are instrumental in carrying on a traffic in enslaved Africans, equally in violation of the laws of humanity, and defiance of those of their own country. The same just and benevolent motives which produced the interdiction in force against this criminal conduct, will doubtless be felt by Congress, in devising further means of suppressing the evil.

In the midst of uncertainties, necessarily connected with the great interests of the United States, prudence requires a continuance of our defensive and precautionary arrangements. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will submit the statements and estimates which may aid Congress, in their ensuing provisions for the land and naval force. The statements of the latter will include a view of the transfer of appropriations in the naval expenditures, and the grounds on which they were made,

The fortifications for the defence of our marine frontier are completed, and furnished with ordnance. Those for the security of the city of New York, though far advanced towards completion, will require a further time and appropriation. This is the case with a few others, either not completed, or in need of repairs.

The improvements, in quality, and in quantity, made in the manufactory of cannon; and of small arms, both at the public armories, and private factories, warrant additional confidence in the competency of those resources, for supplying the public energies.

These preparations for arming the militia, having thus far provided for the objects contemplated by the power vested in Congress, with respect to that great bulwark of the public safety; it is for their consideration whether further provisions are not requisite, for the other contemplated objects, or organization and discipline. To give to this great mass physical and moral force, the efficiency which it merits, and is capable of receiving; it is indispensible that they should be instructed and practised in the rules by which they are to be governed. Towards an accomplishment of this important work, I recommend for the consideration of Congress the expediency of instituting a system, which shall, in the first instance, call into the field, at the public expence, and for a given time, certain portions of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The instruction and discipline thus acquired would gradually diffuse through the entire body of the militia a partial knowledge and promptitude for active service, which are the great ends to be pursued. Experience has left no doubt, either of the necessity, or the efficacy, of competent military skill in those portions of an army, in fitting it for the final duties, which it may have to perform.

The corps of Engineers, with the Military Academy are entitled to the early attention of Congress. The Buildings at the Seat, fixed by law, for the present Academy, are so far in decay, as not to afford the necessary accommodation. But a revision of the law is recommended, principally with a view to a more enlarged cultivation and diffusion of the advantages of such institutions, by providing professorships for all the necessary branches of military instruction and by the establishment of an additional Academy, at the Seat of government, or elsewhere. The means by which war, as well for defence, as for offence, are now carried on, render these schools of the more scientific operations an indispensable part of every adequate system. Even among nations whose large standing armies and frequent wars afford every other opportunity of instruction, these establishments are found to be indispensable, for the due attainment of the branches of military science, which require a regular course of study and experiment.—In a government happily without the other opportunities; seminaries, where the elementary principles of the art of war can be taught without actual war and with a scrupulous regard to internal safety. In no other way probably, can a provision, of equal efficacy for the public defence, be made at so little expense, or more consistently with the public liberty.

The receipts into the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th of September last (and amounting to more than eight millions and a half of dollars) having exceeded the current expenses of the government, including the interest on the public debt. For the purpose of reimbursing at the end of the year, 3,750,000 dollars of the principal, a loan, as authorized by law, had been negociated to that amount; but has since been reduced to 2,753,000 dollars; the reduction being permitted by the state of the Treasury; in which there will be a balance, remaining at the end of the year, estimated at 2,000,000 dollars. For the probable receipts of the next year, and other details, I refer to statements which will be transmitted from the treasury, and which will enable you to judge what provisions may be necessary for the ensuing year.

Referring for future occasions, in the course of the session, whatever other communications may claim your attention, I close the present, by expressing my reliance, under the blessing of Divine Providence, on the judgement and patriotism which will guide your measures, at a period particularly calling for united councils, and inflexible exertions, for the welfare of our county, and by assuring you of the fidelity and alacrity with which my co-operation will be afforded. JAMES MADISON.

[Alb. Gaz.]

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26.

The period having arrived which requires an annual reiteration of the Editor's sentiments of gratitude, and the renewed tho' feeble manifestation of the sense he entertains of the favors so uniformly and liberally shewn him, he now presents his unfeigned Public acknowledgements to his friends, and the seasonable compliments feverally.—The retrospect of the passing year in its general and individual features, the Editor with becoming feelings views with no common emotion:—Added to objects of immediate application to ourselves, we may satisfactorily review the general state of Health enjoyed; and the ordinary plenty produced from Agricultural labours and a favorable Season. Neither in our private Granaries, nor in our public Cemeteries are caufes of apparent private want, nor public mourning exhibited.—The local abundance of useful and needed Articles of Foreign Manufacture, miniflers to general convenience, and will repay the Perfons engaged in their vending.—From Europe the general intelligence is of pleasing complection, and intereefting tenor; the perfect health of our beloved Sovereign is noticed; [a venerable KING who reigns triumphant in the hearts of His United People, His united Kingdoms triumphant in [illegible] tuguese and Spanish, and are contending for laurels (no vain) on the Peninsula, against the maniac hordes and enemies of every liberty. The most recent accounts from thence afford a happy presage of the glorious result to be anticipated in the righteous cause in which such Herculean exertions are now making.—Sicily animated by British example, and disabled by the powerful bulwark we oppose, will apparently remain invincible to the attacks of the enemy, and retain her Sovereignty.—The system of dismemberment concerted and acted upon by France and Russia, and the immense preparations for defence and repulse making in the Turkish Empire, render it impossible to predict in what manner the Sanguinary contest may end; yet, as but one general sentiment seems to prevade the mass, we may consistently suppose that it will not be inglorious to the Turkish arms.—Of France and the Continental Scourge, what sways its Iron Scepter, a speculative opinion only can be given but from the latent groans of innumerable victims to his view the incestuous crimes with which he stands charged, the repudiation of his wife, the dethronement and exile of his brother, the enormities which characterize his crimson history, the gushing wounds of bleeding Europe—little can be wanting to complete the height of his iniquity; and it cannot be presumptuous to assert, that a Divine and signal vengeance shortly awaits him. Of our relative situation with the American States, little need be said—an amicable termination of any supposed difficulties must evidently take place. In Spanish America, it is hoped the Emissaries of disaffection will meet with discomfiture. From the Brazils, latterly, we have received no particular intelligence. In Germany and its neighboring kingdoms, no new events of public importance or interest have recently occurred.—From our Oriental concerns generally, the information is of agreeable tendency: and from the actual operations in train and successfully commenced, the Isle of France &c. will in a short time be added to the list of our captures. (The Island produces the best Ebony in the World, and Indigo abundantly: and it has been constant matter of surprise to the Editor that it should have been suffered so long to exist as a nursery of robbers who have preyed upon our Indian Commerce extensively.)

As no Almanac for the ensuing Year is published by the Editor, a diary in ordinary, and matters of common expediency to be known in their seasons, will be given weekly in the Gazette.

The Subscriber has for Sale

Robes and Matts,

on Commission.

Q. St. GEORGE.

York, 26th Dec. 2810.

FOR SALE.

A Substantial and well finished

SUPPLEMENT to THE YORK GAZETTE, 26th December, 1810. No. XXVI.

For the YORK GAZETTE

The GRACES of YORK.

Dressed in THREE Married Ladies.

E Toronto's deep scenes embosom the glade,
: waves of Ontario proudly are flowing:
: far surpassing their fex will be found,
: tree Graces in beauty's dear radiance glowing.

Whoe'er has but seen her, "Toronto's bright Star,"
Will instantly own with sincere admiration;
That when affability elegance joins,
They luster will add to her very high station.

And blest'd is the Warrior, who claims as his bride,
The gentle and amiable lovely Sophia:
Whilst the Law claims the next Fair, whose beauty
no less
Than her pleasing vivacity all must admire.

O happy Toronto, whilst yet your domains,
Such treasures so peerless and rare are containing;
And long may you boast, that these Graces so fair,
O'er your Empire of Beauty and Fashion are reigning.

ROSEHARP.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a feparation be tween the fubscriber and his Wife CATHARINE KEMP, lately has taken place; this is to forewarn all perfons from harbouring her or trufting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting.

DAVID HARTMAN.

York, 26th Decr. 1810.

There will be a Vacation in New Town Dog School, from [illegible]

All persons indebted to the late Copartnership of Parr, Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of York, all persons are warned not to commit any Trespass upon it.

J. GIVENS.

York, Decr. 6, 1810.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOUSE DISTRICT, } BY Virtue of a Writ of To Wit. } Fieri Facias iffued out of His Majefty's Court of Kings Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hill & Lawrance at the Suit of Robert H. George; I have feized and taken in Execution all that tract of Land known by Lot Number Twenty-three in the 8th Concefsion of the Township of York, Eaft fide of Yonge Street, containing one hundred and ninety acres, more or lefs, of which there is about fourteen acres cleared and ftanding Goods thereon; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roche's Hotel in the Town of York on the eighteenth day of March next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perfon or perfons who may have any claim to the above premifes either by Mortgage or otherwife, are requefted to make the fame known to me before the day of Sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 26th Dec. 1810

HOUSE DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fie-
To wit. } ri Facias, iffued out of his Majefty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Hill and Lawrance, at the fuit of Robert H. Bowne, I have feized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of land, being the Eaft end of Lot Number Ninety-three, Eaft fide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, bounded northerly by the line between the 8th and fecond concefsions of Whitchurch, northerly by land belonging to Elitha Beman, Eaft, fouthwefterly by the lands fold to Isaac Pennock, and foutherly by the line between Lots Numbers 92 and 93; containing forty acres, more or lefs, on which land there is a good Grift Mill, and Saw Mill, a dwelling Houfe two ftories high, a good Barn, and other out buildings. All which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Monday the eighteenth day of March next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perfon or perfons who may have any claim to the above mentioned premifes, either by mortgage or otherwife are requefted to make the fame known to me before the day of fale. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 18, 1810.

HOUSE DISTRICT, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias iffued out of his Majefty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the fuit of Richard Cartwright; I have feized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log houfe, one Frame Houfe and Log ftable and other out buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land more or lefs; being part of a certain tract of land in the county of York and Home Diftrict, known by Captain Joseph Bull's land tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and South-weterly by Flamboro' Eaft, and Northerly by Lands purchafed from the Mefsiaugues, buried and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. ftanding on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Eafterly direction from the houfe now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees Weft, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees Eaft, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees Eaft to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Weflerly courfe to the place of beginning; containing about Two hundred and Eleven Acres, more or lefs; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court Houfe in the Town of York, on MONDAY the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any perfon or perfons who may have any claim to the above premifes either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requefted to make the fame known to me before the day of fale.

HOUSE DISTRICT, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias iffued out of His Majefty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hill and Lawrance, at the fuit of Robert H. Bowne, I have feized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of land, being the Eaft end of Lot Number Ninety-three, Eaft fide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, bounded northerly by the line between the 8th and fecond concefsions of Whitchurch, northerly by land belonging to Elitha Beman, Eaft, fouthwefterly by the lands fold to Isaac Pennock, and foutherly by the line between Lots Numbers 92 and 93; containing forty acres, more or lefs, on which land there is a good Grift Mill and Saw Mill, a dwelling Houfe two ftories high, a good Barn, and other out buildings. All which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Monday the eighteenth day of March next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perfon or perfons who may have any claim to the above mentioned premifes, either by mortgage or otherwife are requefted to make the fame known to me before the day of fale. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 18, 1810.

HOUSE DISTRICT, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias iffued out of His Majefty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the fuit of Richard Cartwright; I have feized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log houfe, one Frame Houfe and Log ftable and other out buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land more or lefs; being part of a certain tract of land in the county of York and Home Diftrict, known by Captain Joseph Bull's land tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and South-weterly by Flamboro' Eaft, and Northerly by Lands purchafed from the Mefsiaugues, buried and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. ftanding on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Eafterly direction from the houfe now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees Weft, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees Eaft, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees Eaft to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Weflerly courfe to the place of beginning; containing about Two hundred and Eleven Acres, more or lefs; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court Houfe in the Town of York, on MONDAY the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any perfon or perfons who may have any claim to the above premifes either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requefted to make the fame known to me before the day of fale.

HOUSE DISTRICT, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias iffued out of His Majefty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hill and Lawrance, at the fuit of Robert H. Bowne, I have feized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of land, being the Eaft end of Lot Number Ninety-three, Eaft fide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, bounded northerly by the line between the 8th and fecond concefsions of Whitchurch, northerly by land belonging to Elitha Beman, Eaft, fouthwefterly by the lands fold to Isaac Pennock, and foutherly by the line between Lots Numbers 92 and 93; containing forty acres, more or lefs, on which land there is a good Grift Mill and Saw Mill, a dwelling Houfe two ftories high, a good Barn, and other out buildings. All which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Monday the eighteenth day of March next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perfon or perfons who may have any claim to the above mentioned premifes, either by mortgage or otherwife are requefted to make the fame known to me before the day of fale. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 18, 1810.

HOUSE DISTRICT, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias iffued out of His Majefty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the fuit of Richard Cartwright; I have feized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log houfe, one Frame Houfe and Log ftable and other out buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land more or lefs; being part of a certain tract of land in the county of York and Home Diftrict, known by Captain Joseph Bull's land tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and South-weterly by Flamboro' Eaft, and Northerly by Lands purchafed from the Mefsiaugues, buried and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. ftanding on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Eafterly direction from the houfe now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees Weft, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees Eaft, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees Eaft to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Weflerly courfe to the place of beginning; containing about Two hundred and Eleven Acres, more or lefs; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court Houfe in the Town of York, on MONDAY the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any perfon or perfons who may have any claim to the above premifes either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requefted to make the fame known to me before the day of fale.

THE YORK GAZETTE, 26th December, 1810. No. XXVI.

HOUSE DISTRICT, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To Wit. } Fieri Facias iffued out of the said Diftrict Court and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of JOHN C. STOUT at the fuit of Duncan Cameron, Esq: I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot Number 47, on the W fide of Yonge Street, or firft concefsion of Township of Vaughan and Diftrict aforesaid, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred and Ten Acres, be the fame more or lefs, with a limited proportion thereof which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roche's Hotel in the Town of York, on Tuesday the firft day of January ne at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon any perfon or perfons who have any claim to the premifes either by Mortgage or otherwife, are requefted to make the fame known to me before the day of fale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheff.

Sheriff's Office, York, 29th November, 1810.

FRANCES MURRAY

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of York that she has commenced

Milinary and Mantua Making

in the most Fashionable manner, in the Shop lately occupied by Mr Adams, opposite Mr Jordan's, King-street. Peliffes and Caps made in the neatest stile.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted.

York, December 19 1810

Sheriff's Office, Dec 18, 1810.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby given,
To wit. } that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the town of York, on Tuesday the Eighth day of January now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which all Juftices of the Peace, Coroner's, Gaolers, High Conftables, Conftables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there prefent, with their Rolls, Returns, and other Memoranda, to do and perform thofe things which by reafon of their refpective offices, shall be to be done JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff

I do hereby forbid any person or persons to cut down or carry away any Timber or Wood standing or being on Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of York, all persons are warned not to commit any Trespass upon it.

J. GIVENS.

York, Dec. 6, 1810.

Humber Saw Mill.

WHEREAS the King's Saw Mill on the River Humber, with the Grounds now annexed to the same, are to be let for the term of Ten Years;

It is hereby notified that Proposals will be received, on or before Wednesday the second day of January next, by the Clerk of the Executive Council, specifying the Rent which the maker of such Proposal is willing to give—and also the names of two Sureties to enter into an Obligation with him for the due payment of the said Rent. Persons who make such Proposals are desired to attend at the Executive Council Office on the above day.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, 11th December, 1810.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Mail for Lower Canada, &c. &c. will be continued regularly once a fortnight (from this time until the middle of April next) between this and Kingston; and forwarded to Niagara and Sandwich as usual. The Mail will return here 48 hours for the Mail to be made up for his return.

N. B. No letters in future will be delivered 'till the Poftage is paid. W. ALLAN, P. M.

York, 3d December, 1810.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made considerable additions to his Affortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, | HARDWARE CROCKERY, &c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of fuperior qualities, and flatters himself that he will be able to fell on terms which shall prove fatisfactory, and as an inducement to purchafers:—country produce, Furs and Peltries, &c will be received in payment.

York, 3d Dec 1810.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS the fubscriber lately executed a Promiffory Note for Ten Pounds seven fhillings and fix pence, New York currency, in favor of Thomas Wilfon.—He hereby forewarns all perfon against purchafing or taking faid Note in payment as he is determined not to pay it, having never received any value for the fame; the faid Note is witneffed by Isaa. Willcox DAVID HALLEY.

Humber, 10th Decr. 1810.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT TWENTY TONS well cured and excellent Timothy Hay.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

Decr. 3. 1810.

WHEREAS divers Trespaffes have lately been committed on the Lands Referved by Government; I am commanded to give notice and forbid any perfon or perfons from cutting or carrying away any Wood or Timber of any defcription,

THE Subscribers have lately received from England and Montreal, an Affortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and common Cloths,
Flannels,
Caffimeres,
Calicoes,
Cottons,
Huckaback,
Osnaburghs,
Brown Holland,
Quilting,
Corduroy,
Blankets, 3d, 3, 4 & 4 pr.
Waiftbelt, afforted,
Scarves and Beaver Mittins,
Cap,
Pafte Board,
Bonnet Wire,
Cloth Sewings, afforted,
Corset's Twift,
Tapes and Bobbin,
Quality Binding,
Silk Ferreting,
Fafhionable Ribbon,
Black Hair do.
Silk Bandanna Handkfs.
black Silk,
Bonnet Silk,
Men's and Women's Worfted and Cotton Hofe,
Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Velvet do.
Ladies Worfted and Kid Gloves
Men's Beaver do.
Sufpenders,
Shoe Thread,
Quill Pens,
Ivory and crooked Combs.
Coarfe do.
Coat and Veft Buttons,
Shaving Boxes,
Snuff do.
Tooth Brushes,
Hand Scrubbing Brushes,
Shoe and Cloth do.
Broom Heads,
Oval Looking Glaffes,
Pins and White Shaped Needles,
Razors, Knives & Forks,
Pen and Pocket Knives,
Sciffors,
Britannia Metal, Table and Tea Spoons,
Cotton Cards,
Wool do.
Cotton Wool,
Superfine and Coarfe Earthen Ware & China, conffting of Yellow, Blue, Orange, Nofe Pattern, Flower work, Sprig Pattern, Star and Shell Border Enamel's Tea Ware,
Plain, lined, handled & Gilt, with and without Coffees, &c.
Red and lead China, with Coffees, &c. &c.
Gilt Handled & ditto, compleate,
Superfine & Coarfe Glaffes,
Bottles,
Mogar or Lump Sugar,
Loaf do.
Bohea Tea,
Hyson and Hyfon Skin Tea,
Coffee and Chocolate,
French Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Treacle,
Currants and Raisins,
Liquorice Balls,
Sulphur,
Nail Brushes,
Glauber Salts,
Peruvian bark,
Pepper, Allpice,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs & Cloves,
Copperas,
Fig Blue,
Spanish Indigo,
Ginger,
Mufterd,
Tobacco,
Candles, Soap & Starch,
Oat Meal,
Scotch Barley,
Cod Fish,
Together with a Affortment of Glafs Ware, and a variety of Articles not here mentioned. All of which will be fold very low for Cafh or Produce.

ROOUT & MERCER.

York, 27th Nov. 1810.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be fold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Near half No 32, in Concefsion B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - - Do - - C.
29 - - Concefsion C. 200
10 - - Concefsion D. 200
24 - front Concefsion on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough.
No 21 in 4th Concefsion from } 200 Acres Township
Eaft } 22 in 3d Concefsion, } of York.
No 49, Weft side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan
Eaft } 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
Eaft } 13, 5th do. 100 } Township of
14, 3d do. 100 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
18, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
16, 1st do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100 } 300 Acres,
30, 6th do. 200 } Saltfleet.
27, 6th do. 100
26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres,
Township of Crowland
1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 32 Concefsion 1000 Acres,
Township of Norwich.

Alfo in the Town of York.

The House and Lot No 1, South side of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home Diftrict, to any perfon who may be desirous of purchafing. And the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

THE following Lots of Land will be fold on moderate terms, for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots fentered C, and D, on the North fide of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being on a range with the fecond Concefsion, North of Dundas ftreet, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Alfo, the rear or Eaftermoft part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Concefsion of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B Oh lot fentered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced, and a houfe erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the [illegible]

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale at their Store the House formerly occupied by Willis Wilkenson, Esquire, a well chosen Affortment DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for Cash or Produce; consisting of

Superfine and coarse Cloths,
Kerimere, Rose and Point Blankets, and Flannel,
Brown, Olive and Green Plushing,
Drab and Grey Coating,
Swansdown Vellting,
Sailcotte do.
Sheetiles do.
Printed Jean, FancyCord do.
Olive Thickset,
Drab Grey Cord,
Patent Worfted do.
Black and Grey Velvetees,
Book Muslin, Jubilee Corded dito
Buck, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambrick,
Damask Table Cloths,
Diaper do. Huckaback
Men & Women's Worfted and Cotton Hose.
Do. Black Silk do.
Fancy Ginghams,
Printed Cottons,
Bandana Handkerchiefs.
Shawls, Silk and Cotton.
Map Handkerchiefs.
Common Pocket do.
Web Cravats, Pafte Board & Bonnett wire,
Calimance and Durant,
Black Hombazette,
Bed Tick, & Irish Sheeting,
Cotton and Linen Check
Brown Holland,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
York Stripe Jean,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,
Umbrellas,
Chair and Riding Whips
Beaver Bonnetts,
Men and Youth's Hats,
Superfine and common Bridles,
Do. with Silver eyes,
Pound Pins, and in Papers,
Best Playing Cards,
Crooked and fine tooth Combs.

Hyson and Hyfon Skin Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Raisins, and Barley Sugar,
Almonds, cinnamon, caffia buds, cloves and Nutmegs,
Pimento,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Plug, Pigtail, & cut Tobacco,
Snuff and cigars,
Sparmaceti & mould candles,
Castile, Windsor, and common Soap,
Mufterd,
Bedford, Mushroom Ketchup,
Chairs and Riding Whips,
Capers, Sweet Oil, Linseed do coarsers do.
Patent Shot,
Glauber Salts, Opodeldoc do,
Sal. Am and other Medicines
British Japan Ink, Red and Black Ink Powder.

Together with a General Affortment of Crockery and Glafs Ware; besides numerous other Articles not here inserted.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26th, 1810

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market Street, in the Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dean and Lieut Johnson

Lot No 25, 31, - - 18 Concefsion, 200
1, 2, - - 2d, do. 400
29, 30, - - 4th, do. 400
7, 13, - - 4th, do. 400
17, 18, - - 5th, do. 300
1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - 18 Concefsion, 200
2, 3, - - - 3d, do. 400
4, - - - - 3d, do. 200
1700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - - 18 Concefsion, 600 acres

Township of Murray

Nos. 1, - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14 15, - - 6th, do. 600
1000 acres

Township of Weft Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, - 7th Concefsion, 600
23, 25, 26, - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do. 800
3000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; J. & J. Crookshanks, Esqrs. Newark; or to the subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any perfon who may be in poffeffion of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, a they sets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, 5 vol.; Rollin's Ancient Hiftory, Vol. 3d; Guthrie's Hiftory of Scotland, Vol. 1st & 2d. Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol. 1st; Salmon's Geographical Antiquities, Vol. 1st; Œuvres Posthumes de Frederic, II. Vol. 1st; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol.; Payne's Perverter; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol. 2d

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, 8th Concefsion, Weft Side Yonge Ist Street, containing 212 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grain, there is likewise on said Lot, a good Dwelling Houfe, a large Barn and other necessary buildings, which may be viewed. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, who will give a good and fufficient Title to the fame.

York, 29th October, 1810 WILLIAM ALLAN.

Any Person having a neat One Horse SLEIGH for sale, will find a Pur-


1811

ISSUES
MISSING

ISSUES
MISSING

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY [illegible]

YORK [UPPER CANADA:] Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING'S most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Town of Yorkon the Seventh day of January next ensuing, whom God preserve, duly called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twentieth day of November last, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Seventh, day of January, at which time to our town of York, in the Province aforesaid, We commanded you and every of you to appear; but We taking into our Royal consideration the great inconvenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Councils to refer you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the First day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, for the ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may be fit according to their duties in full force.

IN Testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. — Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this 25th day of December in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

F. G.

Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

BY FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands aforesaid, or on our Clergy and Clergy Reserves within our said Province, is hereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the benefit of informers, him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is thereby to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of the Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to Fifteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for Seven years — To the end therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders there-

We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well Beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By His Excellency's Command,

Wm. Jarvis, Sr.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp in this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that it any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many person with in the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price of Ore and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such matters and things as they are authorized and required to do in and by the said recited Act;

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,

Wm. Jarvis, Secy.

UPPER CANADA.

Commission of the Peace for the Eastern District, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1810.

THE Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and

Jeremiah French,
Allan M'Donell,
of Munday,
Alexr. M'Millan,
Alexr. M'Donell,
Sami. Anderson,
James Stevenson,
Miles M'Donell,
Allan M'Donell,
John M'Intire,
John M'Donell, of the Township of Charlottenburgh
Alexr. Rose,
Nathaniel Norton,
Thos. Meers,
Joseph Soules,
Wm. Johnston,

[illegible]

Donald M'Lennan,
of Cornwall,
Duncan Cameron,
Alexr. Fraser,
Wm. Fraser,
James Grant,

[illegible]

Albert Prin[illegible]

Secretary's Office,
19th Nov. 1810.

Public Notice.

CONTRACTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour, Pork, or Peas, at Kingston, York, Fort George, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburgh for the use of His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada; each Barrel to contain one hundred and twenty six pounds of good merchantable Flour, and to be properly packed in full sized Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as Raised in our Province, Mess of the 3 fat Sides, about the Shoulders, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep sweet and good for twelve months after the delivery into the Kings Store.

For such, sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork, or Peas wanted for the delivery of the quantity of either species of Provisions agreed for, must be made on or before the first day of July, 1811.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quintuplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Ports, by Bill on the Deputy Commissary General at Quebec. The Accounts to be made up and certified to the form hereto are transmitted to the Commissary at each Port, and the Contractors signature to be attested by two subscribing Witnesses; Security will be required

[illegible]

for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN WOOD,
Agent for Purchasers.
York, 5th Oct. 1811.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, December 28

Latest from the South of Europe.

—By the schooner Bash, Smith, from Gibraltar, we have received papers of that place to the 24th ultimo—extracts from which appear below. It is with concern we perceive by these papers, that a fever of a most destructive nature rages in the unfortunate city of Cadiz. The official reports as given of its ravages, are appalling. These we shall hereafter publish. The deaths for the month of October amounted to 2,000. The last reports of Nov. 6, represent the fever as having assumed a milder appearance, the number of deaths and new cases daily considerably diminished. The same disorder prevails at Carthagena and had reached Gibraltar, where great precautions were used to prevent its entering the garrison.

Alicant, Oct. 24.

The sickness at Carthagena is raging, warfe and worse. The number of deaths there amount to from 80 to 85 a day.

Gibraltar, Nov. 10.

The Cochrane's victorious career in the Mediterranean, still continues. Every day brings us accounts of the capture of some of the enemy's vessels, numbers and date of which we have not the means, are fast approaching the highest degree, & surpassing the most sanguine expectations. The allied forces amount to full 25,000 men, and have all the necessaries of life in abundance. Maffena's, on the contrary, full thort of 50,000, and for want of bread, muft chiefly live upon Indian corn, cooked in various ways, the use of which has produced fluxes among them. Nay, it is probable, that even this article will thortly grow scarce in their camp, as they are matters of no other part of the country than what it actually covers, and muft employ whole divisions as foraging parties whenever they are to extend their excursions 4 or 5 miles beyond it. Under such circumstances, desertion, as might be expected, is considerable; no fewer than one hundred men come over to our army every day; and in one instance, a whole battalion deserted in a body, with but one exception than one serjeant. Indeed it is confidently believed by Wellington, that the fatal evil which can befall Maffena, is the loss of his artillery and heavy baggage; and in consequence of the flattering prospects, the Government paper is falling in discount.—*Phil. Gaz.*

From Cadiz.—Capt. Fleming, of the Camilla, arrived at Philadelphia, informs, that the French had completed their batteries, and were firing red hot shot, which obliged the British squadron to haul into 5 fathom water. It was expected that the last of the ships would be with drawn thortly, and their place supplied with small vessels. The French had two divisions of gunboats in Gadiz Bay, amounting in all to 90 which had come round from San Lucar, with mortars of a new and peculiar construction on board. One of these divisions had in under way on the night—but on their coming in, in open bay, in view of the British squadron, and without one boat in the attempt.—These things prove that there is great remissness some where. The gun boats, when necessary, retire under the guns of the French batteries, where they are perfectly safe, and can run out on occasionally into the bay to annoy. It was supposed there were 30,000 French troops before Cadiz.

Notwithstanding all this, the Spaniards continued in the best spirits, and their batteries, which were occasionally playing on the French, frequently and much executed some on their part the damage.

Cadiz, Oct. 24.

The fever continued to be great scourge of the best inhabitants, but Cadiz could not be taken.

The final event of things in Spain and Portugal, is yet uncertain. Perhaps Napoleon has not calculated so correctly as Lewis then [illegible] did.—When one of the ministers of that monarch advised him to invade Spain, the king replied. "Remember the old proverb—that he who goes to Spain weak, will be beaten and he who goes there strong, will be slayed."

From Mexico.—Capt. Lopez, arrived here from Campeachy, informs, that a native of Denmark, in the pay of Ferdinand, who had arrived at the Island of Good Event, from New-York, had been arrested as a Spy, and executed at Merida on the 12th November.—There being no hangman in the place he was first conducted under the gallows, and then shot with his back turned to the fire of soldiers, as a mark of disgrace.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Captain Lopez, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday from Havanna, informs, that a sanguinary battle took place in Mexico, last November, between the army of Ferdinand VII. and the army of the insurgents, in which the latter were totally annihilated, having loft between 6 and 7000 in killed and prisoners. The authority of king Ferdinand is completely reestablished in Mexico.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Upon the death of Princess Amelia yesterday, which, happened about 12 o'clock, the centries about the Lodge were doubled to keep every thing quiet, and the death of her royal highness was not generally known and believed in Windsor, till about 3 o'clock.

Death of the Princess Amelia.

The sufferings of this amiable Princess have at length reached their termination, and she has been called to receive the recompence of her piety and patience "in another and a better world." It will afford some consolation to our readers to hear, that her last moments were entirely free from pain; she departed without the least struggle or convulsion, those who were in attendance upon her did not think her last moment was arrived—she died as one dropping gently and calmly to sleep.—The great affliction of knowing her Royal Highness was no more, had been spared her, during a long and painful illness.

However we may regret the early death of this truly amiable Princess, every reflecting and feeling mind must derive consolation from the consideration that she has at length been released, from sufferings to which no human aid could afford relief, and which, from her patient endurance of them, she better prepared her for that heavenly abode which her virtuous spirit doubtless now enjoys.

Her Royal Highness was the youngest child of their Majesties.

She was born Aug. 7th, 1783, and was from early youth of a very tender and delicate constitution, being frequently attacked with fevere indispositions. In her person she was tall and slender, and her air was noble, graceful and prepossessing. Nature had imprinted her mark on her countenance, and caused it's lines over her cheeks. In her manners she was so mild, elegant and affable, as to win every heart.

November 7.

The frequency of her indispositions prevented her from studying as deep as her elder sisters, yet she cultivated the fine arts with great success. In music and painting she was proficient.—She met with few rivals on the Piano-Forte, and displayed a classical taste both in her selection and execution of pieces.——A model of filial piety, her love for her father was revealed in all her actions, and was so tenderly expressed a few days before her death, as to occasion the unfortunate illness under which he still continues to labor. Dignified, though condescending; benevolent, without ostentation; lively, though a prey to sickness, which usually quenches the spirits as well as the health of youth; she was beloved by all those who lived with in the sphere of hearing of her virtues. Some symptoms of the illness which yesterday terminated her existence, having revealed themselves early, her Royal Highness tried the effects of sea bathing, and derived much benefit from that practice.——Her favorite amusement was that of riding, in which she was conspicuous for her elegance and skill. Exercise, however, and all the resources of medical art could but delay the fatal hour. Her disorder began to gain ground in an alarming manner upwards of two years ago, and when the first Jubilee of his Majesty was celebrated, she was lying on the bed of sickness, with but little hopes of recovery.—Towards the middle of last summer, however, the regained strength enough to sit up in her apartments, and to take a short walk into the garden. About a month ago her Royal Highness was attacked with St. Anthony's fire, which brought on a relapse, which has afforded her an opportunity of displaying the noble Christian faith and fortitude, during weeks of prolonged agony, uncheered by any ray of hope. During the last few days her strength had been rapidly wasting away, and she closed her eyes, as we have already stated, as in a kindly sleep.

The remains of her Royal Highness will be interred about the end of next week, and in the mean time the Theatres and other places of public amusement will be closed. A general deep mourning will commence to morrow se'nnight, and be continued six weeks, after which the usual changes of half mourning, &c. will take place.

November 8.

The Bulletin respecting his Majesty was yesterday given, for the first time, in due form of State at St. James's Palace.

Two bags of letters arrived this morning from Anholt.——Some Swedish and German papers have been received by the same conveyance, which state that the Russian Ambassador at Stockholm had dispatches from his Court, announcing the surrender of Rudschuck on the 14th of September. Two days afterwards, according to private letters, Schumla surrendered. This had given the Russian Government hopes of bringing the Negociation with Turkey to a favorable issue.—It was hoped too that Turkey might be disposed not only to conclude Peace, but enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia. In the present state of affairs, we know of no better policy they could adopt.

November 7.

This morning accounts were received of the death of the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Chamberlain.

There was a rumour at Stockholm, when the last accounts came away, that the unfortunate Gustavus had been assassinated on the way between St. Petersburgh and Riga.

Advices had reached Gottenburgh from St. Petersburgh, stating, that the French Minister had applied for permission to march 25,000 troops through the Russian territories into Sweden.

The Bulletin yesterday we lament to state, was much less favorable than the Bulletin of the preceding day; but medical men, we understand, say that as the malady is not unusual, so have a relief might follow a calm and tranquil one.—After several sleepless nights nature becomes exhausted; but a few hours sleep seem to be sufficient to give her strength to endure the fatigue of several successive nights of restlessness. In the course of yesterday leeches were applied, which it was hoped, would abate the irritation.—A groom arrived from Windsor last night, whose account was that his Majesty remained much the same as when the Bulletin was sent off in the morning.

A great number of persons made inquiries yesterday at the Palace, and were evidently much affected at finding the Bulletin to be to different from that of the preceding day.

SECOND EDITION.

The Bulletin of to-day is, we rejoice to say, more favourable than yesterday. It is as follows:

"*Windsor Castle, Nov. 7.*

"His Majesty has more sleep last night, and continues full as well as in any part of yesterday.

"H. R. REYNOLDS.
"H. HALFORD,
"M. BAILLIE,
"W. HERBERDEN."

As some of our readers may not have received the paper containing yesterday's Bulletin, we re publish it to day.

"*Windsor Castle, Nov. 6.*

"His Majesty has passed the night with very little sleep, and is not better this morning.

"H. R. REYNOLDS,
"HENRY HALFORD,
"M. BAILLIE,
"W. HERBERDEN."

After the return of the Chancellor of the Exchequer from Windsor, on Monday, a Council was held at Whitehall. The result, we find by the following extracts from the gazette of last night, was an order for the preparation of a form of Prayer to the Almighty, for the restoration of his Majesty's Health, which, in the infinite mercy of Heaven, we truft will be graciously and indulgently heard:—

"At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 5th of Novr. 1811, present, the Lords of his majesty's moft honorable Privy Council.

"It is this day ordered by their Lordfhips, that his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer to Almighty God for the reftoration of his Majesty's health."

Stockholm. Sept. 21.

"Gen. Van Suchtelen, the Russian Minister here, has received dispatches from his Court, which announce the arrival of a Courier from the army in Turkey, with intelligence of the furrender of Sudschuck, on the 27th ult. Private letters from St. Peterfburg, of the 8th inft. ftate that Schumla capitulated two days afterwards. These important fucceffes had excited ftrong hopes in the Russian capital, that the negociations which Gen. Kaminsky had been previously inftructed to communicate, would be brought to a favorable conclusion; fome indistinct rumours are alfo alluded to in these letters of an offensive and defensive treaty with the Port being in contemplation. His Majefty has been indispofed for fome days."

Constantinople, Sept. 8.

"The following extract from a report received from the Grand Vizier has been published in his capital: "At the beginning of the month Rieziel [Auguft the Ruffian army which besieged Rudschuck, formed into two columns, commenced at feven in the morning a general affault on the out works and bastions of the forrrefs. At firft the enemy found means to penetrate into the works, but was immediately repulsed by Aly Pacha, and Bosnak Aga, with immenfe lofs. All the ditches were filled with his ftain, and the number of heads cut off amounts to 4000. A General, feveral Majors, many other officers, and 250 rank & file have been taken prisoners; Ulais Pacha, who commanded one of the wings, detached to relieve the fortrefs, fell in at Bele, in the vicinity of Rudschuck, with an enemy's corps compofed of 7000 men, attacked and routed the Infidels with great flaughter. The Turkish fleet in the Black Sea has been driven back by the ftrong currents which generally prevail in that feafon, to the mouth of the channel of Conftantinople."

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Hope merchantman arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday from Gibraltar, from whence failed on the 11 inft. with from twelve to fifteen veffels under convoy of the Rummy cutter. She brings advice that two transport veffels with German deserters from the French army had arrived at Gibraltar from Cartha'ena with the plague on board. The Whitby was fuppofed to be one of the transports, on board of which the Maffer and 31 of the crew and paffengers were dead, and in the other transport 17 had died. The commander of the garrison of Gibraltar had in consequence interdicted all communication with Spain for the fpace of forty days.

The King of Denmark had at laft been conftained to reduce his military eftablishment to the number, it was ftated, of 30,000, a measure of neceffity, on account of the impoverished ftate of his finances, which his Miniffer had long advised, but which the King could not before be prevailed on to adopt, and it was conjectured that he at laft was induced to it by irreffiftable and imperious command.

The ports of Denmark continued hut to the Importations of Colonial Produce.

A private letter from Riga, dated 6th ult. fays, that M. Kamphaufen, who condemned the Teneriffe ships, has been dismissed from his office. This is considered a proof, the Emperor Alexander's determination to break with Bonaparte. There is another report, however, which, if true, would be more decisive of intention, namely, that Count Mofkow, who since the peace with France has been in disgrace, is again receive into favour.

The fuspicions fo generally entertained of the late Crown Prince of Sweden having been poisoned, appear to be well founded. A goldsmith at Stockholm have lately been fent for by the Royal Chancery to inspect some plate, having been implicated in the conspiracy; and the perfon who administered the poison is mentioned as having received 6000 rix dollars for perpetrating the crime, with which fum he has fucceeded in escaping out of the Swedish territories.

From London Papers, received at N. York.

LOND. N. Oct. 28.

We underftand, by letters from the Cape of Good Hope, that the eftimated value of the property taken at Bourbon, is between 3 and 400,000l.

OCT. 31.

The building adjoining St. George's chapel, Windsor, called Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel, was sometime since inhabited with lumber, although it had been ungarnished that his Majefty intended to have a vault made there for the interment of the remains of his family; however, within these few days the number has been taken out, and windows put in. On Friday as fome labourers were employed in digging an archway in Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel, they discovered a coffin, the wooden one of was decayed, but the leaden one was in a very good ftate of preservation. The inscription on it could not be made out. On opening it, the contents proved to be a woman wrapped up in waxed canvass, about 50 lbs. and a child, in a very high ftate of preservation, in spirits. It was supposed to be the Queen of Edward IV. and the child her youngeft daughter. I was kept open till Monday, when it was obliged to be soldered up.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Captain Sanborn, arrived in town on wednesday evening laft from Aux Cayes, (via Vineyard) ftates—That a rupture had taken place between Prefident Petion, and Gen. Riguad, Commander in Chief of the army of the South, in consequence of the election of the latter to the Presidency for the next term (of 4 years); & the former refuse to give up the chair to the General.—That Petion was at Miragoane with a body of troops; and that Riguad had moved about 3000 men to meet him. [E. C. H. B.

Earthquake.—Extract of a letter dated, "St. Michael (Azores) Aug. 24.—One of these dreadful phenomena never witnessed in your country, has plunged many in unspeakable wretchedness and affliction, and continues to occasion great terror to all the inhabitants of this island. On the 11th of August, at ten P. M. eight shocks of the earthquake were felt at intervals of a few minutes for four hours. During this time the inhabitants, under the influence of alarm for their perfonal safety as well as property were running to and fro in the greateft distress. Between two and three a dreadful rocking was experienced throughout the whole island, feveral houfes, unable to refist violence, were thrown down, and many others were greatly damaged; and fuch perfons as fought safety in the open air, were daftied to the ground. Hitherto the calamity had been confined to its effects; and though great injury had been sustained, we had to congratulate ourfelves on the lofs of a few lives, but we were yet to witnefs a most dreadful fpectacle. On the 12th, mid-day, a hollow rumbling sound was heard, the clouds gathered, and the wind was hufhed into silence; the rocking returned, and in a few minutes after the village of Vozas, situated on a plain, comprising 22 houfes, was swallowed up, and in the fpot where it ftood, a lake of boiling water gufhed forth. Many of the unfortunate inhabitants, who had previously retired to the elevated ground, beheld the fight with a degree of horror a amazement which enchained their faculties; their whole property swept away in a few minutes, and in the place where their once beautiful gardens and flourishing orchards ftood, nought now appeared but a vaft expanse of water! About 32 perfons, it is calculated, have loft their lives by this awful and calamitous event, and cattle and property to a considerable amount destroyed. A great degree of alarm continued to pervade the whole Island, as on the east side an office has been discovered, resembling the crater of a volcano, and out of which flames occasionally burst through. Hitherto they have been unaccompanied by any ejection of volcanic matter."—*Lon. Pap.*

The immediate cause of his Britannic Majefty's indisposition is said to arise from the following affecting incident.——The Princess Amelia, wishing to leave her royal Father some memorial of her duty and affection, caused a ring to be made, in which was inserted, under a crystal, a lock of her hair, and on the inside her name, with the inscription "*remember me.*" On his Majefty's making its usual daily visit, he approached the princess's bed, and held out his hand to her as was his cuftom. Her royal highness embraced this opportunity to put the ring on her father's finger without saying a word. His Majefty was perceived to be extremely agitated by this affecting occurrence.—*ib.*

NEW YEAR's LESSON.

IT has been common for people in this country, on New Year's day, to congratulate each other with mutual wifhes of a happy new year; and the Monitor, taking the hint from this ancient cuftom, will offer a few remarks and leffons of advice, which if well obferved, will tend to render the year, that we are beginning animproving, and consequently a happy portion of our lives.

Begin the year with an impartial review of paft life, and with a fincere and firm refolution to rectify whatever has been amifs.

Regulate your e.. ding to your income fmall, carefully ftudy economy, and let induftry fupply the deficiency. If you are one of the Ton, or a leader of fafhion, try for once, to make good morals fafhionable. If you have been trusted to any confiderable office, consider that your example will tend either to purify or to pollute the manners of others; and that, if you fet an ill example, you will be anfwerable even for its remoteft consequences. If you are rich, open your heart to deeds of charity and benevolence. Extend a liberal hand to the children of need, that the bleffing of fuch as are ready to perifh may come upon you. Devote from the furpluffage of your income fomething for the education of the children of the poor, who would thankfully rife up and call you bleffed.

In a word, ftudy to be good and do good. Let every day be marked with deeds of virtue; and then, on the laft day of the year, peaceful reflections will foothe your mind for even if death fhould intervene before the sun fhall perform another annual revolution, the teftimony of a good conference will be better than the foft ftuff down to your pillow, and will fupport you in the laft ftruggles of nature.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Home District, } By virtue of a Writ of Fi. Fa. } Direct. Facias iffued out of His Majefty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hill Lawrence at the fuit of Quetton St. George; I have levied and taken in Execution all that tract of Land as marked by Lot Number Twenty-three on the 8th Concession of the Township of York, Weft side of Yonge Street, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or lefs, of which there is about fourteen Acres cleared and a small log houfe thereon which will be advertized to the highest bidder at Rocher's Hotel in the Town of York on the eighteenth day of March next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perfon or perfons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwife, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of fale.

JOHN RITKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 26th Dec 1811.

Light House, 5th January, 1811.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, a brown HOAL, between one and two years old. Whoever proves property and pays charges may take it away.

J. P. RADELMULLER.

Wholesale & Retail Store

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Assortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for sale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles:—Viz

- 6, Scarlet, light and dark Mix'd, Broad Cloaths,
- ette, Yellow and Red Flannels,
- e and point Blankets
- ck and Brown Wildbar,
- in & Strip'd Calimancoes,
- dacelles, Valentia, Tabinett, Swansdown and Patent Cord Vestings, white Dimities, Janes and Fustians,
- Blue, Green Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Cassimeres,
- Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
- White and colored Cambrick Muslins
- Chambra and Union blue Shawls,
- Light & dark Chintz do.
- India Silk, Madrafs & Pocket Handkerchiefs.
- Book, Lenn & lac'd Muslins,
- Shirting Cambricks, Bed Ticking,
- Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide.
- Brown Holland & Tow Cloth.
- Table Cloths.

An elegant Assortment of Mens Womens and Childrens Cotton and Worsted Stockings, & Sandals,
Long Silk and Cotton Gloves,
Habit do.
Ladies elegant fashionable white and black Tambor'd Nett Veils,
White and black Lace,
White & col'd Sewing Cott'n,
Ladies Caps & Shirtees,
Spider Nett and Tambored Sleeves,
Fine Cotton Pantinett,
Cotton Umbrellas, &c.
Old Jamaica,
Cognac Brandy, &c.
A Fresh supply of Teas of this years importation.
Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Mustard,
Tobacco, &c. &c.
Razors, Knives & Forks, Pen, & Pocket Knives, Scissars,
Glafs & Crockery Ware, together with a number of Articles too numerous to insert.

All of which will be sold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by the Dozen in the cheapest Manufacturing Towns in England for Cash.

Soft kinds of Country produce will be taken in part payment, and the highest price in Cash paid for Red and Pearl Ashes.—A constant supply of Salt will be kept on hand.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their several Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

50 Dollars Reward.

BROKE Gaol in the District of Newcastle, on the night of the twenty fourth of December, inst. Two men who were committed to the said Gaol for Burglary; one by the name of John Smith, of about thirty six years of age, of a small fixture and dark complexion: the other by the name of Teabout Vincent of short figure, dark complexion and about forty years.

Whoever will apprehend the said criminals, and bring them to justice, shall be entitled to the above Reward. JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.

Newcastle, December 28, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be fold on moderate terms for cafh, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 13, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weft half of 24, 7th do.
No 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do.——360 acres, in the Township of Bienheim.
No. 23 and fouthern ½ of 24 2d concession
No. 23, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No 14 5th do.—600 acres in the township of Glanford.
No 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Landshaving been taken up at an early period after the feveral townfhips were Surveyed, it is to be fuppofed the fituations are eligible, and the quality fuperiour—for particulars apply to the fubfcriber who can give an undifputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made considerable additions to his Affortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of fuperior qualities, and flatters himfelf that he will be able to fell on terms which fhall prove fatisfactory, and as an inducement to purchafers:—country produce, Furs and Peltries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 3d Decr. 1810.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Mail for Lower canada, &c. &c. will be continued regularly once a fortnight, (from this time until the middle of April next) between this and Kingfton; and forwarded to Niagara and Sandwich as ufual. The courier will remain here 48 hours for the Mail to be made up for his return.

N. B. No letters in future will be delivered 'till the Poftage is paid.

W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 3d December, 1810.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be fold on moderate terms for Cash or fhort Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concefſion B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do. - - C. }

- 29 - Concefſion C. 200
- 10 - Concefſion D. 200
- 24 - front Concefſion on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough. 100

No. 21 in 4th Concefſion, } 200 Acres Township
Eaſt ½ 22 5th do. } of York.

No. 49, Weſt ſide Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.

Eaſt ½ 12, in 3d Concession,	100		
Eaſt ½ 20, 3d do.	100		
Eaſt ½ 14, 4th do.	100	}	1000 Acres
Eaſt ½ 22, 7th do.	100	}	Township of
14, 2d do.	200		Markham.
10, 6th do.	200		
11, 6th do.	200		
16, 1st do.	200	}	400 Acres—
13, 4th do.	200	}	Whitby.
3, 3d do.	100		
30, 6th do.	100	}	300 Acres,
27, 7th do.	100	}	Saltfleet

20, South ſide Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, to 3d Concefſion 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Alſo in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, Northside Hospital Street. Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home Diſtrict, to any perſon who may be desirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

THE Subscribers have lately received from England and Montreal, an Affortment of

Dry Goods & Grocerie

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and common Cloths,
Flannels,
Caſſimeres,
Calicoes,
Cottons,
Huckaback,
Dunaburghs,
Brown Holland,
Quilting,
Corduroys,
Blankets, 3/4, 5, & 4 pt.
Worſted, aſſorted,
Scarlet and Beaver Mill'd Caps,
Paſte Board,
Bonnet Wire,
Cloth Sewings, aſſorted,
Colleret Twift,
Tapes and Bobbin,
Quality Binding,
Silk Ferreting,
Fathionable Ribbon,
Black Hair do.
Silk Bandanna Handkfs.
Black Silks,
Bonnet Silk,
Men's and Women's Worſted and Cotton Hofe,
Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Velvet do.
Ladies White Kid Gloves
Men's Beaver do.
Suſpenders,
Shoe Thread,
Quill backs, Ivory and crooked Combs.
Curry do.
Coat and Veſt Buttons,
Shaving Bazes.
Snuff do.
Tooth Brushes,
Hand Scrubbing Brushes,
Shoe and Cloth do.
Broom Heads,
Oval Looking Glaſſes,
Pins and White Chapel Needles,
Razors, Knives & Forks
Pen and Pocket Knives,
Sciſſars,
Britannia Metal, Table and Tea Spoons,
Cotton Cards,
Wool do.
Cotton Wool,
Diworths Spelling Books,
Memorandom do.
Black and Red Ink Powder,
Sealing Wax and Quills,
Duck and Pigeon Shot,
Gun Powder,
Window Glaſs, 7~9 7~8 10~12 12~ and Shingle Nails,
White and Red Paint,
Shovels,
Iron Tea Kettles, Pots and Frying Pans,

GROCERIES, &c.

Beſt Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Hyſon and Hyſon Skin Tea,
Coffee and Chocolate,
French Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Treacle,
Currents and Raisins,
Liquorice Ball,
Sulphur,
Roll Brimſtone,
Glauber Salts,
Peruvian Bark,
Pepper, Allpice,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs & Cloves,
Coperas,
Fig Blue,
Spanish Indigo,
Ginger,
Mefhtard,
Tobacco,
Candies, Soap & Starch,
Oat Meal,
Scotch Barley,
Cod Fifh,
Earthen Ware & China, conſiſting of Yellow, Brown, Orange, Red Pattern, Flowers work, Spring Pattern, Star and lace border Enamell'd Tea Ware,
Red and leaf China, with Coffee, &c. &c.
Gilt Enamell'd ditto. complete,

Together with an Affortment of Glafs Ware, and a variety of Articles not here mentioned. All of which will be fold very low for Cafh or Produce.

RIDOUT & MERCER.

York, 27th Nov. 1810

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY TONS well cured and excellent

Timothy Hay.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

Decr. 3, 1810.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 83, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 3, and 4, in the 3d concefſion of the Township of King: Lot No. 32, and Weſt half of No. 31 in the 7th concefſion of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof.

York, 16th Sept. 1810.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, iſſued out of
To Wit: } his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the ſuit of Richard Cartwright; I have ſeized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land which unto Lot No. 4, in the Broken Front of the Township of Scarborough, and Southweſterly by Flamboro' Eaſt, and Northerly by Lands purchaſed from the Meſſieurs, buried and bounded as follows: Beginning at an Oak Tree marked K. W. ſtanding on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Eaſterly direction from the houſe now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougall, thence North forty five degrees Weſt, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees Eaſt, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees Eaſt to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Weſterly courſe to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or leſs; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court Houſe in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons who may have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN DEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, } 10th Decr 1810 }

THE Subscribers have juſt received, and offer for ſale at their Store in the House formerly occupied by William Willcocks, Esquire, a well aſſorted Affortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES; which they will diſpoſe of upon very reaſonable terms for Cash or Produce; conſiſting of

Superfine and coarſe Cloths,
Kerſeimere, Rose and Point Blankets, and Flannel,
Brown, Olive and Green Flushing,
Drab and Grey Coating,
Swansdown Vesting,
Valliente do.
Marſeilles do
Printed Jeans, Fancy Cord do.
Cottons,
Olive Thickſett,
Drab Genoa Cord,
Patent Worſted do.
Black and Olive Velveteen,
Book Muſlin, Jubilee Corded ditto
Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambrick,
Damaſk Table Cloths,
Diaper do Hockaback
Men & Women's Worſted and Cotton Hoſe,
Do. Black Silk do.
Fancy Ginghams,
Printed Cottons,
Bandeau Handkerchiefs.
Shawls, Silk and Cotton.
Map Handkerchiefs,
Common Pocket do.
Web Braces, Paſte Board & Bonnett wire,
Calimanco and Durant,
Black Bombazette,
Red Tick, & Irish Sheeting,
Cotton and Linen Check
Brown Holland,
Blue and yellow Nankeen,
York Stripe Jean,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,
Umbrellas,
Chair and Riding Whips
Beaver Bonnetts,
Men and Youth's Hats,
Superfine and common Needles,
Do with Silver eyes,
Pound Pins, and in Papers,
Bell Playing Cards,
Crooked and fine tooth Combs,

Together with a General Affortment of Crockery and Glafs Ware, beſides numerous other Articles not here inserted.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26th, 1810

THE Subscriber, having laid in a choice Affortment of ſeaſonable Goods begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now receiving and for ſale at his former Store adjoining Mr Jos. Hunt's. The low terms on which his Goods were purchaſed, enables him to ſell at the moſt reduced prices. Country produce purchaſed, or taken in barter, or payment, at the highest prices

The following Goods are among ſt his Affortment viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks.
Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings,
Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs,
Fancy and plain Muſlins,
Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

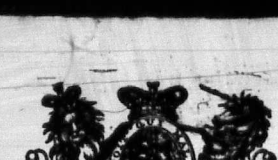
The Subscriber has for Sale

Sleigh Robes & Matts

on Commiſſion.

Q. St. GEORGE.

York, 26th Dec. 1810.



G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1811. No. XXXI [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, *Printer to the* KING's *Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the Forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony punifhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders there-in may be brought to punifhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "An Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore ſtiſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fifteith year of his Majeſty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

UPPER CANADA.

Commiſſion of the Peace for the Eaſtern Diſtrict, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1810.

THE Members of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils,

Jeremiah French, Eſq.
Allan M'Donell, of Matilda,
Alexr. M'Millan,
Alexr. M'Donell,
Saml. Robinſon,
James Stewart,
Miles M'Donell,
Allan M'Donell, of Charlottenburgh,
David Sheak,
Joſiah Caſs,
Jacob Wenger,
Wm. Frafer,
John Corbet,
John M'Ilraire,
John M'Donell, of the Township of Charlottenburgh
Alexr. Roſe,
Norman e Norton,
Thos. Meers,
Joſeph Soutter,
Wm. Jon ſton,
Joſhua Yonge Cozens,
John S ewart,
Peter Le Ry,
Ala Warner,
John Cryſler,

The following Gentlemen were commiſſioned ſince the year 1807.

Donald M'Caulay, of Cornwall.
Joſeph Anderſon, of Cornwall,
Lawrence M'Kay, of Charlotten burh,
Benjn. French, of Cornwall,
Albert French, of
Secretary's Office, 19th Nov. 1810.

Cornwall,
Alexander M'Kenſie, of Williamſburgh,
Abraham Marſh, of Cornwall,
Joſeph Boothe, of Prince Edward's Quinte.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'ty.

Public Notice.

CONTRACTS will be entered into with ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to furniſh a ſupply of Flour, Pork, or Peaſe, at Kingſton, York, Fort George, Chippawa, Fort Erie, and Amherſtburg, for the uſe of His Majeſty's Forces in Upper Canada: each Barrel to contain one hundred and ninety ſix pounds of good fine Flour, and to be properly packed in ſufficient Caſks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as ſtated in my printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805. The Peaſe to be white prime boilers, and packed in Caſks; the whole warranted to keep ſound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Store. For ſuch, ſealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork, or Peaſe wanted; the delivery of the quantity of either ſpecies of Proviſions agreed for, muſt be made on or before the firſt day of July, 1811.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchaſes on producing the Receipts of the Commiſſary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quintuplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Commiſſary General at Quebec. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore tranſmitted to the Commiſſary at each Poſt, and the Furniſhers ſignature to be atteſted by two ſubſcribing Witneſſes: Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchaſes.

York, 5th Octr. 1810

REGULAR COUNCIL DAYS for LAND MATTERS, throughout the Year of our Lord, 1811:—

Wednesday, 2d January, 2nd Ditto, 13th February, 5th March, 26th Ditto, 16th April, 7th May, 28th Ditto,
Tuesday, 18th June, 9th July, 30th Ditto, 20th Auguſt, 10th September, 1ſt October, 22d Ditto, 12th November 3d December, 24th Ditto.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

THE Subscriber, having laid in a choice Affortment of ſeaſonable Goods begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now opening and for ſale at his former Store adjoining Mr Jos. Hunt's. The low terms on which his Goods were purchaſed, enables him to ſell at the moſt reduced prices. Country produce purchaſed, or taken in barter, or payment, at the highest prices

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THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

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Q. St GEORGE.

York, 26th Dec. 1810.

Foreign Intelligence.

Boston, January 4.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated Newburyport, Jan. 2.

"Mr. Titcomb, (merchant) arrived in town this day from Portland, where he came by water, from Nova Scotia. Spoke Dec. 27, ship Hunter, bound to Nova Scotia, then 27 days from Liverpool, informed that the King was dead; that there had been a battle in Portugal between the left wing of Maffena's army and the combined army, in which 2000 of the French were killed, 450 Engliſh, and 200 Portugueſe, including ſeveral Engliſh officers. Mr. T. ſays the maſter of the Hunter appeared to be an intelligent man."

Capt. Graves, who arrived yeſterday from Ruſſia informs, that there had been a change in the Ruſſian miniſtry favorable to the Engliſh.

The Sound was conſidered block aded; the Engliſh not allowing any veſſels to paſs, except under convoy of their veſſels.

We are informed that Mr. Mortier, Britiſh charge de affairs, has proteſted in form, and handed an able memorial to government, againſt our taking poſſeſſion of Weſt Florida.—*N. Y Mer. Advr.*

From the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

I ſend you an extract of a letter which I lately received from a correſpondent in England, on whom, as to information and candor, I can place the moſt explicit confidence. How far he may be deceived I know not; yet who can doubt but Napoleon, who has been guilty of the moſt unheard of ingratitude and baſeneſs, is prepared to engage in any crimes, however diabolical, by which his plans of aggrandizement may be promoted? He who could repudiate his wife Joſephine, by whoſe influence he was raiſed from wielding the trailſpike of a piece of artillery, to that of the leaver of Archimedes, even to the ſhaking of the univerſe—he who could be guilty of ſuch baſeneſs to his brother Lucien, who had ſaved his life in the council houſe, at the eminent hazard of his own, ſurely could recognize no barrier in the law of nations, nor feel any qualms of conſcience in diſregarding the law of God? My correſpondent obſerves—

"Amongſt the moſt extraordinary acts of that extraordinary man is that private letter of which no doubt you have heard, from him to our king. Happy, however, for the cauſe of humanity, it was rejected by his Majeſty. This, it appears, was his overture:—To marry an Engliſh Princeſs; to furniſh his Majeſty with French and German troops ſufficient to conquer the United States, which ſhould be commanded by the Duke of York, as King of North America; that Spain and Portugal ſhould be guaranteed to France; that Ferdinand the 7th ſhould be eſtabliſhed in his South American dominions; that Malta, Sardinia, Sicily, &c. ſhould be the ſubject of a future diſcuſſion."

It is but fair to premiſe that a government who has rejected ſo infernal a ſcheme, has, ere now, apprized our Executive of it; and if ſo, why is it withheld from the people.

The citizens of Charleſton have lately been greatly alarmed by mad dogs. A negro boy died of hydrophobia, on the 20th ult. and a general ſlaughter of all dogs running at large was ordered.

NEW YORK, December 31.

Lateſt from Liſbon.—Captain White, who arrived this morning, left Liſbon on the 18th of November, and informs us that, previous to his ſailing, letters had been received there ſtating that Marſhal Soult had left Seville with 12,000 men, to join Maſſena. No general battle had been fought, nor had any change taken place in the poſition of the hoſtile armies.

Weſt Florida.—On the 27th of November the Legiſlature of Weſt Florida, choſen under the new conſtitution, met at St. Franciſville, and elected Fulwar Skipwith, Eſq. Governor. On the 29th the new Governor delivered his firſt ſpeech to the Legiſlature; and on the 3d of December, he iſſued a proclamation to the people of that Territory, congratulating them on the early atchievement of their independence, and urging them to be obedient to the new laws of their country and to ſubmit promptly & cheerfully to all ſacrifices neceſſary to ſecure their freedom.

Governor Claiborne arrived at the Cantonment of Waſhington, on the 28th of November. Some of the troops proceeded immediately, and the remainder were to follow without delay, to take poſſeſſion of Weſt Florida in the name of the U. States. Gen. Hampton was hourly expected at the Cantonment to take command of the army.

For the amount of theſe particulars, together with the following extract, we are indebted to the Editors of the New York Gazette, by whom they were received from their Baltimore Correſpondent.

SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

NATCHEZ, December 3.

Weſt Florida.—A gentleman from Penſacola and Mobile, direct, informs that both thoſe poſts were in an excellent ſtate of defence, and well filled with troops—that governor Folch was at Mobile where he was expecting a reinforcement from Havanna, when he intended advancing for Baton Rouge—that colonel Kemper in the ſervice of the Convention, was on the Alabama River, with 300 men, where he will probably remain until he receives reinforcement; the ſtandard of independence had been reared by Major Kennedy, in the vicinity of Mobile, where the cauſe has many friends.

In conſequence of deſpatches from colonel Kemper, a detachment of 1,500 men, with a ſuitable train of artillery; under the command of colonel Kirkland, marched from St. Franciſville for Penſacola, on the 24th ultimo.

By a gentleman from New Orleans, which place he left on Monday laſt, we learn that whilſt he was at Baton Rouge, the ſquadron of gun boats which failed a ſhort time ſince from this place, paſſed and exchanged a ſalute with the fort.—Great military preparations were going on in Florida, from which our informant ſuppoſed ſome enterprize of conſequence was in contemplation.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpectability in Lexington, (Ky.) to his father in Cincinnatti, dated Nov. 30.

"We found out a plan of inſurrection among the blacks, on Wedneſday laſt. The troops of cavalry and light infantry are on duty, with 18 rounds of ball cartridge each man. About thirty have been apprehended, ſome of whom will be hanged. Every thing is in confuſion. You may gueſs our taſk is hard to be on patrol in the wind, rain and ſnow."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Buenos Ayres, Sept. 6, 1810.

"Liniers, at the head of a party at Cordova (an interior town of the vice kingdom) had aſſembled a force of about 400 men, in oppoſition to this government. Twelve hundred men were ſent from this to oppoſe them, and on their approach, Liniers' troops deſerted & joined the oppoſite party. The conſequence was, that Liniers, Concha, the governor of Cordova, a judge, and col. Allende, were taken priſoners. As ſoon as the Junta here were informed of it, the priſoners were without trial, ſentenced to death. Caſtille, one of the Junta, with 50 men, was immediately diſpatched to Cordova, to ſee the ſentence executed; and in four hours after his arrival there, the whole five were ſhot. The interior of the country generally is favorable to this government; and it is ſuppoſed the late proceedings at Cordova will quiet all oppoſition."

NORFOLK, Dec. 24.

Mexico.—A letter from the capital of that kingdom of the 15th of November, whoſe contents have been read to us, ſtates, that an inſurrection had taken place in the province of Guanaxato. The inhabitants were headed by a pariſh prieſt, and three captains of the army, who ſucceeded in bringing over to them ſome regiments of the troops of the line, and to thoſe were joined a great number of the people, principally of the lower claſs, ſtimulated by the hopes of plunder. Having become formidable by their numbers, they commenced their operations by attacking the town of Guanaxato, whoſe inhabitants defended the place with the moſt determined bravery, and fell victims to their gallant defence.—The inſurgents carried the town, which they plundered, committing great exceſſes in the deſtruction of property. Emboldened by this, and ſome other partial ſucceſſes, ſubſequently obtained, they marched directly upon the capital, in the expectation of being joined by the populace. In this, however, they were diſappointed; all claſſes of people in the metropolis, enliſted under the orders of the viceroy, who adopted the moſt prompt and effectual meaſures for ſuppreſſing the inſurrection, and puniſhing its authors. Having diſcovered their error, the inſurgents endeavored to retire from before the capital, but in their retreat they were attacked by general Callijas, in the town of St. Geramino Acutio, twenty-nine leagues from Mexico, completely defeated and diſperſed. The inſurgents loſt all their artillery, camp equipage, ammunition, &c. a number were killed, and the number of priſoners was very great; the leaders narrowly eſcaped being taken.

The writer of this letter concluded in theſe words:—"Reſt aſſured that although it will take us ſome time to overtake all the diſperſed parties that are now flying from the hand of juſtice, theſe banditti will never again excite any alarm, and that the public tranquillity of this kingdom is now better ſecured than ever, under the prudent management of our moſt excellent viceroy, whoſe ſervices claim the gratitude of his country."

We have been politely favoured with the following account of a very ſhocking affair which has recently occurred in the neighbourhood of Fincaſtle, Virginia.

Two men that were carrying negroes to New Orleans for ſale, having encamped near Fincaſtle, were aſſaulted by the negroes with clubs and beat to death, and their bodies they concealed in a hole, where they remained until the negroes were apprehended, and brought back from a neighbouring county, when one of them made a full confeſſion of the whole affair, & gave directions for finding the bodies of the deceaſed.—Upon ſearch being immediately made, they were found, ſo much mangled by hogs and other vermin, that it was impoſſible to aſcertain more than they were the remains of human bodies. The offenders are now in Fincaſtle jail.

[*Alex. Daily Adv.*

BOSTON, Dec. 31.

From the Exchange Coffee-House Books,

"An officer, belonging to a French privateer, who left France the 30th Sept informs, that they had on board, ſigned by the Emperor, not to capture any American veſſels bouu to England, after the 2d Nov. He alſo adds, that he underſtood all the veſſels of war had the ſame orders."

Capt. Hopkins, arrived here yeſterday, from Riga, which place he left, Oct. 15, and paſſed thro' the Belt on the 7th Nov. At Riga, he was applied to by the late King of Sweeden, for accommodations on board his veſſel, and a paſſage to ſome place of ſafety; but being full, could not gratify him. Capt. H. was afterwards informed, that he ſucceeded in getting on board the Britiſh ſhip of war Victory, then lying in Wingo Sound, and bound for England. The Crown Prince, (Bernadotte) had arrived at Stockholm, and was to be crowned in April. The deſtination of 30,000 French troops for Sweeden, to croſs over as ſoon as the ice ſhould make the ſound paſſable for them, is confirmed by this arrival.

To prevent Chimnies from taking fire, though they are never ſwept or burnt, and conſtantly uſed.

The pargering mortar (ſo called by maſons) for plaſtering the inſide of chimnies, mixed as it generally is with lime and ſand, made into mortar; let there be a pickle made of ſalt and water, nearly as ſtrong as that you uſe with meat, And the mortar wet with it inſtead of pure water; ſalt, ſand and ſea water, where it can be had, will anſwer the ſame end to mix with lime and horſe dung. Chimnies plaſtered with this compoſition, on on every damp or rain will grow moiſt, and the ſoot will fall off without any inconveniency. This may be relied on, and the expenſe is ſo trifling, that no one ſhould heſitate to do it, for it can do no harm at all events, and it may ſave houſes and towns.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 2.

The board of Health eſtabliſhed by his Excellency the Lieut. Gov. after receiving the reports of the Medical Gentlemen of this Garriſon, are happy in having it in their power to ſtate, that the Fever which according to the ſaid reports, did exiſt, is diminiſhed in its influence, and that, except in the Lazeretto, there are now no caſes exiſting on ſhore; and that only three caſes have occurred in the bay ſince the laſt report.

(Signed) EDW. ARCHBOLD, V. Pres.
JAMES BELL, Sec.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

This day at half paſt 2 O'CLOCK, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by Brigadier General Brock, left the Government Houſe, to open the Seſſion of the Legiſlature; and was pleaſed to deliver the following Speech to Both Houſes.

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

WHEN Europe is deſolated by the Calamities of War, and Nations with their Kings, degraded and oppreſſed; whilſt in other Countries, Life and Property, are held at the will of the Conqueror, and Liberty is but an empty name; you Gentlemen are called together, by a Kind and Gracious Sovereign, not for the purpoſes of ambition or of power, but peacefully to conſult, and to promote your own Happineſs!

Undeſerving of ſuch Bleſſings muſt thoſe ſubjects be, who under theſe circumſtances, are not deeply impreſſed with thankfulneſs to God, and Loyalty to the King!

Your paſt conduct, Gentlemen, bears ample Teſtimony, to your Loyalty.

Thus animated, you will with zeal perform, that important taſk committed to your care; and your knowledge of this widely extended Province, will enable you to direct that zeal, to its proper objects, and effectually to promote the comfort, and the proſperity of your fellow ſubjects.

I think it proper on this occaſion, to call your attention, to the expediency of continuing for a limited time, an Act paſſed in the forty-ninth year of His Majeſty's Reign, to Ratify and Confirm the Provisional Articles of Agreement, entered into between this Province, and that of Lower Canada.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly;

Having communicated your wiſhes with reſpect to the eſtabliſhment of a regular Poſt in this Province, to be ſubmitted to His Majeſty, I am now enabled to inform you, that this ſubject, is under particular conſideration.

I have directed the Public Accounts to be laid before you, not doubting, but that you will conſider them with your accuſtomed care and attention.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council And Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly:

Thus gratefully acknowledging the advantages and the Privileges which we enjoy; let us remember, that their continuance, greatly depends upon our own conduct.—It is by removing from our minds Partiality, Prepoſſeſſion, and Prejudice, that we can hope, either as Legiſlators, or as Individuals, to be of real benefit to the Community!

Baniſhing, then, every thing from our thoughts, that can weaken or divert our attention from the love of our Country, let us now cordially unite in the enacting of ſuch Laws, as may beſt tend "to the Peace, Welfare, and good Government of this Province."

In the Evening an entertainment was given by the Governor, to Brig. General Brock, the Members of the Legiſlative Council, and the Houſe of Aſſembly, the Officers of the Garriſon and the principal gentlemen of the Town and neighborhood.

With the moſt heart-felt ſatisfaction we have to announce, that, by by the arrival of a gentleman, immediately from Kingſton, accounts had reached that place, of the rapid recovery of our beloved SOVEREIGN, from His recent illneſs:

—— Of the diſcomfiture of the French in their attempts on Sicily—Of a ſucceſſful irruption of the Spaniards into France:—And of the retreat of Maſſena, in the greateſt diſtreſs. We regret that the gentleman had not the paper in his poſſeſſion, as from it we might have extracted the principal particulars of this intereſting and flattering intelligence—on its receipt, an immediate extra Gazette will be iſſued.

BURNED, in this Town, on the night of the 30th Inſt. a dwelling houſe; which with the loſs of the principal moveables of the Tenants, renders a contribution for their relief not unacceptable.

THE DYING HUSSAR.

Written ſoon after the celebrated Battle of Marengo in Germany, in Auguſt, 1800.

In far fam'd Marengo's crimſon ſtain'd plain,
Where unnumber'd the Warriors they fell,
There pity wept over the Tombs of the ſlain,
And with bleed did the rivulets ſwell;
O'er his once noble ſtreed in deſpair,
Laid a bleeding and dying Huſſar.

Where the Battle rag'd hotteſt he fought,
And Death met each inſtant his view,
He Glory and Fame had o'er fought,
Child of his brave heart never knew;
When night did the combat debar,
On the ground laid the dying Huſſar.

"O ſwift!" cried the youth "now my life ebbs away,
"No longer I'll Glory purſue,
"My eyes ſoon forever will cloſe out the day,
"To the World bid a final adieu;
"Honor now dims her once brilliant ſtar,
"That fir'd the heart of the youthful Huſſar!

"Ah! Gracious Heaven—'tis my comrade indeed,
"The friend of my boſom I ſee,
"O! at the ſight how my heart it does bleed,
"To behold the ſad corſe ſo near me,
"Of the friend and the partner in War,
"Of the once gay and cheerful Huſſar.

"When firſt from the Foe I received my death wound,
"I ardently wiſh'd you'd ſurvive,
"For I knew that a Guardian then would be found,
"To ſave, for my children and wife,
"Ah! I feel that the moment's not far,
"When again thou'lt behold thy Huſſar.

"To my God and my King I humbly reſign,
"What to Earth I valued moſt dear,
"My Wife and my Sons—who till that true mine,
"Yet I ſtill at the thought ſhed a tear,
"To leave them a prey to ſorrow and care,
"Bereft of the help of their deareſt Huſſar."

To thoſe who have read that beautiful little Poem of Campbell's "The wounded Huſſar," it will be needleſs to obſerve, that the above bears not the leaſt reſemblance to it either in the incidents or the Poetry. It would not be juſtice to the "Wounded Huſſar" to compare it with the "Dying Huſſar."

Died, at the Houſe of Mr. William Cornell (Scarborough,) on the 24th Ult. Jacob Clayton, a native of Germany, and an old inhabitant of this Town.

CALENDAR.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1811.

Full M. 8th, 6h 33m morn. | L. Q 16th, 7h 7m mor
New M. 22d, 11h. 9m after

Week Days	Days of Month		Sun Riſe	Sun Set.	Moon riſes and Sets	Mon Riſe
1	Fri		7 32	5 5	1	3
2	Sat	Purif. Virgin Mary.	7 34	5 6	1	3
3	F	4th Sunday after Epiph.	7 34	5 7	2	8
4	mon		7 34	5 9	3	59
5	tues		6 59	1	4	46
6	wed		6 58	2	5	28
7	thur		6 57	3	6	5
8	fri		6 56	4	6	42
9	sat		6 54	5	7	18
10	F	Septuag. sunday.	6 53	7	7	53
11	mon		6 52	8	8	31
12	tues		6 51	9	9	13
13	wed		6 49	11	10	19
14	thur	Valentine.	6 48	12	11	20
15	fri		6 46	13	morn.	
16	sat		6 45	14	0	22
17	F	Sexages. Sunday.	6 43	15	1	30
18	mon		6 42	16	2	39
19	tues		6 40	17	3	48
20	wed		6 38	18	4	53
21	thur		6 36	20	5	55
22	fri		6 34	21	6	54
23	sat		6 32	22	7	48
24	F	Shrove Sunday, St. Matth.	6 30	24	7	32
25	mon		6 28	25	8	44
26	tues		6 25	26	9	43
27	wed	Ash Wednesday.	6 23	28	10	57
28	thur		6 21	30	morn.	

DIARY of WEATHER for the Month of January, 1811.

Wedneſday, 23d. Mild, with ſunſhine and light N. W. wind.

Thurſday, 24th. Cool and pleaſant ſunſhine, with variable winds.

Friday, 25th. Mild and cloudy, with light North E. wind.

Saturday, 26th. Moderate and cloudy, with appearance of falling weather.

Sunday, 27th. Mild and ſunſhine with a little ſnow, then cloudy & light W. wind.

Monday, 28th. Cool and clear with N. W. wind.

Tueſday, 29th Cool and clear with ſunſhine

Wedneſday, 30th. Cloudy and pleaſant, with light N. wind.

Thurſday, 31ſt. Moderate and cloudy, with a little ſnow and light W. wind.

AN OPEN COUNTENANCE.

An open countenance I love;
It marks th' ingenuous honeſt heart.
Fraught with each virtue from above,
Devoid of guile and worldly art.

"An open countenance!" (quoth Pat)
Is that the thing you prize ſo dear?
There's Peg Mullony, fair and fat,
And with a mouth from ear to ear!"

[From a German Paper.]

According to accounts from Illyrian Karenten, a terrible rain ſpout deſcended in the nights of the 27th and 28th of Auguſt, at Hermajor and its vicinity, threatening deſtruction to the whole village. The water flowed into the market place and its neighborhood ſo high as to penetrate the windows of the firſt floors. Many perſons ſaved themſelves in the ſecond floors, and others on the roof; ſuch as could reach neither periſhed in the floods. More than 60 perſons were hurried away by the torrent, many of whom were alive and called piteously for aſſiſtance, which no one could afford. All the bridges and 12 houſes were waſhed away, and a great number of cattle periſhed in the fields.

From St. Peterſburgh.

The brig Rover, Groves, which arrived below yeſterday, brings a report from St. Peterſburgh, that previous to the 12th of Octobe, there had been ſome important changes in the Ruſſian miniſtry, ſaid to be leſs favorable to the exiſting ascendency of French politicks.—*Boſt. Gaz.*

LANDS FOR SALE.

EIGHT hundred Acres in the Gore between the 3d and 4th Concessions of Clinton, called the broken Lot No. 1, in No. 23, both numbers inclusive—Apply to the Printer at York, or to Wm. Dickson, Eſqr. at Niagara. Alſo, Lands in the Townſhips of Oxford, Rohineſta, York, Scarboro' North Gwillimbsrough, Pickering, Perry, and Pittsburgh. For particulars apply at the Printer's.

York, 30th January, 1811.

Building Lots,

With Valuable Privileges.

On Yonge Street, 21 miles from York,

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, without reſerve, at Roche's Hotel, York, on Saturday February 9, and Saturday February 23; ſeveral Building Lots divided into half acre Lots; being the North part of Lot No 68, 1st conceſſion Township of Whitchurch. Each Lot will be put up at one Dollar. Their Lots are ſubject to ſuch regulations reſpecting the clearing, building, or to therwiſe improving them, under penalty of forfeiting them, as may be agreed upon from time to time by a Committee of the purchaſers, and will alſo paſſeſs the following privileges every year; a load of Land of the value of one hundred Dollars will be given to one of the purchaſers, one year it will be given by lot, the next to the ſenior purchaſer and ſo alternately; whenever a houſe is built on the Lot and is deemed happier to be burned, the proprietor will be paid its value provided it is done every proceſſion had been uſed to prevent accidents by fire.

THOS. HAMILTON, Aud.

York, 31ſt January, 1811

THE Subscribers have juſt received, and offer for ſale at their Store in the houſe formerly occupied by William Willcocks, Eſquire, a well choſen aſſortment DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES; which they will diſpoſe of upon very reaſonable terms for Cash or Produce: conſiſting of

DRY GOODS.
Superfine and coarſe Cloths,
Kerſimere, Rose and Point Blankets, and Flannel,
Brown, Olive and Green Florſeys,
Drab and Grey Coating,
Swandown Velling,
Toilinette do.
Marſeilles do
Printed Jean, Fancy Cord do.
Olive Thickſett,
Drab Genoa Cord,
Patent Worſted do.
Black and Olive Velveteen,
Book Muſlin, Jubilee Cotton Muſlin,
Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambrick,
Damaſk Table Cloths,
Diaper do. Huckaback
Men & Women's Worſted and Cotton Hoſe,
Do. Black Silk do.
Fancy Cinghams,
Checked Gingham,
Bandeau Handkerchiefs,
Shawls, Silk and Cotton.
May Handkerchiefs,
Common Pocket do.
Web Braces, Paſte Board & Bonnett wire,
Calimanco and Durant,
Black Bombazette,
Bed Tick, & Irish Sheeting,
Cotton and Linen Check
Brown Holland,
Blue and yellow Nankeen,
York Stripe Jean,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,
Umbrellas,
Chair and Riding Whips
Beaver Bonnetts,
Men and Youths' Hats,
Superfine and common Needles,
Do. with ſilver eyes,
Pound Pins, and in Papers.
Beſt Playing Cards,
Crooked and fine tooth Combs.

HARDWARE.
Britania Metal Tea Pots
Tea ſcrubbers,
Candleſticks, and Snuffers,
Slates and Pencils,
Pen and Pocket Knives,
Pocket and Pen Knife Buttons,
Bridle bits,
Table and Tea Spoons,
Stirrups,
Hames,
Harneſs Buckles,
Nails, Screws, &c.
Steel Plated Shoebrass,
Iron squares, Joiner's Rules,
Hammers and Gimblets,
Hand Saws,
Chiſſels, Gouges, Compaſſes,
Shoe Maker's Tools,
Steelyards, Grid Irons,
Lamps, and Sad. Irons,
Furnitures and other brushes,
Powder, Shot & pound lead,
Shovels and Spades,

GROCERIES.
Prime and Spaniſh Port Wine, & Jamaica Spirits.
Hyſon and Hyſon Skin chocolate and coffee,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raiſins, and Barley Sugar,
Almonds, cinnamon, caſſia, cloves and Nutmegs,
Plug, Pigtail, & cut Tobacco,
Snuff and cigars,
Spermaceti & mould candles,
Cattle, Windsor, and common Soap,
Mustard, Mushroom Ket, chup,
capers, Sweet Oil, Linſeed do. currrees do.
Flour Sulphur,
Glauber Salts, Opodeldoc,
Sal. Am. and other Medicines
Britiſh Japan Ink, Red and Black Ink Powder.

Together with a General Aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware; besides numerous other Articles not here inserted.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26th, 1810.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Maj'sty's Court of Kings Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hill & Lawrence at the suit of Quetton St. George; I have seized and taken in Execution all that tract of Land known by Lot Number Twenty-three in the first Concession of the Township of York, East side of Yonge Street, containing one hundred and ninety acres, more or less, of which there is about fourteen Acres cleared and a small log house thereon; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roche's Hotel in the Town of York on the eighteenth day of March next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 26th Dec. 1810.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Hill and Lawrence, at the suit of Robert H. Bowne, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of land, being the East end of Lot Number Ninety-three, East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, bounded easterly by the line between the first and second concessions of Whitchurch, northerly by land belonging to Elisha Beaman, Esq southwesterly by the lands held to Isaac Pennefe, and southerly by the limit between Lots Numbers 93 and 93; containing forty acres, more or less, on which said premises there is a good Grift Mill and Saw Mill, a comfortable house two stories high, a good frame Barn, and other out buildings All which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roche's House, in the Town of York, on Monday the eighteenth day of March next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above mentioned premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec 18, 1810.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the suit of Richard Cartwright; I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log house, one Frame House and Log Barn, and other outbuildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or less; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southwesterly by Plumbore's Eall, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Messieurs, butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Easterly direction from the house now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees East, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees East to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 10th Dec 1810.

THE following Lots of Land will be let on moderate terms, for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D. on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the rear or Eastermost part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B On lot lettered D. there is an improvement of forty Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, first Concession, West Side Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres, of which about 50 are cleared, fenced and under grass, there is likewise on said Lot, a good Dwelling House, a large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same. WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land for which an undisputable Title will be given:—viz Lots No. 28, 29, and half of Lot No. 35 in the 2d concession of the Town ship of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire at Uxbridge; at the Postroad in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office

York, 28th Feb 1810

FOR SALE.

A Substantial and well finished

Pleasure Sleigh.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 3d Dec. 1810.

Light Howe, 5th January, 1811

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, a brown FOAL, between one and two years old. Whoever proves property and pays charges may take it away.

J. P. RADELMULLER.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Concession of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the said Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any person who shall after this Notice presume to purchase the same, will not only lose the property, but be subject to a prosecution for purchasing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, 18th Jan 1810.

THE Subscriber wishes to enter into a contract or contracts with any person or persons for a quantity not to exceed 2000 Bushels of good Wheat or Rye, for which he will allow, delivered at his Mills, one Dollar per 60 weight—and will deliver at York in payment therefor, Whiskey of good proof and quality at 5/6 N. Y Cy. per Gallon.—For Indian Corn, he will allow one Gallon of like Whiskey per bushel—and for any contracts made as above, he will settle Monthly with the person for nishing the grain. JOHN LYON.

York, 10th October, 1810 1—f

FOR SALE

ON very low terms, the adjoining 6ths No. 6 and 7, in the Township of York, fronted by the River Humber, with a neat small Dwelling House, a Barn and other out-houses, and about 30 Acres well cleared Land thereon.—The Stock consisting of Horses, Horned cattle, Sheep, &c. together with a Shop and set of Blacksmiths Tools will be sold there with to any purchaser.—The excellent quality of the Lands, the pleasant situation they are in, and the low price they will be sold for must render the purchase a desirable one? Good Bills drawn payable at New-York or Albany, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to the Subscribing proprietor at the Humber, or to John Cameron at the Printing Office in York.

☞ The above premises are within half a mile of a Grift and Saw Mill.

BENJ. DAVIS.

Humber, 30th Decr. 1810.

WHEREAS divers Trespasses have lately been committed on the Lands Reserved by Government; I am commanded to give notice and forwarn any person or persons from cutting or carrying away any Wood or Timber on any Description, from the Park, or any of the Reserved Lands in the vicinity of this Town

THOS. HAMILTON

York, 4th Decr 1810.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market-Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dream and Lieut Johnson

Lots Nos. 25, 31, - - - 18 Concession, 200
1, 2, - - - 20, do. 400
6, 7, - - - 32, do. 200
7, 13, - - - 4th, do. 400
17, 18, - - - 5th, do. 500

1700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 1, - - - - - 18 Concession, 200
2, - - - - - 19, do. 200
10, - - - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14 15, - - - 6th, do. 600

700 acres

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - - - 18 Concession, 600 acres

Township of Murray

Nos. 1, - - - - - 2d, do. 200
10, - - - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14 15, - - - 6th, do. 600

1000 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, - - - 8th Concession, 600
23, 25, 26, - - - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do. 800

2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the Subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Novr. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the sets they belong to are of little value without them

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Reid on Aristotle's Antient History, Vol. 2d; Gutherie's History of Scotland, Vol. 2d and Rickaut on the French Revolution, Vol 1st; De Lolme's B. Constitution, Vol. 1st; Œuvres Posthumes de Frederic, II Vol. 1st; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol. 1 Paylan Perverin; Buffeau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol 2d

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Inspection or Review (a Military Tract); Common Bonds; Arbitration dittо.; Deeds of Conveyance; Memorials; Fools Cap paper. &c. &c.

FRANCES MURRAY

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of York, that she has commenced

Milinary and Mantua Making

in the most Fashionable manner, in the House lately occupied by Mr. Williams, opposite Mr. Jordan's, King-Street. Pelisses and Corsets made in the neatest stile

N. B. An Apprentice wanted.

York, December 19, 1810.

DANIEL MURRAY

Wishes to inform that he will teach Gentlemen's Families DANCING, (for this Winter) at their Houses.—He will also Instruct young Gentlemen on the VIOLIN

THE Subscriber being in legal possession of Park Lot No. 22, on the first Concession of York, all persons are warned not to commit any Treipass upon it.

J. GIVENS.

York, Decr. 6, 1810.

Wholesale & Retail Store

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Assortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for sale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles:—Viz

Blue, Scarlet, light and dark Mix'd, Broad Cloaths,
White, Yellow and Red Flannels,
Rose and paint Blankets
Black and Brown Wildbear,
Plain & Strip'd Calimancoes,
Marcelles, Velancia, Tabinets, Swandown and Patent Cord Vestings,
white Dimities, Jeans and Fustians,
Blue, Green, Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Cassimeres,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
White and colored Cambricks and Union blue Shawls,
Sheeting, yard, and yard & half wide.
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,
Table Cloths.

All of which will be sold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dream on the cheapest Manufacturing Towns in England for Cash.

Mult kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the highest price in Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.—A compleat Supply of Salt will be kept on hand.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their several Notes and Accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

50 Dollars Reward.

BROKE Gaol in the District of Newcastle, on the night of the twenty fourth of December, inst Two men who were committed to the said Gaol for Burglary; one by the name of John Smith, of about thirty five years of age, of a small Stature and dark complexion; the other by the name of Peabody Vincent of short Stature, sandy complexion and aged about forty years.

Whoever will apprehend the said criminals, and bring them to justice, shall be entitled to the above Reward. THOS. SPENCER, Sheriff.

Newcastle, December 28, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do.
North half of 24 and the 9th do.—3600 acres, in the Township of Blenheim.
No 23 and Southern 3 of 24 2d concession
No 23, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—600 acres in the Township of Granford.
No 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 acres in King.
No 17, 3d concession,
No. 24, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the Province was surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made considerable additions to his Assortment of

DRY GOODS, | HARDWARE
GROCERIES, | CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of superior qualities, and flatters himself that he will be able to sell on terms which shall prove satisfactory, and as an inducement to purchasers country produce, Furs and Peltries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 3d Decr 1810.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Mail for Lower canada, &c. &c. will be continued regularly once a fortnight, (from this time until the middle of April next) between this and Kingston; and forwarded to Niagara and Southwich as usual. The courier will remain here 48 hours for the Mail to be made up for his return

N. B. No letters in future will be delivered 'till the Postage is paid. W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 3d December, 1810.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 38, in Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 39, - do. - C. }
29 - Concession C. 200
10 - Concession D. 200
84 - from Concession on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough. 300 Acres Township of York.
No. 21 in 4th Concession,
East ½ 22 5th do.
No. 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East ½ 20, 3d do. 100
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
11, 6th do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
23, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
37, 7th do. 100 } Solbert
26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11 Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 9, North side Hospital Street.

Mr Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

THE Subscribers have lately received from England and Montreal, an Assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and common Cloths,
Flannells,
Cassimeres,
Calliceos,
Cottons,
Huckaback,
Osnaburghs,
Brown Holland,
Quilting,
Cordaroy,
Blankets, 2½, 3, & 4 pt.
Worsted Caps,
Scarlet and Beaver Mill'd Caps,
Paste Board,
Bonnet Wire,
Cloth Sewings, assorted,
Colour'd Thread,
Tapes and Bobbin,
Quality Binding,
Silk Ferreting,
Fathionable Ribbon,
Black Hair do.
Silk Bandanna Handkfs.
Black Silk,
Bonnet Silk,
Men's and Women's Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Velvet do.
Ladies White Kid Gloves
Men's Beaver do.
Suspenders,
Tea Sheet,
Quill backs, Ivory and Horn Combs,
Curry do.
Coat and Vest Buttons,
Shaving Boxes,
Snuff do.
Tooth Brushes,
Hand Scrubbing Brushes,
Shoe and Cloth do.
Broom Heads,
Oval Looking Glasses,
Pins and White Lapel Needles,
Razors, Knives & Forks
Pen and Pocket Knives,
Ascissors,
Britannia Metal, Table and Tea Spoons,
Cotton Cards,
Wool do.
Cotton Wool,
Dilworths Spelling Books,
Memorandum do.
Black and Red Ink Powder,
Sealing Wax and Quills,
Duck and Pigeon Shot,
Gun Powder,
Worsted Gloves, 7-9 7½-8½
Iron 12d. and Shingle Nails,
White and Red Paint,
Shovels,
Iron Tea Kettles, Pots and Frying Pans,

GROCERIES, &c.

Best Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea,
Coffee and Chocolate,
French Brandys,
Jamaica Spirits,
Genevia,
Currants and Raisins,
Liquorice Ball,
Sulphur,
Best Brimstone,
Glauber Salts,
Peruvian Bark,
Pepper, Allspice,
Cinnamon, Swimegs & Cloves,
Coperas,
Fig Blue,
Spanish Indigo,
Ginger,
Starch,
Tobacco,
Candles, Soap & Starch,
Oat Meal,
Scotch Barley,
Cod Fish,
Earthen Ware & China, assortment or Nest, Brown, Orange, Rose Pattern, Flower ware, Spring Pattern, Near and late border Enamell'd Tea Ware,
Pails, lined, handled & hoped, with and without Coffees, &c.
Tea and leaf China, with Coffees, &c. &c.
Gilt Enamel'd ditto, complete,

Together with an Assortment of Glass Ware, and a variety of Articles not here mentioned. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Produce.

RIDOUT & MERCER.

York, 27th Nov. 1810

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY TONS well cured and excellent

Timothy Hay.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

Decr. 3, 1810.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz 1 No. 93, East side of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 2, and 4, in the 3d concession of the Township of King: Lot No. 32, and West half of No. 31 in the 7th concession of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof

York, 16th Sept. 1810.

G. R.
THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1811. No. XXXII [4 DOLS PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not having Specially Licenced them so to do by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non payment thereof, to Twelve Months imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years;—To the intent therefore that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and to many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

UPPER CANADA.

Commission of the Peace for the Eastern District, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1810.

THE Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and

Jeremiah French,
Allan M'Donell, of Matilda,
Alexr. M'Millan,
Alexr. M'Donell,
Saml. Anderson,
James Stewart,
Alexr. M'Donell,
Allan M'Donell, of Charlottenburgh,
David Sheak,
Josiah Cole,
Jacob Weager,
Wm. Fraser,
John Cornet,
John M'Intire,
John M'Donell, of the Township of Charlottenburgh
Alexr. Rose,
Nananiel Norton,
Thos. Meers,
Joseph Shuter,
Wm. Johnson,
Joshua Yonge Cozens,
John Stewart,
Peter Le Roy,
Asa Warren,
John Clyfler,

The following Gentlemen were commissioned since the year 1807.

Donald M'Caulay, of Cornwall,
Joseph Anderson, of Cornwall,
Lawrence M'Key, of Charlottenbourgh,
Benjn. French, of Cornwall,
Albert French, of Cornwall,
Alexander M'Kenzie, of Williamsburgh,
Abraham Marsh, of Cornwall,
Joseph Bicchus, of Osnaburgh,
Equires.

WM. JARVIS, Secr'y.

Secretary's Office, 19th Nov. 1810.

Public Notice.

CONTRACTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour, Pork, or Peale, at Kingston, York, Fort George, Chippawa, Fort Erie, and Amherstburg, for the use of His Majesties Forces in Upper Canada: each Barrel to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds of good fine Flour, and to be properly packed in sufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as stated in my printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805. The Peale to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Store. For such, sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork, or Peale wanted; the delivery of the quantity of either species of Provisions agreed for, must be made on or before the first day of July, 1811.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quintuplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Commissary General at Quebec. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnishers signature to be attested by two subscribing Witnesses: Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

York, 5th Oct. 1810

REGISTER COUNSELLORS for LAND MATTERS, throughout the Year of our Lord, 1811:—

Wednesday, 2d January,
2nd Ditto,
14th February,
5th March,
20th Ditto.
16th April,
7th May,
28th Ditto,
Tuesday, 18th June,
9th July,
30th Ditto,
20th August,
10th September,
1st October,
22d Ditto,
12th November
3d December,
24th Ditto.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. F. C.

THE Subscriber, having laid in a choice Assortment of seasonable Goods begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now opening and for Sale at his Store in the State adjoining Mr. Dream's. The low terms on which his Goods were purchased, enables him to sell at the most reduced prices. Cash or produce purchased, or taken in barter, or payment, at the highest prices

The following Goods are among his Assortment viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks, Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings, Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs, Fancy and plain Muslins, Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

The Subscriber has for Sale

Sleigh Robes & Matts

on Commission.

Q. St. GEORGE.

York, 28th Dec. 1810.

Latest Intelligence.

Washington, Jan. 5.

Our information from the Mobille, on our southern frontier, is down to the 12th of December.

Kemper and his officers have returned to their homes; Col. Kemper, John Caller, and J. P. Kennedy have been arrefted and bound over by the civil authority of the United States.

On the evening of the 30th ult. an attack was made on a small body of Kemper's men, about thirty in number, by the commandant at Mobille, with about one hundred Spaniards, &c. The commandant furprized them about 11 o'clock at night, getting between the centinels and thefe few troops before he was difcovered. Kemper's party was completely routed, 4 or 5 killed, 3 wounded, and 7 taken prifoners, with their little all of military ftores. The Spaniards loft two men killed and four men wounded.

New York, January 8.

General Miranda.—We have been favored with the perufal of a very interefting letter from Caracas, dated the 17th ult.—from which we are permitted to copy the following ftatement of the manner in which Gen. Miranda was received on his return to his native country:—

"I avail myfelf of the opportunity of a veffel going to New-York, to inform you of the ftate of things here. General Miranda arrived a few days fince, and was received by his countrymen with all the enthuiaftic affection, which his long devotion to the emancipation of their oppreffed country fo juftly entitled him to. A great number of the firft citizens went down to Laguayra, to efcort him to his native city; which he entered about noon on Thursday laft, mounted on a beautiful white charger, and accompanied by the governor, and a numerous cavalcade of gentlemen of the firft diftinction, followed by an immenfe crowd of citizens of all ranks, who greeted the return of their long abfent countryman with every teftimony of joy. The general looked well, and feemed much affected at the generous reception he received from his fellow citizens. His reception by the Supreme Junta was equally cordial; after which he proceeded to the houfe of Don Simon Bolivar, late a deputy in London, and brother to the deputy at prefent with you, where he received the congratulations of all the perfons of diftinction in Caracas. His arrival has fpread general joy, and encreased, if poffible, the public fpirit here in favor of the freedom of the country. Every thing goes on well, in fpite of the machinations of the enemies of South American liberty. The people have completed their election of the deputies who are to form the provincial congrefs; which will meet in about a month more. In a little time South America will become an interefting fcene, to the view of other nations; and I truft alfo a benefi ial field for their induftry. Her refources for all the purpofes of her own fupport and happinefs, as alfo for carrying on an important trade with other nations, are great; and, with a free government, will be highly advantageous to the reft of the world."

Latest from Portugal.—Laft evening arrived at this port, the brig James, Wells, from Lifbon, which port fhe left on the 24th of November, and at that time no general battle had taken place between the allied and French armies.

Capt. W. and his paffengers informed us, that the French army left Villa Franca on the 15th of November, and 12 hours after General Stewart's divifion went in fearch of them.—It was the opinion in Lifbon, that the French army intended to crofs the Tagus, or go into winter quarters.

From Laguira.—Capt. Pindar, of the Fairy, informs, that on the 5th of December, arrived at Laguira, H. B. M. fhip Sapphire, from Plymouth with the two delegates from Caracas, with news favorable for the new government.

On the 9th arrived H. B. M. brig Avon, from Curacoa, having on board the famous General Miranda, direct from London, by the packet. He was received at Laguira with great eclat, and faluted by the batteries and veffels in the harbours. Before Captain Pindar left there, he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Military Department; and he had ordered 500 troops to reinforce the army at Coro, as the anti-revolutionifts ftill were holding out in favor of the old Regency, and the armies there were headed by French officers.

Dec. 17th, a fchooner with a flag of truce arrived off Laguira, after having boarded and quit her again; they fired fev'ral fhot from the fort, three of which ftruck the veffel, but he did not learn what damage was done. She was from Old Spain, with difpatches.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.

From Portugal.—On the 30th ult. the fchr. Cumberland, Wheaton, 38 days from Lifbon, with merino fheep for this port, parted her cables near the Brandywine fhoal in Delaware bay when fhe ran afhore in the mud near Lewiftown, and it is no doubted but fhe will be got off. The mate was killed by a ftroke of the handfpike in attempting to weigh the anchor while laying in the Brandywine.

A paffenger in the above veffel reports, that Maffena and the French army in Portugal took up their retrograde line of march on the 16th of Nov. from their fortified camp in front of the combined army. Lord Wellington immediately detached 14,000 troops in purfuit, and the next day, the 17th, purfued with his whole army; that it was expected a general action might take place about the 22d of Nov. if Maffena was not too weak. Lord Wellington was laid by the beft accounts to be 36 miles from Lifbon, in purfuit of Maffena.—The French army loft a vaft number of dead horfes in their encampment, moft of whom died for want of provender, the French having not had for fome time any grain for man or beaft.—He fays 500 prifoners taken from the French were fent into Lifbon. It is alfo faid that Maffena iffued a proclamation fetting forth, previous to his retreat, that as a violent contagious diforder was raging at Lifbon, he thought it moft prudent for the fafety of his army, to draw them further off from that city. The months of Oct. and Nov. had been very difagreeable at Lifbon, from the great falls of rain in thofe months.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

Latest from Portugal.—Laft night arrived at this port, the fhip General Colburne, from Lifbon, from which fhe failed on the 28th of November (4 days later than our former advices) and at that date no battle had been fought.

Capt. Prince informs us, that the whole of the French army had fallen back about 13 miles, and part of them had croffed the Tagus. Lord Wellington had fent about 30,000 Britifh troops in purfuit of them.

Capt. P. was at Villa Franca on the 15th Nov. a few hours after the French left there, and ftates, that they, the French, had deftroyed every thing they could lay their hands on.

A regiment of troops arrived from Halifax a fhort time before Captain P. failed.

Capt. P. further ftates, that all the boats from the tranfports had been fent up to Villa Franca to carry the Britifh army across the Tagus—that the French army were very fhort of provifions.

Alexandria, Jan. 5.

We are favoured with news papers to the 11th Nov. inclufive, by the politeneis of Mr. Sampayo, who arrived yefterday in the fchooner Maria, from Lifbon, which are now in tranfiation, and will be communicated in our next.

We announce with pleafure that the great caufe in which Spain and Portugal are engaged, looks more and more promiling, and the beft informed men in Lifbon anticipate an auipicious refult to their glorious ftruggle.

The combined army under Lord Wellington retains its triple fortified camp and enjoys excellent health with an abundance of provifions of every fort. Lately they received beef from the tranfmontaine country, of which, for a time after Maffena's approach in front of the allied army, Lifbon had been deprived.

The French General's firft pofition ftretched from Villa Franca, on the Tagus, to the fea. Lately he has drawn in his right wing, and took up a new pofition along the banks of the Tagus. It was fuppofed in Lifbon, that Maffena was bufily engaged in preparations to erect a bridge acrofs the Tagus. In this way only can the French general retreat, there being no provifions of any fort left in the country of the Tagus. In this way alfo, only can he gain fubfiftence, which every day becomes fcarcer in the camp of the French.

Lord Wellington perceiving the enemy's intention, had thrown over the Tagus two regiments of dragoons, and three of light infantry, which had effectually ftopped the marauders and foragers from the French army, which heretofore ufed to pafs the Tagus in boats, and collect provifions from the fettlements near its banks.

Mr. Sampayo offers as an indubitable fact, that the French troops are generally infected with the dyfentary. The diſeaſe broke out on their advance, in conſequence of the ſoldiers indulgence in eating grapes and drinking new wine. The ſame diſorder neceſſarily continues, as green Indian corn is ſubſtituted for bread; all of the laſt article brought with the laſt army being conſumed.

Deſertion very much prevails, to which Maſſena has lately drawn into his rear all the new troops, replacing them with his veterans.

Cavalry, as well as infantry, come in with their horſes, arms and equipments. Judging from theſe ſpecimens, the French horſe are in low condition, and what is ſurprizing, without ſhoes, no ſupply of that article being brought with the army, and the ſhoes with which the horſes commenced the march being worn out.

From this and other circumſtances it is probable that Maſſena, after ſtunning the Engliſh left at Buſaco, has no doubt but that Wellington in wounded retreat without delay, and therefore purſued with ardour, leaſt his adverſary ſhould the little wealth of Liſbon ſhould eſcape.

This miſcalculation has plunged the French army into the extreme perils and diſtreſs which it now encounters, and from which it is ſcarcely poſſible to be extricated.

New York, January 10.

Rumour of the morning.—A letter received in town from Malta, ſtates, that one American property lately ſeized at Tunis, had been reſtored, and the recent difficulties amicably adjuſted.

The ſame letter ſtates that 4 French troops had effected a landing in Sicily; that 2000 of them, together with 6 gun boats, were taken; and that the remainder of the expedition made their eſcape in the night.

It was rumoured at Philadelphia yeſterday morning, that the whole of Maſſena's army had been taken or deſtroyed.

Alexandria, Jan. 7.

The brig Helen, from Liſbon, has juſt arrived. On the 30th of Nov. the time of her ſailing, the grand armies remained in ſtatu quo. Maſſena fell back about the middle of the month, when Lord Wellington followed; but on a junction of Marſhal Soult with Maſſena, his Lordſhip returned to his entrenched camp, where he is under no apprehenſions of any force that Maſſena can bring againſt him."

Extract of an official letter from Cadiz dated the 20th of November:—"After the ſucceſs of our arms in the vicinity of Palamos, which have already been announced in the public gazettes, they have acquired new glory in the fields of French Serdana, where a body of our troops from the army of Catalonia, penetrated by Pinguris, diſlodged the enemy from the poſitions, they occupied, put them to a ſhameful flight, and purſued them to the very walls of Mont Luis, taking all their artillery, ſome priſoners, and leaving five hundred killed on the field of battle. The diviſion of Senor Milans, which penetrated by the left, burnt thirteen towns in the French Province of Rouſſillon."

LONDON, NOVEMBER, 15.

We are concerned to ſtate that at the ſquadron under captain Mends, after landing the troops under Gen. Polier near St. Andero, encountered a ſtorm, in which the Magdalena Spaniſh frigate, and a brig went to pieces, and of 700 perſons on board 660 periſhed.

A captain of a veſſel has juſt reached London, from Holland, who left it on the 8th inſt. He ſays, that a meaſure yet more rigorous than the law of Conſcription had been adopted, and that all males between 18 and 22 years old, without exception, were draggedfrom the armies, from the families of the higheſt rank to the loweſt. The Decree of the 18th ultimo, reſpecting ſuffering Colonial Produce, had not been then carried into effect.

The King of Sweden landed yeſterday at Yarmouth, from the Tartarus frigate, under a ſalute of 12 guns. On reaching the beach, he was received with three ſuch hearty cheers as perhaps he never before heard, and ſuch an impreſſion had they upon his Majeſty, that ſtead of gratitude were obſerved to trinkle down his cheeks. He was received by Lord Gardner, the Port Admiral, whole carriage was in waiting, and into which his Swediſh Majeſty got, and, preceded by the Weſt York militia, with colours flying and band playing, he repaired to the Eagle Inn, to take refreſhment, previous to his ſetting off for London. He was dreſſed in ſcarlet, wore a ſtar on his left breaſt, and looked remarkably well.

November 17.

A gentleman landed at Deal yeſterday from Dieppe, which he left on Thurſday.—There was no news either from Spain or Portugal.

It was reported that an unſucceſsful attempt had been made to aſſaſſinate Bonaparte.

From the Cornwall Gazette Extra.

TRURO, Wedneſday, Nov. 14.

"The Walſingham Packet is arrived at Falmouth in nine days from Liſbon; by her we have received the following letter from an Officer in Lord Wellington's army:—

"LISBON, Nov. 3.

"Since my laſt, movements of conſequence have taken place. Our line of defence has been continually gaining ſtrength, by works and by men. In the letter, the Marquis Romana's ſupply of about 10,000 make a prominent figure: and every eye ſeems confluent of ſecurity, if not ſucceſs.

"The deſerters come in as uſual upon every poſſible occaſion; and thoſe who ſtraggle in ſearch of plunder, are almoſt ſure to be caught. How Maſſena finds himſelf, neither he nor any that he is cut off in his rear, his flanks on the ſea and the Tagus, by which are in our poſſeſſion—he is apparently in a priſoner at large, waiting the iſſue of the conſumption of what he poſſeſſes, to ſurrender to his antagoniſt. Thus ſituated, his efforts ſeem to be to croſs the Tagus into Algarva and Alentejo, the two Southern provinces of Portugal, and moſt abundant in grain; but our gun boats guard the paſs, and wait with ardent expectation the launching of this promiſed bridge acroſs the Tagus, near Santarem. As to the forcing of the Tagus, near Azenhuja, as talked of in the Coffee Houſe, it is a miſtaken idea, eſpecially after the firſt rains, already paſſed, it is over quicksands, changing every ſeaſon.

"If, with the few boats they poſſeſs (moſtly too old to be removed) aided by pine timber, they can throw a paſſable platform acroſs, it will be moſt fervently greeted, every inch, by artillery, already placed for its deſtruction, and enfiladed by our Jack Tars.

"Maſſena, thus ſituated, is, down to Leyrida ſurrounded by a force, if not equal to attack him, too ſtrong for him to attack; for an attempt to do ſo, would lay him open to Lord Wellington.

"The time is moſt critical, moſt precious. If ever an army was engaged, like a bird, it appears to be the French. Mark, on their right wing they have the ſea, on their left the broad and rapid Tagus, in their rear are Generals Silveira and Wilſon, and Colonels Trant and Miller, and in front Lord Wellington. Move which way ſoever he may, his rear will be expoſed to immediate attacks as well as his front.

"You ſhould be informed, that the whole depot of ſupplies at Figuier were ſhipped away, and the ſtores at Thomar, not removable, were burnt and deſtroyed, before the French entered it.

"This day a convoy and large army eſcort ſhip are coming in with troops, &c. on board.

"We are all in high ſpirits, and wait the iſſue with confidence. Our army is abundantly ſupplied; ſcarce an article wanting."

Seville, Sept. 30.

This day was tried a newly invented mortar, a peculiar invention of the French, by which they hoped to give brilliant proofs of their having invented a ſure inſtrument to bombard the city of Cadiz.—It was fired twice, but from it, leſs was to be apprehended than from the common one.—In fact, the defects of this monſtrous piece of workmanſhip are numerous.—It is ſo difficult to be moved, that it benumbs the limbs of thoſe who are employed in working it; it is extremely inaccurate in its direction; and if charged with 30lb. of powder, the reſult is, that it cannot be all inflamed, but a conſiderable portion of it remains in the front of the piece without taking fire, and it throws an exceeding heavy bomb conſiderably ſhorter than the ordinary ones. Five others, which were to have been ready in the courſe of the Month of October, have been countermanded. The hoſpitals are full of French ſoldiers; their number exceeds 2,000, and their deaths are from 20 to 25 daily. The French garriſon conſiſts at preſent of about 500 men, and among them are ſeveral invalids. We know, through a very authentic channel, that a party of cavalry has intercepted in a part of the Sierra Morena, named St. Elena, a convoy of conſiderable value, which came from Madrid, deſtined for the Duke of Dalmatia. Part of the eſcort was entirely defeated in the actions, and part taken priſoners.—We are juſtly led to think, that this ſtamp it was of the utmoſt importance, as much by the regret which the ſubaltern officers have manifeſted at the news, as by the great endeavors made by their generals to keep it concealed.

CASTROPOL, (a the Aſturias.) Oct. 16.

The action of Bennet, which at the commencement of this year conſiſted of 15,000 men, is now reduced to between 6 and 7,000. The Aſturians have nearly the ſame force;—but beſides this, they reckon upon 4 or 5,000 men from Gallicia, who are come as auxiliaries to drive the Vandals from that principality. The armed peaſants with equal courage fight againſt the enemy.

Latest from Gibraltar.—Capt. Vermilly, of the brig Swiftſure, who arrived laſt evening, in 42 days from Gibraltar, informs us, that Lord Blayney, with a detachment of 1800 men had made an attack on Malaga, in which he and 5:0 men, were taken by the French.—The remainder of his troops eſcaped over the mountains, and returned to Gibraltar. The French troops at Malaga were diſguiſed in Spaniſh uniform, and made no oppoſition to the landing of the Britiſh detachment. Lord Blayney ſuppoſing, from the appearance of things, that Malaga had again fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, proceeded without heſitation, to greet his friends on the occaſion; nor was he undeceived until he found himſelf and 500 of his troops priſoners of war.

MALTA, 15th OCT. 1810.

The Hercules, Capt. Weſt is ſtill here—Lucien Bonaparte is detained, until an anſwer is received from England reſpecting his deſtination—all his property is reſtored to him by the captain and crew of the frigate Pomona.

BATON, Jan. 11.

Latest from Haiti.—Capt. Cattet, from Port au Prince, (St. Domingo) ſailed Dec. 7. Some time previous, Rigaud and Petion had fallen out. The former collected troops at Aux Cayes and the latter at Port au Prince. They marched and met at Petit Guave, where a reconciliation took place; and they paſſed ſome days in feaſting with each other, when they both returned to their reſpective ſtations. Rigaud is to retain a government. Petion had at Port au Prince about ſix thouſand troops, and in attack from Chriſtophe was ſoon expected. He brought with him a diſpoſition to co-operate with his army, the iſle of the place was apprehended, as there was no naval force there. Chriſtophe's ſquadron was ſaid to be at St. Marks. A flag of truce had arrived from the Black Emperor, and it was reported the brought overtures of accommodation; but it was not known what anſwer had been returned.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.

Capt. Wallace from Oporto (mentioned in our laſt) informs that a mail arrived from Liſbon at that place by land about the 3d of Dec. thoſe previous, ſince the battle of Buſaco, having been ſent by ſea; ſo that perhaps to appertance a trifling circumſtance, yet as the poſt muſt have come over the ground lately occupied by the French, thro' Coimbra, &c. it proves at leaſt that country was freed from the invaders and the intercourſe completly opened.—He alſo mentions that there were 8000 French priſoners in Oporto, including the 4 or 5:0 taken at Coimbra.—This proves that Trant and the Portugeſe have not been idle on Maſſena's rear, while we were watching the combined armies. If we add the above 8000 to thoſe ſent to Liſbon by capture and deſertion, and thoſe Maſſena muſt have buried ſince the capture of Almeida, we may conclude on juſt grounds, that he brought 7 or 80,000 men, that he has not carried out more than between 40 or 50,000.

THE YORK GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

The following Addreſſes were preſented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the fifth Inſt. in Answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Legislature.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, *Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament Aſſembled; do reſpectfully offer to your Excellency our thanks for your Speech at the opening of this Session of the Legislature.

When we contemplate the ſituation of Europe, deſolated by the Calamities of War, when Life and Property are held at the will of the Conqueror, and where the name of Liberty is used only as a maſk to promote the purposes of Ambition, and of Power: We gratefully acknowledge the advantages which we in this Province poſſess in being thus called together, by our kind and Gracious SOVEREIGN to conſult and to promote our own happiness.

With thankfulnes to GOD, and Loyalty to our KING, we will with Zeal endeavour to fulfil the important Task committed to our care.

We will pay that attention to the expediency of continuing an Act paſſed by this Legislature, for ratifying and confirming the Provisional Articles of Agreement entered into between this Province and Lower Canada; which every recommendation from your Excellency calls for at our hands.

Whilst thus gratefully acknowledging the advantages and privileges which we poſſeſs, we are fully ſenſible that their continuance depends upon ourſelves; We will therefore endeavor, by banishing Partiality, Prepoſſeſſion, and Prejudice from our minds, cordially to unite in the enacting of ſuch Laws, as may beſt tend to the "peace, welfare and good government of "this Province," and ſhall diveſt our minds of every partiality, prepoſſeſſion, and prejudice, except ſuch as Loyalty to the KING, Attachment to the CONSTITUTION, and Love of our COUNTRY may inſpire!

(Signed)
SAM. STREET, Speaker.
Commons Houſe of Aſſembly,
Saturday, Feb. 2, 1811.

To which His EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to give the following Anſwer:—

Gentlemen of the House of Aſſembly.

I thank you for this expreſſion of your Loyalty, and perſuade myſelf that in declaring your Prejudice in favor of our KING, our Conſtitution and our Country, you faithfully deliver the ſentiment of thoſe you Represent.

5th February, 1811.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of the Province of Upper Canada in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return you our warmeſt Thanks for your Excellency's Speech at the opening of the preſent Seſſion; being conſcious of the purpoſes for which our KIND and GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN has called us together, and taught by the awful example of the calamities of War, which deſolate Europe, and of Nations with their Kings degraded and oppreſſed: We fully feel the urgent neceſſity, which behoves us peaceably to conſult, to promote our own happineſs, and preſerve that real Liberty we enjoy: underſerving indeed muſt we be, under ſuch circumſtances, were we not deeply impreſſed with Thankfulneſs to GOD, and Loyalty to our KING.

If our *paſt* Conduct, as your Excellency has been pleaſed to expreſs, bears ample Teſtimony to our Loyalty, we truſt it will remain unimpaired by our *future*.

We ſhall zealouſly endeavour to promote the comfort and proſperity of our fellow Subjects, by directing our attention to thoſe objects, which from our knowledge of this widely extended Province, may appear to us to lead thereto.

Agreeable to your Excellency's recommendation, the expediency of continuing for a limited time, an Act paſſed in the forty-ninth year of His Majeſty's Reign, to ratify and confirm the Provisional Articles of Agreement, entered into between this Province and that of Lower Canada, ſhall come under our immediate conſideration.

Your Excellency's information reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of a regular Poſt in this Province, demands our grateful acknowledgments, and is a further proof of your unremitting attention to the intereſts of this Province.

When we receive the Public Accounts, they ſhall, as uſual, undergo an inveſtigation with care and attention.

Gratefully acknowledging the advantages and privileges we enjoy, and conſcious that their continuance greatly depends upon our own conduct, we ſhall cordially unite with your Excellency, and the other branch of the Legiſlature, in the enacting of ſuch Laws, as may beſt tend to the "peace, welfare and good government of "this Province," and ſhall diveſt our minds of every partiality, prepoſſeſſion, and prejudice, except ſuch as Loyalty to the KING, Attachment to the CONSTITUTION, and Love of our COUNTRY may inſpire!

(Signed)
THOS. SCOTT, Speaker.
Paſſed the Legiſlative Council
February the 4th, 1811.

To which His EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council,

I receive with pleaſure your loyal and reſpectful Address; having the fulleſt confidence, that you will diſcharge the important Truſt committed to your care, with Honor to yourſelves, and with Advantage to the Province.

5th February, 1811.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, *Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of the Province of Upper Canada in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return you our warmeſt Thanks for your Excellency's Speech at the opening of the preſent Seſſion; being conſcious of the purpoſes for which our KIND and GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN has called us together, and taught by the awful example of the calamities of War, which deſolate Europe, and of Nations with their Kings degraded and oppreſſed: We fully feel the urgent neceſſity, which behoves us peaceably to conſult, to promote our own happineſs, and preſerve that real Liberty we enjoy: underſerving indeed muſt we be, under ſuch circumſtances, were we not deeply impreſſed with Thankfulneſs to GOD, and Loyalty to our KING.

If our *paſt* Conduct, as your Excellency has been pleaſed to expreſs, bears ample Teſtimony to our Loyalty, we truſt it will remain unimpaired by our *future*.

Wilmington, (Del.) Jan 12.

Captain Wallace, of the brig Betſey has arrived at Port Penn, in 25 days from Oporto. Capt. W. ſtates that the day before he ſailed, 10,000 of Maſſena's men were brought into Oporto, priſoners of war, and that Maſſena had retreated, leaving behind him a great part of his heavy baggage, artillery, &c.

DIARY of WEATHER for the Month of February, 1811.

Friday, 1ſt. Clear and pleaſant with ſhine.
Saturday, 2d. Clear and moderate with ſun ſhine.
Sunday 3d. Cool and cloudy, with a little ſnow.
Monday 4th. Moderate and cloudy, with light ſnow.
Tueſday, 5th. Moderate and cloudy with a little ſnow.

Diſſolution.

THE Co partnerſhip exiſting under the Firm of E. THOMPSON and Co. was diſſolved by certain Bonds, bearing date the 20th day of September laſt.

R. CAMPBELL.

Niagara, Jan. 29, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hill Lawrence at the suit of Quintin St George; I have seized and taken in Execution all that tract or Land known by Lot Number Twenty-three in the first Concession of the Township of York, East side of Yonge Street, containing one hundred and fourteen Acres more or less, of which there is about ninety acres, more or less, of which there is about fourteen Acres cleared and a small log house there on: which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roche's Hotel in the Town of York on the eighteenth day of March next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 26th Dec. 1810.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Hill Lawrence, at the suit of Robert H. Bowne, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of land, being the East end of Lot Number Ninety-three, East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, bounded easterly by the line between the first and second concessions of Whitchurch, northerly by land belonging to Elisha Beaman, Esq. southwesterly by the lands held by Isaac Pearsall, and southerly by the line between Lots Numbers 93 and 93; containing forty acres, more or less, on which land premises there is a good Grist Mill and Saw Mill, a dwelling House, two stories high, a good frame Barn, and other out buildings. All which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Saturday the eighteenth day of March next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above mentioned premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 18, 1810.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENJAH MALLORY, at the suit of Richard Cartwright; I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land, being the East half of Lot No. one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees East, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees East to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning; containing about two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'Clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
10th Dece 1810 }

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms, for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the rear or Easternmost part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B On the lot entered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the Subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer.

FOR SALE

LOT No. 3, 8th Concession, West Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grass, there is a House on said Lot, a good Dwelling House, a large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same. WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land for which an undisputable Title will be given:—viz Lots No 28, 29, and half o Lot No 25 in the 2d concession of the Town Ship of Flamborough containing 600 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire at Oswegatchie; Mr. Woodroff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Substantial and well finished

Pleasure Sleigh.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 3d Decr. 1810.

Light House, 5th January, 1811

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, a brown FOAL, between one and two years old. Whoever proves property and pays charges may take it away.

J. P. RADELMULLER.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS GEORGE CUTTER pretends to be the lawful owner of the rear end of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Concession of Markham:—This is to warn the Public that his Title to the said Lot is defective, having been obtained by fraud; and that any person who shall after this Notice presume to purchase the same, will not only lose the property, but be subject to a prosecution for purchasing a pretended Title.

MICHAEL MILLER.

York, 18th Jan 1810.

THE subscriber wishes to enter into a contract or contracts with any person or persons for a quantity not to exceed 2000 Bushels of good Wheat or Rye, for which he will allow, delivered at his Mills, one Dollar per bushel—and will deliver at York in payment thereof, Whiskey of good proof and quality at 5/6 N. Y Cy. per Gallon—For Indian Corn, he will allow one Gallon of like Whiskey per bushel—and for any contracts made as above, he will settle Monthly with the person furnishing the grain JOHN LYON

York 16th October, 1810 tf

FOR SALE

ON very low terms, the adjoining lots No 6 and 7, in the Township of York, fronted by the River Humber, with a neat small Dwelling House, a Barn and other out-houses, and about 30 Acres well cleared Land thereon.—The Stock consisting of Horses, Horned cattle, Sheep, &c together with a Shop and set of Blacksmiths Tools will be sold therewith to any purchaser.—(The excellent quality of the Lands, the pleasant situation they are in, and the low price they will be sold for must render the purchase a desirable one.) Good Bills drawn payable at New-York or Albany, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to the subscribing proprietor at the Humber, or to John Cameron at the Printing Office in York.

☞ The above premises are within half a mile of a Grist and Saw Mill.

BENJ. DAVIS.

Humber, 30th Dec 1810.

WHEREAS divers Trespasses have lately been committed on the Lands Reserved by Government; I am commanded to give notice and forbid any person or persons from cutting or carrying away any Wood or Timber of any description, from the Park, or any of the Reserved Lands in the vicinity of this Town

THOS. HAMILTON.

York, 4th Dec. 1810.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dixon and Lieut Johnson

Lots Nos 25, 31, - - 18 Concession, 200
1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
29, - - - 3d, do. 200
7, 13, - - 4th, do. 400
17, 18, - - 5th, do. 300
1500 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - 4th Concession, 200
1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½, - - - 3d, do. 100
700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - 6th Concession, 600 acres
Township of Murray.

Nos. 1, - - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14 15, - - 6th, do. 800
1000 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, - 7th Concession, 600
23, 25, 26, - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do. 800
2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W. & G. Cooper, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS

York, 15th Nov. 1810.

N. B Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Mowat's, York, as the sets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Antient History, Vol. 2d: Guthrie's History of Scotland, Vol 1st & 2d: Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol 1st; De Lolme's B. Constitution; Titi Livii, Vol. 1st; Œuvres Posthumes de Frederic, II Roi, 1st; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol; Payson Perverter; Bolleau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol 2d.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Inspector or Review (a Military Tract); Common Bonds; Arbitration ditto.; Deeds of Conveyance; Memorials; Fools Cap paper, &c. &c.

FRANCES MURRAY

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of York, that she has commenced

Milinary and Mantua Making

in the most Fashionable manner, in the House lately occupied by Mr. Adams, opposite Mr. Jordan's, King-street. Pelisses and Corsets made in the neatest stile

N. B. An Apprentice wanted.

York, December 19, 1810.

DANIEL MURRAY

Wishes to inform that he will teach Gentlemen's Families DANCING, (for this Winter) at their Houses.—He will also Instruct young Gentlemen on the VIOLIN

THE Subscriber being in legal possession of Park Lot No. 20, in the first Concession of York, all persons are warned not to commit any Trespass upon it.

J. GIVENS.

York, Decr. 6, 1810.

Wholesale & Retail Store

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Assortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for sale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles:—Viz

Blue, Scarlet, light and dark Mid'd, Broad Cloths,
White, Yellow and Red Flannels
Rose and point Blankets
Black and Brown Wildboar,
Plain & Strip'd Calimancoes,
Marcelles, Valencia, Toilinett, Swansdown and Patent Cord Velloys,
white Dimities, Jeans and Fustians,
Blue, Green Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Cassimeres,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
White and colored Cambrick Muslins
Chambre and Union blue Shawls,
Light & dark Chintz do.
India Silk, Mitrafs & Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Book, Lenn & Jac'd Muslin,
Shirting Cambricks,
Bed Ticking,
Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide,
Brown Holland & Tow Cloths,
Table Cloths,
All of which will be sold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dream in the cheapest Manufacturing Towns in England or Leith

Most kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the highest price in Cash paid for Peas and Peart Ashes.—A constant supply of Salt will be kept on hand

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N B All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their several Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

50 Dollars Reward.

BROKE Gaol in the District of Newcastle, on the night of the twenty fourth of December, last Two men by the names stated to be the Gaol for Burglary; one by the name of John Smith, of about thirty five years of age, of a small stature and dark complexion; the other by the name of Teabout Vincent of short stature, fandy complexion and aged about forty years.

Whoever will apprehend the said criminals, and bring them to justice, shall be entitled to the above Reward. JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.

Newcastle, December 28, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms to cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession

No. 1, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.

No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do

North half of 24 in the 9th do.——1600 acres in the Township of Bienheim.

No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession

No. 22, 7th do.

No. 4, 8th do.

No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.

No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.

No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Gianford.

No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in King

No. 17, 3d concession,

No. 24, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, are to be forgotted the Situation of the Lots, and the quality superiour—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has received a considerable additions to his Assortment of

DRY GOODS, | HARDWARE
GROCERIES, | CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of superior qualities, and flatters himself that he will be able to sell on terms which shall prove satisfactory, and as an inducement to purchasers:—country produce, Furs and Peltries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 3d Decr 1810.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Mail for Lower Canada, &c. &c. will be continued regularly once a fortnight, (from this time until the middle of April next) between this and Kingston; and forwarded to Niagara and Sandwich as usual. The courier will remain here 48 hours for the Mail to be made up for his return

N. B. No letters in future will be delivered 'till the Postage is paid.

W. ALLAN, D. F. M.

York, 3d December, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

EIGHT hundred Acres in the Gore between the 7th and 9th Concessions of Clinton, called the broken Lots No 34, 35, 39, both numbers inclusive—Apply to the Printer at York, or to Wm. Dickson, Esqr. at Niagara. Also, Lands in the Townships of Gosfield, Tecumseh, York, Southern North Gwillimsburgh, Pickering, Percy, and Pittsburgh. For particulars apply at the Printer's.

York, 30th January, 1811.

Building Lots,

With Valuable Privileges.

On YONGE STREET, 21 miles from York,

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, without reserve, at Roche's Hotel, York, on Saturday February 9, and Saturday February 23; several Building Lots divided into half acre Lots; being the North part of Lot No 68, 1st concession Township of Whitchurch. Each Lot will be put up at one Dollar. These Lots are subject to such regulations respecting the clearing, building, or otherwise improving them, under penalty of forfeiting them, as may be agreed upon from time to time by a Committee of the purchasers, and will also possess the following privileges every year; a tract of Land of the value of one hundred Dollars will be given to one of the purchasers, one year in which he given by lot, the next to the senior purchaser and so alternately; whenever a house is built on the Lot and is found happy to be home, the proprietor will be paid its value provided it appears every precaution had been used to prevent accidents by fire.

THOS. HAMILTON, Aucr.

York, 31st January, 1811.

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale at their Store in the House formerly occupied by William Willcocks, Esquire, a well Assorted Assortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES; which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for Cash or Produce: consisting of

Superfine and coarse Cloths,
Kerseimere, Rose and Point Blankets, and Flannels
Brown, Olive and Green Fustians,
Drab and Grey Coating,
Swansdown Velling,
Toilinette do.
Marseilles do.
Printed Jean, Fancy Cord do.
Olive Thickseets,
Drab Genoa Cord,
Patent Worsted do.
Black and Olive Velveteen,
Book Muslin, Jubilee Corded and Plain,
Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambricks,
Damask Table Cloths,
Diaper do Huckaback
Men & Women's Worsted and Cotton Hose.
Do. Black Silk do.
Fancy Ginghams,
Printed Cottons,
Bandeau Handkerchiefs,
Shawls, Silk and Cotton.
Map Handkerchiefs,
Common Pocket do.
Web Braces, Falls Board & Bonnets wire,
Calimancoe and Serrett,
Black Bombazette,
Bed tick, & Irish Sheeting,
Cotton and Linen Check
Brown Holland,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
York Stripe Jean,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,
Umbrellas,
Chair and Riding Whips
Beaver Bonnetts,
Men and Youth's Hats,
Superfine and common Needles,
Do with Silver eyes,
Pound Pins, and in Papers.
Bell Playing Cards,
Crooked and Bite tooth Combs.

HARDWARE.
Britania Metal Tea Pots
Tea canisters,
Candlesticks, and Snuffers,
Slates and Pencils,
Butchers Forks,
Pocket and Pen Knife Sorrows,
Pruning do.
Hanners,
Hatnells Buckles,
Nails, Screws, &c.
Steel Plated Handsaws,
Iron squares, Joiner's Rules,
Hammers and Gimblets,
Plane Irons,
Chissels, Gouges, Compasses,
Shoe Maker's Tools,
Stew pan and Frying Irons,
Lamps, and Sad. Irons,
Furniture and other brushes,
Powder, Shot & pound lead,
Shears and Spades,

GROCERIES.
Prime and Spanish Port Wine, & Jamaica Spirits,
Hyson and Hyson Skin chocolate and coffee,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Raisins, and Barley Sugar,
Cloves, cinnamon, caffia, cloves and Nutmegs,
Flag, Pigtail, & cut Tobacco.
Snuff and cigars,
Sparmaceti & mould candles,
Candle, Windsor, and common Soap,
Mustard, Mushroom Ketchup,
Capers, Sweet Oil, Linseed do. currers do.
Flour Sulphur,
Glauber Salts, Opodildoc, do,
Sal. Am. and other Medicines
British Japan Ink, Red and black Ink Powder.

Together with a General Assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware; besides numerous other Articles not here enumerated.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26th, 1810.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY TONS well cured and excellent

Timothy Hay.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

Decr. 3, 1810.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 25, East side of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 2, and 4, in the 3d concession of the Township of King: Lot No. 32, and West half of No 31 in the 7th concession of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof.

York, 26th Sept. 1810.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1811. No. XXXIII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

UPPER CANADA.

Commission of the Peace for the Eastern District, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1810.

THE Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and

Jeremiah French,	John M'Intire,
Allan M'Donell, of Matilda,	John M'Donell, of the Township of Charlottenburgh
Alexr. M'Millan,	Alexr. Rose,
Alexr. M'Donell,	Nathaniel Norton,
Saml. Anderson,	Thos. Mears,
James Stewart,	Joseph Snuter,
Miles M'Donell,	Wm. Johnston,
Allan M'Donell, of Charlottenburgh,	Joshua Yoage Cozens,
David Sheak,	John Stewart,
Josiah Ciss,	Peter Le Roy,
Jacob Weager,	Ala Warner,
Wm. Fraser,	John Cryller,
John Corbet,	

The following Gentlemen were commissioned since the year 1807.

Donald M'Caulay, of Cornwall,	Cornwall, Alexander M'Kenzie, Hon William Osgoode,
Joseph Anderson, of Cornwall,	
Lawrence M'Kay, of Charlottenburgh,	Abraham Martin, of Cornwall,
Benjn. French, of Cornwall,	Joseph Bocchus, of Osnaburck, Esquires.
Albert French, of	

WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.
Secretary's Office,
19th Nov. 1810.

Tuesday, 18th June, 9th July, 30th Ditto, 20th August, 10th September, 1st October, 22d Ditto, 12th November 3d December, 24th Ditto.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

THE Subscriber, having laid in a choice Assortment of Seasonable Goods begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now opening and for Sale at his former Store adjoining Mr. Jos. Howe's. The low terms on which his Goods were purchased, enables him to sell at the most reduced prices Country produce purchased, or taken in barter, or payment, at the highest prices

The following Goods are among his Assortment viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks. Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings. Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs, Fancy and plain Muslins, Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

Public Notice.

CONTRACTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour, Pork, or Peale, at Kingston, York, Fort George, Chippawa, Fort Erie, and Amherstburg, for the use of His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada: each Barrel to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds of good fine Flour, and to be properly packed in sufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as stated in my printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805. The Peale to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Store. For such, sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork, or Peale wanted; the delivery of the quantity of either species of Provisions agreed for, must be made on or before the first day of July, 1811.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quintuplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Commissary General at Quebec. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnishers signature to be attested by two subscribing Witnesses: Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

York, 5th Oct. 1810.

REGULAR COUNCIL DAYS for LAND MATTERS, throughout the Year of our Lord, 1811:—

Wednesday, 2d January, 2d Ditto, 13th February, 5th March, 26th Ditto, 16th April, 7th May, 28th Ditto,

THE Subscriber has for Sale

Sleigh Robes & Matts

on Commission.

Q. St. GEORGE.

York, 29th Dec. 1810.

Latest Intelligence.

NEW YORK, January 19.

New London Jan. 15

On Wednesday morning laſt, the U. S. ſchooner Revenge, of 14 guns, Capt. Ferry, in proceeding from Newport to this port, unfortunately ſtruck on Watch Hill reef, in Rhode Iſland, and in a few hours went to pieces. The ſails, rigging, ſix cannon, and almoſt every article of value were ſaved.—The remainder of the cannon it is ſaid, will be got up without much difficulty. At the time the Revenge ſtruck, the fog was ſo thick that the jib-boom could not be ſeen from the quarter deck There was a branch pilot on board.

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, dated Nov 21.

" It is confidently aſſerted that licences are received in London from France, to admit American ſhips from this country, under the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees; and that only one fourth of the duties generally impoſed on the tariff of 5th Auguſt, would be levied upon produce direct from America.

The greateſt diſtreſs prevails on the continent, in conſequence of the edicts referred to above, and many heavy failures are apprehended. Rice and flour have been in great demand this week for Portugal, but no alteration in the prices."

London, Nov. 12.

An inquiſition was taken on Thurſday, before A Gell, Eſqr. coroner for Weſtminſter, at the houſe of Mr. Ray, in Charles-ſtreet, Berkely ſquare, on the body of Francis Baring, Eſq. who ſhot himſelf at his houſe, No. 48, in the ſame ſtreet, on the preceding day. The deceaſed, it appeared by the teſtimony of two witneſſes, had been in a diſpondent ſtate for ſome time paſt, ariſing, as it was ſuppoſed, from pecuniary embarraſsment. Having ſent out his valet to order dinner, Mr. Baring locked himſelf in his dreſſing room, and ſhortly after, the report of a piſtol alarmed two female ſervants in the houſe.

The neighbors broke into the room, and found the deceaſed lying on his face dead; a ball having entered his forehead, and ſhot away part of his head. He had a piſtol in each hand, and one was found loaded. Verdict—*Inſanity.*

November 20.

We are aſſured by a very near relation of the late Mr. Francis Baring, that the ſtatement of his having ſhot himſelf in conſequence of *pecuniary difficulties*, is altogether unfounded. " He had for ſeveral years ſecluded himſelf from ſociety, which at length brought upon him a ſort of melancholy, bordering on mental derangement —— Early in Sept. he loſt a very particular friend, and immediately after his uncle Sir Francis Baring, which ſo diſordered his affectionate mind as to produce the fatal conſequences we have already related. The immenſe fortune of Mr. Francis Baring's father placed his ſon in ſplendid independence, above the effects of all pecuniary difficulties, and unconnected with all ſpeculations or buſineſs."

Capt. Leach, arrived at Boſton, from Cronſtadt, informs that ſome expectations of war between Ruſſia and France were entertained, from an idea, that the reſtoration of Finland to Sweden, might be demanded —Captain L. brought a liſt of American prize caſes in Daniſh courts, and a Daniſh decree for adopting the French tariff of duties.

Panefona, Nov. 1.

The engagement which continued three days between the Servians and Turks, at Lofnitra, from the 18th to the 21ſt of October, has cauſed an immenſe loſs, 6000 having been wounded.

Conſtantinople, Oct 5.

The Grand Seignior has not yet left the city for the army, and has not begun his plan for ſuppreſſing the Janniſaries.

NEW YORK, January 22.

Lateſt from England — Juſt as the Commercial Advertiſer was prepared for the preſs, our News-Collector returned from the Hook with London ſhipping liſts to the 27th Nov. London papers to the 29th, & Liverpool papers to Dec. 1, incluſive. For theſe we are indebted to a reſpectable gentleman paſſenger on board the ſhip Oneida, Sloat, in 48 days from Liverpool. The Oneida is ſtill at anchor in the bay. One of the paſſengers, J. Monteſſor, Eſq. came up in our boat.

This gentleman informs us, that it was the prevailing opinion in London, that the Prince of Wales would be immediately appointed Regent. This meaſure it was tho't would take place even ſhould the King recover his health.

A new miniſter was to be ſent to Paris to renew the negociation for an exchange of priſoners.

London, Nov. 29

The King.—The following Bulletins arrived from Windſor this morning:

" Windſor Caſtle, Nov. 28, half paſt 8, P. M.

" His Majeſty is not quite ſo well this evening as he was in the morning."

" Windſor Caſtle, Nov. 29

" His Majeſty has paſſed a quiet night, and appears rather better this morning."—Signed as uſual.

Yeſterday the Privy Council aſſembled at half paſt 12, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, to examine the Phyſicians in attendance upon his Majeſty reſpecting the ſtate of his health; all the Privy Councillors were ſummoned indiſcriminately, as well thoſe who generally act with, as thoſe who are in oppoſition to Miniſters.—It was the moſt numerous meeting of the kind of which the oldeſt ſervant of the Crown has any recollection, including, it is ſuppoſed, not fewer than 100 members.—All the phyſicians, except Dr. Baillie, who had remained at Windſor in immediate attendance upon his Majeſty, were examined. Before the Privy Council called in the Phyſicians, the ſeveral queſtions that ſhould be put to them by the Preſident of the Council, Earl Camden, were debated and carried.—They were in ſubſtance the ſame as thoſe put to the Phyſicians in 1788.

The queſtions put to them, we have the pleaſure to ſay, the anſwers were unanimouſly favorable. They all gave it as their opinion, that though his Majeſty was not at preſent capable of attending to public buſineſs, or of meeting his Parliament, they had the moſt confident belief of his recovery: that the diſorder was mild in its nature: that his Majeſty's bodily health had not ſuffered; but they added, that it was obviously impoſſible for them to fix the preciſe time when the recovery (which they moſt firmly believed would be effected) would take place.

Liverpool. Dec. 1

The Privy Council did not meet on Monday, as it was expected they would have done, for the purpoſe of examining the Royal Phyſicians; but there was a large meeting of that body took place on Wedneſday, at which, we underſtand, the report of the phyſicians was more favorable than could have been expected. Parliament aſſembled on Thurſday laſt, and the reſult of their deliberations will, of courſe, be very important and intereſting.

Heligoland.—On Tueſday arrived a mail from Heligoland, bringing advices to the 23d November On the 19th information was received there that a flotilla, conſiſting of about 25 French gun brigs and boats, was aſſembled at the Iſland of Wangaroog, in conſequeuce of which, Capt. Lord G. Stuart, with the ſquadron under his command, conſiſting of one frigate, three brigs, one ſchooner, one cutter and two ſchuyts (gun veſſels) got under weigh, and ſtood for the mouth of the Elbe On the 20th and 21ſt, a violent cannonade had been heard in that direction, but no account of the reſult had reached the iſland when the mail came away. The enemy ſtill retained poſſeſſion of Nieuwerk, which they had fortified with 50 pieces of cannon. Should Lord G. Stuart be ſucceſsful in the preſent enterprize, it was believed he would next proceed againſt Nieuwerk. The Hamburgh papers, received by this conveyance contain nothing intereſting.

Stockholm, Nov 6

On Monday the Hereditary Crown Prince, Bernadotte, took, in the preſence o the King and the whole Court, the oaths of office, and repeated his adoption of the Lutheran religion, which he had ſworn to obſerve at Helſingor the 19th October.—He then addreſſed the " King and People of Sweden," in a ſhort ſpeech in French, which was immediately tranſlated into Sweediſh, by the Lord Chancellor.

Dreſden, Nov 12.

The ſequeſtration of Engliſh merchandize does not extend to working tools, cotton machinery, &c. Forty-four Ruſſian waggons with colonial merchandize, deſtined for Bohemia, have arrived here; but having refuſed to pay the duties, they have been ſeized and the goods ſtored.

Almeida, Oct. 30.

Gen. Drouet, commandant of the 9th corps of the army, will arrive here to-morrow. The firſt diviſion of this corps is poſted one march in front of this city. Of the ſix half brigades which compoſe the ad diviſion, three have already arrived; and the 3d diviſion will paſs the Coa the 4th—Genl. Drouet, it is believed, will leave this city the 5th. We are ignorant of the deſtination of his corps, 30,000 troops—whether it will go direct to Oporto or Coimbra.

Plymouth, Nov. 27.

Letters from our army in Portugal ſtate, that the watering parties of both armies draw their water from the ſame wells in front of the encampment, and behave under the flag of truce with great civility to each other. A parcel of jack tars, ſtationed in a battery, was at the well as our watering party, and the French ſoldiers gave them brandy for a little bread —It was deſcribed by the officer who commanded as a moſt comical ſcene; the hearty appearance of our ſoldiers to the ſqualid figures of the French troops, made a ſtriking difference. Some of our tars danced one of their hornpipes in the true main deck ſtyle, which appeared to amuſe the Frenchmen highly. Six hundred ſeamen and royal marines are ſtationed in different batteries in front of the Britiſh line. The fine battalion of royal marines now here from the eaſtward, deſtined for foreign ſervice, are to embark to-day for Liſbon, where they will be of infinite ſervice wherever they may be wanted.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Wildes, who arrived in own yeſterday, left Gibraltar on the 15th of Dec. A brig of war had come in which left Cadiz on the 10th. The French were then carrying on the ſiege with ſpirit. They threw ſhot within the walls of the city; and were making great preparation to attack the place by water with gun boats, and two large rafts, which they were conſtructing to carry ſome very heavy cannon and mortars of a new mode. But the captain of the brig ſtated, that no apprehenſions were entertained for the ſecurity of the city.

Gibraltar, Dec. 1.

Upon the ſuggeſtion of the Council of Regency, the Cortes have voted 80,000 men to augment the army, and 10,000 more for the excluſive purpoſe of reinforcing the troops in the Iſle of Leon.

The Spaniſh Cortes have paſſed a decree in which they declare, that they will not lay down their arms until their independence is ſecured, as well as the integrity of their dominions in both worlds, without the leaſt diſmembering of the ſame; and until they ſee their legitimate King releaſed from captivity.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL

Extract of a letter, dated Liſbon, December 10.

" More reinforcements for the Britiſh army are arriving, and a conſiderable number expected. A ſtrong line of defence is erecting acroſs the oppoſite ſhore from Cacilhas. It will ſet us compleatly at reſt concerning ſecurity here.—The only reports from the armies are of Maſſena's reinforcements being gone back into Spain, and that he is in want of proviſions.—Priſoners and deſerters continue daily to be ſent down "

An official account is given in the London papers, of the capture (9th Nov.) by the ſhip Curracoa, of the French privateer Le Venus, which engaged the Britiſh packet, on board of which Mr. John N. Macomb of New York was killed The privateer mounted 14 guns, had a crew of 67 men, and was 14 days out of L'Orient, and had made no capture. In her conflict with the packet, ſhe had 5 men killed and 14 wounded.

Mr. M'Crea came up laſt night in the pilot boat Governor Tomkins, from on board the ſhip Pallas, in 35 days from Liverpool. We are informed that he has important diſpatches from Mr. Pinkney, our miniſter at London, which it is ſaid afford a well grounded belief that the orders in council will have been removed on the appointment of a regency, which was expected to take place on the meeting of parliament, the 29th of November.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Gottenburgh, to a mercantile houſe of the firſt reſpectability in this city, dated 21ſt Nov 1810.

" Yeſterday we were alarmed at information received from Stockholm, ſtating that Napoleon had *demanded* of the Swediſh government the ſequeſtration of all colonial produce now in ports of Sweden, that had been imported from England, and that all other colonial produce ſhould be ſubjected to the continental duties lately impoſed, and finally that all Engliſh manufactured goods ſhall be *burnt*; report ſays that only five days are allowed for an anſwer, and that if the demand is not complied with, the French Miniſter is to leave Stockholm.

" The laſt accounts we have from Stockholm by expreſs, are very favorable, and has very conſiderably leſſened the apprehenſion of any immediate danger. We are informed, the King, with the advice of his Privy Council, has returned for an anſwer that no ſuch ſteps can be taken without the concurrence of the Diet, which are not now in ſeſſion. I have it not in my power at preſent to give you any further particulars—indeed I have wrote this in much haſte, merely to prevent your being over alarmed at any information you may receive on the ſubject."

The Tenneſſee Gazette, of Decr. 28, received by laſt night's Weſtern mail, contains the following article:—From Florida we learn that Baton Rouge and N. Feliciana, were taken by governor Claiborne, without oppoſition, and the troops have returned to their cantonments, At Mobile, it is expected, Col. Cu[illegible] will have warm work." *Phil. Dem. Preſs.*

Something more ſerious —A letter from Port Gibſon, Miſſiſippi Territory to a gentleman in Wilmington, Del. dated Dec. 20 ſays, " Gov. Holmes, with a conſiderable force, on his way to the fort of Baton Rouge, has been taken priſoner by the conventionaliſts, and confined." *Reiſ's Gaz.*

We have ſeen ſeveral letters per the Paket and the Pallas, ſtating, that the Britiſh Orders in Council will be rescinded, ſoon after the meeting of Parliament. One letter obſerves, in addition, that the ports of France would be effectually blockaded. *N. Y. Gazette.*

Letters from Waſhington, of Saturday, ſpeak unfavorably of a charter for the U. S. Bank; but thoſe of yeſterday ſtill have hopes that the charter will be renewed. *Gaz. U. S.*

The bill for admiting the territory of Orleans into the Union as a ſeperate and independant ſtate has paſſed to a third reading in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and will probably paſs that houſe. The bill as amended does not include the territory in Eaſt Louiſiana (or Weſt Florida) but leaves that a ſubject of future legiſlation, either to be added to the Miſſiſippi or become a ſeperate territory. *Nat. Intell.*

Yeſterday morning, as the Vermont four horſe ſtage, from this city to Bennington, was paſſing the river at Troy, the ice unexpectedly gave way, and the horſes and ſtage immediately went down—fortunately the paſſengers and driver eſcaped—but the horſes were all drowned. This ſtage was owned by two very induſtrious and meritorious young men, and the loſs to them is very great—Their team was ſaid to be the beſt drove into this city. *Alb. Gaz.*

VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 20.

A Devil Incarnate!—Dr. Moſer of the S. Carolina Houſe of Repreſentatives, gave notice, on the 1ſt inſt. that he would aſk leave to introduce a bill, making the puniſhment DEATH on all perſons who ſhall *willfully murder any negro or perſon of colour*, within the limits of that State. We hope that the Legiſlature of Virginia, now in ſeſſion, will turn their attention alſo to this ſubject, for Sledd's caſe proves incontrovertibly that the laws, in that reſpect, are defective, and call aloud for reform.

Within the laſt 16 or 18 months, a negro wench, belonging to the eſtate of the late Henry L. Davis, Eſq. of Bedford county, ran away from Sledd, to whom ſhe had been hired, and fought refuge and protection from one of her old maſter's ſons. Mr. Davis carried the wench back to Sledd, and, with mild language, endeavored to appeale the man and to ſoften down guſts of paſſion, which appeared to be exceſſive on beholding the wench brought again under his authority. Exclamations and threats were carried literally, but alas! unfortunately, into effect after his departure A ſtrong decoction of red *Pepper* and *Tobacco* was deliberately prepared—(Read it, ye men of humanity—read it, ye Legiſlators! for theſe facts were given in evidence on the trial.) The wench was ſtript and tied up, and ſcored and cut, and bruiſed, and bathed and fomented with the aforeſaid decoction!—and then ſcored and cut again, and again fomented, and thus alternately, until Mr. Sledd's notions of moral diſcipline and neceſſary correction were completely gluted! The wench, unbound, crawled to a ſmall branch near the houſe, to allay the anguiſh of her ſufferings by the application of a little cold water. She did ſo.—Here the poor thing expired! and death releaſed forever this unfortunate victim from the mercileſs hands of a cruel tyrant!

The Counſel maintained the maſter's right to correct the ſlave, and that there was no preciſe limit ſet for correction. He alſo maintained, that although the correction ſhould eventuate in death, or that death ſhould enſue, yet, unleſs the determination to KILL, was plainly proved, the crime did not amount to or conſtitute murder.

Sophiſtry, not reaſon or juſtice, was in this inſtance ſucceſsful, and inſtead of being ſent to the other world, Sled has been ſent to the Penitentiary for [illegible] TWO YEARS! —*Star.*

From Waſhington —Our Congreſſional news of this day is of the moſt gloomy kind —Party virulence has at length ſucceeded, in deſtroying the U. States Bank. In the houſe of Repreſentatives, a majority of 13 have dared to decide this great national queſtion, contrary to the wiſhes of *very many honeſt members of their party*, and in direct oppoſition to our great national intereſts.—This vote will fill our cities with immediate and overwhelming diſtreſs. A ſcene of ſuffering, which in the end muſt transcend all calculation, has already commenced in this city. How far the effects of this calamity will extend, no one can conjecture. Every claſs of citizens and every ſection of the Union will unqueſtionably feel its baneful influence. Is it poſſible, Fellow-citizens, that a majority of the legiſlators of your country, *merely to gratify the caprice and malevolence of party*, ſhould adopt a meaſure fraught with ſuch deep and indiſcriminate ruin? Do you doubt their object? Liſten to their debates Hear the language of their leader—" *It MUST and WILL be decided on* PARTY PRINCIPLES!

Pitiful Statesmen! Cold Hearted wretches!—*Spectator.*

Died at Falmouth, England, on board his Britannic Majeſty's packet Princeſs Charlotte, Mr. John N. Macomb, late of the city of N. York, merchant.

The Princeſs Charlotte, was attacked on her paſſage from Liſbon to Falmouth, by the French privateer Venus, which ſhe ſucceeded in beating off. Mr. Macomb volunteered in defence of the Charlotte, and fell a victim to his hardy and adventurous courage. He received a wound from a muſket ball, through the body, which he ſurvived only 16 hours. The conduct of Mr. Macomb, drew forth the plaudits of the whole ſhip's crew, and his name is mentioned by Capt. Kerr, the commander of the packet, in his official return of the action, with the moſt vivid encomiums. His remains were interred at Falmouth, attended by the whole of the ſhip's crew, who ſurvived the action; and a monument was about to be erected to his memory, by the inhabitants of that town, as a tribute to the ſpirit of a gallant and diſtinguiſhed ſtranger, who nobly fell in a cauſe not his own. *N. Y. Gaz.*

THE Subſcriber intending to [illegible] any Timber, or otherwiſe trespaſſing on Lot No. 1 and the half of Lot No. 2, in the Township of York, fronting on the River Humber, as he will proſecute any perſon ſo treſpaſſing on his property PHILIP HAINS.

River Humber, 8th Feb 1811.

York, February 11, 1811.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Community at large, that there has been infamous reports in circulation, in order to injure him in the unfortunate ſituation he is placed as a Tavern keeper, by aſſerting that his charges are exorbitant, and that he has declared he would not entertain a Farmer

He thus publicly declares to the world, the reports are falſe to the laſt degree; and that his CHARGES are as low as poſſible, and that he always entertained all perſons who favored him with their company, with attention and politeneſs, (with this proviſo) that they behaved themſelves with propriety. JAMES GUELL ROCH.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

Yeſterday, a depu ation from the Houſe of Aſſembly, waited on his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and preſented the following Addreſs.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, *Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of the Province of Upper Canada, in Parliament aſſembled, being anxious faithfully to diſcharge the important Taſk we have to perform; beg leave humbly to requeſt your Excellency will be pleaſed to direct, to be laid before this Houſe, as ſoon as conveniently can be, Copies of the certified Accounts of all Fines which have been collected and paid under and by virtue of the ſeveral Militia Laws now and heretofore in force in this Province, and to what purpoſes the ſame have been applied.

(Signed) SAML. STREET, Speaker.

Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, Monday, 11th February, 1811.

To which His Excellency was pleaſed to make the following reply.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

I ſhall at all times be ready to pay every attention to the Repreſentation of the Houſe of Aſſembly, of abuſes that may exiſt which properly come within their cognizance.

12th February, 1811.

The WREATH.

To MYRA.

MYRA, my fair and lovely friend,
To thee this beauteous Wreath I ſend,
Cull'd by myſelf the budding roſe
Its living beauties ſcarcely ſhews;
In it my fair you'll finding new
Of modeſty an emblem true,
The ſnow-white lilly, Flora's pride
The rich carnation there's beſide
And various others you will ſee
Blooming and fair ſweet maid like thee,
Which o'er each flower thy fingers drop
Be thick thee Myra what they lay,
For even flowers can talk—'tis truth,
And moral inſtruction teach to youth
Thus then to thee, my Myra gay,
That Wreath ſo charming ſeems to ſay,
" To thee how kind has nature been,
" That thee a lovelier fource was ſeen?
" And ſure you'll ſay we're lovely too,
" Yes fair and beauteous e'en as you.
" Yet paule a while my deareſt maid,
" Thy charms, like ours, are long will fade.
" Think, think of that, and whilſt you've power
" Increaſe in virtue every hour,
" For ſhe who has no other boaſt
" Than beauty's charms—when they are loſt,
" Like us neglected, thrown aſide,
" She then to foliteude may bide
" Her once fair form—too late ſhe'll find,
" That 'bove beauty is the mind."
But ceaſe O moraiſt, no more
With ſuch hath truths to tune thy reed a
By lively Myra knows full well
As the ſweet moral thou would'ſt tell,
To her, dear maid, is kindly given
The beſt and richeſt gift of Heaven;
For to the beauties of her face
Her heart and mind add tenfold Grace!

ROSEHARP.

DIARY of WEATHER for the Month of February, 1811.

Weaneſday, 6th Strong Eaſt wind with fleet.

Thurſday, 7th. Mild and cloudy with light E. wind.

Friday, 8th. Fine Sun ſhine, and light N. E. wind.

Saturday, 9th Clear and cool, with Sun ſhine and light Weſt wind.

Sunday, 10th Cold and cloudy with a little Snow

Monday, 11th. Clear and cold, with variable winds.

Tuesday, 12th. A violent Eaſterly Snow ſtorm.

SUBSCRIBERS and all others in Arrears for Printing, are now particularly called upon for Payment. J. CAMERON.

York, Feb. 12, 1811.

To be disposed of by

PRIVATE SALE,

A Large patent Mangle,
A Philtering Machine,
A large Chimney Mirrour,
A dozen of Cane bottomed fancy Chairs,
A Pianed Egg-cup Stand,
Four pint cut Glass Water Decanters,
Smith's Wealth of Nations,
Music Du Monuments Francais,
Application to be made to W. W. BALDWIN of York, who will shew the articles.

Feb. 12, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of To Wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Maj'ty's Court of Kings Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hill & Lawrence, at the suit of Robert H. Bowne, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of land, being the East end of Lot Number Ninety three, East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, bounded easterly by the line between the East and Second concessions of Whitchurch, northerly by land belonging to Elihu Beamon, Esq. southwesterly by the lands sold to Isaac Pearsole, and southerly by the limit between Lots Numbered and 93; containing forty acres, more or less, on which said premises there is a good Grift Mill and Saw Mill, a dwelling House two stories high, a good frame Barn, and other out buildings All which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Monday the eighteenth day of March next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above mentioned premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 26th Dec. 1810.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri To wit. } Facias, issued out of his Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Hill and Lawrence, at the suit of Robert H. Bowne, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of land, being the East end of Lot Number Ninety three, East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, bounded easterly by the line between the East and Second concessions of Whitchurch, northerly by land belonging to Elihu Beamon, Esq. southwesterly by the lands sold to Isaac Pearsole, and southerly by the limit between Lots Numbered and 93; containing forty acres, more or less, on which said premises there is a good Grift Mill and Saw Mill, a dwelling House two stories high, a good frame Barn, and other out buildings All which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Monday the eighteenth day of March next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above mentioned premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 26, 1810.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dunn and Lieut. Johnson

Lots Nos. 24, 31, - - 18 Concession, 200
2, 3, - - 3d, do. 400
29, - - - 3d, do. 200
7, 12, - - 4th, do. 300
17, 18, - - 5th, do. 500

1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - 18 Concession, 200 acres
2, - - - - 3d, do. 200
Nos. 9, 10, 12, - - 18 Concession, 600 acres
Township of Murray.
Nos. 1, - - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14 15, - - 6th, do. 600

1000 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, - 7th Concession, 600
23, 25, 26, - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do. 800

2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the sets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Antient History, Vol. 2d.; Guthrie's History of Scotland, Vol. 1st & 2d.; Necker on the French Revolution, Vol 1st; De Lolme's B. Constitution; Titii Livii, Vol. 1st; Œuvres Posthumes de Frederic, II. Vol. 1st; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol.; Payne Fenestrir; Bolleau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol. 2d.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, ESQUIRE, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, - - Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - - Do - C. }
29 - Concession C. 200
10 - Concession D. 200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario.

Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Concession } 300 Acres Township
East } 22 5th do. } of York.
No. 49. West side Yonge Street 210 Acres,
Township of Vaughan
East } 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East } 20, 3d do. 100
East } 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East } 15, 4th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
31, 3d do. 300
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet.
26, South side Dundas Street 100 Acres,
Township of Crowland
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres,
Township of Norwich.

Application at York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heward in the Gazette in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title. JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms, for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the rear or Easternmost part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing fifty acres, more or less, the lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application may be made to the subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land for which an unexceptionable Title will be given;—viz Lots No 18, 25, and half of Lot No 25 in the 2d concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars, enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire at Oswegatchie; Mr. Woodroff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 25th Dec. 1810.

FOR SALE

LOT No. 3, 6th Concession, West Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grass, there is likewise one small Lot, a good Dwelling House, a large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same. WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

THE Subscriber being in legal possession of Park Lot No. 20, in the York Concession of York, all persons are warned not to commit any Trespass upon it.

J. GIVENS.

York, Dec. 6, 1810.

Wholesale & Retail Store

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Assortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for sale at their Store in York, among which are the following Articles:—Viz

Blue, Scarlet, light and dark Mix'd, Broad Cloaths,
White, Yellow and Red Flannels,
Rose and point Blankets
Black and Brown Wildbour,
Plain & Strip'd Calimancoes,
Marcelles, Valancia, Tabinett, Swansdown and Patent Cord Vestings, white Dimities, Janes and Fustians,
Blue, Green Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Cassimeres,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
White and colored Cambrick Muslins
Chambra and Union blue Shawls,
Light & dark Chintz do.
India Silk, Madrafs & Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Book, Lace & Jac'd Muslins,
Shirting Cambricks,
Bed Ticking,
Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide,
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,
Table Cloths,
All of which will be sold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dream in the cheapest Manufacturing Towns in England for Cash.

Which kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the highest price in Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.—A constant supply of Salt will be kept on hand.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N B All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their several Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

50 Dollars Reward.

BROKE Gaol in the District of Newcastle, on the night of the twenty fourth of December, last Two men who were committed to the said Goal for Burglary; one by the name of John Smith, of about thirty six years of age, of a small stature and dark complexion; the other by the name of Teabout Vincent of short stature, fandy complexion and aged about forty years.

Whoever will apprehend the said criminals, and bring them to justice, shall be entitled to the above Reward. JOHN SPANGER, Sheriff.

Newcastle, December 28, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be fold on moderate terms for cash

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession of Whitby.

No 1, 5, 12, 13 and west half of 14, 7th do.
No 1, 2, 23, 24 5th do
West half of 24 in the 5th do. ——1600 acres.
in the Township of Biesheim.
No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 12 and 13, 7th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 7th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 12 and 13, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the township of Glanford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in the King.
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham
The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be hoped the Situations are desirable, and the quality superiour—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made considerable additions to his Assortment of

DRY GOODS, | HARDWARE
GROCERIES, | CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of superior qualities, and flatters himself that he will be able to fell on terms which shall prove satisfactory, and as an inducement to purchasers;—country produce, Furs and Peltries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 3d Dec. 1810.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Mail for Lower canada, &c. &c. will be continued regularly once a fortnight, (from this time until the middle of April next) between this and Kingston; and forwarded to Niagara and Sandwich as usual. The courier will remain here 48 hours for the Mail to be made up for his return

N. B. No letters in future will be delivered 'till the Postage is paid. W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 3d December, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

EIGHT hundred Acres in the Gore between the 5th and 6th Concessions of Clinton, called the broken Lots No 1, to No. 23, both numbers inclusive —Apply to the Printer at York, or to Wm. Dickson, Esqr. at Niagara. Also, Lands in the Townships of Oxford, Etobicoke, York, Scarboro' North Gwillimsborough, Pickering, Percy, and Pittsburgh. For particulars apply at the Printer's.

York, 30th January, 1811.

Building Lots,

With Valuable Privileges.

On Yonge Street, 21 miles from York,

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, without reserve, at Roche's Hotel, York, on Saturday February 9, and Saturday February 23; several Building Lots divided into half one acre Lots; being the North part of Lot No. 88, 18 concession Township of Whitchurch. Each Lot will be put up at one Dollar These Lots are subject to such regulations respecting the clearing, building, or otherwise improving them, under penalty or forfeiting them, as may be agreed upon from time to time by a Committee of the purchasers, and will also possess the following privileges every year; a tract of Land of the value of one hundred Dollars will be given to one of the purchasers, one year it will be given by lot, the next to the former purchaser and so alternately; whenever a house is built on the Lot and it should happen to be burnt, the proprietor will be paid its value provided it appear every precaution had been used to prevent accidents by fire.

THOS. HAMILTON, Aud.

York, 31st January, 1811.

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale at their Store in the House formerly occupied by William Willcocks, Esquire, a well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for Cash or Produce; consisting of

Superfine and coarse Cloths,	HARDWARE.
Kersimere, Rose and Point Blankets, and Flannel,	Britania Metal Tea Pots
Brown, Olive and Green Flushing,	Tea canisters,
Knives and Forks,	Candlesticks, and Snuffers,
Swansdown Vesting,	Slates and Pencils,
Toilinette do.	Knives and Razors,
Marseilles do.	Pen knives and Pen Knife Buttons,
Printed Jean, Fancy Cord do.	Bridle bits,
Olive Thickett,	Table and Tea Spoons,
Drab Genoa Cord,	Stirrups,
Patent Worsted do.	Hames,
Black and Olive Velveteen,	Harness Buckles,
Book Muslin, Jubilee Corded ditto.	Shoe, Sheep, Scythe, & Steel Plated Handsaws,
Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambrick,	Iron squares, Joiner's Rules,
Damask Table Cloths,	Hammers and Gimblets,
Dispof do. Huckaback	Plane Irons,
Men & Women's Worsted and Cotton Hose.	chissels, Gouges, Compasses,
Do. Black Do.	Shoe Maker's Tools,
Fancy Ginghams,	Steelyards Grid Irons,
Printed Cottons,	Lamps and Sad Irons,
Bandana Handkerchiefs,	Furniture and other brushes,
Shawls, Silk and Cotton.	Powders, Shot & pound lead,
Map Handkerchiefs.	Shovels and Spades,
Common Pocket do.	GROCERIES.
Web Braces, Fall-Board & Bonnett wire,	Prime and Spanish Port Wine, & Jamaica Spirits,
Calimanco and Durant,	Hyson and Hyson Skin
Black Bombazette,	chocolate and coffee,
Bed Tick, & Irish Sheeting,	Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Cotton and Linen Check	Hungary and Barley Sugar,
Brown Holland,	Almonds, cinnamon, caf
Blue and yellow Nankeen,	sia buds, Cloves and Nutmegs,
York Stripe Jean,	Pipes, Pigtail, & cut Tobacco,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves,	Snuff and cigars,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,	Sparmaceti & mould candles,
Umbrellas,	candle, Windsor, and common Soap,
Chair and Riding Whips	Mustard, Mushroom Ketchup,
Beaver Bonnetts,	capers, Sweet Oil, Linseed do. Currees do.
Men and Youth's Hats,	Flour Sulphur,
Ivorine and common Needles,	Glauber Salts, Opodildoc,
Do with silver eyes,	Sal. Am. and other Medicines
Pound Pins, and in Papers.	British Japan Ink, Red and black Ink Powder, &c.
Bell Playing Cards,	
Crooked and fine tooth Combs.	

Together with a General Assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware; besides numerous other Articles not here inserted.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26th, 1810.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY TONS well cured and excellent

Timothy Hay.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

Decr. 3, 1810.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz No. 25, East side of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 2, and 4, in the 3d concession of the Township of King: Lot No 32, and West half of No 31 in the 7th concession of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof.

York, 26th Sept. 1810.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisions contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1811. No XXXIV. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands unganted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence forfeites him to the Institution of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years.—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

UPPER CANADA.

Commission of the Peace for the Eastern District, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1810.

THE Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and

Jeremiah French, Allan M'Donell, of Mtinda,
Alexr. M'Millan,
Alexr. M'Donell, Saml. Anderson,
James Stewart,
Miles M'Donell,
Allan M'Donell, of Charlottenburgh,
David Sheak,
Joliah Cfs,
Jacob Wager,
Wm. Frafer,
John Caruet,
John M'Intire,
John M'Donell, of the Township of Charlottenburgh
Alexr. Rofe,
Nathaniel Norton,
Thos. Meers,
Joseph Shuter,
Wm. Johnston,
Joshua Yonge Cozens,
John Stewart,
Peter Le Roy,
Ais Warner,
John Cryller,

The following Gentlemen were commissioned since the year 1807.

Donald M'Cafray, of Cornwall,	Cornwall,
Joseph Anderson, of Cornwall,	Alexander M'Kenfie, of Williamsburgh,
Lawrence M'Kay, of Charlottenburgh,	Abraham Marfh, of Cornwall,
Benja. French, of Cornwall,	Joleph Bocchus, of Osnabruck, Esquires.
Albert French, of	

WM. JARVIS, Secty.

Secretary's Office, 19th Nov. 1810.

Public Notice.

CONTRACTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour, Pork, or Peale, at Kingston, York, Fort George, Chippawa, Fort Erie, at Amherstburg, for the use of His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada: each Barrel to contain one Hundred and ninety six pounds of good fine Flour, and to be properly packed in sufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as stated in my printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805. The Peale to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Store. For such, sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork, or Peale wanted; the delivery of the quantity of either species of Provisions agreed for, must be made on or before the first day of July, 1811.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quintuplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Commissary General at Quebec. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnishers signature to be attested by two subscribing Witnesses: Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

York, 5th Octr. 1810

THE Subscriber, having laid in a choice Assortment of Seasonable Goods begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now opening and for Sale at his former Store adjoining Mr. Dean's. The low terms on which his Goods were purchased, enables him to sell at the most reduced percent. Country produce purchased, or taken in bar fet, or payment, at the highest prices.

The following Goods are among his Assortment viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks. Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings, Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs, Fancy and plain Muslins, Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

The following Circular Letter has been sent to the several Colonels of Militia:

CIRCULAR.

Adjutant General's Office, York, 18th February, 1811.

SIR,

I Am commanded by the Lieutenant Governor, to call upon you for a detailed Account of the Application of the Monies arising from the Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures levied, under the Authority of the "Act to explain, amend, and reduce, to one Act of Parliament, the several Laws now in being, for the Raising and Training the Militia of this Province," which shall have come to your hands, to be made up agreeably to the Provisions of the Fortieth Claule of the same Act.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
your most obedient servant,
Signed ÆNEAS SHAWE,
Adjutant General.

To
Colonel
Commanding the
Regiment of
Militia.

THE COURT OF DEATH.

Death the king of terrors, was determined to choose a prime minister: and his pale courtiers, the ghastly train of diseases, were all summoned to attend; when each preferred his claim to the honor of this illustrious office. Fever urged the numbers he had destroyed; cold Palsy set forth his pretensions by shaking all his limbs; and Dropsy, by his swelled unwieldy carcase. Gout hobbled up, and alledged his great power in racking every joint; and Asthma's inability to speak was a strong, tho' silent argument, in favor of his claim. Stone and Cholic pleaded their violence: Plague his rapid progress in destruction; and Consumption, though slow, insisted that he was sure. In the midst of this contention, the court was disturbed with the noise of music, dancing, feasting, and revelry: when immediately entered a lady, with a bold lascivious air, and a flushed and jovial countenance; she was attended on the one hand by a troop of cooks and bacchanals; and on the other, by a train of wanton youths and damsels, who danced, half naked, to the softest musical instruments, her name was INTEMPERANCE. She waved her hand, and thus addressed the croud of diseases;—Give way, ye sickly band of pretenders, nor dare to vie with my superior merit in the service of the great monarch. Am not I your parent? I the author of your being; do ye not derive the power of shortening human life almost wholly from me? Who, then, so fit as myself for this important office? The grisly monarch grinned a smile of approbation, placed her at his right hand, and she immediately became his principal favourite and prime minister.

Lateft Intelliger

Baltimore, Jan. 2

From South America—By the fchr. Express, from Rio Janeiro, arrived yesterday, we learn that no official news of importance from the River Plate, had reached Rio Janeiro, for some time: the lateft accounts were to Nov. 20. Private letters ftated the inhabitants of Chili had followed the example of those of Buenos Ayres in electing a Junta. The troops of the latter had arrived at Jujuy, and were received with open arms. The governor of Paraguay, who was marching to Santa Fe, had returned to his government, finding the inhabitants very little inclined to aſſiſt him—no doubts were entertained of the ultimate ſucceſs of the Juntas. The naval force from Monjevideo had raiſed the blockade of Buenos Ayres for a few days, when ſeveral American veſſels had got into the port; it had again returned, with a firm determination to exclude all veſſels except thoſe bearing that flag, to which permiſſion had been granted to enter by an arrangement with admiral De Courcey, of the Foudroyant of 74.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

We have it from good authority that our government has received deſpatches from Mr. Pinkney, our miniſter at London, dated the 24th and 25th of Nov. Mr. Pinkney conveys an aſſurance from Lord Welleſley, that the firſt buſineſs done after the appointment of a Regency, or after the recovery of the King, would be relative to the reſcinding the orders in council.

Very late from France.

Yeſterday arrived at this port the faſt ſailing ſchooner, Maria Louiſa, Skiddy, in 26 days from Bourdeaux, which port ſhe left on the firſt of January. Capt S. has brought French papers to the 27th of December, which contain London dates to the 16th of December. The King of England was reprefented to be ſlowly recovering. It was alſo expected a regency would be appointed in England and that a complete change in the miniſtry would take place.

The U. S. frigate Eſſex, which carried out the Preſident's Proclamation of the repeal of the Non-intercourſe with France, arrived at L'Orient on the 5th of December, and the Meſſenger arrived in Paris on the 12th. The Preſident's Proclamation had been publiſhed throughout the French empire, and was received with great joy.

Nothing had tranſpired from the French government, relating to American affairs after the receipt of the Preſident's Proclamation; and no change was known to have taken place ſince our laſt advices.

In one of our French papers, we find that the ſhip General Winton, Seward, which failed from the Downs on the 4th of December, for Charleſton, has been captured by a French privateer, and ſent into Calais.

Peterſburg, Nov. 21.

A great part of the city of Mohilow, was reduced to aſhes on the 19th of Oct. laſt.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Bulletins of the King's Health, Windſor.

The King has had a very good night, and his Majeſty is better this morning than he was yeſterday. (Signed as uſual.)

Windſor, Dec. 13.

"His Majeſty has ſlept little, & continues in the ſame ſtate as yeſterday."

(Signed as uſual.)

13. An American veſſel which has arrived at Portſmouth, brings news from Liſbon more recent by three days than that received by the Jaſper. We learn that there has been no compoſing the poſition of Maſſena's army—His rear guard has eſtabliſhed itſelf behind the Zezere as far as Punleale. The head quarters of the Engliſh continue to be at Cartexo.

It is almoſt certain that all the operations of the campaign are ſuſpended for two months. Maſſena has taken, without finding any obſtacle, a poſition on which Ld. Wellington himſelf declared to be impregnable.

In caſe of a regency the following changes are ſpoken of in the firſt political circles as likely to take place for compoſing the new miniſtry:—Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, Lord Holland; Lord Chancellor, Sir Arthur Pigot; Preſident of the Council, the Duke of Bedford; the three Secretaries of State Lord Grenville, Earl Grey, and the Right Hon. G. Ponſonby; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Huſkiſſon; firſt Lord of the Admiralty, Earl St. Vincent; Grand Maſter of the Ordnance, Earl Moira; Treaſurer of the Navy, Mr. Sheridan; Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Hereford; Grand Equerry, the Duke of Northumberland; Lord Privy Seal, Earl Spencer; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Wm. Adam; Maſter of the Wardrobe, Lord Dundas; Attorney General, Mr. Garrow; Solicitor General, Mr. Jekyll; Preſident of the Board of Controul, Mr. Tierney.

It is ſaid that if his Majeſty's health ſhall not be ſufficiently reeſtabliſhed to enable him to prorogue parliament by commiſſion, on Thurſday (13th) there will be on that day another adjournment unto Monday next; after the phyſicians of his Majeſty ſhall have been examined before the Privy Council.

DECEMBER 16.

Yeſterday deſpatches were received from Lord Wellington, dated Cartaxo, Dec 1ſt, at which time no change had taken place between the two armies. Maſſena had fortified Santaran, and added new works. It is believed he waits for reinforcements. There have been ſome ſkirmiſhes in the environs of Baylon, but without any important reſult.

From a London paper of Nov. 29.

Dreadful ſtate of Holland.—A Gentleman of great reſpectability, recently arrived from Holland, gives the following intereſting details reſpecting the ſituation of that unhappy country. He ſays, that the accounts which have appeared in the Engliſh papers of the diſtreſs occaſioned in Holland by Bonaparte's decrees for the prohibition of all commerce, and of the rigour with which thoſe decrees were executed, fall very far ſhort of the truth. No perſon can go a mile out of town without being minutely ſearched, both upon his leaving it, and upon his return; and if he ſhould happen to meet an officer of the cuſtoms (*Douanier*) in his walk, the ſame ceremony is repeated. The ſearch for prohibited goods in the houſes of individuals, is carried on, if poſſible, in a more vexatious manner. The officers very frequently chooſe to make their ſearch in the middle of the night; every individual in the houſe is forced to get up immediately, and every drawer, cheſt, cloſet, &c. muſt be opened. This viſit and examination may be repeated juſt as often as the officers pleaſe, and the ſlighteſt oppoſition to the officer is puniſhable with the moſt unrelenting ſeverity. But the meaſure of Bonaparte which has ſpread the greateſt miſery and deſolation throughout Holland, was his annihilating at once two thirds of the public debt, and thus robbing the public creditors of two thirds of their property. By this atrocious act of violence, an immenſe number of families have been reduced to abſolute beggary. During the laſt few years, many of the moſt reſpectable Dutch merchants, in conſequence of the impediments thrown in the way of trade, had withdrawn their capitals and placed them in the funds. They are now utterly ruined, becauſe though one third of their capital is nominally left them, yet in the preſent ſtate of the finances, there is but little chance that the intereſt, even upon that third, will be paid.

Every appearance of trade has vaniſhed; the merchants have ſhut up their counting houſes, and of courſe all the perſons in their ſervice have been diſmiſſed without the poſſibility of obtaining any employment. But the diſtreſſing part of our informant's ſtatement was, that which related to the Hoſpitals and other Charitable inſtitutions. Their chief, and, indeed, their only ſupport, was the property they had in their funds, for, in the preſent wretched ſtate of Holland, it is in vain to look for voluntary contributions. By Bonaparte's decree reſpecting the public funds, theſe inſtitutions were at once deprived of all their reſources, and of courſe the unhappy objects whom they ſupported, have been left deſtitute. Upwards of 10,000 unfortunate beings have in conſequence of this meaſure been turned out of hoſpitals and other charitable inſtitutions, to periſh and ſtarve in the ſtreets. The gentleman who gives this diſtreſſing relation, ſaw, within theſe 3 weeks, numbers of poor creatures lying in the ſtreets of Amſterdam, and actually dying for want. In the midſt of this ſcene of wretchedneſs the French officers and ſoldiers betray the moſt unfeeling barbarity, and the moſt wanton inſolence; they are in general quartered upon ſuch of the inhabitants as ſtill retain any portion of property, 12, 14, or even 16 of them are ſometimes quartered upon one individual.

Such is the almoſt unparalleled ſtate of miſery to which that once rich and happy country has been reduced, and all this complicated maſs of human wretchedneſs has been produced by the unprincipled ambition, and the atrocious cruelty of ONE MAN.

From the Mobille our information is down to the 2d of January, at which time a detachment of the American army, under the command of capt. Gaines, were encamped half a mile from the fort, near the lower end of the town, which is repreſented to be ſtronger perhaps than any in the Southern part of the U. States.

The following letters paſſed between the American and Spaniſh commanding officers on the 22d ult.

Camp near Mobile, Dec. 22, 1810.

SIR,

I have the honor to notify you that I have been inſtructed by Lieut. Col. Sparks, of the army of the United States, to take poſſeſſion of the fort under your charge, and of the town of Mobille, conformably to the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, dated Oct. 27, 1810, of which you have been duly apprized. Preſuming that you have already made up your mind as to the courſe you will purſue in relation to this important act; it becomes my duty to demand an immediate reply, which I requeſt you will deliver to capt. Luckett, of the army of the United States, who will hand you this letter.

It is preſumed that no one can be more ſenſible than yourſelf of the conciliatory courſe which has been purſued by the government of the United States, touching this ſubject; and, whilſt I aſſure you of the continuance of this diſpoſition, I am perſuaded you need not be told of the weighty conſiderations of duty and attachment by which the officers of the American army are prompted to ſupport a meaſure adopted by their beloved Preſident.

I have the honor to be, reſpectfully, Sir, your obedient ſervant,

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES
Capt. of the Army of the U. States, commanding the Mobille Detachment.

CAPTAIN PEREZ, *Spaniſh Commandant, town of Mobille.*

TRANSLATION.

Fort Charlotte, 22d Dec. 1810

SIR—I have received your letter, dated at Camp, near Mobille, of this date; and in anſwer to its contents, I have to inform you, that in regard to the notification which you mention that I have received of the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, ordering poſſeſſion to be taken of the fort and town which are under my charge, it is neceſſary for me to adviſe you that I have not received ſuch information from any magiſtrate or authoriſed chief of the nation of the United States, & in conſequence of not having received it, I have not taken thoſe meaſures, or made thoſe reflections which you believe I muſt have done on the ſuppoſition that I had received it.

Agreeable to the harmony that has hitherto reigned between your nation and mine, I muſt adviſe you, in order, if poſſible, to ſave the effuſion of blood, that on my part I do not find myſelf authoriſed to accede to the propoſal that you make, without having, in the firſt place, the orders of my chief; but, yes, I aſſure you, that if you agree to ſuſpend your operations the ſhort time that will be neceſſary for me to communicate your intimation to the Governor of the province, you will find me ready to fulfil the orders of that ſuperior chief; and at the ſame time, if you judge proper, you may addreſs yourſelf to the ſaid Governor.

I have the honor to be, moſt reſpectfully, your obedient ſervant, (Signed)

CAYETANO PEREZ.

Capt. Ed. Pendleton Gaines.

On the laſt day of December capt. Gaines received a verbal meſſage from the commandant, by one of his officers, that if more than five or ſix of the American troops approached the fort at the ſame time, he ſhould fire on them.

The Spaniſh commandant, we learn, has aſſured the inhabitants that he would not fire into the town unleſs he diſcovered the American troops entering it. On the part of Capt Gaines they had received aſſurances that no operations againſt the fort would be carried on from the inhabited part of the town. Several families, however, had moved to the country; and others were much alarmed leſt the lawleſs followers of Kemper and Kennedy (who it was ſaid, were to join our militia) ſhould enter the town and reſume their falſely attempted ſyſtem of plunder. It was apprehended that there would be much difficulty in reſtraining Kemper and Co. from revenging the loſs of their comrades, whoſe death, in an engagement with the Spaniſh detachment from Mobille, we noticed ſome time ago.

It was hoped, however, that the ardor of theſe men would be checked until the arrival of the United States artillery and gun boats that were daily expected at Mobille. The latter had been hitherto detained by adverſe winds, but ſuch arrangements had been made as would ſave, it was expected bloodſhed in Mobille, and completely diſappoint Kemper in his boaſted expectations to raiſe the *Star* before the flag of the United States, and to compel the American nation to remunerate his followers out of the public domain.

A letter from Bordeaux, dated the 10th of Dec. ſays, "War was declared againſt England by Sweden on the 18th of November.

A letter from a gentleman of reſpectability in Waſhington to another in this city, (received by Saturday's mail) ſays, "The laſt deſpatches from Mr. Pinkney to government, (via the Pallas at N. York) mentions the *name* of the new Miniſter from Great Britain to the United States, as communicated by the Marquis of Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney." The ſame letter adds, that the United States Bank Bill will be immediately taken up in Senate, and no doubt is entertained of its paſſing.

London, Nov. 10.

Our Plymouth letter inſerted yeſterday in our naval columns, announces the arrival of the James Cartel, from Morlaix, with Mr. M'Kenzie on board; from which it was inferred, that all negociation for an exchange of priſoners, is at an end. We lament to ſay, that this concluſion is founded in fact. Mr. M'Kenzie finding after ſix months diſcuſſion, that the French government were obſtinately determined againſt the meaſure, applied for his paſſports, which arrived at Morlaix on Tueſday laſt, and he immediately ſailed with his ſecretary and ſuit.—M'Kenzie has, we underſtand ſince reached London; but we cannot find that any news of importance had reached Morlaix before his departure.

November 20.

FRANCE.—The moſt recent accounts from France ſtate, that Bonaparte's *burning* Decrees were in every particular inſtance to be carried into effect with unabated ſeverity. A trial had already taken place before the courts newly appointed to try offences againſt the revenue, and an offender of the higheſt order had been branded in the forehead with the letters V. D. It is not aſtoniſhing, that at the ſame time Bonaparte has iſſued a freſh ſupply of licences, authorizing the perſons to whom they are granted, to trade with England, provided they adhere to the original plan of taking on board one third of wines, brandies, or ſuch other commodities as are enumerated in the tariff, iſſued formerly for regulating that trade. The price of a licence is forty Napoleons, (about forty guineas.)

Extract of a letter from New-York, January 25.

We have the moſt diſtreſſing times ever experienced in this city—Money is not to be had on any terms—Failures have been very general of late, and ſeveral in our line (booksellers)—The whole mercantile body are ſeriouſly alarmed, and want of confidence univerſally prevails—There are two things which in my mind cauſe much of the preſent diſtreſs—*the non-renewal of the charter of the U States Bank, and the immenſe amount of bills which have been returned from London proteſted—by one Packet, the amount of returned bills was not leſs than a million of Dollars. Many failures have taken place in London—one paper mentions 80 houſes in that city.*

On the third of November, by an explosion of ſecreted gun-powder in the city of Cork, 9 houſes were blown up, and 18 perſons killed, and three wounded ſo that their lives were deſpaired of.—*Alb. Gaz.*

Boſton, January 21.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

Mr. Langdon, who has arrived in town from Gibraltar, (via Vineyard) politely favored us with a file of papers from that place, to Dec. 8, and ſome ſhipping articles to the 13th, from the former we have ſelected the following articles:

Gibraltar, Dec 8.

The Cortes of Spain have paſſed a decree, ordering the erection of a ſplended monument in honor of their ſovereign.

"Maſſena's original report to Bonaparte, of the battle of Buſſaco, has been intercepted. He ſtates, that he had loſt 3000 of his *gallant fellows* and four generals, and acknowledges, that his troops could not get poſſeſſion of the two points which they attacked. He bitterly complains of the want of proviſions, and that the towns and villages are deſerted by the inhabitants.

"The enemy's men continue to deſert; they fly to the Engliſh by hundreds.

"The enemy has twice attempted to croſs the Tagus, and in both inſtances have failed. Between 5 and 6000 French deſerters have been ſhipped off for the ports of England.

FROM THE POLITICAL REGISTER.

L Empecinado.—We are indebted to a Spaniſh gentleman, now in this city, who is well acquainted with this illuſtrious patriot and diſtinguiſhed military chief, for materials to form the following brief ſketch of his truly intereſting character.

The family name of the Empecinado is Don Juan Martini, the cognomen being derived from the village, of which he was the moſt diſtinguiſhed inhabitant—he is of honorable parentage, and, before the cruel deſolation of his country by its preſent invaders, he was enabled, from the rent of his eſtate, to live in a ſtyle correſpondent to his birth—he is about 45 years of age, his countenance is noble, and character iſtic of his mind—he is not above the middle ſtature, but of a frame and temperament capable of enduring the ſevere military toils, to which his ardent patriotism has devoted him.

On the invaſion of Spain, he declared his reſolution to maintain the cauſe of his country, or to die in her defence—and he ſpurned every effort that was made to ſeduce his attachment.——The threat was at length uttered of putting his family, then in the power of the French, to death, unleſs he took the oath of allegiance to the Corſican king Joſeph—and as he reſiſted the menace, it was literally carried into effect, and *his whole family was put to death!*—On this horrid and moſt barbarous occurrence, he vowed eternal vengeance againſt the French name and nation, and ſwore never to ſheathe his ſword until his country was cleared of her invaders.—The vow has hitherto been carried into effect with a moſt dreadful rigor—and the lives of thouſands of his enemy have not yet atoned the murder of his kindred.

The corps, which he commands is entirely compoſed of choſen men, and amounts to three thouſand, comprising infantry, cavalry, and light artillery. No perſon is admitted into it, unleſs recommended by the firſt people of the diſtrict from which he comes. From its compoſition, the movements of this legion are of uncommon celerity, and its operations of the moſt fatal and certain effect—the terror, which it has impreſſed, is felt even within the palace of Madrid, and the walls of the Eſcurial.

Devoted to his country and the obſervance of his oath, the Empecinado refuſes all pecuniary emolument, and always yields his own portion of the booty wreſted from the enemy, to his gallant followers.

In the event, ſo devoutly to be wiſhed, and at preſent ſo probable, of Spain eſtabliſhing her independence, it is believed that the talents and ſervices of this truly great man will be honored by the higheſt offices, in the gift of his country, the gratitude of which has been already repeatedly manifeſted in nominations to office, which he has conſtantly refuſed, in the determination to purſue that plan of war, which he has rendered ſo deſtructive to his baſe and cruel enemy.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

For Legendary Tale of St. Romauld.

ONE day, it matters not to know,
How many hundred years ago,
A Spaniard ſtopt at a Peaſant's door,
The Landlord came to welcome him and chat
of this and that,
For he had been the traveller there before.
"Does Holy Romauld dwell
Still in his Cell?"
The Traveller aſk'd; "or is the old man dead?"
"No—He has left his loving Buck, and We"
"As good a Chriſtian, never more ſhall be,"
The Landlord anſwer'd, and he ſhook his head.
"Ah Sir we knew his worth"
"If ever there did live a Saint on Earth"
"Why Sir, he always uſed to wear a ſhirt"
"For thirty days, all Seaſons, day and night"
"Good man, he knew it was not right,"
"For dirt and aſhes, to fall out with dirt"
"And then he only hung it out in the rain,"
"And put it on again.
"There uſed to be rare work,"
"With him and the Devil, there, in yonder Cell,"
"For Satan uſed to mauſh him like a Turk"
"There they would ſometimes fight,"
"All thro' a Winter's night,"
"From early Sun ſet, until morn,"
"He with a ſtaff, the Devil his horn,"
"The Devil ſpitting fire, with might and main,"
"Enough to make St. Michael half afraid,"
"He ſpake holy water, till he made"
"His red hide hiſs again."
"And the hot vapour, fill'd the little Cell,"
"This was no common, that his face became,"
"All black and yellow, with the brimſtone flame,"
"And then he ſmelt—Oh Lord I how he did
ſmell"
"Then Sir, to ſee how he would mortify,"
"The fleſh if any one had come there,"
"Good man he would ſcourge them,"
"And look at all the delicate things and cry"
"Oh Betty, Betty,"
"You would be gormandizing now I know,"
"But if that not be ſo,"
"Home to your bread and water—Home I tell ye"
"But," quoth the Traveller "wherefore did he
ſo ſcare,"
"A flock that now his Sainſhy worth ſo well"
"Why," ſaid the Landlord, "for it ſo befell,

" He heard unluckily of our intent,"
" To do him a great Honor, and you know,"
" He was not covetous of Fame below,"
" And fo by Stealth out night, away he went."
" What was this Honor then ?" The Traveller cried,
" Why Sir," the Host replied,
" We thought perhaps that he might one day leave Us,"
" And then fhould Strangers have,"
" The good mans Grave,"

" A lots like that, would naturally grieve Us,"
" For he'll be made a Saint of, to be fure,"
" Therefore we thought it prudent to fecure,
" His relics while we might :"
" And fo we meant, to ftrangle him one night."

DIARY of WEATHER for the Month of February, 1811.

Wednesday, 13. Cold high weſterly wind with drift ſnow.
Thurſday, 14. Cool and cloudy, with light variable winds.
Friday, 15. Cool and pleaſant.
Saturday, 16. Clear and cool in the morning, cloudy with ſnow in the evening.
Sunday, 17. Dark and heavy, with light ſnow the whole day, and at night cold.
Monday, 18. Clear, cold and pleaſant till about ſunſet, when a little ſnow.
Tueſday, 19. Clear and cold.

SUBSCRIBERS and all others in Arrears for Printing, are now particularly called upon for Payment. J. CAMERON.

Subſcribers in Niagara & its Neighborhood, are notified that J. B. Totman, Merchant, of that place, is authoriſed to receive payment.

York, Feb 12, 1811.

To be diſpoſed of by

PRIVATE SALE,

A Large patent Mangle,
A Philtering Machine,
A large Chimney Mirrour,
A dozen of Cane bottomed fancy Chairs,
A pair of Ornamental Patent Lamps,
A Plated Egg-cup Stand,
Four pint cut Glaſs Water Decanters,
A large Silver Wine Funnel,
And the following Books :
Smith's Wealth of Nations,
Miſſe De Mona ment Voyage,
Bell's Travels in Africa,
Howe's Poems,
Farms of Herkerts,
Agricultural Survey of Wilts and Somerſet.

Application to be made to W. W. BALDWIN of York, who will ſhew the articles.

Feb. 12, 1811.

York, February 11, 1811.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Community at large, that there has been ſeſalonous reports in circulation, in order to injure him in the unfortunate ſituation he is placed as a Tavern keeper, by aſſerting that his charges are exorbitant, and that he has declared he would not entertain a Farmer.

He thus openly declares to the world, the reports are falſe to the laſt degree ; and that his CHARGES are as low as poſſible, and that he always entertained all perſons who favored him with their company, with attention and politeneſs, (with this proviſo) that they behaved themſelves with propriety JAMES ODELL ROCH

THE Subſcriber intending to aſſ perſon from cutting any Timber, or otherwiſe trespaſſing on Lot No. 1 and the half of Lot No 2. in the Township of York, fronted by the River Humber ; is he will proſecute any perſon ſo trespaſſing on his property PHILIP HAINS.

River Humber, 8th Feb 1811

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Venditioni Exitas iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of Hugh Lawrence at the ſuit of Quetton St. George ; I have ſeized and taken in Execution all that certain Lot known by Lot Number Twenty-three in the firſt Conceſſion of the Township of York, Eaſt of Yonge Street, containing one hundred and ninety acres, more or leſs, of which there is about fourteen Acres cleared and a ſmall log houſe thereon : which will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at Rachel's Hotel in the Town of York on the eighteenth day of March next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons who may have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 26th Dec 18

THE Subſcriber being in poſſeſſion of Part Lot No. 2 , in the firſt Conceſſion of York, all perſons are warned not to commit any Treſpaſs upon it.

J. GIVENS.

York, Dec. 6, 1810.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri
To wit. } Facias, iſſued out of his Majeſty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the lands and tenements of Hill and Lawrence, at the ſuit of Robert H. Bowne, I have ſeized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of land, being the Eaſt end of Lot Number Ninety three, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, bounded eaſterly by the line between the firſt and ſecond conceſſions of Whitchurch, northerly by land belonging to Elitha Beaman, Eſq ſouth weſterly by the lands ſold to Elias Pennefe, and ſoutherly by the limit between Lots Numbers 92 and 93 ; containing forty acres, more or leſs, on which ſaid premiſes there is a good Grift Mill and Saw Mill, a dwelling Houſe two ſtories high, a good frame Barn, and other out buildings All which property will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at Roache's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Monday the eighteenth day of March next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon Any perſon or perſons who may have any claim to the above-mentioned premiſes, either by mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec 18, 1810.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the ſuit of Richard Cartwright ; I have ſeized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log houſe, one Frame Houſe and Log Barn, and other out-buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or leſs ; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joſeph Brant, which ſaid tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southweſterly by Hamboro' Eaſt, and Northerly by Lands purchaſed from the Meſſiaguas, butted and bounded as follows :—Beginning at an Elm Tree marked B. W. ſtanding on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Eaſterly direction from the houſe now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees Weſt, one hundred and five chains fifty links ; then North forty five degrees Eaſt, twenty chains ; then South forty five degrees Eaſt to the Lake ; then along the bank of the Lake, a Weſterly courſe to the place of beginning ; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or leſs ; which will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at the Land-door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon Any perſon or perſons who may have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 26th Dec 18

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri
To Wit. } Facias, iſſued out of his Majeſty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of Hill and Lawrence, at the ſuit of Robert H. Bowne, I have ſeized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of land, being the Eaſt end of Lot Number Ninety three, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, bounded eaſterly by the line between the firſt and ſecond conceſſions of Whitchurch, northerly by land belonging to Elitha Beaman, Eſq ſouth weſterly by the lands ſold to Elias Pennefe, and ſoutherly by the limit between Lots Numbers 92 and 93 ; containing forty acres, more or leſs, on which ſaid premiſes there is a good Grift Mill and Saw Mill, a dwelling Houſe two ſtories high, a good frame Barn, and other out buildings All which property will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at Roache's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Monday the eighteenth day of March next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon Any perſon or perſons who may have any claim to the above-mentioned premiſes, either by mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec 18, 1810.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of Nicholas M'Dougall, thence North forty five degrees Weſt, one hundred and five chains fifty links ; then North forty five degrees Eaſt, twenty chains ; then South forty five degrees Eaſt to the Lake ; then along the bank of the Lake, a Weſterly courſe to the place of beginning ; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or leſs ; which will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at the Land-door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon Any perſon or perſons who may have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 26th Dec 18

Diſſolution.

THE Co partnerſhip exiſting under the Firm of E. THOMPSON and CO. was diſſolved by certain Bonds, bearing date the 20th day of September laſt.

R. CAMPBELL.

Niagara, Jan 29 1811.

Houſe and Lands for Sale.

THE Houſe and premiſes in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dream and Lieut Johnſon.

Lots Nos. 25, 31, - - 18 Conceſſion, 200
1, 2, - - 2d, do. 400
29, - - - 3d, do. 200
7, 13, - - 4th, do. 400
17, 18. - - 5th, do. 500

1700 acres

Township of York.
Nos. 1, - - - 1ſt Conceſſion, 200
2, 3, - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½ 1, - - - 3d, do. 100

700 acres

Township of Whitby.
Nos. 9, 10, 12, - - 1ſt Conceſſion, 600 acres
Township of Murray.
Nos. 8, - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - 4th, do. 200
9. 14 15, - - 6th, do. 600

1000 acres

Township of Weſt Flamborough.
Nos. 22, 26, 27, - 7th Conceſſion, 600
23, 25, 28, - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 28, 27, 9th, do. 800

3000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Croſkbanks, Eſq. York ; W & J. Crooks, Elqrs. Niagara, or to the ſubſcriber ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nove. 1810.

N. B Any gentleman who may be in poſſeſſion of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the sets they belong to are of little value without them

Plutarch's Lives, vol. 1 ; Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, Vol. 2d : Guthrie's Hiſtory of Scotland, Vol 1ſt & 2d : Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol. 1ſt ; De Lolme's Engliſh Conſtitution ; Titi Livii, Vol. 1ſt ; Œuvres Poſthumes de Frederic, II Vol. 1ſt ; Syſtem of Anatomy, 2d Vol ; Payſan Perverti ; Boileau's Works ; Criminal Recorder, Vol. 3d

THE following Lots of Land will be ſold on moderate terms, for, if not, more convenient to the purchaſer, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C and D, on the North ſide of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the ſecond Conceſſion, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Alſo, the rear or Eaſtermoſt part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B. On the lot lettered D, there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a houſe erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the ſubſcriber, who can give an indiſputable Title

JOSEPH SHAW.

For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Eſquire, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credit, viz

Rear half No 32, in Conceſſion B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - - Do - - C. }
29 - Conceſſion C 200
10 - Conceſſion D. 200
24 - front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough

No. 22 in 4th Conceſſion, } 300 Acres Township
Eaſt ½ 22 5th do } of York
No. 49. Weſt ſide Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan
Eaſt ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 200
Eaſt ½ 20, 3d do. 200
Eaſt ½ 14, 4th do. 200 } 1000 Acres
Eaſt ½ 22, 7th do. 200 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 1ſt do. 200 } 400 Acres—
12, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100 }
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Scarborough
26, South ſide Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland
1, 2, 4, 6 7, in 32 Concelion 1000 Acres, Township of Nerwich.

Alſo in the Town of York

The Houſe and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No. 4, on Weſtside Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home Diſtrict, to any perſon who may be desirous of purchaſing ; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 7, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion
No 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
No 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do.——1600 acres in the Township of Bicheem.
No 23 one Southern ½ of 24 2d conceſſion
No. 22, 7th do.
No 4, 2th do.
No 8. 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th.—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in King
No. 17, 3d conceſſion,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperiour—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1810.

Wholeſale & Retail Store

THE Subſcribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have juſt received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Auction from Liverpool, a General and Handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for ſale at their Store in York among which are the following Articles :—Viz.

Blue, Scarlet, light and dark Mix'd, Broad Cloaths,
White, Yellow and Red Flannels,
Cadet and point Blankets
Black and Brown Wildbour,
Plain & Strip'd Caſimanores,
Marcelles, Valancia, Toilinet, Sattinette and Patent Cord Velverets,
white Dimities, Jeans and Fuſtians,
Blue, Green Drab, and dark mix'd Cotton Caſſimeres,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
White and colored Cambrick Muſlins
Chambra and Indian blue Shawls,
Light & dark Chintz do.
India Silk, Muſlin & Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Book, Lenio & lace'd Muſlins,
Shirting Cambricks,
Bed Ticking,
Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide,
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,
Table Cloths.

An elegant Aſſortment of Mens Women and Childrens Cotton & Worſted Stockings, & Sadcks,
Ladies Silk and Cotton Gloves,
Habit do.
Do. elegant faſhionable white and black Tambor'd Nett Veils,
White and black Lace
White & col'd Sewing Cott'n.
Ladies Caps & Shirtees,
Spider Nett and Tambored Sleeves,
Fine Cotton Fattinett,
Cotton Umbrellas, &c
Old Jamaica,
Cognac Brandy, &c
A Freſh ſupply of Teas of the years importation,
Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Mustard,
Tobacco, &c. &c.
Razors, Knives & Forks, Pen, & Pocket Knives, Sciſſars,
Glaſs & Crockery Ware, together with a number of Articles too numerous to insert

All of which will be ſold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchaſed in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dream on the cheapeſt Manufacturing Towns in England for Cash

Moſt kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the higheſt price in Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Aſhes.—A conſtant ſupply of Salt will be kept on hand

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th Auguſt, 1810.

N B All perſons indebted to the Subſcribers, are requeſted to make payment immediately, otherwiſe their ſeveral Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection

HENRY DREAN & Co

FOR SALE.

A Subſtantial and well finiſhed

Pleaſure Sleigh.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

THE Subſcribers have juſt received, and offer for ſale at their Store in the Houſe formerly occupied by William Willcocks, Eſquire, a well choſen Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES ; which they will diſpoſe of upon very reaſonable terms for Cash or Produce ; conſiſting of

Superfine and coarſe Cloths,
Kerſimeres, Rose and Point Blankets, and Flannels,
Brown, Olive and Green Fluſhings,
Drab and Grey Coatings,
Swanſdown Vellings,
Toilette do.
Marſeilles do
Printed Jean, fancy Cord do.
Olive Thickſetts,
Drab Corded Cord,
Patent Worſted do
Black and Olive Velveteen,
Book Muſlin, Jubilee Corded do
Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambrick,
Damaſk Table Cloths,
Diaper do Huckaback
Men & Women's Worſted and Cotton Hoſe.
Do. Black Silk do.
Fancy Ginghams,
Printed Cottons,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs.
Shawls, Silk and Cotton.
May Handkerchiefs.
Common Pocket do
Web Braces, Pale Board & Bonnett wire,
Coulmance and Durant,
Black Bombazette,
Bed Tick, & Irish Sheeting,
Cotton and Linen Check
Brown Holland,
Blue and yellow Nankeen,
York Stripe Jean,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,
Umbrella,
Chair and Riding Whips
Beaver Bonnetts,
Men and Youth's Hats,
Superfine add common Needles,
Do with ſilver eyes,
Pound Pins, and in Papers.
Bett Playing Cards,
Crooked and fine tooth Combs,

HARDWARE.
Britania Metal Tea Pots
Tea Canniſters,
Cane ſhank'd and Scuffles,
Steel and Pewter Table and Tea Spoons,
Stirrups
Hames,
Horſe Fleſh Combs,
Nails Screws & c.
Steel Plates & Mouldboards,
Iron squares, Joiner's Knives,
Hammers and Gimblets,
Plane Irons,
Chissels, Gouges, Compaſſes,
Shoe Maker's Tools,
Screw nails Grid Irons,
Lamps and Sad. Irons,
Furniture and other Brushes,
Powder, Shot & pound lead,
Shovels and Spades,
GROCERIES.
Prime and Spanish Port Wine, & Jamaica Spirits,
Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea
Chocolate and Coffee,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Molaſſes and Barrel Sugar
Almonds, cinnamon, caſſia, cloves and Nutmegs,
Pipe, Pigtail, & cut Tobacco
Snuff and cigars,
Sparmaceti & mould candles,
Castile, Windsor, and common Soap,
Mulled, Mulberry Vetriolic Snuff,
Capers, Sweet Oil, Lemons & Currents,
Flour Sulphur,
Glauber Salts, Epsom Salts, &c.
Sal. Am and other Medicines
British Japan Ink, Red and Black Ink Powders,
Sealing Wax,

Together with a General Aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware ; besides numerous other Articles not here mentioned.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26th, 1810

Building Lots,

With Valuable Privileges.

On Yonge Street 21 Miles from York,

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, without reſerve, at Roche's Hotel, York, on Saturday February 9, and Saturday February 23 ; ſeveral Building Lots divided into half one acre Lots ; being the North part of Lot No. 28, in the Township of Whitchurch Each Lot will be put up at one Dollar There Lots are ſubject to ſuch regulations reſpecting the cutting of timber, or otherwiſe improving them, under penalty of forfeiting them, as may be agreed upon from time to time by a Committee of the purchaſers, and will alſo poſſeſs the following privileges every year, a tract of Land of the value of one hundred Dollars will be given to one of the purchaſers, one year it will be given by lot, the next to the ſenior purchaſer and ſo alternately ; whenever a houſe is built on the Lot and it ſhould happen to be burnt, the proprietor will be paid its value, unleſs it appears every precaution had been uſed to prevent accidents by fire.

York, 31ſt January, 1811

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity, that he has made conſiderable additions to his ſtock of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of ſuperior qualities, and flatters himſelf that he will be able to ſell on terms which ſhall prove ſatisfactory, and as an inducement for punctuality ;—country produce, Furs and Peltries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 3d Dec 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No 3. firſt Conceſſion, Weſt Side York Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grain, there is a houſe on ſaid Lot a good Dwelling Houſe, a large Barn and other convenient buildings, which may be viewed For particulars, apply to the Subſcriber, who will give a good and ſufficient Title to the ſame.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 63, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street ; Township of Whitchurch ; Lots Nos. 3, and 4, in the 3d concession of the Township of King : Lot No 32, and Weſt half of No 31 in the 7th concession of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof.

York, 26th Sept. 1810.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1811. No. XXXV. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid ; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid ; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Tranſportation for ſeven years :—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders may be brought to puniſhment ; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut within Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons theicin offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouland Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fifth year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Expottation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authoriſed and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price of rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the fifteth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

UPPER CANADA.

Commiſſion of the Peace for the Eaſtern Diſtrict, bearing date the 19th day of October, 1810.

THE Members of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and

Jeremiah French,	John M'Intire,
Allan M'Donell, of Matilda,	John M'Donell, of the Townſhip of Charlottenburgh
Alexr. M'Millan,	Alexr. Reed,
Alexr. M'Donell,	Nathaniel Norton,
Saml. Anderſon,	Thos. Meers,
James Stewart,	Joſeph Shuter,
Miles M'Donell,	Wm. Johnſton,
Allan M'Donell, of Charlottenburgh,	Joſhua Yonge Cozens,
David Sheak,	John Stewatt,
Joſiah Ciſs,	Beter Le Roy,
Jacob Weager,	Ala Warner,
Wm. Fraſer,	John Cryſler,
John Corbet,	

The following Gentlemen were commiſſioned ſince the year 1807.

Donald M'Caulay, of Cornwall,	Cornwall,
Joſeph Anderſon, of Cornwall,	Alexander M'Kenzie, of Williamsburgh,
Lawrence M'Kay, of Charlottenburgh,	Abraham Marſh, of Cornwall,
Benjn. French, of Cornwall,	Joſeph Bocchus, of Osnaburgh, Eſquires
Albert French, of	

WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

Secretary's Office, 19th Nov. 1810.

REgular COUNCIL DAYS for LAND MATTERS, throughout the Year of our Lord, 1811 :—

Wednesday,	2d	January,
	23d	Ditto,
	13th	February,
	5th	March,
	26th	Ditto.
	16th	April,
	7th	May,
	28th	Ditto,
Tueſday,	18th	June,
	9th	July,
	30th	Ditto,
	20th	Auguſt,
	10th	September,
	1ſt	October,
	22d	Ditto,
	12th	November
	3d	December,
	24th	Ditto.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

LOST

ON Sunday laſt, between the Church and Garriſon, a large brownish MUFF. Whoever has found it, and will leave it with the Printer hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

York, Feb. 25, 1811.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Perſons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perſonally to diſcharge their Warrants, are in future to furniſh their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

York, 30th April, 1810.

SUBSCRIBERS and all others in Arrears for Printing, are now particularly called upon for Payment. J. CAMERON.

Subſcribers in Niagara & its Neighborhood, are notified that J. B. Totman, Merchant, of that place, is authoriſed to receive payment.

York, Feb 12, 1811.

The Subſcriber has for Sale

Sleigh Robes & Matts

on Commiſſion.

Q. St. GEORGE.

York, 26th Dec. 1810.

FOR SALE

ON very low terms, the adjoining Lots No 6 and 7, in the Township of York, fronted by the River Humber, with a neat ſmall Dwelling Houſe, a Barn and other out-houſes, and about 30 Acres well cleared. Land thereon :—The Stock conſiſting of Horſes, Horned cattle, Sheep, &c. together with a ſhop and ſet of Blackſmiths Tools will be ſold therewith to any purchaſer or purchaſers. The excellent quality of the Lands, the pleaſant ſituation they are in, and the low price they will be ſold for muſt render the purchaſe a deſirable one ; Good Mills drawn payable at New-York or Albany, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to the ſubſcribing proprietor at the Humbers ; or to John Cameron at the Printing Office in York.

☞ The above premiſes are within half a mile of a Grift and Saw Mill.

BENJ. DAVIS.

Humber, 10th Dec. 1810.

THE Subſcriber, having laid in a choice Aſſortment of reaſonable Goods begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are daily opening and for ſale at his former Store adjoining Mr Jos. Hurd's. The low terms on which his Goods were purchaſed, enables him to ſell at the moſt reduced prices. Country produce purchaſed, or taken in barter, or payment, at the higheſt prices.

The following Goods are among his Aſſortment, viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks.
Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings,
Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs,
Fancy and plain Muſlins,
Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

EIGHT hundred Acres in the Gore between the 4th and 5th Conceſſions of Clinton, called the broken Lots No 1, to No. 25, both numbers inclusive.—Apply to the Printer at York, or to Wm. Dickſon, Eſqr. at Niagara. Alſo, Lands in the Townſhips of Oxford, Etobicoke, York, Scarboro' North Gwillimsborough, Pickering, Percy, and Pittsburgh. For particulars apply at the Printer's.

York, 30th January, 1811.

Lateſt Intelligence.

CORK, NOV. 5.

Dreadful occurrence.—It is with great horror that we have to relate a calamity, which far exceeds in the fatal conſequences reſulting from it, perhaps any caſualty ever known in this city. About ten o'clock on Saturday night an explosion was heard, proceeding from the quarter of St. Barry's, ſo loud and unexpected, as to produce the deepeſt ſenſations of wonder and alarm.—Crowds ran to the place from whence the roar of deſtruction ſeemed to proceed, and in a ſhort time, it was too evident that apprehenſion had not over calculated in the bodings of misfortune. It was diſcovered that three houſes in Brandy-lane had been blown up, apparently by gun powder; that the adjacent houſes were in flames; and from the ſad teſtimony of facts it was clear, that many unfortunate creatures had been the victims of inſtantaneous deſtruction. For a moment horror and conſternation ſuſpended enquiry—all was mere amazement—nor was there any one near this ſcene of death and ruin who could for a time, give any relation of the cauſes of this diſmal tranſaction—while the encreaſing crowds were gazing upon the ſmoaking remains of the houſes, and the mangled limbs and bodies of their unfortunate inhabitants. The cries of thoſe whoſe houſes were in flames at length called forth ſome efforts and in a little time, ſuch zealous and generous exertions were made as always diſtinguiſh the inhabitants of this city, in caſes where misfortune makes any claim upon them. The two houſes immediately adjoining the conflagration were almoſt inſtantly pulled down, and the reſt were ſaved from deſtruction.

The cauſes of this dreadful circumſtance are not yet quite certain, and independent of conjecture; but ſo far as fact could be collected from the melancholy ſurvivors under the agonies of body and mind which the loſs of their deareſt relatives, the deſtruction of their little properties, and their own bodily ſuffering, contributed to produce, it appears, that a perſon of the name of Ellard, who lived in one of the ruined houſe, had been a workman employed in the powder works at Ballincollig. It is ſuppoſed that by ſome means or other this man contrived to evade detection in bringing out, from time to time, quantities of gun-powde, for which he in general found cuſtomers among the quarry men employed in the neighbouring quarries about the city. It is ſuppoſed that his wife and others of his family, were employed in drying this powder, and had while ſo engaged, brought a candle too cloſe to it, which cauſed the terrible explosion that took place—and as a great many poor families lodged in that and the neighboring houſes occaſioned the loſs of ſo many lives.

We would not be thought to advance what we have related in perfect confidence of its accuracy; we only mention it as the beſt account we have been able to collect; for the mayor and ſheriffs have been too humane to torture the wretched ſurvivors of this ſcene of deſtruction, by official interrogatories, as to minute particulars of the circumſtances.

Of thoſe who have already periſhed, the names are as follows:—Mary Mahony, a widow; John Corkeran, a child; Thos. Ellard, the ſuppoſed cauſe of the calamity, had one of his thighs torn off in a dreadful manner, and died as he had reached the South Infirmary; Mary, his wife; Florence Sullivan, a maſon; Catherine, his wife, and Edward, his ſon, aged 20; Mary Egan, ſen. and Mary Egan, jun.; Daniel Daly, a cooper, Mary, his wife; Mary Connor, a child; John Twomy, a labourer, Elinor, his wife, Honora, his child, Denis Twomy, his brother; Elinor Daly, a ſervant; and John M'Carty, a labourer. There are three others in the infirmary, of whoſe recovery ſcarcely any hopes are entertained.

The bodies of theſe unfortunate people exhibited a dreadful ſight, which even in deſcription would overpower the feelings of the generality of our readers. The five which were in the houſe with Twomy, the labourer, were mangled and mutilated in a dreadful manner, their limbs being ſcattered about the place and ſeveral of the women who ſuffered, to add ſtill to the misfortune, were with child. There was nothing wanting to enhance the miſery of this moſt ſhocking event, which as far as it extended, was complete in deſtruction, eighteen perſons having been literally almoſt torn to pieces, and the remaining three hourly expected to be releaſed from torture. Three houſes were blown to ruins and ſeveral others extremely injured.

The conduct of the mayor and ſheriffs Deane and Beſtard, and the city coroner Mr. H. Hardy, demand in juſtice the moſt univerſal praiſe. There was nothing that ſenſe and humanity could ſuggeſt upon an occaſion of ſo terrible a nature, that was left unperformed—they diſplayed the utmoſt patience and calmneſs, and generous ſympathy, while they were ſtrictly performing their ſeveral duties.—Their example was duly felt by the immenſe crowds which had collected round the place—not an act of inſenſibility was committed by a ſingle individual of many thouſands—not an indecency of expreſſion was uttered, not a direction given that every hand was not ready to execute, and every heart ſeemed panting to adminiſter ſuccour wherever it was wanted. To this general compoſure and humane watchfulneſs to what was paſſing, one poor creature owes her life. She was buried under the ruins; but the caſual junction of a few large ſtones having prevented the rubbiſh from cruſhing her, her groans were not altogether inaudible.—She was heard by Mr. Sheriff Deane, who ſearched according to the ſeeming direction of the ſound, and after ſome time employed in digging amongſt the ruins, he had the ſatisfaction of reſcuing the poor woman from a dreadful death. In fact nothing could have exhibited a more rare ſpectacle of humanity and exertion than the conduct of the mayor, ſheriffs, coroners, conſtables, and populace. The report of the exploſion was immenſely loud, and the conculſion occaſioned by it, broke the windows in that entire diſtrict of the city where it took place. The relations and families of thoſe poor creatures that periſhed, and who happened to be placed beyond the circle of deſtruction, preſent as melancholy objects for public compaſſion, and charity as ever were ſeen. They are without ſhelter, food and raiment—ſome bereft of parents, others of children, and in this the loweſt condition imaginable of human miſery, their lamentations would melt a heart of ſtone. The mayor and ſheriff, we are given to underſtand, have reſolved to ſolicit for thoſe wretched people ſome little ſhare of public charity, and under the auſpices of theſe humane and generous minded gentlemen, a ſubſcription will be opened, to leſſen in ſome degree thoſe miſeries that are within the relief of human means. There is no fear but theſe poor creatures will feel the ſolace of public benevolence.

With this dreadful example before our eyes and with the melancholy conviction of the evils to which the careleſs management of gunpowder may give riſe, it is no wonder that caution and apprehenſions ſhould require ſome exertion to ſatisfy the public fears againſt ſimilar miſfortunes with this we have been relating. We are very happy to believe however, that the mayor and ſheriff intend making a very minute inquiry into the manner in which perſons dealing in gunpowder in this city provide againſt all poſſible accidents from that dangerous and deſtructive article. The law is cautious and diſtinct in its proviſions for public ſafety upon this head; and we have every reaſon to believe that the law relating to the ſafe keeping of gunpowder, will not be one of thoſe which are ſuffered to be conſtantly infracted with impunity.

Indeed we hope and believe that upon enquiry none of the dealers in gunpowder in this city will be found inſenſible to the caution, with which it ſhould be managed.

NATCHEZ, Dec. 24.

Our informant ſays, that Governor Folche was anxious for the interference of the United States, and willing that they ſhould take the country; conſequently, by this time, we ſuppoſe good order is eſtabliſhed among all parties; the proclamation of the Preſident having been forwarded by the members of the legiſlature to that part of the country.

All is harmony and quiet at Baton Rouge and the weſtern part of Florida, the province attached to the Orleans territory, and the government going into operation.

Lieutenant Hukill, of the army, arrived this morning immediately from Baton Rouge; he brings information that news had reached that place of a general inſurrection in Cuba; that Governor Claiborne had received a proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, pardoning all thoſe American citizens of the province who were deſerters from the army, and ſecuring their return to the walks of civil life.

New Orleans, Dec. 20.

We are happy to ſtate, that every thing is tranquil at Baton Rouge. On the 10th inſt. the United State's troops, under the command of colonel Covington, marched into the fort, and the Floridian troops marched out; their flag was lowered and the United States' flag hoiſted. The troops that marched out fired a ſalute, then ſhocked their arms on the eſplanade in front of the fort, laid off their accoutrements, and were marched by their officers into the village, and diſmiſſed.

The members of the aſſembly & governor Skipwith, we are informed, expreſſed ſome doubts on the following words in the Preſident's proclamation, "it will not ceaſe to be a ſubject of fair and friendly negociation;" leſt they ſhould by this *friendly negociation*, be handed back as ſubjects of Spain—but on examining the proclamation more minutely, they found that the Preſident pledges the U. States that the people ſhall "be protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion." Hence it would appear, that when this *friendly negociation* takes place, if the title is not fairly in the U. States by the treaty purchaſe of 1803, that a new treaty of purchaſe will be made on ſuch terms as may be equitable and right. So the buſineſs reſts, and the people are now perfectly ſatisfied.

Population of the ſtate of Connecticut, agreeably to the Cenſus of 1810—Free Whites, 255,176—Free Blacks, 6553—Slaves, 310.—Total, 261,942—Increaſe ſince 1800, 10,940.

The population of Old Maſſachuſetts, including the diſtrict of Maine, is ſtated in the Boſton Centinel to amount to 471,610. In 1800 the population of the ſame diſtrict was 422,845. Increaſe, 48,795.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.

Rigaud has procured himſelf to be appointed commander in chief of the departmert of the South, by a meeting held at Aux Cayes on the 2d of November laſt, of 16 perſons, who call themſelves the "Deputies of the People." This act completely ſeparated his command from the juriſdiction and controul of Petion.—The following is the material part of their proceedings.

[TRANSLATION]

"The people of the Department of the South have decreed and decree as follows:

"1ſt. The chief command of the department of the South is conferred upon General Andrew Rigaud, the founder of Liberty in Hayti.—He ſhall excluſively poſſeſs the right to command the army of the South; to appoint all civil and military offices; to make laws for the welfare of the people; to revoke all exiſting laws, which are inconſiſtent with that end, and generally to make all regulations which his wiſdom may ſuggeſt, for the public good; as well as to diminiſh or encreaſe the public taxes, when neceſſary.

"2d. For the public ſecurity, and to aid the general in chief in his labours, a privy council ſhall be joined with him, which ſhall be compoſed of the generals and five notable citizens, who ſhall be choſen by a private ballot and their appointment ſhall form a ſeparate act.

"The above reſolutions were agreed upon by the people, on account of the diſſolution of the corps, which they had had created to repreſent them."

Signed, &c.

A moſt ſingular Character.

Mr St—ckl—y was a gentleman of a very ancient family, and of an eſtate of a thouſand pounds a year. In his youth he was bred to the law; and he poſſeſſed ſufficient abilities to have made a progreſs in it. Being once put into motion, he was extremely apt to continue ſo; and when at reſt, he hated moving. By this diſpoſition, when he was prevailed on by his companions to paſs an evening in gaiety, he never deſired to change that manner of living, and would have perſiſted in it for ever, if he could have prevailed on them to continue with him; being then as eccentric and as inclined to motion as a comet. In like manner, when once he had become ſedentary by two or three days tarrying at his chambers, he hated the thoughts of being put into action again, and was always with difficul y brought abroad; like a heavy ſtone which has lain ſome time in one place on the ground, and formed itſelf a bed, out of which it is not eaſily removed.

When he left London, he retired into the country, filled with the project of perfecting the perpetual motion. This naturally kept him much at home in purſuit of this ſtudy; and as no one in the town had reſolution enough to reaſon with him on the affair, or was of importance enough to make him change his deſign, that habit of perſiſting in one way kept him at home entirely. During the courſe of more than thirty years, he never came abroad but once, which was, when he was obliged to take the oath of allegiance to King George the Firſt. This was the only time he changed his ſhirt, garments, or ſhaved himſelf, the whole time of his retirement. He was a very little man, and at once the moſt naſty and cleanlieſt perſon alive; waſhing his hands twenty times a day, and neglecting every other part. During this confinement, he never had his bed made. After he had given over all hopes of ſucceſs in the perpetual motion, he took pleaſure in obſerving the work and policy of the ant, and ſtocked the whole town ſo plentifully with that inſect, that the fruits in the gardens were devoured by them.

During the reign of the immortal Queen Anne, whenever the Duke of Marlborough opened the trenches againſt any city in Flanders, he broke ground at the extremity of a floor in his houſe, and made his approaches regularly with his pick-axe, gaining work after work, which he had chalked out on the ground, according to the intelligence in the Gazette. He took the town in the middle of his floor at B—def—d, the ſame day his Grace was maſter of it in Flanders; and every city coſt him a new floor.

During the time of this ſtay within doors, he never ſat on a chair; and when he choſe to warm himſelf, he had made a pit before the fire, into which he leapt, and thus ſat on the floor.

He ſuffered no one to ſee him but the heir of his eſtate, his brother and ſiſter; the firſt never but when he ſent for him, and that very rarely; the others ſometimes once a year, and ſometimes ſeldomer—when he was cheerful, talkative, and a lover of the little-tattle of the town.

His family conſiſted of two ſervant maids, one of whom ſlept in the houſe, the other not. Notwithſtanding this ſingularity and apparent avarice, he was by no means a lover of money; for during this whole time, he had never received nor aſked for any rent from any of his tenants; and thoſe who brought him money he would often keep at an inn more than a week, pay all their expences, and ſend them back again without receiving a ſhilling.

He lived well in his houſe, and frequently gave to the poor; always ate from large joints of meat and never ſaw any thing twice at his table; and at Chriſtmas he divided a certain ſum of money amongſt the neceſſitous of the town.

He ſeemed to be afraid of two things only; one being killed for his riches; the other, being infected with a diſeaſe; for which reaſon he would ſend his maid ſometimes to borrow half a crown from his neighbours, to hint he was poor; and always received the money which was paid him, in a baſon of water, to prevent taking infection from thoſe who paid him.

He never kept his money under lock and key, but piled it up on the ſhelves, before the plates in his kitchen. In his chamber, into which no ſervant had entrance during the time of his tarrying at home, he had two thouſand guineas on the top of a low cheſt of drawers, covered with duſt, and five hundred lying on the floor, where it lay five and twenty years. This laſt ſum a child had thrown down, which he was fond of playing with, by overſetting a table that ſtood upon one foot; the table continued in the ſame ſituation alſo. Through this money he had made two paths, by kicking the pieces upon one ſide; one of which led from the door to the window; the other from the window to the bed.

When he quitted the temple in London, he left an old portmanteau over the portal of the anti-chamber, where it had continued many years, during which time the chambers had paſſed through ſeveral hands; when, at laſt, the gentleman who poſſeſſed them ordered his ſervant to pull it down, it broke by being rotten, and out fell four or five hundred pieces of gold, which were found to belong to him from the incloſed papers: this he had never examined after. It is generally ſuppoſed, alſo, that he had put ſome thouſands of pound into the hands of a banker, or lent them to ſome tradeſman in London, without taking any memorandum from the perſon; all which are loſt to his heirs, as he would never ſay to whom he had lent them, through fear, perhaps, leſt he ſhould hear it was loſt; which ſome minds can bear to ſuffer, though not to know poſitively. After more than thirty years living a recluſe, he was at laſt found dead in his bed, covered with lice. And thus ended the life of this whimſical being.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

ODE TO MELANCHOLY.

Come penſive lonely maid, with downcaſt eyes,
That loves to ſhed, unſeen, the pearly tear;
And burthen'd breaſt, that heaves the frequent ſigh
Oft let me join thy ſad, to mem'ry ever dear:
Unwelcome gueſt where light wing'd pleaſure reign,
Come sit and muſe with me, and ſhare my boſom's pain!

I love with thee to pace the verdant mead,
Or ſit reclin'd beſide yon limpid ſtream
That ever murmurs o'er its rocky bed,
And glitt'ring rolls in Luna's ſilver beam.
There the ſweet ſpot at midnight's tranquil hour,
To mourn the various ills, that ſtrut'd life's tender flow'r.

'Twas not for me, earth's boaſted joys were made!
I doom its ſick'ning mirth, and painted toys;
Here be my breaſt and moſſy pillow laid,
Far from ſide pageantry and noiſe.
To hear ſad Philomel pour forth her ſong,
The rav'lets gurgling ſound, and echo's whiſp'ring tongue.

And hark! the diſtant Curfew ſtrikes profound!—
It tells the knell of hours forever fled;
The haſty hours that fly their ſhadows round,
And in each other's fleeting footſteps tread;
As from our boſom all embrace they ſwiftly flee,
Being fancied bleſſings ſome, and anxious cares to me.
How fad the thought its hollow tones create;
How deep the ſigh that wanders from my breaſt!
As ſtill I mourn the friends, whom frequent fate
Hath ſent untimely to the land of reſt.
Oh! ever-mourn'd be each departed ſhade,
On earth's material lay, in peace forever laid.
There wilt thou wet, my ſtreaming eye, in penſive mood,
And friendſhip's tears the urn profuſely lave
O'er thoſe once-lov'd—in fairer world purſued.
Ev'n to the ſilence of the ſilent grave!
While round their tomb (no fiern are nature's laws)
Still Night, in ſolemn ſtate, her duſky curtain draws.

What viſions dread, now flit before my ſight,
Of friends reponing in their kindred clay!
See yonder funeral! death's relentleſs night!
And deep, damp vault, piere'd by no cheering ray.
That o'er its gueſts beneath, no humble bier,
Eternal, drops in vain, its ever ſhiv'ring tear!
And thus, like low'ring trees we careleſs ſtand
Ah either ſide Time's ſmoothly-gliding ſtream;
Nor heed the wave that wafts the yielding ſand,
But ſtill of mirth in ſtore, and pleaſure's dream
'Till downward comes, at life's declining day,
Oblivion's whirling tide, and bears us ſwift away!
When cold and low we reſt behind the ſod,
Say, is't no more to view thoſe circling ſkies?
To rove no more the paths ſo late we trod,
Forever cloſ'd in leaden ſleep, our eyes?
Forever laid beneath the ſurly mould,
Where Death, and black Deſpair, and Horror reign around?

Ah no! we sure ſhall leave that duſky bed,
And riſe to taſte of bliſs and love, again;
And thou ſad maid that mourn'ſt the drooping head,
To ſigh no more, nor wail thy inward pain.
There join whom once we left, like us, who died
And ſtept long years of gloom, unconſcious by our ſide
Ah forrowing Nymph! then dry thy doubtful tear—
We yet ſhall meet above who part below;—
Ev'n you lov'd train ſhall ſmile in bleſt remembrance dear,
Solate reigns a from life, and ev'ry woe!
Who trac'd each other to the downward grave,
And they, who deep'ſt ſlept, beneath the heedleſs wave!—
There happy they—who in thoſe ſpicy bow'rs,
And blooming groves, conſume their deathleſs day!
Or prefs the bluſhing couch of fragrant flow'rs,
And taſte the golden fate, to mortals prais'd!
But hold!—the ſweets theſe balmy zephyrs bring,
What feeble earth poor muſe, ſhall vainly-fearing, ſing!—
There may each Seraph-waſted ſpirit raiſe,
And ſend in peace upon that bliſsful ſhore—
Where thoſe we mourn ſhall meet our longing eyes,
Nor pain nor fear, nor death divide us more.
And where the ſun, that gilds the eternal plain
In whoſe pure realms of love, ſhall never ſet again!

MONTGARNIER

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

By the laſt Express from Niagara, no papers are received of later date than the 5th inſt from Albany; their contents, of little new intereſt:—In the addreſs from the conſervative Senate, to Buonaparte, he is told "as long as England ſhall perſiſt in her orders in Council, your majeſty will perſiſt in your decrees" words of ſo little ambiguity that they can read but this, "whilſt England has a Navy to enforce her blockades of my empire, my decrees ſhall operate to counteract them, and I will viſit her iniquities upon her third and fourth generation".—Some documents from the American Charge d' Affairrs, at Paris, of Decr. dates, accompany the Preſident's communication to the Senate &c: their tenor with the general line of conduct of the French ſince the proclaimed repeal of the offenſive decrees, ſhew in ſuch ſtrong colours what is to be juſtifiantially experienced from the imperial friendſhip of Napoleon, that it would be mere ſpeculation to preaict the iſſue.—No later arrivals from Europe than thoſe noticed in our laſt, are mentioned; & no local details of any importance are given.

FOR THE YORK GAZETTE.

WHILST Zephyrs only o'er the Ocean
Gently they its billows move,
Service all round it then delights me
O'er the pebbl'd beach to rove.

Silent then is every ſorrow,
Ev'ry footh'd is every care,
No reflected on my boſom
Are theſe placid ſcenes ſo fair.

Then I Poeſy's charming page,
Fav'rite Bards perhaps peruſe,
Like them ſometimes attempting
(Vainly tho') to court the Muſe.

Should the Ocean quickly changing,
E'er aſſume a lurkier found;
Should the tempeſt ſwell its billows,
Soon with foam to whiten round,

Then to verdent meade I'd hie me
Thither I my ſteps would bend,
Where yon Oaks would me ſecurely
From the tempeſt's rage defend.

When impell'd by winds ſo boiſt'rous,
Veſſels gliding ſwift I ſee,
O no Sailor's life I envy,
Ocean has no charms for me.

Ever grateful are theſe Arbours
Which to pleaſing ſleep invite;
Near a ſtream whoſe gentle murmurings
Ne'er alarm, but give delight.

ROSEHARP.

ERRATA.

In the Legendary tale of St. Romuald, publiſhed our laſt, in the twenty ſixth line from the top, for "From every Sun ſet, until morn," read, from Sun ſet, until morn; for every firſt time, for "Oh Betty, Betty," read, Oh Belly, Belly.

MAGNET.

From the year 1302, the directive power of the magnet has been employed with great ſucceſs in the affairs of navigation; but the firſt account we have of any variation in its direction, was by Columbus, in the year 1498, in his firſt voyage to America. From that time, the variation began to be obſerved, and became more known. For the laſt century and an half, mathematicians have made it a regular part of their buſineſs to obſerve it, in different parts of the earth; with the Annual alterations that are conſtantly taking place. In the year 1723, a very accurate obſerver, G. Graham of London, diſcovered that the magnetic needle had a Diurnal, as well as an Annual variation. And it is now well known, that from about eight in the morning, the magnetic needle varies to the Weſt, until about two in the afternoon. The effects of theſe variations are at all times ſuch, that the magnetic needle can never give to the Surveyor who follows its direction, a ſtraight and accurate line.

DIARY of WEATHER for the Month of February, 1811.

Wedneſday, 20th. Moderate forenoon and cool evening.

Thurſday, 21ſt. Clear and pleaſant for the day, the night cold

Friday, 22d. Light ſnow in the forenoon, then cloudy and cool through the day.

Saturday, 23d. Clear and pleaſant till about 12 o'clock, then a little ſnow; the afternoon clear with ſunſhine.

Sunday, 24th. Clear, moderate, and ſunſhine.

Monday, 25th. Heavy with rain in the forenoon, clear with ſunſhine in the afternoon.

Tuesday, 26th. Heavy and warm with rain throughout the day.

CALENDAR.

FOR MARCH, 1811.

First Q. 18th 2m. aft. | Last Q. 17th, 6h. 9m aft.
Full M. 10th, 1h 24m. | N M. 24th, 9h 18m mor.

First Q. 3 h. 3h. 2m after

Days of the Week	Days of the Month		Sun Rise	Sun Sets	Moon Rise and Sets	Moon Rises
Friend	1		h. m. 6 28	h. m. 5 32	h. m. 0 10	
Saturday	2		6 26	5 34	1 0	
SUNDAY	3	1st Sunday in Lent.	6 25	5 35	1 55	
Monday	4		6 24	5 36	2 43	
Tuesday	5		6 22	5 38	3 27	
Wednesday	6		6 21	5 39	4 9	
Thursday	7		6 19	5 41	4 43	
Friday	8		6 18	5 42	5 13	
Saturday	9		6 16	5 43	5 40	
SUNDAY	10	2d Sunday in Lent.	6 15	5 45	5 55	
Monday	11		6 14	5 46	rise	
Tuesday	12		6 12	5 47	7 17	
Wednesday	13		6 11	5 49	8 24	
Thursday	14		6 9	5 50	9 15	
Friday	15		6 8	5 51	9 55	
Saturday	16		6 6	5 52	10 21	
SUNDAY	17	St. Patrick.	6 5	5 54	10 42	
Monday	18		6 4	5 55	morn.	
Tuesday	19		6 2	5 56	0 23	
Wednesday	20		6 1	5 57	1 22	
Thursday	21		6 0	5 58	2 17	
Friday	22		5 58	5 59	3 7	
Saturday	23		5 57	6 0	3 58	
SUNDAY	24	Days and Nights equal.	5 56	6 2	4 41	
Monday	25		5 54	6 3	5 26	
Tuesday	26		5 53	6 4	6 10	
Wednesday	27		5 52	6 5	6 55	
Thursday	28		5 51	6 6	7 35	
Friday	29		5 50	6 7	8 15	
Saturday	30		5 48	6 8	8 55	
SUNDAY	31	4th Sunday in Lent.	5 47	6 9	9 31	
Monday	1	Annun. V. Mary.	5 46	6 10	10 5	
Tuesday	2		5 45	6 11	10 38	
Wednesday	3		5 44	6 12	11 12	
Thursday	4		5 43	6 13	morn	
Friday	5		5 42	6 14	0 40	
Saturday	6		5 40	6 15	1 40	

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Inspection or Review of a Military Tract; Common Bonds; Arbitration ditto.; Deeds of Conveyance; Memorials; Fools Cap paper, &c. &c.

York, 3d Dect. 1810.

To be disposed of by

PRIVATE SALE,

A Large patent Mangle,
A Philtering Machine,
A large Chimney Mirrour,
A dozen of Cane bottomed fancy Chairs,
A pair of Ornamental Patent Lamps,
A Plated Egg-cup Stand,
Four pint cut Glass Water Decanters,
A large Silver Wine Funnel,
And the following Books:
Smith's Wealth of Nations,
Musee Des Monumens Francais,
Browne's Travels in Africa,
Hafez's Poems,
Forms of Herkerts,
Agricultural Survey of Wilts and Somerset.

Application to be made to W. W. BALDWIN of York; who will shew the articles.

Feb. 12, 1811.

York, February 11, 1811.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Community at large, that there has been infamous reports in circulation, in order to injure him in the unfortunate situation he is placed as a Tavern keeper, by asserting that his charges are exorbitant, and that he has declared he would not entertain a Farmer.

He thus publicly declares to the world, the reports are false to the last degree; and that his CHARGES are as low as Fair dealing, and that he always entertained all parsons who favored him with their company, with attention and politeness, (with this proviso) that they behaved themselves with propriety. JAMES ODELL ROCH

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from cutting any Timber, or otherwise trespassing on Lot No. 4 and the half of Lot No 2, in the Township of York, fronted by the River Humber; as he will prosecute any person so trespassing on his property. PHILIP HAINS

River Humber, 8th Feb 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT. } BY virtue of a Writ of To Wit. } Fieri Facias ifsued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hill & Lawrence at the fuit of Quetton St. George; I have feized and taken in Execution all that tract or parcel of Land known by Lot Number Twenty-three in the firft Conceffion of the Township of York, Eaft ſide of Yonge Street, containing one hundred and ninety acres, more or leſs, (fome which there is about fourteen Acres cleared and a ſmall log houſe thereon; which will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at Roche's Hotel in the Town of York on the eighteenth day of March next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons who may have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec 18, 1810.

HOME DISTRICT. } BY virtue of a Writ of To Wit. } Fieri Facias iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the ſuit of Richard Cartwright; I have ſeized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log houſe, one Frame Houſe and Log Barn, and other outBuildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or leſs; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home Diſtrict, granted to Captain Joſeph Brant, which ſaid tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southweſterly by Piamboro' Eaſt, and Northerly by Lands purchaſed from the Meſſiaugaes, butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. ſtanding on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Eaſterly direction from the houſe now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees Weſt, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees Eaſt, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees Eaſt to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Weſterly courſe to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or leſs; which will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at the Court houſe in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons who may have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

Sheriff's Office, 10th Dece 1810. } JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Diſſolution.

THE Co partnerſhip exiſting under the Firm of E. THOMPSON and Co. was diſſolved by certain Bonds, bearing date the 20th day of September laſt.

R. CAMPBELL.

Niagara, Jan. 29 1811.

Houſe and Lands for Sale.

THE Houſe and premiſes in Market-Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dreen and Lieut Johnſon

Lots Nos. 25, 31,	- -	1ſt Conceſſion,	200
1, 2,	- - -	2d, do.	400
29,	- - -	3d, do.	200
7, 13,	- - -	4th, do.	400
17, 18,	- - -	5th, do.	500
			1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1,	- - -	1ſt Conceſſion,	200
1, 2,	- - - -	2d, do.	400
South ½ 1,	- - -	3d, do.	100
			700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12,	- -	1ſt Conceſſion,	600 acres

Township of Murray.

Nos. 1,	- - - -	3d, do.	800
10,	- - - -	4th, do.	200
9, 14 15,	- - -	6th, do.	600
			1000 acres

Township of Weſt Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27,	- 7th Conceſſion,		600
23, 25, 26,	- - 8th,	do.	600
23, 24, 26, 27,	9th,	do.	800
			2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookſhanks, Eſq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Eſqrs. Niagara, or to the ſubſcriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Novr. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in poſſeſſion of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the ſets they belong to are of little value without them.

Flavius's Lives, Vol. 1ſt; Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, Vol. 2d; Gutherie's Hiſtory of Scotland, Vol. 1ſt & 2d; Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol 1ſt; De Lolme's B. Conſtitution; Titii Livii, Vol. 1ſt; Œuvres Poſthumes de Frederic, II Vol. 1ſt; Syſtem of Anatomy, 3d Vol.; Peſſan Perverſe; Bulleau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol. 2d.

THE following Lots of Land will be ſold on eaſy and moderate terms; for Caſh, or, if more convenient to the purchaſer, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D. on the North ſide of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the ſecond Conceſſion, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Alſo, the rear or Eaſterm moſt part of Lot No. 35 in the 7th Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B On lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a houſe erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the ſubſcriber, who can give an indiſputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, Inquire of John Somerton, Printer.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GAMY, Eſquire, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Caſh or ſhort Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Conceſſion B.			
Front half 32,	- - -	Do. - - C.	} 200 Acres.
29	-	Conceſſion C.	200
19	-	Conceſſion D.	200
24	-	front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario.	
Township of Scarborough.			
No. 21 in 4th Conceſſion,			} 200 Acres Township
Eaſt ½ 22	5th	do.	} of York.
No. 40. Weſt ſide Yonge Street			210 Acres.
Township of Vaughan			
Eaſt ½ 12, in 3d Conceſſion,			100
Eaſt ½ 20,	3d	do.	100
Eaſt ½ 14,	4th	do.	100
Eaſt ½ 22,	7th	do.	100
14,	5th	do.	200
10,	6th	do.	200
17,	6th	do.	200
16,	1ſt	do.	200
13,	4th	do.	200
3,	3d	do.	100
30,	6th	do.	100
27,	7th	do.	100

Township of Vaughan 1000 Acres Township of Markham.

400 Acres—Whitby.

300 Acres; Satisfied.

28, South ſide Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Conceſſion 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Alſo in the Town of York

The Houſe and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, Northſide Hoſpital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands of the Home Diſtrict, to any perſon who may be desirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcribers, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 5th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do. ——1600 acres.
in the Township of Bonham.
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d Conceſſion
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—250 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th.—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the township of Granford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 24—500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d conceſſion;
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperiour—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD

York, 19th June, 1807.

Wholeſale & Retail Store

THE Subſcribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have juſt received by the Brig John and Matthew from London, and the Acorra from Liverpool, a General and Handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for ſale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles:—Viz

Blue, Scarle's, light and dark Mix'd, Broad Cloaths,	An elegant Aſſortment of Mens Womens and Childrens Cotton and Worſted Stockings, & Sandals,
White, Yellow and Red Flannels.	Long Silk and Cotton Gloves,
Rofe and point Blankets	Habit do.
Black and Brown Wildboar,	Ladies elegant faſhionable white and black Tambor'd Net Veils,
Plain & Strip'd Callimancoes,	White and black Lace
Marcelles, Valencia, Toilinett, Swanſdown and Patent Cord Veſtings,	White & col'd Sewing Cott's.
white Dimities, Jaes and Faſtians,	Ladies Caps & Shirtees,
Blue, Green Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Caſſimeres,	Spider Nett and Tambored Sleeves,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams;	Fine Cotton Patinett,
White and colored Cambrick Muſlins	Cotton Umbrellas, &c.
Chambra and Union blue Shawls,	Old Jamaica,
Light & dark Chints do.	Cognac Brandy, &c.
India Silk, Maiſrals & Pocket Handkerchiefs.	A Freſh ſupply of Teas of this years importation.
Dark, Lenо & Lac'd Muſlins,	Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger, Mustard,
Chirting Cambricks,	Tobacco, &c. &c.
Iaea Ticking,	Razors, Knives & Forks,
Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide.	Pen, & Pocket Knives, Seiſſars,
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,	Glaſs & Crockery Ware, together with a number of Articles too numerous to insert.
Table Clothe.	

All of which will be ſold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchaſed in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dreen in the cheapeſt Manufactoring Towns in England for Cash.

Moſt kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the higheſt price in Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Aſhes.—A conſtant ſupply of Salt will be kept on hand.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th Auguſt, 1810.

N B. All perſons indebted to the Subſcribers, are requeſted to make payment immediately, otherwiſe their ſeveral Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

FOR SALE.

A Subſtantial and well finiſhed

Pleaſure Sleigh.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

THE Subſcribers have juſt received, and offer for ſale at their Store in the Houſe formerly occupied by William Willcocks, Eſquire, a well choſen Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, which they will diſpoſe of upon very reaſonable terms for Cash or Produce; conſiſting of

Superfine and coarſe Cloths,	HARDWARE.
Kerſimere, Rose and Point Blankets, and Flannell,	Britania Metal Tea Pots Tea canniſters, Candleſticks, and Snuffers,
Brown, Olive and Green Plushing,	Slates and Pentils,
Drab and Grey Coating,	Knives and Forks,
Swanſdown Veſtings,	Pocket and Pen Knife
Toilinette do.	Buttons,
Marſeilles do	Bridle bits,
Printed Jean, Fancy Cord do.	Table and Tea Spoons,
Olive Thickſett,	Stirrups,
Drab Genoa Cords	Hames,
Patent Worſted do.	Harneſs Buckles,
black and Olive Velveteen,	Nails, Screws, &c.
Book Muſlin, Jubilee	Steel Plated Handſaws,
Colled ditto	Iron squares, Joiner's Rules,
Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambrick,	Hammers and Gimblets,
Damask Table Cloths,	Plane Irons,
Diaper do. Huckaback	Chiſſels, Gouges, Compaſſes,
Men & Women's Worſted and Cotton Hose,	Shoe Maker's Tools,
Do. Black Silk do.	Steelyards Grid Irons,
Fancy Ginghams,	Lamps, and Sad. Irons,
Printed Cottons,	Furniture and other buſhes,
Baſſeen Handkerchiefs	Powder, Shot & pound lead,
Shawls, Silk and Cotton	Shovels and Spades,
Map Handkerchiefs,	GROCERIES.
Common Pocket do.	Prime and Spanish Port Wines, & Jamaica ſpirits,
Web Braces, Paſte Board & Bonnett wire,	Hyson and Hyson Skin
Calimance and Durant,	Chocolate and coffee,
Black Bombazette,	Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Bird Tick, & Irish Sheeting,	Raiſins, and Barley Sugar,
Cotton and Linen Check	Almonds, cinnamon, caſſia, cloves and Nutmegs,
Brown Holland,	Pimp, Ginger, Pigtail, & cut Tobacco,
fine and yellow Nankeen,	Snuff and cigars,
York Stripe Jeans,	Spermaceti & mould candles,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves,	caſtile, Windſor, and common Soap,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,	Mullard, Muſhroom Ketchup,
Umbrellas,	capers, Sweet Oil, Linſeed do currers do.
Chair and Riding Whips	Flour Sulphur,
Beaver Bonnetts,	Glauber Salts, Opdildo,
Men and Youth's Hats,	Sal Am and other Medicines
Superfine and common Needles	*British Japan Ink, Red and black Ink Powder,*
Do with ſilver eyes,	
Pound Pins, and in Papers.	
Bell Playing Cards,	
Crooked and fine tooth Combs.	

Together with a General Aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware; beſides numerous other Articles not here inſerted.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26 h, 1810

Building Lots,

With Valuable Privileges.

On Yonge Street, 21 miles from York,

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, without reſerve, at Roche's Hotel, York, on Saturday February 9, and Saturday February 23; ſeveral Building Lots divided into half one acre Lots; being the North part of Lot No 68, 1ſt conceſſion Township of Whitchurch. Each Lot will be put up at one Dollar. Their Lots are ſubject to ſuch regulations reſpecting the clearing, building, or otherwiſe improving them, under penalty or forfeiting them, as may be agreed upon from time to time by a Committee of the purchaſers, and will alſo poſſeſs the following privileges every year; a tract of Land of the value of one hundred Dollars will be given to one of the purchaſers, one year it will be given by lot, the next to the former purchaſer and ſo alternately; whenever a houſe is built on the Lot and is thought happer to be burnt, the proprietor will be paid its value provided it appears every precaution had been uſed to prevent accidents by fire.

York, 31ſt January, 1811

☞ The above Auction is poſtponed to Saturday the 9th of March. Feb. 27.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made conſiderable additions to his Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,	HARDWARE
GROCERIES,	CROCKERY,

&c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of ſuperior qualities, and flatters himſelf that he will be able to ſell on terms which ſhall prove ſatisfactory, and as an inducement to purchaſers:—country produce, Furs and Peltries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 31 Dece 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, 8th Conceſſion, Weſt Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grain, there is likewiſe on ſaid Lot, a good Dwelling Houſe, a large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed. For particulars, apply to the Subſcriber, who will give a good and ſufficient Title to the ſame. WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 63, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; 1, 2, 3, and 4, in the 3d conceſſion of the Township of King: Lot No 32, on a Weſt ſide of Yonge ſtreet, 7th conceſſion of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof.

York, 26th Sept. 1810.

G. DIEU ET MON DROIT R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1811. No. XXXVI. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ty.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of this present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Acts, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

UPPER CANADA.

Commission of the Peace for the Eastern District, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1810.

THE Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and

Jeremiah French,
Allan M'Donell, of Matilda,
Alexr. M'Millan,
Alexr. M'Donell,
Smilz Anderson,
James Stewart,
Miles M'Donell,
Allan M'Donell, of Charlottenburgh,
David Sheak,
Josiah Cass,
Jacob Weager,
Wm. Fraser,
John Corbett,
John M'Intire,
John M'Donell, of the Township of Charlottenburgh
Alexr. Role,
Normanie Norton,
Thos. Meers,
Joseph Shuter,
Wm. Johnston,
Joshua Yonge Gamble,
John Stewart,
Peter Le Roy,
Asa Warner,
John Cryller,

The following Gentlemen were commissioned since the year 1807.

Donald M'Caulay, of Cornwall,
Joseph Anderson, of Cornwall,
Lawrence M'Key, of Charlottenburgh,
Benja. French, of Cornwall,
Albert French, of Cornwall,
Alexander M'Kenzie, of William Leigh,
Abraham Marth, of Cornwall,
Joseph Bacchus, of Osnaburgh, Esquires.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'ty.
Secretary's Office
19th Nov. 1810.

REgular COUNCIL DAYS for LAND MATTERS, throughout the Year of our Lord, 1811:—

Wednesday, 2d January,
2nd Ditto,
12th February,
5th March,
20th Ditto.
16th April,
7th May,
28th Ditto,
Tuesday, 18th June,
9th July,
30th Ditto,
20th August,
10th September,
1st October,
22d Ditto,
12th November
3d December,
24th Ditto.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

LOST

ON Sunday last, between the Church and Garrison, a large brownish MUFF. Whoever has found it, and will leave it with the Printer hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded.
York, Feb. 25, 1811.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.
York, 30th April, 1810.

SUBSCRIBERS and all others in Arrears for Printing, are now particularly called upon for Payment. J. CAMERON.

☞ Subscribers in Niagara & its Neighborhood, are notified that J. B. Totman, Merchant, of that place, is authorized to receive payment.
York, Feb 18, 1811.

The Subscriber has for Sale

Sleigh Robes & Matts

on Commission.

Q St GEORGE.
York, 26th Dec. 1810.

FOR SALE

ON very low terms, the adjoining Lots No 6 and 7, in the Township of York, fronted by the River Humber, with a neat small Dwelling House, a Barn and other out-houses, and about 30 Acres well cleared Land thereon.—The Stock consisting of Horses, Horned cattle, Sheep, &c. together with a shop and fire at Blacksmiths Tools will be sold therewith to any purchaser.—(The excellent quality of the Lands, the pleasant situation they are in, and the low price they will be sold for must render the purchase a desirable one.) Good Bills drawn payable at New-York or Albany, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to the subscribing proprietor at the Humber, or to John Cameron at the Printing Office in York.

☞ The above premises are within half a mile of a Grist and Saw Mill.

BENJ. DAVIS.
Humber, 20th Dec. 1810.

THE Subscriber, having laid in a choice Assortment of seasonable Goods begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now opening and for sale at his former Store adjoining Mr Jos. Howard's. The low terms on which his Goods were purchased, enables him to fill at the most reduced prices. Country produce purchased, or taken in barter, or payment, at the highest prices.

The following Goods are among his Assortment viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks.
Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings,
Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs,
Fancy and plain Muslins,
Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.
York, 16th October, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

EIGHT hundred Acres in the Gore between the 8th and 9th Concessions of Clinton, called the broken Lots No 1, to No 23, both numbers inclusive.—Apply to the Printer at York, or to Wm. Dickson, Esqr. at Niagara. Also, Lands in the Townships of Oxford, Etobicoke, York, Scarboro' North Gwillimsbury, Pickering, Perry, and Pittsburgh. For particulars apply at the Printer's.

York, 30th January, 1811.

Latest Intelligence.

New York, Febraury 11.

The ship Paragon, Fowler, arrived at this port on Saturday evening in the short passage of 29 days from Liverpool; and has furnished the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 6th of January, Liverpool papers to the 8th, and Lloyd's Lists to the 4th.

Both Houses of the Imperial Parliament had been occupied almost exclusively, from the last day of December to the 5th day of January, in discussing certain resolutions on the subject of a Regency, in consequence of the King's incapacity to execute the royal functions. The papers are filled with animated debates thereon.

The latest Bulletin of the King's health is dated the 4th Jan. in which he is stated to be "as well as he was the day preceding," i. e. he had passed a quiet night without much sleep.

Sebastiani, with 2000 men, has taken the castle of Marmella, near Malaga; and Soult was carrying on his preparations against Cadiz with the utmost activity and perseverance.

The French government, as appears by a letter from the grand judge to the president of the council of prizes, have considered America as having pledged herself to oppose the principles of paper blockade; and, in consequence of the president's proclamation of the 2d November, have ordered that American vessels seized since the first of November, shall not be proceeded against according to the principles of the Berlin & Milan decrees.

Letters from Berlin, dated Dec. the 18th, advert to a treaty of marriage in contemplation between the King of Prussia and a very near relation of the emperor Alexander. On the same authority it is mentioned that a coalition between the two crowns will be formed, for the purpole of mutual defence, under a danger which is seriously apprehended.

A dividend of the late Dr. Goldsmith's property was made to the amount of five shillings in the pound; double that sum was expected by the creditors.

From London papers to the 6th January, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the ship Paragon.

Downing Street, Dec. 31, 1810.

A despatch, of which the following is an exact, was yesterday received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut. Gen. Viscount Welling on, dated Cartauxo, 15th of Dec. 1810.

No alteration has been made in the enemy's position in front of this army since I had the honor of addressing you on the 8th inst. and all the deserters and prisoners continue to report the distress which the troops suffer.

The enemy detached a body of cavalry, consisting of four regiments, towards Coimbra, but finding that town occupied by Gen. Baccilar, they have returned again to their station in the rear of their army.

I am concerned to forward the enclosed report from Marshal Sir William Beresford, of the death of capt. Fenwick, the late commandant of Quidos. During the last two months he had been engaged more than twenty times with the enemy's foraging parties, and, I have had several opportunities of reporting his success.

Upon this last occasion he had made an attack upon, and had driven in, a party, consisting of 80 grenadiers, in the neighbourhood of Evora, near Alcobaca, which had come there in search of provisions, having under his command a detachment of the same number of the militia of the garrison of Quidos, and was pursuing them when he was mortally wounded, and he died on the field; we have thus sustained a great loss, and it is lamented by all who had any knowledge of his gallantry and exertions.

It is generally reported that the battalions composing the 9th corps, have marched towards Mantia, where preparations were making for the assembly of a large body of troops. It is certain that all these troops, as well as Gardanne's detachment, have retired from the frontiers of Portugal.

London, January 1.

The Elizabeth, Indiaman (country ship) was lost off Dunkirk, on the 27th of Dec. and out of 403 souls only 21 have been saved, of whom 6 are Europeans and 15 Lascars.

A report had reached Cadiz, at the departure of the last packet, that the Toulon fleet had put to sea, which occasioned the detention of some ships of the line, which had been previously ordered for England.

January 3.

Monitears have arrived this morning of the 28th and 29th ult. the confirm the loss of the Minotaur, 74 guns, capt. Burrey, off the Texel in the late tremendous gales. Officers and 110 men were saved. Burrey, we grieve to say, perished. Never was known such dreadful weather! Apprehensions are entertained for the safety of some of the Minotaur's convoy.

January 5.

Half past 7. P. M.

The letters from Petersburgh mention, that all the ships under the flag of the United States which have been sequestered, and which are under the distinction of Tenerisfe ships, shall have their cargoes sold; and the sale actually commenced at Riga, on the 8th of December.

The letters from Koningsburgh are of the 21st Dec. and speak of the probability of war between Russia and France. Those from Copenhagen mention, with much alarm, a project for the annexation of Denmark to Sweden to which it is supposed the King of the former will give no opposition.

An article from Naples of the 27th of Nov. observes, that the English have shipped off a part of their forces from Sicily, destined for Portugal.

Extract of a letter from William & Richard Rathbone, dated Liverpool, January 8.

"The orders in council, since the receipt of the President's proclamation, have become a subject of increased interest, and a memorial was, in consequence, preferred to ministers, deploring the urgency of the case, and requesting an early disclosure of their intentions, as the continuance of our export trade to the United States must now depend upon the repeal of the measures in question.—No reply has yet been received to this application nor does it appear that any sanguine hopes are now entertained that our government, constituted as it is at present, will speedily abandon that system, which they have so long and so strenuously maintained. Our expectations, therefore, of a change of measures, chiefly rest upon the prospect of a change of men, the probability of which has been considerably increased, by the recent proceedings in both houses of Parliament, upon the subject of a restricted regency.

In this state of uncertainty, intelligence of an important nature has been received in Paris papers of the 27th ult. From the annual Expose of the state of the French nation, it would appear, that the complete and virtual repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees will still depend upon the previous revocation of the orders in council.—This important document is dated the 10th ult. and addressed to the Emperor, by M. Champagny, who, in addressing to the commercial policy of Great Britain, makes use of the following words: "Your majesty will persevere in your decrees, so long as England persists in her orders in council. You will oppose, to the maritime blockade, the continental blockade, and to the plunder on the seas, the confiscation of English merchandize upon the continent. It is my duty to acquaint you, that there is henceforth no hope of bringing back your enemies to more moderate ideas, but by persevering in this system."

A letter has also been addressed to the President of the council of prizes, in which it is observed, that in consequence of the American government having engaged to cause its rights to be respected, all cases pending, relative to the seizure of American vessels, subsequent to the 1st November, shall not be decided upon according to the principles of the Berlin and Milan decrees, but shall remain suspended, being, in the mean time, held under legestration, till the 3d February next, when, in consequence of the United States having fulfilled their engagement of causing their rights to be respected, such vessels, with their cargoes, shall be restored to their rightful owners.

As this intelligence has appeared in an official form, and may be interesting at a crisis of such peculiar importance, we embrace this early opportunity of laying it before you.

New York, February 12.

We are indebted to a respectable gentleman for the loan of a London paper of the 6th of January, from which we have extracted the following articles:—

"We yesterday received Dutch papers to the 1st inst. from which we extract the following paragraphs:

Amsterdam, Dec. 29.

"On the 25th, 1200 men got on more on a small piece of wreck from the Minotaur, which was lost on the Hak sands. According to accounts, the Captain and 60 or 70 men, who got into the boat, was unfortunately swamped close in with the ship. Among those who previously got to land is the Second Lieutenant, Mr. Snell, as also the mate, a passenger, and four men of the American ship Charles, Capt. Woodward, from Mobile to New York, which ship has been taken in the Baltic, and sent for the port of London."

Paris, December 25.

"Jean Sarrazin, General of brigade, and one of the commandants of the Legion of Honor, accused of having deserted to the enemy, has been capitally condemned for contumacy by the Council of War, of the 16th Military Division, at Lisle. After the sentence was read, his name was struck out from the Legion of Honor."

Petersburg, Dec. 3

The corps d'armes, which the Turks have in Bosnia, had made several incursions into Servia, and even advanced as far as Belgrade, but Czani Georges succeeded, after a bloody battle, which lasted two days, in repulsing them to the Dwina, and hopes to drive them behind that river.

Vienna, Dec. 12.

It appears to be more certain than ever, on the approaching accouchement of her Majesty the Empress of France, that the Archduke Charles will make a journey to Paris.

According to certain accounts, the Grand Vizier has received an extensive and definitive full power for negociations of Peace with Russia.

Gottenburgh, Dec. 29.

Hostilities between this Kingdom and England are already commenced; several Swedish ships, which failed from this port, or where bound thither having been taken by the English.

The President, and other frigates, have failed for the Cape of Good Hope from Portsmouth, where they will rendezvous until they are joined by the other ships of war.

A letter from a Russian port, of the 20th ult. confirms the rumour that Bonaparte has positively insisted that the Emperor of Russia shall adopt his confiscation and burning Decrees in their full extent; and though it is said that the language of the Note addressed to the Russian Government upon this subject has given great offence, apprehensions were strongly entertained that the demand would ultimately be complied with.

It will probably be three weeks if not a month, before the Regency Bill is passed, without Ministers give it every facility in their power. Which is certainly a duty incumbent on them. The moment the Regent is appointed and invested with full power, Bonaparte will make an overture for peace.

From Spain.—Schr. Polly, Captain Dennis, arrived at Marblehead Wednesday evening last, 36 days from Corunna. Cargo 2000 tts. Merino wool. Captain D. was told by the commander of the British squadron in that port, that the Orders in Council were still in full force, and that he considered it is duty to enforce them as heretofore.

A gentleman in Marblehead has sent the Editor of the Salem Gazette the following, communicated to him by Mr. Joseph Reggio, an Italian gentleman, passenger with Capt. Dennis.

"A conspiracy against the Government had been taken place in Galacia, headed by the Bishop of St. Jago; of which the English General (Walker) being apprised, he sent orders to the Spanish government to put a stop to it, and to call in all the arms which had been distributed for the defence of the country which was objected to; immediately the frigate Arethusa was dispatched to England for 7000 troops; and the Gallinch brig arrived the 7th January, with information that he troops were within the bay.

"The Spanish army was in Asturias, consisting of 33,000 men, including 5000 Portuguese cavalry commanded by Gen. Camel.—

"The French army, commanded by Gens. Bord, 22,000 troops, were within a few miles of Alicante.

"The Emperor of Germany has sent Bonaparte 8,000 troops to relieve the French arms—one half of which had been sent to reinforce Mallena, and the other to Denmark and Switzerland.

"Passed through Bayonne, from 26th to 29th Dec. between 40 and 50,000 troops, excepted of infantry, cavalry, and artillery—presumed to be the reinforcement to Mallena.

"The Grand Seignor has granted to Bonaparte free passage to Egypt for his troops, and an armistice has marched through Dalmatia."—*Boston Patriot.*

LONDON January 5.

The contents of the Foreign papers are important—They state the surrender of the Turkish fortress of Nicopolis to the Russian army on the 5th October, and add, that a suspension of arms had been agreed to between those powers, and which had been officially notified by the Servian Senate to their troops. The head-quarters of the Grand Vizier continued at Schumla.

Under the head of Stockholm, reports are noticed to be in circulation, threatening the independence of a neighboring power (alluding we suppose to Denmark;) and the present friendly relations between the two countries are said to depend on the return of a courier with dispatches from Paris. The Crown Prince was expected at Gottenburgh on the 24th ult. The Swedish government avowed that in declaring war against Great Britain, their object was to give Bonaparte a proof that no secret understanding subsisted between the two governments.

Official notice has been given at Hamburgh, Lubec, and Bremen, of the determination of the French Government to annex these cities to France, from the 1st of the present month.

Insurrection is reported to have broken out in Madrid, which for a time menaced the life and liberty of Joseph Bonaparte. The Military from the neighbouring provinces, succeed in suppressing it; but Napoleon had, in consequence, received to recall his brother, and annex Spain to the French Empire.

The Lord Mayor has appointed Tuesday next for a meeting of the Common Council, on the subject of addressing Parliament respecting the Regency.

Letters from Paris of the 29th state, that three ships, bound from the United States to Bordeaux, laden with American Produce, on entering the French port, were put under sequestration.

Bonaparte has ordered a conscription in the maritime departments of his Empire, of 4,000 children, to be trained to the sea.

If Cargoes of British merchandize have been made throughout Sweden, preparatory to its confiscation and sale. The cession of Finland had been demanded good in the expectation of war between Russia and France, orders had been given for augmenting the army to 80,000 men.

Washington, (Geo.) Jan. 19.

On Sunday last, about 2 o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt in this town and its vicinity. The house continued shaking more than one minute.

Norfolk, February 4.

On Saturday evening arrived in this neighbourhood, His Excellency M. Serrurier, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France to the U. States. The Minister embarked at Bayonne on the 1st of January on board the ship Commodore Rogers, bound to New York. The ship meeting with adverse winds off the coast of New York, bore away for the Chesapeake, which the entered on Saturday, & the minister, his suite, and some passengers came up in a pilot boat; the ship proceeded immediately to N. York. M. Serrurier has engaged Walker's packet, in which he proceeds as soon as pollible for Washington.

We are sorry that we could not procure any newspapers by this vessel, indeed we are informed that none were brought up—our information is therefore very small, and in substance amounts to what follows:—

The Berlin and Milan decrees were not revoked, on the contrary private letters were sitting out with the utmost activity, which capture all American vessels, whole condemnation follows with certainty. In the Commodore Rogers are passengers ten or twelve American captains whose vessels and cargoes had been condemned and sold. The internal state of France is represented as deplorable beyond conception. Great discontents are manifested, and nothing has more tended to increase them than the war in Spain and Portugal. Accounts had reached Bayonne that Massena had retreated out of Portugal and was at Cindad Rodrigo in Spain. His army was in the most distressed for provisions, he being in a hostile country. It is not stated that he was followed up by Lord Wellington.—The information from Madrid's state, might be to the 20th or 22d of December, much later than our Lisbon advices. A gentleman who was in Bayonne for many weeks previous to the departure of the Commodore Rogers, states that no reinforcements for the armies of Spain had passed through that place for some time. It was a common observation in France, that as the French armies suffered more for want of provisions, than for want of numerical force, reinforcements of men would only increase the distress. There are some who are so malicious as to insinuate that the emperor would not be sorry for the loss of his armies in Spain, in which (and in high commanders) are some of the most notorious Jacobins in France, a character of all others, dreaded and detested.

A new conscription has been lately made of 15,000 men for the marine, which evinces a disposition on the part of France to once more try her strength on the ocean—of the result no one can doubt.—*Ledger.*

New York, February 13.

LONDON January 2.

The Isle of Bourbon and the Iphigenia frigate was anchored off that island, but rendered to the French. The Africaine, capt. Corbet was taken by a French squadron, on which the Iphigenia was one; but the Boadicea appearing in sight, she was abandoned by the enemy, after taking out those stores and such of her crew as were not wounded.—Captain Corbet, who was wounded in the action, was left on board.

The French frigate Venus, 44, Captain Hamelin, was taken a few hours after the has captured the Ceylon, 32, (having on the dispatch in the Monsieur Ruse, General Abercrombie on board) by the Boadicea.

The Ceylon was taken.

The Ceylon fought till all her mafts were gone.

The Africane did not strike till after a severe action.

It is supposed from the Ceylon being off the Isle of Bourbon, that the intended expedition from India was in the neighborhood.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE'S FAMILY.

TAUNTON, Jan. 3.

The wife of Lucien Bonapatte, his children, and the Abbe Chanpentier, a medical attendant, and several servants, slept at the White Hart Inn, Wellington, on Thursday night, and passed through Taunton the following morning, about nine o'clock.

About eight months since, Napoleon sent an invitation for the appearance of Lucien's two eldest daughters, and his son Charles at his Court Charlotte only, who is 17 years of age, was permitted to avail herself of this imperial favor. She remained there almost two months. Her return was rather precipitate; and for some reason or other, which is known only to the family, demonstrations of implacable resentment have been ever since so unequivocally manifested by Napoleon, that his brother was at length induced to make preparations for his removal.

Lucien has six children.—The gentlemen who sat in the carriage with Lucien when he passed through Taunton, was not his Secretary as we supposed, but the brother of Lucien's first wife.

"LUDLOW, Jan. 2.

"Madame Lucien Bonaparte, with her family, and a numerous train of servants, arrived here this evening, occupying in all, four carriages, and having performed the journey from Plymouth in a week. Lucien removed yesterday from the Inn to Lord Powis' residence in this town, called Dinham house, his Lordship's seat in the neighborhood (Stone houle) being found too small for the reception of so numerous a suite. It is believed they will remain here during several months. The popular surprise at the arrival of so unexpected a stranger is now beginning to subside, and Lucien may already appear in our streets and walks with as little *eclat* as other inhabitants of the place. He is a man of retired habits, fond of reading, and of domestic life. It is easy to trace in him the origin of that disposition which has led him to quarrel with his brother, and to prefer the tranquil comforts of a private station to the pageantry of royalty. His wish seems to be to pass the time of his detention among us in a quiet manner. In consideration of his family, which unfolds chiefly of females. A good deal of pains has been taken in providing him with comfortable residence; in other respects, he is treated as a prisoner of war, and is subject to whatever restraints government think proper to impose.

Lucien Bonaparte arrived at Ludlow about four o'clock on the evening of Wednesday se'nnight, accompanied by his nephew, an interpreter, secretary, Mr. Ma kenzie and a few fr unds. He drove to the Angel Inn, where he dined and slept. On Thursday morning he walked about the town, viewed the Castle, and some of the principal streets; but as the weather was rather unfavorable, and public curiosity great, he did not stay long. On that evening, one of the Winter Evening assemblies took place which Lucien, and his nephew, and some of his friends attended. Some of the latter danced, but Lucien did not. He continued in the room till supper was announced; he then attended the Countess Powis to the supper room, and sat at her lady ship's right hand during supper; after which he returned to the hall and card-rooms. On Saturday, he went to Stone-houle, a seat of Lord Powis, about five miles from Ludlow, where Lucien is to reside in future, and from thence proceeded to Wyleat, the principal residence of his Lordship, where he stayed a day or two, and returned to Ludlow.

Dover, Dec. 25.

The Eagle, a French frigate, which we yesterday stated to be on shore, has been attacked by the boats of the Diana, under the batteries of Tatihou, which succeeded in getting her on fire and completely destroyed her, without the loss of a man.

A convoy was to sail from Malta about the 20th of Nov. for England.

A warm controversy exists in England and he ween the friends and the opponents of the Prince of Wales, as andidate for the regency. Sir Francis Burdett and Wm. Cobbett espouse he cause of the Prince.

The President's proclamation reached England about the 10th of Dec.

Letters from Liverpool of Dec. 15. state that the British orders in council would be rescinded when the French decrees ceased to operate.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Feb. 3.

"Last evening arrived here a French Minister, Gen. Serrurier. He is a young man, with no family but a secretary and two servants. He is direct from Bayonne, which port he left the 30th Dec. in the American ship Commodore Rogers, of and bound to N. York, but having experienced severe northwardly winds on this coast, got in here. The capt. of the Com. Rogers had stipulated to land him at the first port he could make. The ship has since proceeded to New York. She is in ballast, and has a number of American captains, &c. on board, who have left their vessels in France. A captain of a schooner from Baltimore, owned by Mr. Kennedy, has returned in her. The writer has had some conversation with him. He says, there is no revocation of the Berlin or Milan decrees, as to neutrals, and no relaxation in the vigilance of the privateers, in capturing every vessel they fall in with. General Mallena is still said to have retreated to the frontiers of Spain, where it is believed he will winter.

New York, February 14.

We learn by the arrival this forenoon of the ship Dispatch from New-Orleans, that the brigands had risen in the white inhabitants of that territory. General Hampton with the U. States forces were in pursuit of them.—Governor Claiborn had ordered out all the militia, and forbid by proclamation all the male blacks from going at large.

A severe battle had been fought at Mexico between the conventionalists and the Spaniards, the former were defeated with great loss.

February 15.

By the Hibernia, in 50 days from Lisbon, we learn, that Lord Welling n's head quarters were at Gattano, and the French at Santarem. The two armies remained almost inactive, except a little skirmish which occurred about the 14th of December, between a party of cavalry of the two hostile armies in which the French were defeated with considerable loss.

New Orleans, Dec. 27.

By an arrival on the 25th inst. from Mobile, we learn that the gun vessels which failed from hence a short time since with troops for Fort Stoddert had arrived in Mobile Bay—and that Col. Cushing had had an interview with Gov. Folch—the result of which was not known—but it was generally believed at the time when the vessel failed that Mobile would be peaceably given up to the United States in a few days.

January 7.

Serious disturbances have lately broken out in the Kingdom of Mexico. Three battles have been given between the infurgents and troops of the European Government; we learn that the last which has taken place on the 29th October has been very dreadful and terminated to the advantage of the European party. 6000 of the insurgents were said to have been killed or wounded.

Natchez, Dec. 31.

General Hampton reached this city on Friday last; on his arrival, we learn an express was immediately dispatched to Col. Pike supposed to be on his return to Camp Dearborn. We have heard it conjectured by several officers of the army, that the order for the return of the detachment under the command of Col. Pike, would be countermanded, and the place of destination changed. On the day after his arrival, Gen. Hampton hastened to Fort Adams it is supposed, with the view which we have mentioned.

A letter from New Orleans, dated January 15, says, "the insurrection among the blacks is at an end. The ringleaders have all been taken and executed. Peace and order is restored."

Bank of the United States.

The committee of the senate have reported to that body a bill to renew the charter of the United States Bank for twenty years. The capital stock is to be increased five millions of dollars, making the whole amount of capital 15,000,000 of dollars. The president of the United States is to appoint annually, with the advice and consent of the senate a certain portion of the directors. No votes for directors to be given by proxy. The sum to be paid by the bank as the price of the charter is left blank.

Amendment of the Constitution of New York.—Messrs. Sargent, Grotvenor, Lawrence, Rose, and M'Nair, are appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary in the constitution of this state. The object is, to call a convention for the purpole of making the necessary alterations Amongst the alterations suggested, are the following:—To allow every perlon to vote for Governor and Senators, who can now vote for members of Assembly. To elect the Governor annually, and render any one perlon ineligible for more than three years in succession. To render the offices of mayor, sheriff, county clerk, and perhaps justices of the peace elective. To vest the appointment of all other officers in the Governor, with the advice and content of the Senate.

Extract of a law lately passed in New-Jersey.

The preamble recites the act of N. York subjecting to seizure and forfeiture any Steam Boats navigating the waters of that State, not belonging to Messrs. Fulton and Co. The act provides in substance, that wherever any Steam Boat, owned and navigated by citizens of this state, shall be seized and forfeited within the jurisdiction of New York, it shall be lawful for citizens of this state to seize within the rivers and harbors of this state any Steam Boat owned by citizens of New York and sell the same, &c.

From the above extract it will be seen that the enlightened state of N. Jersey, in direct violation of the constitution of the United States, have determined to grant letters of marque and reprisal against the citizens of N. York.

A Merman.—A letter from Monmouth, dated the 13th inst. says—"About eight o'clock yesterday morning, two fishermen, going down the river in their trunkies fishing for fish-men, found their net much heavier than usual, and, on coming to shore, they found it contained a huge monster, the upper part of it bearing the exact resemblance of a man, the middle of a beast, spotted like a leopard, and a tail like a fish, the hair on his head green—he has red eyes, and tusks whe inches and a half in length, and measures from head to tail three feet and three quarters. He is now deposited in the Town Hall, for the inspection of the curious.—*Lon. paper.*

On the 3d of November last the wife of Mr Daniel Sherwood, of Green's Farms, (Conn.) aged 45 years, was delivered of three sons—all healthy, promising children, weighing together 24 pounds.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

ODE TO THE POPPY.

NOT for the promise of the labor'd field,
Nor for the Gorn, the vicious Harvests yield
I bend at Ceres' shrine;
For dull to human Eyes appear
The Golden Glooms of the year
And I a melancholy Worship mine,
I hail the Goddess for her scarlet flower!
Thou brilliant Weed
That doth so far exceed
The richest gifts gay Flora can bestow,
Heedless! pass'd thee in Life's morning hour,
(Thou Comforter of Woe,)
Till sorrow taught me to consess thy power.

In early days when Fancy wheats,
A various Wreath I wove,
Of laughing Springs luxuriant Sweets
Per'chance of Love,
The Rose or Thorn my brothers crown'd,
As Venus smil'd or Venus frown'd,
But Love and Joy and all their Train are flown,
Ev'n languid hope no more is mine,
And I will sing of sheer alone,
Unless perchance the attributes of Grief,
The Cypress bud and Willow leaf,
Their pale funereal foliage blend with thine.

Rail lovely blossom! thou canst calm
The wretched Victims of Disease,
Canst circle thole weary Eyes in gentle sleep
Which never open but to weep
For oh! thy potent charm
Can agonising pain disarm,
Expelling even memory from her Seat,
And bid the throbbing heart forget to beat.

Soul soothing plant that can such blessings give,
But for the Mourner bears to live
By thee the Hopeless die,
Oh! ever friendly to Despair!
Maybe Sorrow pallid vainly date
Without a crime that remedy implore,
Which bids the Spirit from its bondage fly,
I'd court thy palliative all in vain more,
No more I'd fue that thou should'st spread
Thy fpell around my aching head,
But would conjure thee to impart
Thy balsam for a broken heart
And by thy felt Lethean Power
(Ineffmable!) bid me
Burst their terrestrial bonds and other Regions try!

Died lately in Markham, Frederick Henry Westfall.—Last week Woodchurch, Abraham Webster. Æ 72; an exemplary worthy man.—In this Township, Mrs. Bingham, wife of Mr. Bingham, farmer to Mrs. M'Gill.

DIARY of WEATHER for the Month of February, 1811.

Wednesday, 27th.—Clear and pleasant, with sunshine.
Thursday, 28th.—Clear and moderate with sunshine.
March, 1811.
Friday, 1st.—Light snow till about 9 o'clock A. M. then various.
Saturday, 2d.—Clear with sunshine.
Sunday, 3d.—Moderate and cloudy.
Monday, 4th.—Clear with sunshine.
Tuesday, 5th.—Cloudy with fair intervals.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, a quantity of excellent CYDER. by the Barrel. JAMES O. ROCHE.
York, March 6, 1811.

Deserted from His Majesty's Canadian Regiment, in Jun. last.

JOHN REYNOLDS, of Markham, taneodate, is after receiving his Majesty's Bounty, and Rolls a Great Coat the property of another Person; the said John Reynolds has 320 Acres of Land which he cannot Sell, Mortgage or give away RIGHT POUNDS Reward for apprehending the said John Reynolds.

Sheriff's Office.

HOME DISTRICT, } To Wit } I HEREBY give notice that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, & of Affize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Monday the 25th Inst at Eleven O'Clock in the Forenoon of the same day; of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Quarers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all others therein are desired to take Notice, and that they be respectively there and then present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and all other Remembrances, to do those things which to their several Offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.
JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.
March, 5th, 1811.

UPPER CANADA, } *FRANCIS GORE, Esquire Lieutenant*
COURT OF PROBATE, } *Governor of the Province of Upper Ca-*
YORK TO WIT. } *nada, and Judge of*
the Court of Probate within the said Pro-
(L. S.) *vince.*

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Town ship of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next, (being the date hereof) then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.
W. W. BALDWIN,
Reg.

To be disposed of by

PRIVATE SALE,

A Large patent Mangle,
A Phittering Machine,
A large Chimney Mirrour,
A dozen of Cane bottomed fancy Chairs,
A pair of Ornamental Patent Lamps,
A Plated Egg-cup Stand,
Four pair cut Glass Water Decanters,
A large Silver Wine Funnel,
And the following Books:
Smith's Wealth of Nations,
Mufee Des Monumens Francais,
Browne's Travels in Africa,
Hafez's Poems,
Forms of Herkerm,
Agricultural Survey of Wilts and Somerset.
Application to be made to W. W. BALDWIN of York, who will shew the articles.
Feb. 12, 1811.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Community, that there has been instances reports in circulation, in order to injure him in the unfortunate situation he is placed as a Tavern keeper, by alleging that his charges are exorbitant, and that he has declared he would not entertain a Farmer

He thus publicly declares to the world, the reports are false to the last degree, that his CHARGES are as low as possible, and that he always entertained all persons who favored him with their company, with the best of Liquors, (with this proviso) that they behaved themselves with propriety. JAMES ODELL ROCH

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land for which an unidisputable Title will be given—viz Lots No 28, 29, and half of Lot No 25 in the 2d concession of the Town ship of Pickering, containing 450 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire at Oswegatchie; Mr. Woolcroft in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office
York, 28th Feb. 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To Wit } Venditioni Exponas issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Lawrence and Thomas Egerton, St George & I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel of Land known by Lot Number Twenty-three in the 8th Concession of the Township of York, East side of Yonge Street, containing one hundred and ninety acres, more or less, of which there is about fourteen Acres cleared and a small log house thereon which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roche's Hotel in the Town of York on the eighteenth day of March next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of Sale.
JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, 26th Dec. 1810.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of
TO WIT. } his Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Hill and Lawrence, at the suit of Robert H. Bowne, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of land, being the East end of Lot Number Ninety-three, East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, bounded on the South by the line between the first and second concessions of Whitchurch, northerly by land belonging to Elisha Beaman, Esq fourth westerly by the same sold to Isaac Pennock, and southerly by the limit between Lots Numbers 92 and 93; containing forty acres, more or less, on which said premises there is a good Grist Mill and Saw Mill, a dwelling House two Stories high, a good frame Barn, and other out buildings All which property will be advertised to the highest Bidder at Roache's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Monday the eighteenth day of March next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above mentioned premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me before the day of sale. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, Dec. 18, 1810.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To Wit } Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the suit of Richard Cartwright, I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log house, one Frame House and Log Barn, and other out buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or less; being part of a certain tract of land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, on which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southwesterly by Farnboro' East, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Mississaguy Indians and bounded as follows, viz. Beginning at a Pine Tree marked R. W. standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains to the Eastward from the house now occupied by James Isaac Ias M'Dougal, thence North sixty two degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; thence North twenty degrees East, one hundred and fifty four degrees East to the Lake; thence along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven acres, more or less; which will be adjudged to the highest Bidder at the Court door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of FIVE O'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale
JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, } 19th Dec. 1810 }

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Main Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dean and Lieut. Johnson

Lots No.	25, 3½	- - -	1st Concession,	350
	1, 2,	- - -	2d, do.	400
	29, - -	- - -	3d, do.	200
	7, 12,	- - -	4th, do.	400
	17, 18,	- - -	5th, do.	350
				1700 acres

Township of York

Nos.	1, - - -	- - -	1st Concession	
	1, 2, - - -		2d, do.	
South	½ 1, - - -		3d, do.	120
				720 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos.	9, 10, 11,	- - -	1st Concession,	600 acres

Township of Murray

Nos.	1, - - -	- - -	3d, do.	200
	10, 12, - - -		4th, do.	400
	9, 14 15, - - -		6th, do.	600
				1200 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos.	23, 26, 27,	- - -	7th Concession,	630
	23, 25, 26,	- - -	8th, do.	630
	23, 24, 26, 27,		9th, do.	820
				2200 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.
York, 13th Nov 1810.

N. B Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, will do him the favour to call at the Office of the Upper Canada Gazette, and state they belong to are of little use without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Ancient History, Vol. 1st; Guthrie's Geography, Vol. 1st; Vol. 1st & 2d: Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol 1st; De Lome's B. Constitution; Tom Lois, Vol. 1st; Letters from the Second Congress, North Vol. 1st; Letters from the Second Congress, North Carolina, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Ancient History, Vol. 1st; Guthrie's Geography, Vol. 1st; Vol. 1st & 2d: Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol 1st; De Lome's B. Constitution; Tom Lois,

Lateſt Intelligence.

New York, Feb. 20.

From a Gibraltar paper of the 21ſt of December.

Cleared out, the Induſtry, Harris, for New York, and Lucretia, Williams, for Boſton

Cadiz, Dec. 9. Ten thouſand muſkets are arrived from England, together with 100,000 flints, one million of cartridges, 9 pieces of ordnance, lead for muſket balls, & 500 barrels of powder

Dec. 13. We learn from Catalonia, that on the 6th of Nov. Macdonald retreated from Cerevera by the Calaf road, and paſſed through the town of Manreſa, which he ſet on fire. The inhabitants, however, ſucceeded in checking the progreſs of the flames, and there were but thirty houſes deſtroyed. He purſued his march by the Vice road, until he reached Gerona and Hoſtalrich, where he is waiting for a large convoy which he is to conduct to Barcelona. As he paſſed through Lerida, he left there the whole of his artillery and plunder.

Gibraltar, Dec. 22.

The Bulwark is arrived at Cadiz with four millions of dollars, and twenty millions more are ſhortly expected from Mexico.—The beſiegers of Cadiz have been ſucceſsful in throwing a few grenades into the town; but we are happy to hear, that they have done no damage.

A pretty large ſum of money and a great quantity of proviſions have been remitted from the ſeat of government to Algeſiras, where ſeveral thouſand men are daily expected.

Another very gallant action was fought at Iſlan in the Sierra of Ronda, on the 5th inſt. between a handful of mountaineers (two hundred and odd) and about two thouſand French troops.—The brave patriots, although ſurpriſed by the enemy, maintained their ground until they had exhauſted their ammunition, and then reſolutely forced their way through the ranks of the enemy whoſe loſs was much more conſiderable than their own.

Extract of a letter from Sir James Fellowes, to Mr Conſul Duff, dated at Cadiz, the 11th December, 1810.

"From the ſtatements during the laſt ten days, it appears that although the diſeaſe which prevailed here, cannot be ſaid to be entirely extinguiſhed, it is ſo far ſuppreſſed that a few caſes only are obſerved in the city."

We are indebted to a reſpectable merchant of this city, for the following extract:—

Bremen, Dec 5.

"We ſuppoſe your countrymen will not feel much inclined to ſhip their property to the European continent. At any rate, we will not accept any conſignments, unleſs they ſend a ſufficient number of dollars along, to pay the duties which amount on the cotton and ſome other articles, to the triple of the firſt coſt. To-morrow the Engliſh manufactures, ſeized by the Douaniers, will be burned here. The quantity here is eſtimated at about 300,000 dollars.—It is ſuppoſed that the amount of Engliſh goods already burnt in Germany exceeds five millions of dollars. We believe that the manufacturers in England will have no objection to ſuch meaſures."

The Philadelphia Political Regiſter of Saturday evening ſays—"We underſtand that a letter of a late date has been received in town from London, ſtating that the Regency had gone into operation"

It is the root only and lower part of the ſtem of the ſtramonium or thorn apple, which poſſeſſes the anti-aſthmatic virtue; theſe ſhould be cut into ſmall pieces and be put into a tobacco pipe, and the ſmoke as well as the ſaliva ſwallowed together. The patient will find relief on ſmoking the firſt pipe.

The Weſt Florida News.—Reſpecting the news of the flight of our troops before a Spaniſh and Britiſh force, of the truth of which we yeſterday expreſſed ſtrong doubts, the National Intelligencer of Saturday, thus remarks:—"Rumours have been circulating for a day or two paſt, on the authority of private letters from Natchez, of a Britiſh force having reached Florida; and on the paper which we received by the laſt mail from Natchez are written the words "a Britiſh fleet at Mobile.' Notwithſtanding theſe concurrent circumſtances, we are of opinion that no credit is due to the report. If there were any foundation for ſuch a report, we ſhould have probably heard of it through a leſs circuitous channel, than that thro' which we now receive it."

Inſurrection in the Orleans Territory. On this ſubject we have an intereſting letter, containing particulars not before received. It appears, that the ſeat of the inſurrection was within thirty miles of the city of New Orleans—much nearer than we had before apprehended. The letter will be found below.

M. Serrurier, the French Miniſter, reached Waſhington on Thurſday. On Friday he was received by the Secretary of State; and on Saturday, preſented to the Preſident.

Waſhington, Feb. 16.

The following is a copy of a bulletin received by this morning's mail, by Mr. Stanley, a member of congreſs, from North Carolina, in a letter from Judge Martin, dated New Orleans, 11th January.

"GENERAL ORDERS.

"Head Quarters, New Orleans, Jan. 10, 1811, at 3 o'clock P. M. The militia of the city and ſuburbs of New Orleans, are all ordered on patrol duty during the enſuing night. They will rendezvous at 6 o'clock, at the places mentioned in prior orders, and await the inſtructions of their inferior officers.—The ſafety of the city renders it neceſſary that this order ſhould be fully obeyed.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE."

"New Orleans, Jan. 10, 1811.

"The Brigands were on laſt evening at the plantation of Col. Forſten, their numbers are variouſly ſtated from 180 to 500. During the night they diſperſed, and have for the moſt part taken to the woods. The miſchief done is not aſcertained; there is however reaſon to apprehend that ſeveral of our fellow citizens have been maſſacred; ſome dwelling-houſes are burnt and others pillaged. The near approach of a detachment of U. States troops, and of the volunteer corps under the command of Gen. Hampton, occaſioned the diſperſion of the Brigands; twelve or fourteen have been taken. The General remains with the troops up the coaſt, and the citizens may be aſſured, he will take ſuch meaſures as circumſtances may require and their ſecurity adviſe.

"The inhabitants of New Orleans and its vicinity, will continue their vigilance—regular patrol ſervice by day and night will be ordered and muſt be performed. It is conſidered as eſſential to our ſafety.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE."

The letter to Mr. Stanley ſtates that much confuſion and diſtreſs has been occaſioned by the inſurrection of the negroes. The ſeat of it is about 30 miles north of N Orleans, on the ſame ſide of the river—women and children were crouding from that part of the country into the city.—It was reported that ſome lives had been loſt.—About 18 Negroes killed.—No authentic information has yet arrived reſpecting the retreat of Col. Cuſhing, as mentioned to you in my laſt.

Chillicothe, Feb. 6.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, to his friend in this town, dated Fort Adams, Dec. 29.

"We are thus far on our return from our Florida campaign—we have taken poſſeſſion *(ad et lingual)* of all that part of Weſt Florida, bounded by the Miſſiſſippi. The Spaniards ſtill hold poſſeſſion of the fort of Mobile, which is within our claim; it is ſaid to be ſtrongly garriſoned, and capable of making a vigorous defence.—Why we return I am unable to conjecture—our force is certainly ſufficient to bear down all oppoſition—our leaders are perhaps waiting to hear from congreſs.—I admire the energy diſplayed by our executive on this occaſion—the diſappointed and factious can no longer lay our rights are trifled with, for want of ſpirit to aſſert them. Tho we ſhould proceed no farther, our acquiſition muſt be conſidered as valuable—the whole of the Miſſiſſippi is now American. Our flag is waving on the walls of Baton Rouge, and on both ſides of the Lake Ponchartrain, and the commerce of Weſtern America will no longer be ſubjected to the impoſitions of a petty military deſpot, (the vaſſal of a foreign government) but will glide ſecurely on to Orleans, the great emporium of the weſt."

Extract of a letter from an intelligent American, dated Gottenburgh, 4 Dec. 1810, to a reſpectable Houſe in Philadelphia

"On the 22d ult, we came to Mativer harbour, the captain and myſelf went up to Carliham to obtain an anchor, and learn the ſituation of the place. An anchor we procured, and in two days afterwards the declaration of war was made known. On the 2d inſtant, I learnt the intention of the Government to detain every veſſel laden with Colonial goods—I then went by land to the ſhip, and got the Captain to proceed without delay to the iſland of Hanno, where the Britiſh fleet lay. I had to return to Carliham, to ſettle the accounts, procure the protest, and write you letters of advice. I inſtructed the captain how to proceed if I did not get on board before he ſailed with the convoy, but ſo confident was I of getting on board, that I left all my papers and clothes in the ſhip. The ſhip juſt got in time out of the power of the Swedes—the following day every veſſel was detained, and on the 7th inſt. the documents of 130 veſſels laying at Carliham, were taken from them, ſealed up, and are to be ſent to Carlscrona. The Continental ſyſtem is going into operation as faſt as it can in Sweden. The ſituation of an immenſe valuable American property depoſited in Sweden, is very diſtreſſing — No export is now permitted, and I think it will all come under a Tariff Duty before Spring. *We could not reach a Ruſſian port, and there is now no other place left us but England that we are permitted to enter where the property will be ſafe."*

We may now preſent our readers, with ſome poſitive details, relative to the military operations which have taken place in Mexico. They are extracted from the letter of an officer high in rank, who was in perſon at the laſt engagements. The following contains the ſubſtance of that letter, dated from Queretaro November 12th.

The ſpot where has been fought the principal battle, on the 29th of October, is named Aculeo. Gen. Callejas headed the European army and the perſon Allende Aldamo that of the inſurgents, of about 25 to 30,000 men. ——The Indian army had ſelected their poſition upon the ridge of a hill, which was naturally fortified, and at firſt rendered uſeleſs the ſervice of Cavalry. Having perceived the vanguard of the European army, they attacked them by ſome diſcharges of artillery, which reached no body. The Spaniſh Infantry, ſupported by a well ſerved Artillery, climbed up the poſition of the inſurgents, who after two hours combat, were completely defeated, and purſued by the Cavalry, abandoning all their baggage and Artillery, conſiſting of eight ſmall guns and two pieces of heavy ordinance, which belonged to the regiment of La Villas.—Their loſs is reckoned at 6000 men in killed, wounded and priſoners, and the European army, if we attach credit to that letter, have only loſt three or four men. The perſon of Dolore and his generals have taken their refuge through the mountains where they are ſtrenuouſly purſued. All the Indian boroughs have ſubmitted themſelves, and implored the clemency of the victorious party. The letter ſays farther, that the perſon who headed the inſurgents, does not know how or where to conceal himſelf. They hope that good order will be ſoon reſtored in the revolted provinces.

"When Lucien Bonaparte and family were recently made priſoners of war, the property they had with them, which was very conſiderable, became, as a matter of right and cuſtom, prize to the officers and ſhip's company of his Majeſty's ſhip Pomona, capt. Barrel, who commanded that ſhip, informed his officers, that he did not, for his part, intend to make any claim to it; his officers alſo agreed to wave their rights; and the ſailors, naturally enough, followed the example ſet them. Lucien, however wiſhed to make ſome little courteous acknowledgment of the liberal conduct of the men; and beged that 3 or 400 pounds might be diſtributed among them. This ſum was returned by a *deputation from the ſailors, headed by the Captain of the Forecaſtle*, ſaying they would have been deviliſh glad if they had come along ſide of them in a frigate, that they might have fought it out; as it was, however, they could not think of taking any money from them. Lucien desired to know if they wiſhed for any thing elſe: "they had no objection to drinking his health, now he was going to England," and accordingly, when he landed at Malta, he ſent of a ſhare of London porter to each man."

DIED.

In Waterford, (Ireland) the Rev. J. Dickſon—He was in his deſk, and had juſt given out as his text, "We muſt all appear before the judgement ſeat of Chriſt," when he fell down in his pulpit, and inſtantly expired.

LONGEVITY.

A woman named HOLL died lately at Sunderland, at the advanced age of *one hundred and ſix.* Her twin brother died at the age of *one hundred and one*; and her mother lived to the advanced age of *one hundred and eight!*

FROM BELL'S MESSENGER, NOV. 19.

FUNERAL OF THE PRINCESS AMELIA.

Tuesday being the day appointed for conſigning the remains of her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia to the Vault of the Chapel Royal at St. George's, the various perſons who were to form the proceſſion, aſſembled at an early hour in the town of Windſor, which exhibited on the melancholy occaſion, the moſt gloomy appearance. All the ſhops were cloſed and ſcarce an inhabitant could be obſerved, who was not dreſſed in deep mourning; and in many inſtances, the addition of crape hat bands afforded a ſtriking proof of the ſincere regret with which the death of a Princeſs ſo amiable and ſo univerſally beloved, was regarded.

At three o'clock the court yard and gates of the caſtle were cloſed, and none but perſons of decent appearance were admitted.—Shortly after 5, the Royal Stafford Militia marched from their barracks for the purpoſe of flanking the proceſſion, which they performed by forming a triple line, from the ſouth door of the Royal Chapel to Auguſta Lodge, each 7th man bearing a flambeau.—The interim between 5 and 8 o'clock, was filled by the various perſons who were to take poſt in the proceſſion within the chapel, arriving in their carriages, and proceeding to their reſpective ſtations, while thoſe who were to accompany the body aſſembled at Auguſta Lodge, and at 8 preciſely, the whole were in motion, and proceeded in a ſlow manner in the following order:—

Servants of the Royal Family in full State liveries.
Four Trumpeters.
A detachment of Royal Horſe Guards, (blue.)
A plain Hearſe, containing the body of her Royal Highneſs, drawn by 8 black horſes.
A detachment of Horſe Guards.
Two of his Majeſty's carriages, the firſt containing the Princeſs of Wales and Duke of Cambridge.
the latter the Chief Mourner and Pall ſupporter.
The Carriages of their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſs of Wales and Duke of Cambridge.

A temporary ſaloon was erected at the South door of the Chapel, which was lined with black cloth, and on the arrival of the proceſſion at this entrance, the ſervants, horſe guards and trumpeters filed off. The hearſe then approached, and the coffin was taken from it by eight yeomen in their ſtate uniform, who carried it on their ſhoulders, ſupported on a bier, covered with black cloth, and thickly ſtudded with ſilver nails, after which his Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, and the other perſons who followed in the melancholy train entered the aiſle of the Chapel, which was illuminated by flambeaux, borne by a large detachment of the blues, from whence, after a ſhort time devoted to arrangement, the whole moved forward towards the body of the Chapel (the floor, altar, and pulpit of which, was covered with black cloth) in the order described in the ceremonial publiſhed on Sunday laſt

The Princeſs of Wales and the Royal Dukes, were dreſſed in ſuits of plain mourning.

The Ladies were dreſſed in black with long white veils.

The body having been placed upon the treſſels prepared for its reception, the chief mourner took her ſeat at the head, and the Pall bearers knelt on each ſide. The Coronet and Cuſhion being laid upon the coffin, and the eſcutcheons expoſed to view, the pages then ranged themſelves in front of the altar, while the other perſons who took part in the proceſſion occupied the places which had been previouſly appointed for their reception. Their Royal Highneſſes taking their ſeats in the ſtalls on each ſide of the weſt door at which the proceſſion entered, the Knights of the Garter in their reſpective ſtalls, the Phyſicians, Lords of the Bedchamber, Miniſters, Canons, and Lay Clerks, in the other vacant places, and the Ladies on the lower ſeats next the corpſe.

Theſe diſpoſitions having been made under the direction of a Page, the Dean of Windſor, from the ſuffrance hall, read that part of the burial ſervice, before the interment, with infinite pathos, after which the choir chanted an appropriate hymn, during the whole of which, the deepeſt marks of ſorrow were depicted on the countenance of every perſon preſent, and amongſt the Royal Brothers the ſame ſentiments of poignant grief ſeemed to prevade all their boſoms.

The firſt part of the ſervice being terminated, the proceſſion moved from the chapel in the ſame order in which it entered, and with the ſame degree of awful ſolemnity, the Choir again chanting a lolemn, and taking its courſe to the right from the weſtern door, proceeding thro' the north aiſle to a paſſage behind the altar at the eaſtern extremity of the chapel in which was situated the temporary vault for the reception of the earthly remains of her Royal Highneſs, previous to its final removal to Cardinal Wolſey's Chapel, which is in a forward ſtate of preparation. The corpſe having arrived at the verge of the vault, which was lined with black cloth, he yeomen lowered it into the hollow and the cuſhion and coronet were placed on the top. The Royal Brothers were now obſerved cloſe to the laſt home of their departed ſiſter, and as they gazed on the harrowing ſcene, the big tears rolled down their manly cheeks, while their boſoms heaved with internal anguiſh at the awful taſk it became their duty to perform. While the Dean was finiſhing his office, His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales burſt into a paroxyſm of grief, and was unable longer to bear up againſt the flood of misery which ſeemed almoſt to overwhelm his ſenſes. He ſobbed, and even cried with almoſt feminine weakneſs. His Royal Brother too participated in his grief, and pay the tribute of fraternal love to the memory of their deceaſed ſiſter, whoſe virtues had endeared her to all who had the felicity of moving in her ſociety. It would be impoſſible to deſcribe the feelings which ſeemed to ſway every heart on this awful occaſion.

The floor of the aiſle in which the vault is ſituated, was covered with black cloth, the gloomy effect of which, together with the ſombre glare of the innumerable torches held by the ſoldiers, afforded a proſpect awfully grand

There were not more than 3000 perſons admitted into the aiſles of the Chapel, 100 of whom only obtained entrance to the interior, during the burial ſervice.

At the concluſion of the ceremony, which was not completed till 11 o'clock, Sir Iſaac Heard, King at Arms, pronounced the following words:

"Princeſs Amelia, aged 27, ſixth daughter of his Majeſty George the Third, King of Great Britain, to whom God grant long life, health, and proſperity."

Boſton, Feb. 20.

The inſurrection of the negroes of Louiſiana has been quelled by the effuſion of much blood.

We have accounts direct from Lisbon, to the 28th December.—The armies had not made any important movements ſince the former dates. A French party had been fruſtrated in an attempt to retake Coimbra and Oporto.

Quebec, February 18.

A meſſage from his excellency the Governor in Chief, by the hon. Mr. Irvine, was received, with the act of the Imperial parliament of 49th Geo. III. for eſtabliſhing courts of judicature in Newfoundland, and for annexing part of the coaſt of Labrador to that iſland. And an addreſs of thanks was voted to his Excellency for ſaid meſſage.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

This day his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the uſual Formalities, cloſed the Seſſion of the Legiſlature, and was pleaſed to deliver the following Speech to both Houſes:—

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

IN cloſing this Seſſion of the Legiſlature, I am happy in expreſſing the ſenſe I entertain of the Diligence and Attention with which you have conducted the various objects of Public Concern that have come under your review.

It is with pleaſure I obſerve, that your liberality is continued, and further extended to the opening and amending of Roads, and the building of Bridges, as it is by a facility of Communication and of Intercourſe, that the intereſts of Agriculture and of Commerce can be effectually promoted, and the induſtrious Settler be enabled to receive his merited reward.

The progreſſive ſtate of Improvement in this Province, preſents us with the moſt flattering proſpects of ſucceſs, and while it affords convincing proofs of what patient Induſtry can accompliſh, holds forth alſo a well grounded hope, that by the Fruits of our Labour, and the fertility of our Soil, we ſhall be enabled not only to inſure Plenty to ourſelves, but, through the intervention of Commerce, to become a valuable Colony to our Parent State.

The other Laws which you have enacted, and to which I have now given the Royal Aſſent, merit alſo my approbation; it only remains for me to recommend that you will ſtrengthen the Laws of your Country, by your Influence, and Example; and that added to your Public Exertions in this place, you will as Individuals, promote good Order, Induſtry, and Loyalty amongſt your fellow Subjects, as it is only by ſuch means that we can expect, or hope for the continuance of that Comfort, Security, and Liberty, which we, under the protection of our Parent State, and under the government of the beſt of Kings, have hitherto enjoyed.

After which His Excellency was pleaſed to prorogue the Parliament until Wednesday 17th April next.

SCHEDULE of ACTS paſſed the third ſeſſion of the fifth Parliament of Upper Canada, 1811.

An ACT for applying a certain Sum of Money therein mentioned, to make good certain Monies iſſued and advanced by His Majeſty thro' the Lieutenant Governor, in purſuance of an Addreſs of this Houſe.

An ACT to amend an Act paſſed in the 48th year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An ACT "to explain, amend and reduce to "one Act of Parliament, the ſeveral Laws now in being, for the "Raiſing and Training the Militia "of this Province."

An ACT to amend the Procefs of the Diſtrict Courts; and alſo further to regulate the proceedings of Sheriffs in the Sale of Goods and Chattels taken by them in Execution.

An ACT to repeal an Act paſ-

fed in the forty seventh year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled, "an "Act to repeal the several Acts "now in force in this Province, "relative to Rates and Assessments, and fixing the several va"luations at which each and e"very particular of such Proper"ty shall be Rated and Assessed," and to make further Provision for the same.

An ACT to amend and continue for a limited time, an Act passed in the 49th year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act "for continuing for a limited "time, the Provisional Agreement entered into between this "Province and Lower Canada, "at Montreal, on the Fifth day "of July, one thousand eight "hundred and four, relative to "Duties.—Also, for continuing "for a limited time, the several "Acts of the Parliament of this "Province now in force, relating "thereto."

An ACT to repeal an Act passed in the forty-seventh year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "an "Act for granting to His Majesty, Duties on Licences to Hawkers, Pedlars & Petty Chapmen, and other Trading persons there "in mentioned," and further for granting to His Majesty, Duties on Licences to Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, and other Trading Persons therein mentioned.

An ACT to repeal an Ordinance of the Province of Quebec, passed in the seventeenth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "an "Ordinance for ascertaining Damages on Protested Bills of Exchange, and fixing the Rate of "Interest in the Province of Quebec."—Also to ascertain the Damages on Protested Bills of Exchange, and fixing the rate of Interest in this Province.

An ACT to extend Personal Arrest to the Sum of Forty shillings, and otherwise to regulate the Practice in cases of Personal Arrest.

An ACT for granting to His Majesty, a certain Sum of Money out of the Funds applicable to the use of this Province, to defray the Expences of amending and opening the Public Highways and Roads, and Building of Bridges in the several Districts thereof.

In the Evening an Entertainment was given at the Government House as usual.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
13th March, 1811.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint THOMAS ROLPH, Esq Judge of the London District Court.

The Toronto will sail for Niagara at day light on Friday morning, Wind and Weather permitting

CORNELIUS GLEN.

REQUESTS all those whoare indebted to him, to pay the same on or before the first day of April next, otherwise their accounts will be left with a proper person for Collection.

York, 13th March, 1811.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, a quantity of excellent CYDER, by the Barrel. JAMES O. ROCHE.

York, March 6, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of George Cutler, at the suit of Michael Miller, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot number Ten in the seventh Concession of the Township of Markham, in the County of York, and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres, with the improvements thereon, to the same more or less, which will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Roche's House, in the Town of York, on Wednesday the third day of April next ensuing, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, And any person or persons who may have any claim to the above mentioned premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, March 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hill & Lawrence at the suit of Quetton St George; I have seized and taken in Execution all that tract of Land known by Lot Number Twenty-three in the first Concession of the Township of York, East side of Yonge Street, containing one hundred and ninety acres, more or less, of which there is about fourteen Acres cleared and a small log house thereon; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roche's Hotel in the Town of York on the eighteenth day of March next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 26th Dec. 1810

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fie-
TO WIT. } ri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Hill and Lawrence, at the suit of Robert H. Bowne, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of land, being the East and of Lot Number Ninety-three, East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, bounded easterly by the line between the first and second concessions of Whitchurch, northerly by land belonging to Elihu Beaman, Esq. southwesterly by the lands held to Elias Peterson, and southerly by the line between Lots Numbers 93 and 93; containing forty acres; more or less, on which said premises there is a good Grift Mill and Saw Mill, a dwelling House 60 feet two high, a good frame Barn and other out buildings All which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel; in the Town of York, on Monday the eighteenth day of March next, at the Hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above-mentioned premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, 26th Dec. 1810.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log house, one Frame House and Barn, and other out buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or less; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southwesterly by Flamboro' East, and Northerly by Lands purchased by one Mr Messinger, and Easterly and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven perches chainy in an Easterly direction from the house now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees East, one hundred chains; then South forty five degrees East to the Lake; thence along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Gaol door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 10th Dec 1810.

Deserted from a Recruiting Party of His Majesty's Canadian Regiment at York, in Jan. last.

JOHN REYNOLDS, a Native of Markham, immediately after receiving his Majesty's Bounty, and stole a Great Coat the property of another Person: the said John Reynolds has 300 Acres of Land which he cannot Sell, Mortgage or Alien; also EIGHT POUNDS Reward for apprehending the said John Reynolds.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made considerable additions to his Assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of superior qualities, and flatters himself that he will be able to sell on terms which shall prove satisfactory, and as to inducement to purchasers:—country produce, furs and Potteries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 31 Dec. 1810.

THE Subscriber forewarns all persons from cutting any Timber, or otherwise trespassing on Lot No. 1 and the half of Lot No 2, in the Township of York, fronted by the River Humber; as he will prosecute any person so trespassing on his property. PHILIP HAINS.

River Humber, 8th Feb. 1811.

UPPER CANADA, } *FRANCIS GORE, Esquire Lieutenant*
COURT OF PROBATE, } *Governor of the Province of Upper Ca-*
YORK TO WIT. } *nada, and Judge of*
(L. S.) *the Court of Probate within the said Province.*

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman fome time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts there of; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be grant d to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.
W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

Sheriff's Office.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given
To Wit. } that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the Trial and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Monday the 25th inst. at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon of the same day: of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested are desired to take Notice, and that they be respectively then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and all other Remembrances, to do those things which to their several Offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

March, 5th, 1811.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dean and Lieut Johnson.

Lots Nos. 24, 31, - - 1st Concession, 200
1, 2, - - 2d, do. 400
29, 30, - - 3d, do. 200
7, 13, - - 4th, do. 400
17, 18, - - 5th, do. 500
1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - 1st Concession, 200
2, - - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½ 1, - - - 3d, do. 100
700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - - 1st Concession, 600 acres

Township of Murray

Nos. 1, - - - - - 2d, do. 200
10, - - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14, 15, - - - 6th, do. 600
1000 Acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos 24, 26, 27, - 7th Concession, 600
25, 25, 26, - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do. 800
2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W & J. Crooks, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the Subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the sets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Antient History, Vol. 3d; Guthrie's History of Scotland, Vol. 1st & 2d; Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol. 1st; De Lolme's B. Constitution; Tiny Livii, Vol. 1st; Clarens Pocket Dictionary, Vol. 1st; Vol. 1st; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol. 1st; Payslan Pulverist; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol 2d.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, first Concession, West Side Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grass, there is likewise on said Lot, a good Dwelling House, a large Barn and other convenient buildings, which may be viewed. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same. WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale at their Store in the House formerly occupied by William Wittecks, Esquire, a well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES; which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for Cash or Produce: consisting of

Superfine and coarse Cloths,
Kersimere, Rose and Point Blankets, and Flannels,
Brown, Olive and Green Fillshing,
Tryah and Grey Coating,
Swansdown Vesting,
Tolinette do.
Marseilles do.
Printed Jeans, Fancy Cord do.
Olive Thickskett,
Drab Genoa Cord,
Patent Worsted do.
Black and Olive Velveteen,
Book Muslin, Jubilee
Corded ditto
Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambrick,
Damask Table Cloths,
Diaper do Hreckaback
Men & Women's Worsted and Cotton Hose.
Do. Black Silk do.
Fancy Ginghams,
Printed Cottons,
Bandeau Handkerchiefs,
Shawls, Silk and Cotton,
Mlp Handkerchiefs,
Common Pocket do.
Web Braces, Pulle Board & Bastett wire,
Calimanco and Durant,
Black Shoebuckles,
Red Pink & Irish Sheeting,
Cotton and Linen Check
Brown Holland,
Blue and yellow Nankeen,
York Stripe Jean,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,
Umbrellas of Gingham
Chair and Riding Whips
Beaver Bonnets,
Men and Youth's Hats,
Superfine and common Needles,
Do with Silver Eyes,
Pound Pins, and in Papers,
Card Playing Cards,
Crooked and fine tooth Combs.

Together with a General Assortment of Crockery, and Glass Ware, besides numerous other Articles not here inserted.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26th, 1810

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No 32, in Castleton B. - 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - Do - C.
39 - Concession C. 200
10 - Concession D. 200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough.
No. 21 in 4th Concession, 300 Acres Township
East ½ 22 in 5th do. 200 Acres of York.
No 49, West side Yonge Street 200 Acres,
Township of Vaughan.
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East ½ 20, 21, 4th do. 200
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 7th do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
18, 6th do. 200 } 400 Acres—
17, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 200 }
30, 6th do. 200 } 300 Acres
31, 6th do. 200 } Salisbert.
26, South side Chippewa Creek 100 Acres
Township of Crowland.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 13, 2d Concession 1600 Acres,
Township of Norwich
Also in the Town of York.

The House and Lot No 8, North side of King Street, and Lot No 12, North side of Hospital Street. Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

J. HN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

THE following Lots of Land will be laid on moderate terms, for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots Entered C. and D. on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being to a range with the second Concession, North of Dundis Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the rear or Eastermost part of Lot No 29 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B On lot entered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are all well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

☞ For particular information, Enquire of John Cameron, Printer.

JOSEPH SHAW.

LOST

ON Sunday last, between the Church and Garrison, a large brownish MUFF. Whoever has found it, and will leave it with the Printer hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded

York, Feb. 25, 1811.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1811. No. XXXVIII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially licenced thereto by Warrant duly derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the Forfeiture of Forty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons there in offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and Consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint; The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
North half of 24 in the 5th do. ——— 300 acres
...in the Township of Binbrook.
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 2, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—150 Acres in the Township of Nelson.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th.—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the township of Gainsborough.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——300 acres in King
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham
For which Landshaving been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be toppoted the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an indisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

Wholesale & Retail Store

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform these friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Assortment of GOODS, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Approved Credit, at their Store in York (among which are the following Articles:—Viz

Blue, Scarlet, light and dark Mix'd, Broad Cloaths,
White, Yellow and Red Flannels
Rose and point Blankets
Black and Brown Wadmore,
Plain & Strip'd Calimancoes,
Merinet, Valencia, Tinsel, Swansdown and Patent Cord Vestings,
White Dimities, Jaspes and Fullams,
Blue, Green Drabb, and Olive mix'd Cotton Cuffimeres,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
White and colored Cambrick Muslins
Chambra and Union blue Linens,
Light & dark Chintz do.
India Silk, Madrafs & Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Book, Leno & Jac'd Muslins,
Shirting Cambricks,
Best Ticking,
Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide,
Brown Holland & Towel Cloth,
Table Cloths,
All of which will be sold 20 per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dean in the cheapest Manufacturing Towns in England for Cash.

Most kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the highest price in Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes —A confant supply of Salt will be kept on hand.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their several Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

H. D. & Co.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an indisputable Title will be given:—viz Lots No. 28, 26, and half of Lot No 25 in the 2d concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire at Oswegatchie; Mr. Woodruff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 18th Feb. 1810.

...To be disposed of by

PRIVATE SALE,

A Large patent Mangle,
A Philtering Machine,
A large Chimney Mirrour,
A dozen of Cane bottomed fancy Chairs,
A pair of Ornamental Patent Lamps,
A Plated Egg-cup Stand,
Four pair cut Glaf Wine Decanters,
A large Silver Wine Funnel,
And the following Books:
Smith's Wealth of Nations,
Mufee Des Monuments Francois,
Browne's Travels in Africa,
Hafez's Poems,
Forms of Herkern,
Agricultural Survey of Wilts and Somerset.

Application to be made to W. W. BALDWIN of York, who will shew the articles. Feb 12 1811.

The Subscriber has for Sale

Sleigh Robes & Matts

On Commiffion.

G. ST GEORGE.

York, 26th Dec. 1810

FOR SALE

ON very low terms, the following Lots No. 6 and 7, in the Township of York, fronting by the River Humber, with a best frame Dwelling House, a Barn and other out-houses, and about 30 Acres well cleared Land thereon.—The Stock consisting of Horses, Horned cattle, Sheep, &c. together with a shop and fix of Blacksmiths Tools will be sold therewith or any part.—The excellent quality of the Lands, the pleasant situation they are in, and the low price they will be sold at shall render it worth the attention of those to do. Bills drawn payable at New York or Albany will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to the Subscribing proprietor at the Humber, or to John Cameron at the Printing Office in York.

Half the Purchase Money will be required on the execution of the Deed, and for the remainder a reasonable time will be given, on good security and legal interest.

☞ The above premises are within half a mile of a Grist and Saw Mill. BENJ. DAVIS.

Humber, 20th Dec 1810.

THE Subscriber, having laid in a choice Assortment of Teas for Public generally, that there are now opening and for Sale at his former Store adjoining Mr. Dean's—The low terms on which his Goods were purchased, enables him to sell at the most reduced prices. Country produce purchased, or taken in barter, or payment, at the highest rates.

The following Goods are amongst his Assortment viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks,
Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings,
Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs,
Fancy and plain Muslins,
Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE

EIGHT hundred Acres in the Gore between the 8th and 9th Concessions of Clinton, for the broken Lots No 1, to No 25, both numbers inclusive.—Apply to the Printer at York, or to Mr. Dickson, Esqr. at Niagara. Also, Lands in the Townships of Oxford, Etobicoke, York, Scarboro' North Augusta, Sidney, Pickering, Percy, and Pittsburgh.—For particulars apply at the Printer's.

York, 14th January, 1811.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 63, East side of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 3, and 4, in the 3d concession of the Township of King: Lot No 32, in the West half of No 31 in the 7th concession of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainde in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof. York, 16th Sept. 1810.

An ACT for granting to His Majesty a certain sum of Money, out of the Funds applicable to the Use of this Province, to defray the Expences of Amending and Opening the Public Highways and Roads, and Building of Bridges in the several Districts thereof.

[Passed the 13th of March, 1811.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it would much advance the general prosperity of this Province, if the Public Highways and Roads were amended; May it pleafe your Majesty, That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's moft excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in "the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making "more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in "North America, and to make further provision for the government of the "said Province," and by the authority of the same, That out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the use of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and succeffors, the sum of three thousand four hundred and fifty pounds, to be issued out of the Funds now remaining or hereafter to come into the Receiver General's hands, unappropriated and arising from such rates and duties as last aforesaid, which said sum of three thousand four hundred and fifty pounds, shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied in repairing the roads already laid out, and building bridges in the several Districts of this Province.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the said sum of three thousand four hundred and fifty pounds shall be appropriated in the following manner; to the Eastern District four hundred pounds, which said sum of four hundred pounds shall be laid out and expended on the following roads: commencing at Sutherland's Creek in Lancaster, from thence to the Point Au Bodet, one hundred pounds; & seventy-four pounds sixteen shillings & ten pence three farthings to be laid out on the aforesaid, that is now in the Commissioners hands in the Eastern District; and one hundred pounds in the County of Dundas; fifty pounds to be laid out in building a bridge at Captain Mc. Martin's, and fifty pounds to build a bridge near Munrow's Mills, across the creek; and one hundred pounds to be laid out on the Poft-Road, to commence at John Matice's in the Township of Cornwall, and continue on said road to the Province Line, County of Prefcot; on the front road of East and West Hawkesbury, beginning at the Lower Canada Line, from thence to the West Line of Hawkesbury, near Alexander Grant's, one hundred pounds; to the District of Johnstown four hundred pounds; County of Grenville, on the bridge in Johnstown fifty pounds; to build a bridge over the River Rideau, from lot number twenty-six in the Township of Marlborough to lot number five in the Township of Oxford one hundred pounds; from James Humphrey's, in Edwardsburgh, to Lewis Grant's Mill, twelve pounds ten shillings; from Johnstown to Gideon Adams's, Efquire, twelve pounds ten shillings; on the bridges between Thomas Fraser's, Elquire, and Johnstown, twenty-five pounds; twenty pounds on the front road leading from Adam Cole's in Elizabeth Town, to Charles Jones's Mills in the Township of Yonge; and one hundred pounds on the road leading from the aforesaid Mills to the Eafternmoft boundary of the Midland District; and eighty pounds on the road leading from the Iron Works in Lansdown, to Stephen Washburn's in Lansdown aforesaid, thence to Solomon Conley's, thence to Abraham Randall's, thence to Nathaniel Brown's, thence to Abraham Coon's, on fuch part of the aforesaid roads as shall by the said Commissioners be deemed moft neceffary: to the Midland District four hundred pounds, which sum shall be expended on the roads as follows, that is to lay, from the Eastern boundary of the Township of Pittsburgh by the King's Mills to the town of Kingston, the sum of one hundred pounds; from the East fide of Collins's Creek in the third Concession of the Township of Kingston, to the road passing through the fourth Concession of Ernest-town, forty pounds; from the Western boundary of the Township of Richmond to the Eastern boundary of the Township of Thurlow, one hundred and twenty pounds; seventy pounds to the bridge to be built or repaired, on the second Concession road of the Township of Kingston; fifty pounds from Townsend Carman's house to the Carrying Place, in the Township of Ameliasburgh; twenty pounds from the Western boundary of the District of Johnstown, on the road leading from the Iron Works in the Township of Lansdown, until it intersects the road in the Township of Pittsburgh near the Kingston Mills: to the District of Newcastle, four hundred pounds, that the said sum shall be laid out as follows, on the road leading from the Carrying Place at the Head of the Bay of Quinty, to the Mills on lot number thirty-four in the first Concession of the Township of Murray, one hundred pounds; on the road leading from the River Trent to the East line of the Township of Cramahe, one hundred pounds; on the road near the line in front of the second Concession of the Township of Cramahe, forty pounds; on Dundas Street, leading through the Townships of Clark, and Darlington, in the County of Durham, one hundred and sixty pounds.

Provided always, That if any part of the above named roads in the District of Newcastle and the District of Johnstown, shall be altered agreeable to the provisions of an Act passed in the fiftieth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to provide for the laying out, amending, and keeping in repair the "Public Highways and Roads in this Province, and to repeal the Laws now in "force for that purpose," before any of the sums above granted, shall be expended on them, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners to open and amend the said road so altered, any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding. That the sum of six hundred pounds appropriated for the Home District, be expended as follows, viz, one hundred and fifty pounds on the road from the Eastern boundary of the Home District on Dundas Street, to the bridge over the River Rouge, or Nen; two hundred pounds on the road known by the name of the Middle Road from the Town of York to the River Credit; two hundred and fifty pounds for building of bridges over the Rivers of Humber, and Credit, near the mouth of each river respectively, on the line of road called the Middle Road as aforesaid: to the District of Niagara the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds, from Vanderlip's through the Grand-River Swamp, to Alexander Weftbrook's, one hundred and twenty five pounds; from Judy's Tavern, through Saltfleet to the Forty-mile Creek, fifty pounds; on the new Lake Road from the Forty-mile Creek, to the Beach at Jones's, ten pounds; from the Forty-mile Creek Eastwardly to Shipman's Tavern at the Twelve-mile Creek, fixty pounds; from Shipman's on the Middle Road leading to Niagara until that road interfects the Lake Road, forty five pounds; from Shipman's Tavern, on the road leading to Queenston ten pounds; from William Steel's in Humberston, to Elijah Doane's in Crowland, fifty pounds; and that the Commissioners of Public Highways for the District of Niagara, are hereby authorized and required to apply on the building a bridge across the Outlet of Burlington Bay, being on the divifion line between the Home District and District of Niagara, one hundred pounds: to the District of London, the sum of four hundred pounds, the money in the District of London shall be applied on the Public Road leading through the Townships of Burford, Oxford, and Delaware Town, in the following manner, that is, from the now dwelling Houfe of John Yeighs in Burford, to the junction of the roads on a Weft erly courfe, about one mile from Samuel Kiney's, twenty pounds; from the Weft part of the Pine Wind Falls to the Cooly Place, thirty pounds; from thence to the Township Line of Oxford, forty five pounds; from thence to Captain Canfield's, eighty-five pounds; from thence to Haskins's, thirty pounds; from Cornwright's now dwelling Houfe to Reynolds's Mills in Dorchester, forty pounds; from thence to Archibald M'Millan's in Weftminfter, fixty pounds; from the Weft fide of the River Latranch in the Wilderneſs, ninety pounds: to the Western District, the sum of four hundred pounds, from the Moravian Village to Amherstburgh, two hundred and fifty pounds; from Amherstburgh to John Cornwell's, one hundred pounds; from the Moravian Town on the Delaware Wilderneſs, fifiy pounds.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That at any time from and after the paſſing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perfon administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more Commiſſioner or Commiſſioners for each and every District of this Province, for carrying the provifions of this Act into execution; which Commiſſioner or Commiſſioners ſhall have full power and authority, and they are hereby required to proceed to repair and amend such roads, and build fuch bridges in each and every District of this Province, as herein before deſcribed, to which he or they ſhall be reſpectively appointed, and the ſaid Commiſſioner or Commiſſioners reſpectively, ſhall cauſe the work required by this Act, to be done or performed between the firſt day of May and the firſt day of November.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the ſaid Commiſſioners reſpectively appointed by this Act, ſhall once in every year, on or before the firſt day of January, tranſmit to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province, a true account of the expenditures of the money by him or them received, under and by virtue of this Act (in detail) with proper vouchers accompanying the ſame, to be laid before the Legiſlature for their inſpection.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province, to direct the Money appropriated and apportioned as aforesaid, for each and every Diſtrict thereof, to be paid to any one of the Commiſſioners for ſuch Diſtrict or Diſtricts, applying for the ſame.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That before any Commiſſioner ſhall proceed to carry into Execution the ſeveral powers and authorities by this Act conferred, he ſhall take the following Oath, I, A. B. do ſwear that I will faithfully and impartially, to the beſt of my ſkill and judgement, perform and carry into execution, the ſeveral powers and authorities in me veſted in and by a certain Act of the Legiſlature of this Province, intituled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty, a certain ſum of Money out of the Funds applicable to the uſes of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the Public Highways and Roads, and building Bridges in the ſeveral Diſtricts thereof," without favor or affection to any perſon, or perſons whomſoever, and will duly and faithfully account for all Monies which ſhall from time to time come into my hands for the purpoſe of carrying the provisions of the ſaid Act into execution, ſo help me God; which ſaid Oath ſhall be taken before any one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, in and for the Diſtrict for which ſuch Commiſſioner ſhall be appointed, and a Certificate of ſuch Oath, the Juſtice adminiſtering the ſame, is hereby required to tranſmit to the Clerk of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, with all convenient ſpeed, after ſuch Oath ſhall have been by him adminiſtered: *Provided neverthleſs*, and it is hereby declared, that nothing herein contained, ſhall repeal or annul any of the provifions of any exiſting Act or Acts of this Province contained, for raiſing or levying the Rates thereby impoſed, or compelling the labour by ſuch Acts, or in any of them required to be done and performed on any Public Highways and Roads comprifed in ſuch Acts; but all and every ſuch Act and Acts, is and are hereby declared to be and continue in full force; Provided alſo, that nothing in any former Law or Statute of this Province contained, ſhall from and after the paſſing of this Act, be held or conſtrued to impower or authorize any Magiſtrate or Overſeer in any ſuch Law or Statute mentioned, in any manner to interfere or give directions, touching or concerning any Road or Highway to be laid out, or repaired under and by virtue of this Act; neverthleſs, the ſaid Magiſtrates and Overſeers, and every of them, is and are hereby authorized to carry into execution, all and every ſuch power and authority, as by ſuch Law or Statute, they are veſted with, in all caſes in which the executing ſuch power will not impede, or interfere with the powers or authorities given in and by virtue of this Act. And whereas an Act paſſed in the fifiieth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "an Act for granting to his Majeſty, a certain ſum of Money out of the Funds applicable to the uſes of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the Public Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new Roads, and building Bridges in the ſeveral Diſtricts thereof," it is by the ſecond clauſe of the above recited Act, enacted, that fifty pounds be appropriated on the Road leading from the Iron Works in Lansdown, to Kingſton, to commence at Levy Hatchkuſſes in Leeds, thence to continue on to the Eaſternmoſt boundary of the Midland Diſtrict; And whereas the above recited part of the ſecond clauſe of the ſaid Act, is found inconvenient, ſo far as it relates to fifty pounds being expended on the Road commencing at Levy Hatchkuſſes, and to continue on to the Eaſternmoſt boundary of the Midland Diſtrict: Therefore be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the above recited part of the ſaid Act, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Commiſſioners appointed by the above recited Act, to lay out the ſaid ſum of fifiy pounds, on the Road leading from the aforeſaid Iron Works, to the Eaſtern boundary of the Midland Diſtrict, any Law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Money hereby granted to his Majeſty, ſhall be paid by the Receiver General, in diſcharge of ſuch Warrant or Warrants, as ſhall for the purpoſes herein ſet forth, be iſſued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province, and the Receiver General ſhall account to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for the ſame, through the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, for the time being, in ſuch manner and form, as his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall be graciouſly pleaſed to direct.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That each and every Commiſſioner appointed under the authority of any former Act, or Acts of the Parliament of this Province, for laying out, amending, and keeping in repair the Public Highways and Roads in this Province, in whoſe hands any balance remaining unexpended, and who ſhall not be appointed a Commiſſioner under and by virtue of this Act, ſhall on or before the firſt day of May next, pay over every ſuch balance, into the hands of any one Commiſſioner appointed under and by virtue of this Act, in their reſpective Diſtricts, in which ſuch Commiſſioners heretofore appointed, may reſide, and the ſaid balances, the Commiſſioner or Commiſſioners appointed under or by virtue of this Act, are hereby authorized and required to expend in their reſpective Diſtricts, as by the Act of the fifteth year of his Majeſty's Reign, is required.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Boſton, February 27

FROM PORTUGAL.

By the Logan, captain Luce, we yeſterday received a file of Liſbon papers to the 28th of December; but they are not later than thoſe before received. Captain Luce ſailed on the 29th, when the Britiſh fleet in Liſbon were making preparations for an immediate departure, in conſequence of information, that the Engliſh fleet off Toulon, had been diſperſed in a gale of wind, and had been compelled to go into port to repair their damage. There had been no war events.

New York, February 26.

Lateſt from Cadiz.—Captain Howland, of the brig Orion, ſailed from Cadiz on the 26th of December, and informs us, that on the day of his departure, the Britiſh gun boats made an attack upon the French batteries; that during the action, ſeveral bomb ſhells fell into the town of Cadiz, which did conſiderable damage; one ſhell fell upon the ſchoolhouſe, killed the miſtreſs of it, and took off a boy's leg. Captain H further ſtates, that conſiderable confuſion was diſcovered on board of the Spaniſh Admiral's ſhip; and it was ſaid a ſhell had fallen on board from the French batteries. The firing had not ceaſed when capt. H ſailed.

From Mexico.—We have alſo been favored with the ſupplement to the government Gazette of Mexico of the 20th Nov containing the Official detail of "the glorious action of San Geronimo Aculco," by Brigadier Don Felix Calleja, commander in chief of the army of operation againſt the inſurgents.

This general repreſents the inſurgents to have certainly loſt more than ten thouſand men in killed, wounded and priſoners; and the Vice Roy's army under his command, but one killed and another wounded!!!

We ſhall hereafter tranſlate the diſpatch.

BALTIMORE, February 20.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated Jan. 11, received at Norfolk.

"Report this morning from Porto Rico, mentions the arrival of two frigates and three brigs of war off St. Johns, ſent out by the Junta with 300,000 dollars for the fitting out and maintenance of ſmaller veſſels, to act with them in preventing all intercourſe with the Spaniſh Main, in conſequence of the different provinces having refuſed to obey the ordinances of the Junta."

Wafhington, Feb. 19.

On Saturday General Turreau preſented to the Preſident his letters of recal; and M. Serrurier was received and preſented his credentials, as envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary from the Emperor of France.

We underſtand that no deſpatches were received from France by the late arrival from Rochelle.

December 21.

About two months ago a lady purchaſed a puppy in the ſtreets, from a woman expoſing it to ſale, which was admired by every perſon that ſaw it, for the peculiar beauty of its hair, and the fineneſs of its texture. A few days ſince poor Phillis was taken ill, and declined her food, all the female friends and old maids in the pariſh were conſtant in their inquiries after the health of the animal. After much ſuffering, the cauſe of the illneſs was diſcovered. As ſhe grew larger her pain increaſed, when at length ſhe was completely cured, as ſhe burſt from an artificial ſkin of a dead dog, which had been ſewn on her, and the beautiful Phillis now appears in her proper perſon one of the ugliеſt and moſt neglected curs in the city.

ANECDOTE.

A countryman from the wilds of Cumberland, ſeveral years ago, came to London on ſome buſineſs reſpecting his uncle's affairs, who had died inteſtate, and had left two young children without a guardian or executor. Before departing from home the man had got advice as to the mode of conducting himſelf, but not being much verſed in the technical lore of the inns of court, had ſubſtituted in his mind expreſſions more familiar. On knocking at the door of the civilian to whom he had been recommended, the gentleman himſelf came to admit him; when the Cambrian accoſted him as follows:—"Pray, Sir, does there a *civil villain* live here."—"What!" ſays the other, "do you come to inſult me?"—"Yes, Sir," ſaid the countryman, "I came on purpoſe; my uncle is dead *detefted*; he has left two young *infidels*, and I am come to ſee if I can be their *executioner!*"

A ſhort time ſince, a man for a ſmall wager ate 14lbs. of boiled cabbage with 4lbs. of pork; and another, determined to outvie him in gluttony, ate a leg of pork, which when boiled, weighed 16lbs. together with 4lbs. of bread.—*Lon. p*

Baltimore, Feb. 19 From a ſource the moſt reſpectable, we are informed that Mr. Merriet, the Britiſh charge des affairs, has made known to our government, that the official information, (made public) from Mr. Ruſſell, that the French decrees are not revoked, will be fully credited by the Britiſh Government—and that they will be compelled to conſider a continuance of the non intercourſe againſt them excluſively, as a meaſure of hoſtility, demanding immediate ſteps to meet it

YORK, Wednesday March 20 1811

DIARY of WEATHER for the Month of March, 1811.

Wedneſday, 6th.—Clear and pleaſant.
Thurſday, 7th.—Mild and clear.
Friday, 8th.—Cloudy, heavy and threatening to ſnow in the morning, clear and ſunſhine in the afternoon
Saturday, 9th.—Clear and pleaſant with variable wind.
Sunday, 10th.—Pleaſant, with ſtrong wind.
Monday, 11th.—Mild with light rain in the morning, heavy diſtant thunder and lightning in the evening.
Tueſday, 12th.—Mild and pleaſant.
Wedneſday, 13th.—Clear and cool,
Thurſday, 14th.—Clear and pleaſant, with variable winds
Friday, 15th.—Mild and cloudy.
Saturday, 16th.—Clear and pleaſant.
Sunday, 17th.—Cool and clear with high Eaſterly wind,
Monday, 18th.—Ditto, ditto.
Tueſday, 19th.—Mild and pleaſant.

TO MARIA.

Too long the ſoft paſſion in ſilence lay hidden,
Too long Love's pure flame I forbore to declare,
Since alas its fair fuel is, to me are forbidden;
My vows in her balance, weigh lighter than air.
No more may her image at midnight e'er haunt me,
The frail hopes of this no longer torment me,
For Maria's chill silence now hopeleſs has ſent me,
To wander forlorn the lost Son of deſpair!

Ah, why cruel Fair, why exett beauty's power,
To graſp all the love in one heart which can reign?
Ah why thus embitter the ſad mournful hour?
Of one long led Captive in Love's ſtrong chains.
No more may her image at midnight e'er haunt me, &c.

Too lovely Maria, too deeply I'm ſmitten,
Your beauty reſiſtleſs; Your form I adore,
Yet in the dark page of Fate, it is written,
"Live hopeleſs and think of Maria no more."
No more may her image at midnight e'er haunt me, &c.

Oh! heart rending proſpect, deſponding I view her,
Some Mortal more happy this Fair one muſt live;
Yet may every bliſs tranſcendent purſue her,
The lovely Maria, the favor'd of Love.
No more may her image at midnight e'er haunt me, &c.

No longer quaff poiſon, no longer I'll gaze on
The ſweet Earthly Goddeſs, Maria the Fair;
Far, far will I fly from her charm's faſcination,
And breathe love's ſoft ſighs to unpitying air.
No more may her image at midnight e'er haunt me, &c.

LOST,

By a gentleman now absent from this place.

A Small Parcel of Money in Gold, between the Receiver General's Office and Mr. Roche's Hotel (where he lodged.) Whoever has found the same and will deliver it to the Subscriber, shall be liberally rewarded.

D. M'ARTHUR.

York, 18th March, 1811.

By Auction

WILL be sold on Monday, the 25th day of March, at the Subscriber's Auction-Room, a quantity of household Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads, some Kitchen and Parlour Chairs, with a variety of other articles too-tedious to mention. Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon by

THOS HAMILTON.

N B. Three Months Credit will be given.

York, 14th March, 1811.

Sheriff's Office, 19th March, 1811.

HOME District, } NOTICE is hereby given, that
To Wit. } a Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the town of York, on Tuesday, the Ninth day of April next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are required to take Notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several offices and offices, shall be to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME District, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi. Fa.
To Wit. } issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Silas Cook, at the suit of John Gray; I have seized and taken in execution, all the Lands that were the property of the said Silas Cook, before the year 1810, consisting of Lots Number three and five in the fourth Concession, West side of Yonge Street, and broken Lots Number three and four in the fifth Concession on the River Humber, all in the Township of York, containing six hundred and forty six acres, more or less; on which there is large improvements, with House, Barns and Out Houses; all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel in the Town of York on Tuesday, the seventh day of April next ensuing. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon; any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises, either by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, 18th March, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri
To wit. } Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Hill and Lawrence, at the suit of Quetton St. George; I have seized and taken in execution all that tract or parcel of land being the East end of Lot Number Ninety Two, containing about forty Acres, more or less; the description of which will be made known on the day of sale. The above property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roche's Hotel in the town of York, on Tuesday the twenty day of April next, sale to begin at ten o'clock. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, 18th March, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hill and Lawrence at the suit of Alexander Wood; I have seized and taken in Execution all that tract of Land known by Lot Number Twenty-three in the first Concession of the Township of York, East side of Yonge Street, containing one hundred and ninety acres, more or less, of which there is about fourteen Acres cleared and a small log house thereon; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roche's Hotel in the Town of York on the seventh day of April next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before day of sale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 19th March, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of George Cotter, at the suit of Michael Miller, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot number Ten in the seventh Concession of the Township of Markham, in the County of York, and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres, with the improvements thereon, be the same more or less, which will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Roche's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Wednesday the seventh day of April next ensuing, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the Forenoon. And any person or persons who may have any claim to the above mentioned premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, March 12, 1811.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, a quantity of excellent CYDER, by the Barrel.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

York, March6, 1118.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias
To Wit. } issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the suit of Richard Cartwright; I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log house, one Frame House and hog Barn, and other outbuildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or less; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southwesterly by Flamboro' East, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Mississagua, buried and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Easterly direction from the house now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence, North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees East, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees East to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, } JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.
10th Dec. 1810 }

Building Lots,

With Valuable Privileges.

On Yonge Street, 21 miles from York.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, without reserve, on Tuesday, the 26th April next, and Saturday February 9, and Saturday February 23 [illegible] Building Lots divided into half one acre Lots; being the North part of Lot No. 68, 1st concession Township of Whitchurch. Each Lot will be put up at one Dollar These Lots are subject to such regulations respecting the clearing, building, or otherwise using them, under the penalty of forfeiting them, as may be agreed upon from time to time by a Committee of the purchasers, and will also forfeit the following conditions, viz. one year's rent of Land of the value of one hundred Dollars will be given to one of the purchasers, one year it will be paid to the Lot, the rent to the front purchaser and so alternately; whereby there will be no room for fire and it should happen to be burnt, the proprietor will be paid its value provided it appears every precaution had been used to prevent accidents by fire.

York, 31st January, 1811

☞ The above Auction is postponed to Saturday the 30th Instant.

CORNELIUS GLEN.

REQUESTS all those who are indebted to him, to pay the same on or before the first day of April next, otherwise their accounts will be left with a proper person for Collection.

York, 13th March, 1811.

Deserted from a Recruiting Party of His Majesty's Canadian Regiment at York, in Jan. last.

JOHN REYNOLDS, of Markham, immediately after receiving his Majesty's Bounty, purchase a Great Coat the property of another Person; the said John Reynold: has 300 Acres of Land which he will sell, Subject to give away EIGHT POUNDS Reward for apprehending the said John Reynolds

Sheriff's Office.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given
To Wit. } that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the said Home District, will be holden for this District, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Monday the 25th day of April, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon of the same day; of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all others whom it may concern are desired to take Notice, and they be respectively, then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and all other Remembrances, to do those things which to their several Offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

March, 5th, 1811.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 5, first Concession, West Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grass, there is likewise on said Lot, a good Dwelling House, a large Barn and other convenient buildings, which may be viewed For particulars apply to the subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

THE Subscriber forewarns all persons from cutting any Timber, or otherwise trespassing on Lot No. 1 and the half of Lot No. 2, in the Township of York, fronted by the River Humber; as he will prosecute any person so trespassing on his property.

PHILIP HAINS.

River Humber, 8th Feb. 1811.

UPPER CANADA, COURT OF PROBATE, YORK TO WIT.

(L. S.)

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Town Ship of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, poſſeſſed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to give and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next, enfuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause if any You have why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 33, - - - Ditto. - C. }
29 - - - Concession D. 200
10 - - Concession D. 200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario. 200
Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Concession, } 200 Acres Township
East ½ 22 ditto. do. of York
No 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres,
Township of Markham.

East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East ½ 20, 3d do. 100
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1600 Acres
East ½ 22, 5th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 2d do. 100 }
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Salisbury
26, South side Chippewa Creek 100 Acres,
Township of Norwich.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1600 Acres,
Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron shews the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

J. HN MCGILL.

York, 17th September, 1810

THE following Lots of Land will be to a on moderate terms, for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken on payment, viz.

Lots interfered 1, and 2 on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the Iocon Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the rear or Eadermost part of Lot No 27 on the 5th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 150 Acres. On the last interested D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered with the Land of excellent quality.—Application to be made to the Subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer.

LOST

ON Sunday last, between the Church and Garrison, a large brownish MUFF. Whoever has found it, and will leave it with the Printer hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded

York, Feb. 25, 1811.

THE Subscriber being in legal poſſeſſion of Park Lot No. 1, in the first Concession of York, all persons are warned not to commit any Treſpaſs upon it.

York, Dec. 6, 1810. J. GIVENS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale at their Store in the House formerly occupied by William Willcocks, Esquire, a well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES; which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for Cash or Produce: consisting of

Superfine and coarse Cloths,
Kerseymere, Rose and Pain Blankets, and Flannel,
Brown, Olive and Green Flushing,
Drab and Grey Coatley,
Swansdown Vesting,
Tailorette do.
Marseilles do.
Printed Jean, Fancy Cord do.
Olive Thickett,
Drab Genoa Cord,
Patent Worsted do.
Black and Olive Velveteen,
Book Muslin, Jubilee Corded ditto
Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambrick,
Damask Table Cloths,
Diaper do Hockaback
Men & Women's Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Do. Black Silk do.
Fancy Gingham,
Printed Cottons,
Bandeau Handkerchiefs,
Shawls, Silk and Cotton.
May Handkerchiefs,
Common Pocket do.
Web Braces, Patte Board & Bonnett wire,
Calimanco and Durant,
Black Bombazette,
Bed Tick, & Irish Sheeting,
Cotton and Linen Check
Brown Holland,
Blue and yellow Nankeen,
York Stripe Jean,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,
Umbrellas,
Chair and Riding Whips
Beaver Bonnetts,
Men and Youth's Hats,
Superfine and common Needles,
Do with Silver eyes,
Pound Pins, and ii Pat pets.
Bell Playing Cards,
Checked and fine tooth Combs,

Together with a General Assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware, besides numerous other Articles not here inserted.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26th 1810

House and Lands for Sale.

THE house and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dean and Lieut. Johnson

Lots Nos. 22, 23, - - 1st Concession, 200
1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 200
29, - - - 3d, do. 200
7, 13, - - - 4th, do 400
17, 18, - - - 5th, do. 500

1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - 1st Concession, 200
1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½ 11, - - - 3d, do. 100

700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - 1st Concession, 600 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos 1, - - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14 15, - - - 6th, do. 600

1000 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos 24, 26, 27, - 7th Concession, 600
23, 25, 28, - 8th, do. 600
1, 2, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do. 800

2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Cronkshanks, Esq. York; W & J. Crooks, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the Subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in poſſeſſion of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Dean's, York, as they are intended for a life of itile value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Robin's Ancient History, Vol. 3d; Carter's History of Scotland, Vol. 1st & 2d; Mackar on the French Revolution, Vol. 1st; De Lolme's B. Constitution; Titus Livius, Vol. 1st; Gibbon's Posthumes de Frederic, II. Vol. 1st; System of Anatomy, Vol. 3d Vol; Fayrial Perverrir; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorders, Vol 2d

York, February 21, 1811.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Community at large, that there has been infamous reports in circulation, in order to injure him in the unfortunate situation he is placed in at York; by asserting that his charges are exorbitant, and that he has declared he would not entertain a Farmer

He thus publicly declares to the world, the reports are false in the highest degree; and that his CHARGES are as low as possible, and that he always entertained all persons who favored him with their company, with attention and politeness, (with this proviso) that they behaved themselves with propriety.

JAMES ODELL KOCH.

BLANKS of different Sorts for sale at this Office

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of
To Wit. } his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Hill and Lawrence, at the suit of Alexander Wood; I have seized and taken in Execution all that tract or parcel of land known by Lot Number Twenty-three in the first Concession of the Township of York, East side of Yonge Street, containing one hundred and ninety acres, more or less, of which there is about fourteen Acres cleared and a small log house thereon; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roche's Hotel in the Town of York on the seventh day of April next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before day of sale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 19th March, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of George Cotter, at the suit of Michael Miller, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot number Ten in the seventh Concession of the Township of Markham, in the County of York, and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres, with the improvements thereon, be the same more or less, which will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Roche's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Wednesday the seventh day of April next ensuing, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the Forenoon. And any person or persons who may have any claim to the above mentioned premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, March 12, 1811.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, a quantity of excellent CYDER, by the Barrel.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

York, March6, 1118.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1811. No. XXXIX. [4 DOLS PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King; Defender of the Faith.

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders thereto may be brought to punishment; I have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigoutof the Law.

In Testimony where of we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29 th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richad Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Councel of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained inand according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Act.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM JARVIS, Secy.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, viz.

Pots No. 1, 2, 12, 13, 24, 23, and 24, in the 6th Concession
No. 1, 2, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 11, 24 5th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do. ——360 acres
in the Township of Biesheim.
No. 23 and South half of 24 2d concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 5th do.
No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, [illegible] 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11, and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 24, 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Glanford.
No. 19 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 11, 6th do.—400 acres in the Township of Whitchurch.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period near the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York 19th June, 1807.

Wholesale & Retail Store

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received by Mr. Dean and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Assortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for sale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles, viz.

Blue, Scarlet, light and dark Mix'd, Broad Cloaths,
White, Yellow and Red Flannels
Rofe and point Blankets
Black and Brown Wildboar,
Plain & Strip'd Calimancoes,
Durants, Everlastings, Valencia, Tabinett, Swansdown and Patent Cord Vestings,
White Dimities, Jeans and Fustians,
Blue, Green, Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Cord Velveteens,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
Plain and colored Cambrick-Muslins
Chambra and Union Muslin Shawls,
Light & dark Chints do.
India Silk, Madrals & Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Book, Lace & Jac'd Muslins,
Shirting Cambricks,
Bed Ticking,
Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide.
Brown Holland & Tow Cloth,
Table Cloths.

All of which will be sold 25 per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dean in the cheapest Manufacturing Towns in England for Cash.

Most kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the highest price in Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.—A confiant supply of Salt will be kept on hand.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately otherwise their several accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undisputable Title will be given:—viz. Lots No. 25, 26, and half of Lot No. 25 in the 2d concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 306 Acres of Land—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire, at Georgetown; Mr. Westfall in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

Stills for Sale.

COPPER Stills, Still-Worms, Heaters, Boilers and Kettles of any size or fashion made and repaired on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner, by the subscriber at his shop in Niagara. He likewife keeps on hand a large assortment of Tin Ware of the best quality, which he will sell by wholesale or retail. Old Copper taken in exchange for new work and Cash paid for old Pewter.

JOHN WAGSTAFF.

Niagara, 12th March, 1811.

The Subscriber has for Sale

Sleigh Robes & Matts

on Commission.

Q. ST. GEORGE.

FOR SALE

ON very low terms, the following Lots No 6 and 7, in the Township of York, fronting by the River Humber, with a new frame Dwelling House, a Barn and other out-houses, and about 30 Acres well cleared land thereon.——The Stock consisting of Horses, Horned cattle, Sheep, &c. together with a fine lot of Blackfmith's Tools will be sold thereunto in any quantities—The excellent quality of the Lands, the pleasant situation they are in, and the low price they will be sold for must render the purchase a desirable one. Good Bills drawn payable at New-York or Albany, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to the subscribing proprietor at the Humber, or to John Cameron at the Printing Office in York.

Half the Purchase Money will be required on the execution of the Deed, and for the remainder a reasonable time will be given, on good security and legal interest.

☞ The above premises are within half a mile of a Grift and Saw Mill

BENJ. DAVIS.

Humber, 30th Dec. 1810.

THE Subscriber, having laid in a choice Assortment of seasonable Goods begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now opening and for sale at his former Store adjoining Mr. Jos. Hurd's. The low terms on which his Goods were purchased, enables him to sell at the most reduced prices. Country produce will be taken in barter, or payment, at the highest prices

The following Goods are among his assortment viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks.
Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings,
Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs,
Fancy and plain Muslins,
Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

EIGHT hundred Acres in the Gore between the 6th and 5th Concessions of Clinton, called the broken Lots No. 23 and No. 23, both together inclusive.—Apply to the Printer at York, or to Wm. Dickson, Esqr. at Niagara. Also, Lands in the Townships of Oxford, Rochester, York, Scarboro' North Gwillimsbur ugh, Pickering, Perry, and Pattsburgh. For particulars apply at the Printer's, York, 30th January, 1811.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 63, East side of Yonge Street; in Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 3, 6, 8, 24, in the 3d concession of the Township of King: Lot No 22, and West half of No. 31 in the 7th concession of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof. York, 30th Sept. 1810

An ACT to repeal an Act passed in the forty seventh year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for Granting to His Majesty, Duties on Licences to Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, and other Trading Persons therein mentioned, and further, for Granting to His Majesty, Duties on Licences to Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, and other Trading Persons therein mentioned.

[Passed 13th March, 1811.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS an Act passed in the forty-seventh year of your Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, Duties on Licences to Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, and other Trading Persons therein mentioned," was limited to be and continue in force, for and during the space of four Years, from and after the passing of the same, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of the Provincial Parliament, and no longer, is now about to expire; And whereas for the welfare of this Province, it is expedient and necessary, that an alteration of the several duties on Licences contained in said Act, should take place: Be it therefore Enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same; that the said Act of the forty seventh year of his Majesty's Reign, shall, from and after the fifth day of April next ensuing, be repealed, and the same is hereby repealed accordingly.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That there shall be raised, collected and paid, to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, to and for the Public uses of this Province, and the support of the Government thereof, the several and respective Duties herein mentioned, for and upon the several respective Licences, to be taken out in the manner, and by the persons herein after mentioned, that is to say, from and after the fifth day of April next, there shall be taken out a Licence by every Hawker, Pedlar and Petty Chapman, and every Trading Person or Persons, going from Town to Town, or to other men's houses, or who have not become Householders by permanent residence in any Town or Place within this Province, by, or for the space of one year previous to the passing of this Act, or travelling on foot, or with a Horse, or Horses, Ass, or Asses, Mule, or Mules, or other Beasts bearing or drawing burthen; Boat, or Boats, decked Vessels, or other Craft, or otherwise, within this Province, carrying to sell, or exposing to sale, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize; for which Licences there shall be paid hereafter, at the time such Licence shall be taken out; for every Man travelling on foot, the sum of five Pounds current Money of this Province; for every Horse, Ass, or Mule, or other Beast bearing or drawing burthen, the sum of Forty Shillings yearly, for every Beast he so shall travel with, over and above the first mentioned sum of Five Pounds; for every Person sailing with a decked Vessel, trading and exposing for sale, any Goods, Wares or Merchandize on board, or from the same, the Sum of Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings; for every Person trading with a Boat, or other Craft, and exposing for sale, Goods, Wares or Merchandize, for each Boat or Craft he shall so trade with, the sum of Eight Pounds; for every Person other than such Persons as herein before described, who may come into this Province, and expose Goods for sale, who shall not have become a Householder by permanent residence in any Town or Place within this Province for and during the space of one year previous to the passing of this Act, the sum of Ten Pounds.

III. *Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when any person, such as last before mentioned, shall have become a permanent resident by hiring a house, or shop, and occupying the same for the purpose of Trade, for and during the term of one year, and shall not during that time, either by himself, his servant or agent, have travelled from house to house, for the purpose of vending Goods, Wares or Merchandize, and produce to the Collector a Certificate to that effect, signed by two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, the nearest to his place of residence, and who are hereby authorized and required to grant the same; it shall and may be lawful for such Collector, and he is hereby required to repay to such person, the sum of Nine Pounds Ten Shillings, and the Certificate of the said Justices, shall be to him a sufficient Voucher for the sum to repaid, and allowed as such in his account with the Inspector General.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all and every person or persons, that shall take out Licences as aforesaid, is and are hereby required to take out a fresh Licence on or before the fifth day of April, in each and every year, before he, she or they, shall presume hereafter during the continuance of this Act, to travel and trade as aforesaid. Provided always, nevertheless, that nothing in this Act, shall be construed to compel any Person or Persons, but such Hawkers, Pedlars or Petty Chapmen, or other trading Persons, as herein before described, to take out such Licence as aforesaid, for bringing Salt, Pot or Pearl Ashes into this Province, or for any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize passing through the same, in Packages unopened, or for driving Cattle for Market, or Sale, or otherwise, through this Province.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Licences here in before mentioned, shall be granted by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, and for every such Licence that shall be delivered, there shall be paid by the Person or Persons applying for the same, to the Collector, the sum of three shillings and nine pence, current Money, and no more, for issuing the same.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every Collector as aforesaid, before he enter upon the execution of his said Office, shall take and subscribe the following Oath, which Oath shall be taken before any two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the District in which such Collector shall reside, who are hereby authorized and required to administer and transmit the same to be filed in the Clerk of the Peace's Office, amongst the Records of the said District. I, A. B. do swear, that I will well and truly execute, do and perform, the duty of Collector of his Majesty's Revenue, arising on

Extract of a letter received at Nassau, dated Havanna, Jan. 11.

"His Britannic Majesty's Ship Implacable, came off here this morning, on her voyage from Vera Cruz to Cadiz, having on board four millions and an half of dollars, and one thousand seroons of Cochineal, and is now standing off to receive on board the member of the Cortes for this island, Don Andres de Jauregui; some of the officers who have landed say, that the revolutionists in Mexico though beaten in every engagement, were still gaining strength."

We have received a long communication from our intelligent correspondent in Cadiz, on the general state of the affairs of the peninsula; and a particular description of the proceedings of the Cortes (Congress) in session near that city. We have not room for the entire this day.

The projects of the Patriot cause were far from being gloomy. The Cortes possessed great self-confidence and they appeared to unite all hearts. Their proceedings were founded on constitutional principles which have been recognized in Spain from time immemorial. They have elected Ferdinand the 7th as their king; but have restrained him from marrying without the consent of the nation, in Cortes. Bigotry and superstition are rapidly disappearing; the clergy are daily becoming laymen; and many of those remaining are among the first to inculcate the truth, that freedom, piety and morality are correlative. The freedom of the press as it regards political topics, is firmly established. It has not yet been deemed expedient to extend its freedom to religious subjects; but the friends of freedom ought to feel grateful to the measure as far as it goes. Political liberty is the sure foundation of religious toleration; and the speculations and the generous emotions, which a free press in behalf of public freedom, will necessarily call into action, must, eventually lead to the dispensation of religious light, and the consolidation of the rights of mankind.

Extract of a letter dated Glasgow, Jan. 7th. 1811, to a gentleman in this city.

"As to the failures that have happened and are still taking place, you are rightly informed, but as to a famine being in the land, the reverse is the case. A year of greater plenty we have not for half a century been blessed with. There is the same abundance in England. Paddy too has had a productive crop, excellent in quality, of his favourite root. Trade is worse than it was in 1793 and there have been more failures. The present stagnation surpasses any thing of the kind I believe that any of our oldest merchants have experienced, but I think it is at its worst, and that an alteration may be looked for by the middle of this month, as government have come to a determination of aiding by loans, those merchants who have funds that they cannot realize. They have already advanced 2000,000l. sterling on approved security."

YORK, Wednesday March 27, 1811.

Proceedings of the Town Meeting held at Thomas Stowell's Tavern in the Town of York, on Monday the 4th inst. for the purpose of nominating and appointing Town Officers.

BENJAMIN COZENS, Presiding Officer.

Ezekiah Benson, Town Clerk; Oliborn Cox and John Endicot, Assessors; Joshua Leach, Collector; Thadeus Gilbert, Overseer of High Ways for the Town of York; Jacob Smith Ditto for the New Town; Philip Clinger, Pound Keeper for the Town of York; John Dennison, Town and Church Warden; Duncan Cameron, Esq. Church Warden; Benjamin Mosley, Path Master, from the Don Bridge to the Township Line, East.

Overseers of High Ways for the Township of York—Jonathan Hale, from the center of Mr. Heron's Bridge, to the center of the Poplar Plain; Joseph Harrison, from the center of Mr. Heron's Bridge to No. 17, North on Yonge-Street; Benjamin Barrett, from No. 16 to No. 25, William Hill, between No. 5 and 6, Second Concession West of Yonge Street; Peter Whitney, East of Yonge Street, 3d Concession; Jacob Miller, of the Concession Roads between No. 15 and 16, East of Yonge Street; James Everson, between No. 20 and 21, East of Yonge Street; Luke Stouenburgh from the cross roads on Yonge Street, to the line between Tiers and Davis, on the River Humber; Isaac Devins from the River Humber to the Township line West.

Thomas Johnson and Benjamin Davis, Pound Keepers.

DIARY of WEATHER for the Month of March, 1811.

Wednesday, 20th.—Clear and pleasant, with high West wind.

Thursday, 21st.—Clear and warm.

Friday, 22d.—Clear and sunshine in the morning, cloudy with rain in the evening.

Saturday, 23d.—Mild and clear with light Easterly wind.

Sunday, 24th.—Clear and sunshine, with high Westerly wind.

Monday, 25th.—Cool and cloudy, with variable wind.

Tuesday, 26th.—Clear and sunshine in the morning, cloudy and threatening to rain in the evening.

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fons described by an Act passed in the fifty first year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, "an Act to repeal an Act passed in the forty seventh year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "an Act for granting to his Majesty, Duties on Licences to "Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, and other Trading "Persons therein mentioned, and further for granting to his "Majesty, certain Duties on Licences to Hawkers, Pedlars "and Petty Chapmen, and other Trading persons therein "mentioned," and will duly and impartially superintend the Collection thereof, according to the best of my skill and knowledge, and in all cases of fraud or suspicion of fraud, that shall come to my knowledge, I will show no person favour or affection, nor will I aggrieve any person from hatred or ill will, and that I will in all cases faithfully do, execute and perform, to the best of my skill and knowledge, all and every the Duties imposed upon me by the before mentioned Act, so help me God.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every Collector acting under and by virtue of this Act, shall within three Months, from and after the passing thereof, give security, by two sureties in one hundred pounds each, and himself in two hundred pounds, current money of this Province, to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for the due performance of his Office.

VIII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful, to and for each and every Collector, as aforesaid, and he is hereby required to render a just, true, and faithful account of all Monies which he shall collect and receive, under and by virtue of this Act; to the Inspector General of the Province, once in every three Months, and such Collector, shall twice in every year, pay or cause to be paid, into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province, all such Monies as he shall so receive; once on or before the first day of September, and once on or before the first day of February, in each and every year; and that the said Collector, shall retain and take at the rate of five pounds for every hundred pounds, which he shall so collect as aforesaid, during the continuance of this Act, and all Monies so paid by the said Collectors, into the hands of the Receiver General, shall be by him accounted for, to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, in such manner and form, as his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, Collector, Deputy Collector, Constable, or Peace Officer, to seize and detain any such Hawker, Pedlar, Petty Chapman, or other Trading person, as aforesaid, who shall be found trading without a Licence, contrary to this Act, or who being found trading, shall refuse or neglect to produce a Licence according to this Act, after being required so to do, for a reasonable time, in order to his, or her being carried, and they are hereby required to carry such person so seized, unless they shall in the mean time, produce their respective Licences before two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, the nearest to the place where such offence or offences, shall be committed, which said two Justices of the Peace, are hereby authorized and strictly required, either upon the Confession of the party offending, or due proof by witnesses or witnesses, other than the informer, upon Oath, which Oath they are hereby empowered to administer, that the person or persons so brought before them, had so traded as aforesaid, without a Licence, and in case no such Licence shall be produced by such offender or offenders, before such Justices, the said Justices, by Warrant under their hand and Seals, directed to a Constable or Peace Officer, shall cause the sum of Fifteen Pounds, with reasonable costs, to be forthwith levied by the distress and sale of the Goods, Wares and Merchandize of such offender or offenders, or of the Goods with which such offender or offenders shall be found trading as aforesaid, rendering the overplus, (if any there be) to the owner, or owners thereof, after deducting the reasonable charges for taking the said distress; and for want of sufficient distress, the offender or offenders, shall be sent to the nearest Gaol, for such time, not exceeding six months, nor less than one month, as such Justices of the Peace, shall think most proper.

X. *Provided always, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend, to prohibit any person or persons from selling Leather, Hollow Ware, Farming Utensils, or any Printed Papers published by authority, nor any Fish, Fruits or Victuals, nor to hinder any persons who are the real makers of any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, of the Manufactory of this Province, or his, her or their children, Apprentices, Agents, or Servants, to such real workers or makers of such Goods, Wares or Manufactures, only from carrying abroad, exposing to sale, or selling by retail or otherwise, any of the said Goods, Wares or Manufactures of his, her or their own making, in any part of this Province, nor any Tinkers, Coopers, Glaziers, Harness-menders, or any other persons usually trading in mending Kettles, Tubs, Household goods or Harness, whatsoever, from going about and carrying with him, her, or them, proper materials for mending

the same, without having a Licence as aforesaid. Provided also, that this Act shall not be construed to extend to prohibit Hucksters, or persons having Stalls or Stands in the Markets, in the Towns within this Province, from selling or exposing to sale, without having a Licence as aforesaid, any Fish, Fruit, Victuals or Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, in such Stalls or Stands, they complying with such rules and regulations of Police, as by the Justices in their General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, are or may be established in such Towns respecting such Stalls and Stands.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That nothing in this Act, shall be construed to permit any person or persons whatsoever, to sell any Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, without first having taken out a Licence for the sale thereof, agreeable to the Laws of this Province.

XII. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no suit or action shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons, for any penalty by this Act imposed, that shall not be brought or commenced within twelve Months after the offence or offences respectively committed.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person or persons shall be summoned as a witness or witnesses, to give evidence before any Justice of the Peace, touching any of the matters relative to this Act, and shall neglect or refuse to appear at the time and place for that purpose appointed, without reasonable excuse for such neglect or refusal, to be allowed of by the said Justices, or on appearing, shall refuse to be examined on Oath, and to give evidence before such Justices of the Peace, before whom the prosecution shall be depending, that then every such person shall forfeit for every such offence, the sum of ten pounds, current Money aforesaid, with costs to be levied, recovered and paid, in such manner, & by such means, as are herein before directed, and for want of sufficient distress, the offender or offenders, shall be sent by such Justices of the Peace, to the nearest Gaol, for such time, not exceeding two Months, nor less than one Month, as such Justices of the Peace, shall think they merit.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the moiety of every pecuniary penalty, or satisfaction by this Act imposed, shall belong to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and shall also be paid by the person or persons respectively receiving the same, into the hands of the Receiver General, to and for the uses of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for the Public uses of this Province, and towards the support of the Government thereof, to be accounted for to His Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of his Treasury for the time being, in such manner as it shall please his Majesty to direct; and the other moiety thereof shall belong to the person or persons who shall sue for the same.

XV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That if any action or suit, shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, such action or suit shall be commenced within six months next after the matter or thing done, and not afterwards; and the defendant or defendants in such action or suit, may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon: And if afterwards judgment shall be given for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become non-suited, or discontinue his, her, or their action or suit, after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, then such defendant or defendants shall have treble costs awarded to him, her, or them, against such plaintiff or plaintiffs, and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant or defendants hath or have in other cases to recover costs at law.

XVI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That this Act shall be, and continue to be in force two years from and after the fifth day of April next, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament, and no longer.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

New York, March 4.

Captain Brown, of the schooner Hamilton, from Naples, Tunis, and Gibraltar, arrived at this port yesterday in 67 days from Naples. It was said at Gibraltar (from whence Capt. B sailed on the 20th January) that no vessel had been able to get through the Gut for six weeks; consequently the Bay was very full of shipping. Information was received, and considered authentic, that Ferdinand VII. had entered Spain, some accounts said with an army of 30,000 men; but that the Spaniards had refused to receive him whilst under the influence of the French emperor. No intelligence had reached Gibraltar of any recent battle in Portugal.

Philadelphia, February 28.

The present scarcity of fire-wood in this city is a thing altogether unexampled. Within the last three days, it has been sold as high as twenty dollars or more a cord, and even at this enormous price it is difficult to find a load in the market.

It is said, that Bonaparte has addressed a note to the Russian government, requiring them to adopt the confiscation and burning decrees in their fullest extent; and that though the language of this note had given great offence, yet it was feared they would be oblige to comply.—*Wellingtonian.*

Miraculous Draught of Fishes.

On the night of the 5th of January, 1811, were caught at the head of Niantic River, near the new bridge, Connecticut, by Archibald Davis, Amos Beebe, Samuel Beebe, and Christopher Night, with a small seine, nine thousand nine hundred pounds of fish, of the Bass kind, which were sold on the spot the next day for 275 dollars. They were carried to New York in a smack, by Paul Rogers, and sold for rising 800 dollars. A few evenings after, the same men near the same place, caught 1600 pounds of Bass, which were also carried to New York and sold. Such an instance was never known before in this place by the oldest person living.—*Connecticut Gaz.*

Errata in the Sheriff's Sales in our last.—For April 17th, read Saturday, April the 6th.

LOST,

by a Gentleman now absent from this place.

A Small Parcel of Money in Gold, between the Receiver General's Office and Mr. Roche's Hotel (where he lodged.) Who ever has found the same and will deliver it to the Subscriber, shall be liberally rewarded.

D. M'ARTHUR.

York, 18th March, 1811.

Notice,

THE Public are hereby cautioned against trusting my Wife ELEANOR, on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

AMBROSE DEFARCY.

Yonge Street, 25th March, 1811.

Sheriff's Office, 19th March, 1811.

Home District, } TO WIT. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the town of York, on Tuesday the Ninth day of April now next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take Notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memorandas, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES

Home District, } TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Silas Cook, at the suit of John Gray, I have seized and taken in execution, all the Lands that were the property of the said Silas Cook, before the year 1804, consisting of Lot Number four in the fourth Concession and Lot Number three in the third Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing four hundred acres, more or less; on which there is large improvements, with House, Barns and Out Houses; all which property will be sold and sold to the highest bidder at Roche's Hotel in the Town of York on Saturday, the fifth day of April next ensuing. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon; any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises, either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 18th March, 1811.

Home District, } TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hill and Lawrence, at the suit of Quetton St. George; I have seized and taken in execution all that tract or parcel of land being the East end of Lot Number Ninety Two, containing about forty Acres, more or less; the description of which will be made known on the day of sale. The above property will be sold to the highest bidder at Roche's Hotel in the town of York, on Saturday the fifth day of April next; sale to begin at ten o'clock. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 18th March, 1811.

Home District, } TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hill and Lawrence at the suit of Alexander Wood; I have seized and taken in Execution all that tract of Land known by Lot Number Twenty-three in the first Concession of the Township of York, East side of Yonge Street, containing one hundred and ninety acres, more or less, of which there is about fourty cleared and a dwelling house thereon, which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roche's Hotel in the Town of York on the Gaol Yard, on Saturday next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me before the day of sale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 19th March, 1811.

Home District, } TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of George Cutter, at the suit of Michael Miller, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot number Twelve in the seventh Concession of the Township of Markham, in the County of York, and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres, with the improvements thereon, be the same more or less, which will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Roche's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Saturday the sixth day of April next ensuing, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the Forenoon. And any person or persons who may have any claim to the above mentioned premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, March 12, 1811.

☞ Subscribers in Niagara & its Neighborhood, are notified that J. B. Forman, Merchant, of that place, is authorised to receive payment.

York, Feb. 22, 1811.

Home District, } TO WIT. } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of RENAJAH MALLORY, at the suit of Richard Cartwright; I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log house, one Frame House and Log Barn, and other out buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or less; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southwesterly by Flamboro' East, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Mississagua, butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Easterly direction from the house now occupied by Nicholas McDougal, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees East, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees East to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Gaol door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 10th Dec., 1810.

Building Lots,

With Valuable Privileges.

On Yonge Street, 21 miles from York TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, without reserve, at Roche's Hotel, York, on Saturday February 9, and Saturday February 23; several Building Lots divided into half one acre Lots; being the North half of Lot No. 68, 18 concession Township of Whitchurch: Each Lot will be put up at one Dollar. These Lots are subject to such regulations respecting the clearing, building, or otherwise improving them, under penalty of forfeiting them, as may be agreed upon from time to time by a Committee of the purchasers, and will also possess the following privileges every year; a grant of Land of the value of one hundred Dollars will be given to each of the purchasers, one year it will be given by lot, and the other the senior purchaser and so alternately; whenever a house is built on the Lot and it should happen to be burnt, the proprietor will be paid its value provided it appears every precaution had been taken to prevent accidents by fire.

York, 8th January, 1811

☞ The above Auction is postponed to Saturday the 30th March inst.

March 19.

CORNELIUS GLEN.

REQUESTS all those who are indebted to him, to pay the same on or before the first day of April next, otherwise their accounts will be left with a proper person for Collection.

York, 13th March, 1811.

Deserted from a Recruiting Party of His Majesty's Canadian Regiment at York, in Jun. last.

JOHN REYNOLDS, of Markham, immediately receiving his Majesty's Bounty, and took a Great Coat the property of another Recruit; the said John Reynolds has 300 Acres of Land which he is entitled to Sell, Mortgage or give away EIGHT POUNDS Reward for apprehending the said John Reynolds

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, first Concession, West Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 80 are cleared, fenced and under grain, there is likewise on said Lot a good Frame House, a large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same. WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

THE Subscriber forewarns all persons from cutting any Timber, or otherwise wasting the Lot No. 1 and the half of Lot No. 2, in the Township of York, purchased by the River Humber; as he will prosecute any person or persons trespassing on the property.

PHILIP HAINS.

River Humber, 8th Feb. 1811.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made considerable additions to his Assortment of

DRY GOODS, | HARDWARE
GROCERIES, | CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of superior qualities, and flatters himself that he will be able to sell on terms which shall prove satisfactory, and as an inducement to purchasers, Country produce, Furs and Pelteries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 31 Dec. 1810.

UPPER CANADA, } FRANCIS GORE,
COUNTY OF YORK, } *Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.*

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, *late of the Town ship of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.*

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, the said not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, ESQUIRE, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - - Do. C. }
29 - Concession C - 200
10 - Concession D. 200
24 - Concession on the Lake Ontario.

Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Concession, } 300 Acres Township
East ½ 22, in 5th do. } of York.
No. 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres.

Township of Vaughan.

East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East ½ 13, 4th do. 100
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14 - 3d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
12, 6th do. 200
16, 7th do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100
30, 6th do. 100 } 200 Acres
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet.
26, South side Chippawa Creek 200 Acres,

Township of Crowland

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10 & 31 Concession 1600 Acres,

Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, Northside Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

☞ The following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms, for Cash, or, if more convenient to a purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be received in payment, viz.

Lot No. 3 and C. and D on the North side of the River Aux Canard, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the fourth Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the East or Easternmost part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B On lot last named D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a double orchard thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the Subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, a quantity of excellent CYDER, by the Barrel.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

York, March 6 1118.

THE Subscriber being in legal possession of Park Lot No. 20, in the first Concession of York, all persons are warned not to commit any Trespass upon it.

York, Dec. 6, 1810. J. GIVENS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale at their Store the House formerly occupied by William Willcocks, Esquire, a well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES; which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for Cash or Produce; consisting of

Superfine and coarse Cloths,
Kerseymire, Rose and Point Blankets, and Flannel,
Brown, Olive and Green Fushings,
Drab and Grey Coating,
Swansdown Vesting,
Toilinette do.
Marseilles do.
Printed Jean, Fancy Cord do.
Olive Thickskett,
Drab Genoa Cord,
Patent Worsted do.
Black and Olive Velveteen,
Book Muslin, Jubilee Corded ditto,
Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambrick,
Damask Table Cloths,
Diaper do. Huckaback
Men & Women's Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Do. Black Silk do.
Fancy Gingham,
Printed Cottons,
Bandeau Handkerchiefs,
Shawls, Silk and Cotton,
Map Handkerchiefs,
Common Pocket do.
Web Braces, Pathe Board & Bonnett wire,
Calimanco and Durant,
Black Bombazette,
Bed Tick, & Irish Sheeting,
Cotton and Linen Check Brown Holland,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
York Stripe Jean,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,
Umbrellas,
Chair and Riding Whips
Beaver Bonnetts,
Men and Youth's Hats,
Superfine add common Needles,
Do with Silver eyes,
Pound Pins, and in Papers,
Best Playing Cards,
Crooked and fine tooth Combs.

HARDWARE.

Britania Metal Tea Pots
Tea canisters,
Candlesticks, and Snuffers,
Slates and Pencils,
Knives and Forks,
Pocket and Pen Knife
Buttons,
Bridle bits,
Table and Tea Spoons,
Scissors,
Hames,
Horses Buckles,
Nails, Screws, &c.
Steel Plated Handsaws,
Iron squares, Joiner's Rules,
Hammers and Gimblets,
Plane Irons,
Chisels,
Gouges, Compasses,
Shoe Maker's Tools,
Sickle and Grass Hooks,
Hand and Sad. Irons,
Furniture and other brasses,
Powder, Shot & pound lead,
Shovels and Spades,

GROCERIES.

Prime and Spanish Port Wine, & Jamaica Spirits,
Hyson and Hyson Skin
Chocolate and coffee,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins, and Barley Sugar,
Almonds, cinnamon, cassia, cloves and nutmegs,
Plug, Pigtail, & cut Tobacco,
Snuff and cigars,
Sparmaceti & mould candles,
Castile, Windsor, and common Soaps,
Mustard, Mushroom Ketchup,
Epsom Salts, Sweet Oil, Linseed do currents do.
Flour Sulphur,
Glauber Salts, Opodildock,
Sal. Am and other Medicines,
Black Japan Ink, Red and Black Ink Powder.

Together with a General Assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware; besides numerous other Articles not here inserted.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26th, 1810

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dixon and Lieut. Johnson.

Lots Nos. 25, 31, - - 1st Concession, 200
3, 4, - - 2d, do. 400
29, - - 3d, do. 200
7, 13, - - 4th, do. 400
27, 28, - - 5th, do. 300

1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - 1st Concession, 200
12, - - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½ 1, - - - 3d, do. 300

700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - - 1st Concession, 600 acres

Township of Murray

Nos. 1, - - - - 1st, do. 200
10, - - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14, 15, - - 6th, do. 600

1000 acres

Township of Well Plimborough.

Nos. 22, 20, 25, - - 7th Concession, 600
23, 22, 24, - - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do. 800

2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; or J. & J. Crooks, Flats, Niagara, or to the subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, will oblige the owner to return them to him at Mr. Wendt's, York, at the sette they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Smollett's Ancient History, Vol. 2d; Gutherie's History of Scotland, Vol. 1st & 2d; Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol. 2d; Lucas's Travels, Vol. 1st; Charles Fox's Speeches, Vol. 1st; Volney's Travels, Vol. 1st; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol.; Pavsius Perseverius; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol. 2d

York, February 11, 1811.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Community at large, that there has been infamous reports in circulation, in order to injure him in the unfortunate situation he is placed as a Tavern keeper, by asserting that his charges are exorbitant, and that he has detached he would not entertain a Farmer

He thus publicly declares to the world, the reports are false to the last degree; and that his CHARGES are as low as possible, and that he always entertained all persons who favored him with their company, with attention and politeness, (with this proviso) that they behaved themselves with propriety. JAMES ODELL ROCH.

BLANKS of different Sorts for sale at this Office.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1811. No. XL. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence forfeits him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Forty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony, punishable by Transportation for seven years, or for the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders thereto may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29 day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, entitled, "An Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Honorable James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorized and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

LANDS FOR SALE

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz

Lots No. 2, 3, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession,
No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and well half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do
North half of 24 in the 9th do. —1600 acres
in the Township of Blenheim.
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 21 concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the Township of Gainfort.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—400 acres in the King
No. 1, 3d concession,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an indisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

Wholesale & Retail Store

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Brig John and Mariott from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a Seasonal and Handsome Assortment of GOODS, which they are now opening and for sale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles:—Viz

Blue, grey, light and dark Mixed, Broad Cloaths,
White, Yellow and Red Flannels,
Sole and point Blankets
Black and Brown Wilton Carpets,
Plain & Strip'd Caimanets,
Merceilles, Valencia, Toilonett, Swansdown and Patent Cord Vestings,
White Dimmities, Jones and Fustians,
Blue, Green Drabb, and dark mix'd Cotton Cambrics,
Fancy Calicoes & Ginghams,
White and colored Cambrick Muslins
Chambra and Union blue Linens,
Light & Dark Chintz do.
India Silk, Mahrals & Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Black, Lemo & fine'd Muslins,
Shirting Cambricks,
Bed Ticking,
Apron Check, yard, and yard & half wide.
Brown Holland & Tow Cloths,
Table Cloths,

An elegant Assortment of Muslin Window and Childrens Cotton and Worsted Stockings, & Hosiery,
Long Silk and Cotton Gloves,
Hats, Bonnets, Ladies elegant fashionable white and black Chimbo'd Net Veils,
White and black Lace
White & colo'd Sewing Cott'n,
Ladies Caps & Shirtees,
Spider Nett and Tambored Sleeves,
From Cotton Patterns,
Cotton Umbrellas, &c.
Old Jamaica,
Cognac Brandy, &c.
A small supply of Teas of this years importation,
Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Mustard,
Tobacco, &c. &c.
Razors, Knives & Forks, Pen, & Pocket Knives,
Scissars,
Gig, Chair, and Cart Ware, together with a number of Articles too numerous to insert.

All of which will be sold 25 per Cent cheaper than can be purchased in York, as they were bought by Mr. Dixon in the cheapest Manufacturing Towns in England and Scotland.

Most kinds of Country produce will be taken in payment, and the highest Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.—A confiant supply of Salt will be kept on hand

HENRY DREAN & Co.

York, 9th August, 1810.

N B All persons indebted to the Subscribers, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their Notes or Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

HENRY DREAN & Co.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an indisputable Title will be given:—viz. Lots No. 28, 29, and half of Lot No. 25 in the 2d concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire, at Queenstown; Mr. Woodruff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE

EIGHT hundred Acres in the Gore between the 8th and 9th Concessions of Clinton, called the broken Lots No 1, to No. 23, both numbers inclusive.—Apply to the Printer at York, or to Wm. Dickson, Esqr. at Niagara. Also, Lands in the Townships of Oxford, Etobicoke, York, Scarboro' North Gwillimbury, Pickering, Percy, and Pittsburgh. For particulars apply at the Printer's.

York, 30th January, 1811.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 63, East side of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 2, and 4, in the 3d concession of the Township of King; Lot No. 32, and West half of No. 31 in the 7th concession of the Township of Uxbridge One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof. York, 26th Sept. 1810

Stills for Sale.

COPPER Stills, Still-Worms, Heaters, Boilers and Kettles of any size or fashion made and repaired on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner, by the subscriber at his shop in Niagara. He likewise keeps on hand a large assortment of Tin Ware of the best quality, which he will sell by wholesale or retail. Old Copper taken in exchange for new work and Cash paid for old Pewter.

JOHN WAGSTAFF.

Niagara, 12th March, 1811.

The Subscriber has for Sale

Sleigh Robes & Matts

on Commission.

Q. ST. GEORGE.

FOR SALE

ON very low terms, the adjoining Lots No 6 and 7, in the Township of York, fronted by the River Humber, with a neat small Dwelling House, a Barn and other out-houses, and about 30 Acres well cleared Land thereon.—The Stock consisting of Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep, &c. together with a shop and set of Blacksmiths Tools will be sold therewith to any purchaser.—(The excellent quality of the Lands, the pleasant situation they are in, and the low price they will be sold for must render the purchase a desirable one.) Good Bills drawn payable at New-York or Albany, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to the subscribing proprietor at the Humber, or to John Cameron at the Printing Office in York.

Half the Purchase Money will be required on the execution of the Deed, and for the remainder a reasonable time will be given, on good security and legal interest.

☞ The above premises are within half a mile of a Gristl and Saw Mill BENJ. DAVIS.

Humber, 10th Dec. 1810.

THE Subscriber, having laid in a choice assortment of seasonable Goods begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now opening and for sale at his former Store adjoining Mr Jos. Hunter's. The low terms on which the Goods are purchased, enables him to sell at the most reduced prices Country produce purchased, or taken in barter, or payment, at the highest prices.

The following Goods are among the Assortment viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks, Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings, Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs, Fancy and plain Muslins, Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE

EIGHT hundred Acres in the Gore between the 8th and 9th Concessions of Clinton, called the broken Lots No 1, to No. 23, both numbers inclusive.—Apply to the Printer at York, or to Wm. Dickson, Esqr. at Niagara. Also, Lands in the Townships of Oxford, Etobicoke, York, Scarboro' North Gwillimbury, Pickering, Percy, and Pittsburgh. For particulars apply at the Printer's.

York, 30th January, 1811.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 63, East side of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 2, and 4, in the 3d concession of the Township of King; Lot No. 32, and West half of No. 31 in the 7th concession of the Township of Uxbridge One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof. York, 26th Sept. 1810

Lateſt Intelligence.

New-York, March 10.

LATEST LONDON NEWS.

The January mail, brought by the Britiſh government hired ſchooner Thiſtle, Lieut. Depyſter, arrived at this port laſt evening, via Amboy. She ſailed from Plymouth on the 21ſt of January, and was caſt away on Squam Beach the 6th of March. Six of the crew and 3 newspaper mails were loſt. Paſſenger, Capt. J. G. Ogden, of the 56th regiment, with deſpatches from the Britiſh Government to Mr. Morier. At the time of her departure the King was better, and had appeared in public at Windſor. The regency bill had paſſed to a third reading. The Eſſex frigate was at plymouth, waiting the orders of Mr. Pinkney. A few day ſince ſpoke brig Fairy, from Gibraltar for New-York.

We underſtand the packet has brought deſpatches from Mr. Pinkney, for Government.

Since preparing the above verbal news, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiſer have been obligingly favored with a file of the London Morning Chronicle, to the 12th of January, inclusive, from which the following important extracts were made.

London Jan. 7

A new Decree has been iſſued by the Daniſh Government, by which all trade with England is prohibited, under more ſevere penalties than any yet inflicted by the cruel Napoleon. It is declared a felony, puniſhable by death, in the capture of a ſhip maintaining intercourſe with England.

January 8

Letters were received from Holland yeſterday to the date of the 2d inſtant. The conſcription was extended to children of the age of thirteen. The Scheldt Fleet was moored in Ruppel. It is ſaid that in Norway, 3000 men, intended to man the ſhips of war there, had refuſed to proceed to Holland, and that the Daniſh troops which were ordered to compel them had declined any interference.

January 11.

We have reaſon to believe, that at length the Marquis Wellesly has ſeriouſly applied his mind to the conſideration of the important queſtion of the orders in council, and has adviſed his colleagues in office to come to a final reſolution on the ſubject. On Wednesday laſt an order was ſent for an armed veſſel to be ready at a moments notice to carry deſpatches to America, and we underſtand they were yeſterday deſpatched.

On Sunday laſt, Lord Grenville had an audience of three hours with the Prince of Wales, ſuppoſed to be on buſineſs reſpecting the preſent ſtate of the Kingdom.

January, 12.

Yeſterday the deputation from both Houſes of Parliament went up to Carlton Houſe to preſent to his Royal Highneſs the reſolutions, to which, after a long diſcuſſion, the two houſes had agreed.

The firſt reſolution expreſſes the neceſſity of providing for the exerciſe of the Royal Authority.

The ſecond reſolution, ſtates, that the power veſted in the Prince of Wales, ſhall not extend to granting of any rank or dignity of the Peerage of the realm to any perſon whatever.

The third reſolution prevents the Regent from giving any office in reverſion, or granting any office for any other term than during his majeſty's pleaſure, except ſuch as by law are required for life or during good behavior.

The fourth reſolution prevents the diſpoſition of any of his majeſty's real eſtate, or renewal of leaſes.

The Prince of Wales in a very handſome reply obſerves, "I do not heſitate to accept the office and ſituation propoſed to me, reſtricted as they are, ſtill retaining every opinion expreſſed by me upon a former and ſimilar diſtreſſing occaſion"

To the Lords and Gentlemen, he obſerves,

"You will communicate this my anſwer to the two Houſes, accompanied by my moſt fervent wiſhes and prayers, that the Divine Will may extricate us and the nation from the grievous embarraſſments of our preſent conditions by the ſpeedy reſtoration of his majeſty's health."

The deputation then withdrew

A deputation alſo waited on the Queen with the addreſs and reſolutions of the two houſes which were read to her by Lord Harcourt.

The Queen, after the fifth reſolution was read, in anſwer obſerved, that

"I ſhould be wanting to all my duties if I heſitated to accept the ſacred truſt which is now offered to me."

We this day inſert the new State Paper iſſued by Bonaparte. In juſtification of his laſt outrageous act in annexing Holland and the Hanſe Towns to the great family to the French Empire. In this paper there is the uſual torrent of invective againſt the jealouſy and intrigue of England And the ſame faithful repreſentation of the lamentable effects of our impolicy. He now ſays, that the Berlin and Milan decrees ſhall be the code of Europe until we admit the principle, that neutral flags ſhall make free goods; and that nothing but an actual blockade ſhall be admitted as a ſufficient ground for ſeizing a veſſel entering a port. Such is the proud language which, thro' the imbecile councils of England, he is enabled to hold!

This ſtate paper, we find in the proceedings of the Conſervative Senate, dated the 13th of Decr.—The following is an extract:

"It was neceſſary to wait for a period when powerful reprisal would compel her to return to juſtice. That day has arrived—The decrees of Berlin and Milan are the reply to the orders in council. The Britiſh Cabinet have, ſo to ſpeak, dictated them to France. Europe receives them for her code, and that code *ſhall* be the palladium of the ſeas."

The Morning Chronicle of the 12th of January, obſerves,

"We cannot help indulging the hope, from the Preſident's meſſage that the differences which have ſo long diſturbed the relations between this country and the United States, are likely to be ſoon finally adjuſted. After all, as it muſt neceſſarily be Bonaparte's object, rather to injure our navigation than our commerce, provided they can be kept diſtinct, there is the leſs reaſon to be ſceptical as to the ſincerity of the revocation of his decrees. It appears to be evidently the conjoint intent of England and France, as well as America, that all thoſe obnoxious edicts and regulations touching the rights & commerce of neutrals, which have given them ſo much offence, ſhould be abrogated and done away. The benefits of foreign trade well underſtood are equally valuable to all parties at all times, and the period, we truſt, is approaching, when it will be delivered from that inert and ſhackled ſtate, in which it has of late been doomed to remain."

New York, March 9

Extract of a letter dated London, 9th Jan't to a houſe in this city

"We are for the preſent entirely ſhut out from the continent By a veſſel which eſcaped from the Elbe and had only 44 hours paſſage, we received ſome verbal news; but letter, we do not receive any more, the dread of the conſequences if diſcovered being too great. Hamburg, Bremen, Lubec, the mouths of the Elbe, Weſer and Ems, the Duchies of Lauenburgh, Oldenburg and a certain part of Germany, including Holland and Friedland, are to form a new kingdom, in which two principal courts of juſtice are to be eſtabliſhed, the ſeat of one to be the Hague the other Hamburg. Bevouſt it is ſaid will be made a king, probably this new kingdom is intended for him

"The ſenate of Hamburgh reſigned on the 27th of December, and on the 1ſt January the ſame towns were taken poſſeſſion of in the name of the Emperor.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe the ſufferings, particularly of mercantile people; all thoſe who could were winding up their affairs, to live on what was left them.—Reciprocal confidence is at an end; every one had to depend on his own means, and even thoſe very precarious, as neither property in the ware houſe, or caſh in the cheſt was ſafe from ſeizure on ſome ground or other Dreadful as times were, it was ſtill feared that it had not come to the worſt yet; and we ſee no bafis on which a peace could be concluded at preſent.

We underſtand from good authority that our government by way of neceſſary retaliation, intends to ſtop the exportation from the continent including alſo Ruſſia; and we have no doubt this will be the caſe. Thus you may foreſee, in this country, in this country, as well as with you, a conſiderable riſe of all articles, the growth or manufacture of the continent, ſuch as the uſe of which cannot be diſpenſed with."

March 12.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Captain Mentor, of the ſhip Thomas, from Cadiz, informs us, that on the 18th of January, Lord Wellington gave orders to the Portugueſe inhabitants on the ſouth ſide of the Tagus to remove all their property within the Britiſh lines.

The French had received a reinforcement of 15,000 men. No battle.

Waſhington, March 8.

"Congreſs have riſen without ordering a ſummer ſeſſion. The Preſident was deſirous of having one. That ſubject is now under conſideration at the palace. It is expected that Congreſs will be convened by the Preſident—much, however, will depend on the next advices from Europe.—

Counterfeiters.—A camp has lately been diſcovered in the woods near Robbinſtown, diſtrict of Maine, with every neceſſary apparatus for counterfeiting bills and ſpecie, and forging bills of exchange. The gang concerned, is ſaid to conſiſt of upwards of forty perſons Among many other articles taken, was a recipe for turning copper white, by chemical preparations. The dies which were found were well executed. In purſuing a part of the gang, a Mr. Downs was killed by a gunſhot. Three or four of the villains have been ſecured.

EXTRACT.

Various denials of Chriſt.—Does the intemperate man ſuppoſe that by merely profeſſing himſelf a Chriſtian, he acknowledges Chriſt? If he does, he is ruinouſly miſtaken. Every act of intemperance cries out in a louder language than Peter's "*I know not the man.*" Does the blaſphemer, the common ſwearer, or the Sabbath breaker, imagine that becauſe he is born in a Chriſtian country, he has any connexion with Chriſt? If he does he is fatally wrong. Every time he blaſphemes, or curſes, or breaks the Sabbath, he cries out in a louder language than Peter's "*I know not the man.*" Or does he who cheats or defrauds his neighbour, cheriſhes malicious deſigns againſt him, and intends if he can, to do him a private injury; or he who wrongs, or ſtrives to defraud the labourer of his juſt right, ſuppoſe that he has any connection with Chriſt? All his thoughts, all his actions are continually crying out, "*What is Chriſt to me?—I know not the man.*"

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

The Editor begs leave to ſtate to his friends and ſubſcribers, that the iſſuing day of the Gazette, is now changed from Wednesday to Saturday.

Diary of Weather for March, 1811

Wednesday 27.—Cool, clear and ſunſhine with Eaſterly wind.

Thurſday 28.—Clear and cool, with Eaſterly wind.

Friday 29.—Cool and cloudy in the morning. Rain in the evening.

Saturday 30.—Mild and cloudy with variable wind.

Sunday 31.—Cloudy and cool in the morning. Rain in the evening.

Monday, April 1.—Mild and ſunſhine, with variable wind

Tueſday, 2.—Cool and clear, with variable wind.

Wedneſday 3.—Mild and pleaſant. Strong Weſterly wind in the afternoon.

Thurſday 4.—Mild & pleaſant. Wind E. S. E.

Friday 5.—Clear and warm,

(To be Continued.)

An Act to extend and Perſonal Arreſt to the ſum of Forty Shillings, and otherwiſe to regulate the Practice in Caſes of Perſonal Arreſt.

[Paſſed the 13th of March, 1811.]

WHEREAS doubts have ariſen, whether by the Laws now in force in this Province, any perſon can be arreſted for any ſum of money under Ten Pounds Sterling. And whereas the inhabitants of this Province have ſuffered, and ſtill continue to ſuffer much injury from perſons leaving this Province without paying their Debts; for remedy thereof, Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtitute and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "an Act to repeal certain "parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign intituled, "an Act for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the "Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for "the Government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the paſſing of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for every perſon or perſons who now, or hereafter ſhall have any debt or debts owing to him, her, or them, exceeding the ſum of Forty Shillings Provincial Currency, by any perſon or perſons whatſoever inhabiting this Province, to ſue out a Writ of Capias ad Reſpondendum, and cauſe the perſon of the ſaid debtor or debtors to be arreſted in the ſame manner and under the ſame conditions, reſtrictions, and limitations, as by the Laws now in force in this Province, any perſon or perſons may now be arreſted for any ſum above ten pounds Sterling.

II. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That from and after the paſſing of this Act, in all caſes as well above as under Ten Pounds Sterling, no Capias ad Reſpondendum, nor Juſtice's Warrant of Detention ſhall iſſue, unleſs the affidavit to be made by the Plaintiff, his Servant or Agent ſhall ſtate that the Deponent verily believes that the Defendant is about to leave the Province with an intent to defraud his creditors.

III. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That on ſuch affidavit being made before any one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, by any Plaintiff, his Servant, or Agent, before Action brought, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Juſtice to iſſue his Warrant, and cauſe the ſaid Defendant to be arreſted, and detained until he can be ſerved with the proper proceſs, in like manner as is by Law provided in caſes where any Action ſhall have been previouſly commenced.

IV. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That where the Sum ſworn to, ſhall not exceed the ſum Ten Pounds Sterling, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Defendant at the expiration of one Month after having been committed to Priſon, to make Oath before a Commiſſioner for taking Affidavits in the Court of King's Bench, (having given four days previous Notice to the Plaintiff, his Attorney, or Agent, of his intention to make ſuch Oath) that he is not worth the Sum for which he hath been Arreſted, and that he hath not directly or indirectly, ſold, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of any Money, Goods, Debts, or other perſonal Eſtate, to defraud any of his Creditors; and he the ſaid Defendant, ſhall thereupon, be diſcharged from ſuch Impriſonment: Provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch diſcharge, ſhall not operate as a diſcharge from the Debt.

V. *And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid*, That no Writ of Capias ad Satisfaciendum ſhall iſſue in any Action now pending, or hereafter to be brought, unleſs an Affidavit be firſt made and filed by the Plaintiff, his Servant, or Agent, that the Deponent verily believes, that the Defendant is about to leave the Province with an intent to defraud his Creditors, or that he hath reaſon to believe, that the Defendan hath ſecreted, or removed his effects, or hath made ſome ſecret and fraudulent Conveyance thereof, in order to prevent the ſame from being taken in Execution, any Law or Usage to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

An ACT for applying a certain ſum of Money therein mentioned, to make good certain Monies iſſued and advanced by His Majeſty through the Lieutenant Governor, in purſuance of an Addreſs of this Houſe.

[Paſſed 13th March, 1811.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS in purſuance of an Addreſs of your Commons Houſe of Aſſembly to Francis Gore, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of your Province of Upper Canada, bearing date the twelfth day of March one thouſand eight hundred and ten, and in the fiftieth year of your Majeſty's reign, ſeveral ſums of money, amounting in the whole to the ſum of four hundred and ninety two pounds eighteen ſhillings and ten pence, have been iſſued and advanced by your Majeſty through your Lieutenant Governor, to the Clerks and other Officers of the two Houſes of Parliament, and to the Commiſſioners appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by virtue of an Act paſſed in the forty-ninth year of your Majeſty's reign, intituled, "an Act for granting to your Majeſty a certain ſum of Money out of "the Funds applicable to the Uſes of this Province, to defray the Expences "of Amending and Repairing the Public Highways and Roads, opening new "ones, and building Bridges in the ſeveral Diſtricts thereof," to the Keeper of the Roll, to the Clerk attending the Commiſſioners, under and by virtue of an Act paſſed in the forty fifth year of your Majeſty's reign, intituled "an "Act to afford Relief to thoſe Perſons who may be entitled to claim Land "in this Province, as Heirs or Deviſees of the Nominees of the Crown, in "caſe where no Patent hath iſſued for ſuch Lands, and paying the Meſſen"ger attending on the ſaid Commiſſioners." May it therefore pleaſe your Majeſty, That it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in "the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making "more effectual Proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec "in North America, and to make further proviſion for the Government of

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Lateſt from Portugal.—Laſt evening arrived at this port, the faſt ſailing ſhip Oronoko, Capt. Richards, from Liſbon, which port he left on the 2d of February.

Captain R. informed us, that a French army of from 10 to 15,000 men, from Cadiz had arrived on the frontiers of Portugal, and that it was expected a great battle would be fought in the month of March, between the armies of Lord Wellington and Maſſena—that General Junot had been wounded (mortally, it was reported) in a ſkirmiſh, a ſhort time before Captain R. failed—that General Romana was dead.—Markets at Liſbon were good.

Lateſt from Cadiz.—Capt. Burbank, of the ſhip Herkimer, from Cadiz, informs us, that he failed from that port on the 4th of February, and that the Britiſh and Spaniſh armies were making preparations to attack the French lines on the oppoſite ſide of the Bay.

London, January 17.

The capt. of the galliot North Star, of Papenburg, arrived on the 9th inſt. at Aberdeen, from Chriſtianſand, in Norway, reports that a revolution had taken place over all Norway, in conſequence of Bonaparte having demanded a certain number of Norwegian ſeamen to man his navy. The forts on the Norway coaſt are all in poſſeſſion of the inſurgents, conſiſting of the whole military and naval force of the country; the former having been ordered to enforce obedience in the latter, not only refuſed, but joined them.

Very Gallant Action.—A more gallant action than that recorded in the following letter, has not been fought by a merchant ſhip againſt the enemy's privateers this war nor in any preceeding one. The Lords of the Admiralty have, in conſequence, been pleaſed to expreſs to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, their Lordſhips ſatisfaction at the gallantry exhibited on this occaſion, and their intention to grant to each of the crew of the Cumberland, as a mark of their Lordſhips favour, a protection from the impreſs for the ſpace of three years.

"DEAL, January 16.

"Sunday night the ſhip Cumberland, Barrett, maſter, arrived in the Downs from Quebec, with a jury foremaſt and bowſprit, having pitched her bowſprit and foremaſt away in a heavy gale of wind off the Banks of Newfoundland. From 7 till 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, ſhe was attacked by 4 French privateer luggers, between Dover and Folkſtone, the firſt of which hailed to know if he wanted a pilot; capt. B. having ſuſpicion of her replied in the negative; immediately after another privateer ordered him to lay back his mainyard and the whole of them commenced a fire of muſquetry, and two of them ran along ſide and boarded the Cumberland, previous to which the capt. had ordered all the ſhip's crew into the cabin; they being armed with their boarding pikes; as ſoon as about 40 men came on board, the capt. ordered the ſhip to be ſheered off from the privateers, leaving the Frenchmen no good retreat, and on the ſhip being boarded, the privateers ceaſed firing; in the mean time the ſhip's company rallied forward, and cleared the deck; the greateſt part of the boarders being killed and the remainder jumped overboard. Immediately after another came along ſide, and did the captain they would give no quarter; on hearing this the ſhip's company cheered them, and they were boarded and cleared in like manner. This was repeated three times afterwards, with the like ſucceſs on the part of the ſhip's crew, and their taking three priſoners, two of whom were wounded, and one of whom has ſince died of his wounds. Immediately after this capt. Barrett diſcharged three of his cartronades, loaded with round and canniſter ſhot; the firſt was ſeen to carry away the mainmaſt of one of the privateers, and the ſecond carried away the bowſprit of another, and it was ſaid, paſſed deſtroying many of the men, as they were heard to cry out; and the ſhots were heard to ſtrike the veſſel. They then made off, and the Cumberland proceeded for the Downs. We are ſorry to ſay, Mr. Cowper, chief mate, is wounded in the ſhoulder, and that one man on board the Cumberland has died of his wounds. The loſs on the part of the enemy is ſuppoſed to be nearly 60. Capt. B. killed three himſelf, one of which he was obliged to put his foot on to extricate his pike."

WASHINGTON, March 12.

Letters have been received in this city from Mobile to the 6th of February. The Spaniards yet retain poſſeſſion of the fort.—Colonel Guthing, with ſix gun veſſels, ſix more being expected, is lying near the fort. There are two men at Fort Stoddart, who, with 250 under the command of Colonel Guthing, are underſtood to be deemed ſufficient to reduce the fort, if occaſion ſhould require ſuch a courſe.—*Nat. Intel.*

A letter received from Corunna, dated the end of November, (ſays a late London paper) incloſes the following ſtatement of French troops ſent into Spain by the road of Bayonne, between the end of October 1807, and the cloſe of Auguſt, 1810. The computation is confirmed by another letter from Cadiz, and it is as follows:—

1807,	Infantry	47,500	Cavalry	7,100
1808,	—	259,310	—	36,210
1809,	—	55,410	—	5,300
1810,	—	88,900	—	10,410
		401,100		68,410

The above applies only to the recruits ſent by the way of Bayonne. It preſumed that the numbers which have marched by the way of Catalonia exceeded 150,000, comprising in the whole a force of 619,000. The force in Spain, at the end of laſt year, is ſuppoſed not to have exceeded 200,000 men. Four hundred thouſand human beings ſwept off to gratify the ambition of one man!—*New York Spectator.*

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that his present Assortment of Goods, (at his former Store in the West End of Doctor Stoyell's House in York) will be unusually low; as he intends very shortly leaving this place for Montreal.

Customers in arrears with him will please notice, that the near period of his departure obliges him to call upon them for immediate payment, and that he relies upon their punctuality.

The highest price in Cash for Pot and Pearl Ashes, Flour, Beaver, Racoon and Musk-rat Skins.

HENRY DREAN.

York, April 5, 1811.

☞ He has just received a small quantity of Albany Sole Leather of excellent quality, which will be sold at the most reduced price for Cash.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from his old Stand to Mr. Thomas Mosley's Store, where he will sell Goods at the most reduced Prices.

CORNELIUS GLEN.

York, April 5, 1811.

To Let immediately,

FOR ONE OR SIX YEARS,

A Farm within two miles and a half of this Town, and one of Yonge Street (commonly called Davenport Farm) on which is a good Farm House, Barn, and other out Houses, and about 50 Acres well cleared Land, which is under tolerable Fence. The terms on which it is proposed to be let, will be of the most reasonable kind. Application to be made to Mr. Hugh Carfrae, York.

April 5, 1811.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has taken a Room in the House occupied by Mr. P. Miller, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

Notice,

THE Public are hereby cautioned against trusting my Wife ELEANOR, on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date,

AMBROSE DEFARCY.

Yonge Street, 25th March, 1811.

☞ Subscribers in Niagara & its Neighborhood, are notified that J. B. Totman, Merchant, of that place, is authorised to receive payment.

York, Feb. 12, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Feri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the suit of Richard Cartwright; I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log house, one Frame House and Log Barn, and other out buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or less; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southwesterly by Flamboro' East, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Mississagas, barred and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Easterly direction from the house now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees East, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees East to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 10th Dec. 1810

CORNELIUS GLEN.

REQUESTS all those who are indebted to him, to pay the same on or before the first day of April next, otherwise their accounts will be left with a proper person for Collection.

York, 13th March, 1811.

Deserted from a Recruiting Party of His Majesty's Canadian Regiment at York, in Jan. last.

JOHN REYNOLDS, of Markham, immediately after receiving his Majesty's Bounty, and then a Great Coat the property of another Person; the said John Reynolds has 500 Acres of Land which he cannot sell, Mortgage or give away. EIGHT POUNDS Reward for apprehending the said John Reynolds.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, first Concession, West Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grain, there is likewise on said Lot, a good Dwelling House, a large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same. WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

THE Subscriber forewarns all persons from cutting any Timber, or otherwise trespassing on Lot No. 1 and the half of Lot No. 2, in the Township of York, fronting the River Humber; as he will prosecute any person to trespassing on his property. PHILIP HAINS.

River Humber, 8th Feb. 1811.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made considerable additions to his Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of superior qualities, and offered to sale on such terms which shall be able to fell on terms which shall prove satisfactory, and as an inducement to purchasers:—country produce, Furs and Pelteries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 30 Dec 1810.

REGULAR COUNCIL DAYS for LAND MATTERS, throughout the Year of our Lord, 1811:—

Wednesday,	2d	January,
	2d	Ditto,
	13th	February,
	5th	March,
	26th	Ditto.
	16th	April,
	7th	May,
Tuesday,	28th	Ditto,
	18th	June,
	9th	July,
	30th	Ditto,
	20th	August,
	10th	September,
	1st	October,
	22d	Ditto,
	12th	November
	3d	December,
	24th	Ditto.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

UPPER CANADA, } FRANCIS GORE,
COURT OF PROBATE, } Esquire Lieutenant
YORK TO WIT. } Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels &c exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Given at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March in the thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Pr. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B.		
Front half 33, - - - - -	Do.	} 200 Acres.
29 - Concession C.		200
10 - Concession D.		200
24 - 1st Concession on Lake Ontario,		
Township of Scarborough,		
No. 21 in 9th Concession,	} 200	Acres Township
East ½ 22 9th do.	}	of York.
No. 49. West side Yonge Street 210 Acres,		
Township of Vaughan		
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession,	100	
East ½ 20, 3d do.	100	
East ½ 14, 4th do.	100	1000 Acres
East ½ 22, 7th do.	100	} Township of
14, 2d do.	200	Markham.
10, 6th do.	200	
11, 6th do.	200	
18, 1st do.	200	} 400 Acres—
13, 4th do.	200	} Whitby.
3, 3d do.	100	
30, 6th do.	100	} 300 Acres—
27, 7th do.	100	} Salfleet.
26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres,		
Township of Crowland		
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11 Concession 1000 Acres,		
Township of Norwich.		
Also in the Town of York		

The House and Lot No 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, North side Hospital Street, Mr Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms, for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C and D, on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the Second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the rear or Easternmost part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitechurch, containing 150 Acres. N. B On the lot reserved there is a considerable improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a Shanty erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the Subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, a quantity of excellent CYDER by the Barrel.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

York, March 6. 1118.

THE Subscriber being in legal possession of Park Lot No. 20, in the first Concession of York, all persons are warned not to commit any Trespass upon it.

York, Dec. 6, 1810. *J. GIVENS.*

THE Subscribers have JUST received, and offer for Sale at their Store in the House formerly occupied by William Weekes, Esquire, a well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES; which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for Cash or Produce, consisting of

Superfine and coarse Cloths,	HARDWARE.
Kerseimeres, Rose and Point Blankets, and Flannel,	Britannia Metal Tea Pots
Brown, Olive and Green Shalloon,	Tea Canisters,
Thick and Tabby Coatings,	Candle Moulds and Snuffers,
Swansdown, Wellings,	Scissors and Shears,
Tammette do.	Knives and Forks,
Marseilles do.	Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Printed Jean, Fancy Cord do.	Razors and Razor Straps,
Glove Thicksets,	Hooks and Eyes,
Irish Green Cords,	Brass Candlesticks,
Patent Worsted do.	Japanned Tin Ware,
Black and Olive Velveteen,	Sad Irons, Smoothing Irons,
Bath Bindin, Jubilee Corderoys,	Pewter and Tea Spoons,
Barkly Lawn coloured, and White Cotton Cambrics,	Steelyards,
Durrants Table Cloths,	Powder Horns,
Flannel for Shirting,	Powder, Shot & Lead,
Men & Women's Worsted and Cotton Hose,	Knives and Forks,
Do. Black Silk do.	Pocket Knives and Scissors,
Fancy Gingham,	Tobacco, Short & Long Pipes,
Printed Cottons,	Gunpowder,
Bordered Handkerchiefs,	GROCERIES.
Spotted, Striped and Plain Muslins,	Loaf Sugar,
Mull Handkerchiefs,	Pearl Starch,
Common Pocket do.	Pepper, Spices,
Wool Hats, Fancy Bands & Bonnets wire,	Ginger, Mustard,
Cinnamon and Durant,	Indigo, Alspice,
Black Hamburgh Thread,	Chocolate,
Fine Thick do. Handkerchiefs,	Coffee,
Corded and Linen Cambrick Thread,	Tea,
Blown Horn,	Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Blue and Yellow Nankeens,	Fig Blue, Ink Powder,
Yellow Nankeen Shapes,	Writing Paper,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sweeps,	Sand and Quills,
Mole Beaver and Cotton Gloves,	Spectacles in Shagreen Cases,
Umbrellas,	Coffee, Wooden, and Tin Mills,
Chair and Riding Whips,	Mahogany Bureau in Ketchup,
Garters and Tassels, Hats, Caps & Bonnets,	Cotton, Sacking, Oznabrigs &c.
Tooth & Hair Brushes,	Iron Pots,
Pins,	Iron Stoves,
Pocket Books, and in Fact every article	Grindery Setts, Oxpadles,
in the Dry Goods line.	Saddlers and other Mechanics Tools,
Playing Cards,	Bar Iron,
Coloured and fine tooth Combs,	Assorted Japan Ink, Red and Black Ink Powder,

Together with a great assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware, besides numerous other Articles not here inserted.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, 1st Dec. 1810.

House and Premises in York.

THE House and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dixon and Lieut. Johnson

Lots Nos. 25, 31, - - 1st Concession, 200
1, 2, - - 2d, do. 400
29, - - 3d, do. 200
7, 13, - 5th, do. 400
17, 18, - 5th, do. 400

1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - 1st Concession, 200
2, - - 2d, do. 200
South ½ 1, - - 3d, do. 100

500 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - - 1st Concession, 600 acres
Township of Murray
Nos. 1, - - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14, 15, - - 6th, do. 600

1000 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos 24, 26, 29, - 7th Concession, 600
25, 27, 28, - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do. 800

2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshank, Esq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Hart. Nassau, or to the subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 15th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, would do me the favour to return them to him at Mr. Weekes's, York, as it suits they belong to an estate now in settlement.

Blackstone's Laws, Vol. 1st; Robin's Nautical Inquiry, Vol. 2d; Guthrie's Hist. of Scotland, Vol. 1st & 2d; Sir Ian der Bye's Collections, Vol. 1st; Dr. Lunn's B. Constitution; Tull's Husbandry, Vol. 1st; Gentleman and Farmer's Dictionary, Vol. 1st; System of Agriculture; Duhamel's Forester; Bonneau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol. 2d.

York, February 11, 1811.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Community at large, that there has been infamous reports in circulation to his injury here in the interior, that his situation is so much reduced that he is obliged to leave it; these reports are false in the first degree, and that he CHARGES as low as possible, and that he always entertained all persons who favored him with their company, with attention and politeness, (some of which they have had themselves) worthy their notice.

JAMES ODELL ROCH.

BLANKS of different Sorts for sale at this Office.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1811. No. XLI. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Thirteenth day of inslant April to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Seventeenth day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Seventeenth day of inslant April, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our, trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty fifth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great-Britain, and on non payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and for the second offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Words in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders there in may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold if such be fit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the fifty fifth year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "An Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is (amongst other things) enacted, that the Sum of Six Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said herein before first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint The Hon. James Baby, The Honourable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisions contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leases for the Crown and Clergy Reserves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increased to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the first seven years—to Thirty Shillings the second seven years, and to Forty five Shillings the third seven years. But that this increase of Rent will not extend to Leases Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leases shall not be obtained before the 29th of September next, entuing shall be declared vacant and open for application

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

UPPER CANADA.

Commission of the Peace for the Eastern District, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1810.

THE Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and

Jeremiah French,	John M'Intire,
Allan M'Donell, of Middle,	John M'Donel of the Township of Charlottenburgh
Alexr. M'Millan,	Alexr Ross,
Alexr. M'Donell,	Nathan Nation,
Sami. Anderson,	Thos. Meers,
James Stewart,	Joseph Shuter,
Miles M'Donell,	Wm. Jarvis,
Allan M'Donell, of Charlottenburgh,	Joshua Yonge Cozens,
Duncan Sinclair,	John Sweetzer,
John Cameron,	Peter Le Roy,
John Carfrae,	Alex Wurtele,
	John Cryller,

The following Gentlemen were commissioned since the year 1807.

Donald M'Caulay, of Cornwall,	Cornwall,
Joseph Anderson, of Cornwall,	Alexander M'Kenzie, of Williamsburgh,
Lawrence M'Kay, of Charlottenburgh,	Archibald Marsh, of Cornwall,
Benjn. French, of Cornwall,	Joseph Bucchus, of Osnaburgh, Esquires.
Albert French, of Cornwall,	

JARVIS, Sec'ry.

Secretary's Office
19th Nov. 1811.

REGULAR COUNCIL DAYS for LAND MATTERS, throughout the Year of our Lord, 1811:—

Wednesday,	2d	January,
	2d	Ditto,
	13th	February,
	5th	March,
	26th	Ditto.
	16th	April,
	7th	May,
Tuesday,	28th	Ditto,
	18th	June,
	9th	July,
	30th	Ditto,
	20th	August,
	10th	September,
	1st	October,
	22d	Ditto,
	12th	November
	3d	December,
	24th	Ditto.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

said Province." and by the authority of the same, That out of the further sum or funds subject to the disposition of the Parliament of this Province now remaining in the hands of the Receiver General unappropriated shall be issued and applied the sum of four hundred and ninety pounds eighteen shillings and ten pence, to make good the said sum which has been issued and advanced in purfuance of the aforesaid Address.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid.* That the due application of the said sum of money, purfuant to the directions of this Act, shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and succeffors through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty his heirs and succeffors may be pleased to direct.

An ACT to amend and continue for a limited time an Act passed in the forty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled. "An Act for continuing for a limited time the Provisional Agreement entered into between this Province and Lower Canada, at Montreal on the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and four, relative to Duties, also for continuing for a limited time the several Acts of the Parliament of this Province, now in force relating thereto."

[Passed 13th March, 1811.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS an Act passed in the forty-ninth year of your Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the continuing for a limited time the Provisional Agreement entered into between this Province and Lower Canada, at Montreal on the fifth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, relative to duties, also for continuing for a limited time the several Acts of the Parliament of this Province now in force relating thereto," will shortly expire, and whereas it is found expedient to continue the same, May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it Enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, the several Acts of the Parliament of this Province, now in force relating thereto, shall be and continue in force until the end of the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, and also for continuing in the whole or in part, certain duties payable on goods and merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, by the Laws now in force in Lower Canada.

II *Provided also, and be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no higher or other duties shall be levied or paid on goods and merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, after the twenty fifth day of this present month of March, than shall be levied or paid on the like goods and merchandize imported into the Province of Lower Canada from the United States of America, after the twenty fifth day of this present month of March, or other or higher duties than are now paid on goods and merchandize brought into this Province from the said United States of America, by the laws now in force.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That this Act shall be and continue to be in force until the twenty fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and no longer.

An ACT to amend the Precepts of the District Courts, and also further to Regulate the Proceedings of Sheriffs in the Sale of Goods and Chattels taken by them in Execution.

[Passed 13th March, 1811.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain amendments should be made in the Precepts of Summons issuing from the respective District Courts of this Province, and also that certain Regulations should take place, respecting the Proceedings of the Sheriffs in the sale of Goods and Chattels taken by them in Execution;

Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, the course and proceedings in the respective District Courts in this Province, shall be by summons issuing in the King's name, directed to the Sheriff of the District where the Court shall be held, and Tested in the name of the first Judge of the said Court, which may be in the following form:—

District } GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United
to wit, } Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the
——— } Faith.

To the Sheriff of the District GREETING:—

WE command you that you summon A. B. to appear either in Person or by his Attorney, at our District Court, to be holden at on the day of to answer the complaint of C. D. in a plea of contract, whereby the said A. B. hath promised to pay to the said C. D. the sum of for (the consideration) and which the said A. B hath refuse to pay him as he says.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That when and so often as Goods and Chattels are seized by the Sheriff, his Deputy Officer or Officers, under and by virtue of Execution, issued out of the Court of King's Bench or District Courts, the said Sheriff, his Deputy Officer or Officers, shall on request, deliver to the person or persons to whom the said Goods and Chattels did belong, his, her or their Agents or Servants, an Inventory of the said Goods and Chattels, before they shall be removed from the premises on which they were so seized as aforesaid.

Grammatical Smoking.—As smoking is an innocent indulgence, and as it is authorised with people of all classes to relate stories, or the news of the day, with segars in their mouths; and as the generality of smokers make an awkward appearance, in consequence of their ignorance of the theory of punctuation in smoking, the following system is recommended:—

"A simple puff, serves for a *comma*,
Puff, puff, a *semicolon*;
Puff puff, puff, puff, a *colon*:
Six puffs, a *period*.

A pause, with the segar kept in the mouth, represents a *dash*—longer or shorter in continuance.

With the under lip raise the segar almoft again the nose, for an *exclamation!* And to express great emotion, even to the bleeding of tears, only raise, as before, the segar so as to touch the end of the nose. For an *interrogation?* it is only necessary to open the lips, and draw the segar round to the corner of the mouth.

Taking the segar from the mouth and knocking the fire from the end, is the conclusion of a *paragraph*; and throwing it in the fire, is a final and stylish pause."

Never begin a story with a half smoked segar; for to light another while smoking, is not only a breach of politeness, but interferes with the above system of punctuation, which deprives all energy and harmony of expression. FUMIGATOR.—*N. Y. Spect.*

ANECDOTE.

IN the year 1765, the Emperor of Germany, Joseph the second, took a tour through different parts of his Empire. His Imperial Majesty travelled in a very plain manner in order to avoid receiving much known or troubled with ceremonies. He in general wore a tight grey Coat to cover his uniform, and rode in a mean looking Chariot with only one pair of horses; by this means he was seldom discovered, even at the Post houses, although they were aware of his coming.

Not far from the city of Menheim, at a Post-house, the horses were ordered to be got ready by a certain hour, for the Emperor and suite. When the time drew near at which the Emperor was expected, the Post Boy with fear turn at was to drive the next Carriage was seen with great anxiety for the arrival of the Emperor, fearing himself of being roughly hurried and handsomely rewarded for driving the Emperor's Carriage. At last an old Chariot with one pair of horses and a gentleman wrapped up in a shabby great Coat arrived; nobody had an idea that it was the Emperor—The poor Post Boy, who a few minutes before was to elate, because disappointed of his expected fee, by his present disappointment, began to be very much chagrined and displeased at his fellows. As soon as the Emperor was a little way from the Town, he bid the Boy use the reason of his being so dull and driving so slow, "Sir," said the Boy, "if I tell you the reason, I am sure you will excuse my present behaviour," "what me hear it," said the Emperor, "I will sir," replied the Post Boy, "you must know that the Emperor was expected an hour before you came, and as I had the first turn, I thought certainly have had the honor to drive him and a good reward beside, but you happened to come, and consequently deprived me of that good fortune." "If this is the reason," replied the Emperor, "I will endeavor to make good your loss, I am rather in a hurry, if you will drive me as speedily as possible to the next Town, I will give you 200 Ducats, which is more than you can expect from any Emperor in the World!" If could Post," I will drive you well, and the Emperor may *hist* ——.

Accordingly, at last at the Court of Menheim, he smiling with millennium one of the gentlemen of that Court of what passed between him and his driver, and the promised number of Ducats were immediately ordered to be paid to the Post Boy.

The first duel fought in N. England, according to Morse and Parish, was between two servants, with sword and daggers. Both were wounded, neither of them mortally. They were tried by the colony, and the victor "*to have their heads and feet tied together, and to remain 24 hours without meat or drink.*" What pity it is made of punishment would not be much more effectual preventative of the practice of dueling, than any now in fashion.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT.

[Communicated for the Freeman's Journal.]

Extract of a letter, dated London January 12.

"It is pretty certain, that our ministers have at length come to some determination respecting the orders in council, as there is a quick sailing vessel under immediate orders, waiting for despatches for America. I become as every day more and more manifest, that Bonaparte *does not intend to repeal his decrees*, if our orders in council are rescinded; but that he intends enforcing, as far as he can, by the operation of those decrees, the Russian pretensions to establish the law of neutrals in 1780.

"Happily for Great Britain, and happily for America too, I think, England has it not in her power to frustrate the designs of this contemptible villain on the ocean as upon land."

LONDON, January 14.

Dutch papers have arrived to the second.—Confusion in people has again been the scene of disturbance and slaughter. The Jacobinites, always more hostile to their own Government than to the foreign enemy, have again risen, and made a desperate effort to regain their former privileges. They murdered the Senator Lio, forced the Sultan to retire on board his fleet, and set fire to a part of the city. Troops, however, arrived from all quarters to oppose them, and after a sanguinary conflict in the streets of Constantinople, they were forced to yield with the loss of 18,000 men. The official account of these transactions, is accompanied with an assurance, under the same authority, that the negociation with Russia for a peace was in the most favourable train, and that every disposition has been shewn to concede the points in dispute.

The Ann Parker, from Cadiz, has brought an account of a detachment of English seamen and marines having made an attack upon the two forts of St. Peter, which commanded the watering

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

There will be a Charity Sermon delivered by the Rev. Geo. O. Stuart, at the Church in this Town, on Sunday the 14th inst.

Died, at his Don Bridge residence, the preceding week, J. P. O'Shaughnessy, of eating memory. While in ordinary health, at a tavern in this town, he was known to eat 9lb. of boiled ham, one pickled salmon of the general size, one pound of butter, and a loaf of bread at a breakfast—After this repast, he produced a quarter dollar to pay the landlord—who humorously told him, that instead of the quarter dollar—he should pay the actual price the landlord had paid for the victuals himself—the bill was made up, and amounted to 15s. N. Yk. Cy which O'Shaughnessy, to his no small confusion, was obliged to pay.

The Editor is punctuative heir to his PROPERTY, which consisted generally of a wood-axe, a gauge, a jack knife, one iron wedge, two runner chizels—and one self-manufactured leatner portfeuille.

Diary of Weather for April, 1811.

Saturday 6—Cool and cloudy, with high easterly wind.
Sunday 7—Mild and cloudy with variable wind.
Monday 8—Clear and pleasant, with variable wind.
Tuesday 9—Pleasant and warm
Wednesday 9—Mild, cloudy, threatening to rain and high wefterly wind
Thursday 10—Cold rain with high east wind
Friday 11.—Snow and rain in the morning, cloudy and heavy in the afternoon.

LOVE AND AMBITION.

When restrain'd by the spirit of the ages of old,
The page of History with pleasure I turn,
Where the Statesman's and Warrior's great actions are told,
Then with ambition my bosom will burn,
To shine with a flame my fame will be known,
With them with ardour may honour be mine,
Then I'll gain the high laurel ambition refines,
For my name never tarnish'd, in History shine
Will shine over love in the Bard's fatute forgot.

But what that for ambition I breathe forth my fighs,
Can I leave them rapidly chases the fcene,
Or points to dear Chloe with blue laughing eyes,
For my name never tarnish'd, in History shine
Will shine over love in the Bard's fatute forgot.

Yes then in a sweet little Cot would we dwell,
And Peace adorn'd bed me her side,
My Cottage would surely a Palace excel
When rewarded by Love and my beautiful Maid;
Tho' the Trinkets of Grandeur to me be denied,
Dear Love sweetly smiling cares little for these,
Down the Steamlet of life we should happily glide
Attach day would be pass'd in the duty to please.

Ambition no longer roll me of rest,
But calmly I'd view all her late tempting charms;
O my Soul would be patient in being be blest
With the raptures of Love in my dear Chloe's arms,
Yet if Love should reject me and bless not my fighs,
And the Maid of my heart should not smile upon me,
Then will I make Love's shrine the pride of the prize,
Then would I ambition, love only forget.

ROSEMARY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi. Fa.
To Wit. } Issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Silas Cook, at the suit of John Gray; I have seized and taken in execution, all the Lands that were the property of the said Silas Cook, before the first day of June, consisting of Lots Number three and five in the fourth Concession, West side of Yonge Street, and Broken Lots Number three and four in the first Concession on the River Humber, also in the Township of York, containing five hundred and forty-five acres, more or less; on which there is large improvements, with Houfes, Barns and Out Houfes; all which property will be adjourned to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel in the Town of York on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon; any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 18th March, 1811.

The above sale is adjourned to Saturday the 27th inst. at the same hour and place.

Home District, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi.
To Wit. } Fa. issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Lot Lawrence at the suit of Alexander Wood; I have seized and taken in Execution all that tract of land known by Lot Number Twenty-three in the first Concession of the Township of York, East side of Yonge Street, containing one hundred and ninety acres, more or less; all which property will be adjourned to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel in the Town of York on the fourth day of April next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 19th March, 1811.

The above sale is adjourned to Saturday the 20th inst. at the same hour and place.

Home District, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi.
To Wit. } Fa. issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAIAH MALLORY, at the suit of Richard Cartwright; I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of land and the Dwelling House, Frame House and Log Barn, and other outbuildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or less; being part of a certain tract of land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southwesterly by Earnest Lake, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Mefsiagues, buried and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked B. M. on the Margin of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Easterly direction from the house now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougall, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees East, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees East to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake to Mallory's Creek to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less; which will be adjudged at the highest bidder at the Court House in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'Clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, } 19th Dece 1810 }

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Farm lying on Cook's Bay, Lake Simcoe, which for beauty and eligibility it stands unrivalled in the District. Should any person wish at all times to attend it, may call or order it an invaluable purchase to the gentleman in trade, or public servant—For full, and whatever can render it private, information may be had at the Printing Office, or of the Proprietor.

J. O. ROCHE.

Half the Purchase Money in Cash, and the remainder by instalments.

York, April 2nd, 1811.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that Lots of Land will be laid out on moderate terms, for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D. on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the four Lots lately granted to Daniel Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the rear or easternmost part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 139 Acres. N. E. On the premises is an improvement of about 40 Acres, well fenced in, and a House erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John [illegible] P.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for Sale

Sleigh Robes & Matts

on Commission

Q. St. GEORGE.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any Sheriff or his Deputy, or any Bailiff or Constable, directly or indirectly, to purchase any goods or chattels expofed by him to sale, under and by virtue of any Execution from the said Court of King's Bench or District Court in this Province respectively.

An ACT to amend an Act passed in the forty eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled. An Act to explain, amend and reduce to one Act of Parliament, the several Laws now in being, for the raising and training the Militia of this Province.

[Passed 13th March, 1811.]

WHEREAS by the twenty seventh section of an Act passed in the forty eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "an Act to explain, amend, and reduce to one Act of Parliament the several Laws now in being for the raising and training the Militia of this Province," it is enacted that the people called Quakers, Menonists and Tunkers, who from certain scruples of conscience decline bearing arms, shall not be compelled to serve in the Militia, but every person professing that he is one of the People called Quakers, Menonists or Tunkers, and producing a Certificate of his being a Quaker, Menonist or Tunker, signed by the Clerk of the Meeting of such society, or by any three or more of the people called Quakers, Menonists or Tunkers, shall be excused and exempted from serving in the said Militia. Provided nevertheless, that every such person or persons that shall or may be of the people called Quakers, Menonists or Tunkers, from the age of sixteen to sixty, shall on or before the first day of December in each & every year, give in his name and place of residence to the Treasurer of the District where he or they shall reside, and pay to such Treasurer, to and for the Public uses of such District, in time of Peace, the sum of Twenty Shillings, and in time of Invasion or Insurrection, or when any part of the Militia of that District shall be called out on actual service, the sum of five Pounds, and in default of such payment, it shall and may be lawful on information or complaint on Oath, made by the said Treasurer before any Justice of the Peace of such District, for the said Justice to issue his Warrant under his hand and seal, to levy the same by the distress and sale of the offender's Goods and Chattels, returning so much of the said distress as shall exceed the sum of twenty shillings per annum in time of Peace, and five Pounds per annum in time of actual Invasion or Insurrection, or when any part of the Militia of that District shall be called out on actual service, deducting therefrom the charges and all other incidental expenses of such distress and sale. And whereas the people called Quakers, cannot avail themselves of the indulgence intended to be granted them, as by their said scruples of conscience, they cannot pay any commutation or composition, to be exempt from bearing arms, nor in case of distress and sale of their Goods and Chattels in consequence of non payment of fines and forfeitures incurred under and by virtue of the said Act; can they receive the surplus (if any) after such distress and sale: Be it Enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign intituled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the "Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for "the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That when and so often as the Goods and Chattels of any Quaker taken by distress and sale, for or on account of any exemption money, fine, forfeiture or penalty under or by virtue of the said Act, shall exceed the amount thereof, the overplus, after deducting the amount of such distress together with the costs and charges of sale, shall be paid by the Constable or other person making such distress and sale, to the Treasurer of the District in which such Quaker shall reside, which overplus shall be and remain and be accounted for as so much for future exemption money, for the person whose Goods and Chattels have been so distrained as aforesaid, and if any Constable or other person making such distress and sale as aforesaid, and refusing or neglecting within one Month after such sale, to pay such overplus as herein before directed, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty five Pounds over and above the said overplus, upon confession or conviction by the Oath of one credible Witness, before any two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District wherein such distress and sale were made, and in default of payment, it shall and may be lawful for such Justices, by Warrant under their hands and seals, to cause the same to be levied by distress and sale of the Goods and Chattels of the offender, and if no such distress can be found, to commit the offender by Warrant as aforesaid, to the common Gaol of the District, until the same shall be paid, or for a space of time not exceeding six Calendar Months. Provided always, that no sale of any effects so taken, shall be made, until public notice is given thereof at least eight days previous thereto, at the most public place in the Town or Township where such effects may have been taken in execution, and of the time and place when such effects are to be exposed to sale.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That so much of the said Act passed in the forty eighth year of his Majesty's Reign, as relates to the returning to any Quaker, such sum or sums of money levied by distress and sale, under and by virtue of that Act, as shall exceed the exemption money required by the said Act to be paid by him for not serving in the said Militia, with the costs and expences incident to the making such distress and sale, shall be and the same is hereby repealed. Provided nevertheless, that if the sum or sums of money to levied by distress, shall exceed the said exemption money, but shall not be equal to the exemption money to be paid by the said Quaker, for the year succeeding that for which such distress and sale were made, that then and in such case the residue of the exemption money so to be paid for that succeeding year, if not paid when due, shall be levied by distress and sale of the Goods and Chattels of the offender.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of every Constable or other person levying or taking any distress of the Goods and Chattels of any Quaker under and by virtue of this Act, to take as near the value as may be sufficient to satisfy the Warrant for levying such distress, with the costs and expences incident to the sale thereof, and shall stop and

[To be Continued.]

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Customers, that from the present high price of Flour, he is obliged to raise the price of his Bread from 1s 3d. to 1s. 6d. N. Y. Cy per 4lb. loaf, which will take place on Monday next; and he will be happy to reduce its price to the former standard, the moment flour can be purchased at a lower rate.

JORDAN POST, senr.

York, April 10, 1811.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from his old Stand to Mr. Thomas Molley's Store, where he will sell Goods at the most reduced Prices.

CORNELIUS GLEN.

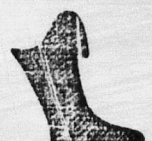
York, April 5 1811.

To Let immediately,

FOR ONE OR SIX YEARS,

A Farm within two miles and a half of this Town, and one of Yonge Street (commonly called Davenport Farm) on which is a good Farm House, Barn, and other out Houses, and about 50 Acres well cleared Land, which is under tolerable Fence. The terms on which it is proposed to be let, will be of the most reasonable kind. Application to be made to Mr. Hugh Carfrae, York.

April 5, 1811.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has taken a Room in the House occupied by Mr. P. Miller, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS

York, April 5, 1811.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that his present Assortment of Goods, (at his former Store in the West End of Dr. Sysell's house in York) will be sold unusually low; as he intends very shortly leaving this place for Montreal.

Customers in arrears with him will please notice, that the near period of his departure obliges him to call upon them for immediate payment, and that he relies upon their punctuality.

The highest price in Cash for Pot and Pearl Ashes, Flour, Beaver, Racoon and Musk-rat Skins.

HENRY DREAN.

York, April 5, 1811.

☞ He has just received a small quantity of Albany Sole Leather of excellent quality, which will be sold at the most reduced price for Cash.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, a quantity of excellent CYDER by the Barrel.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

York, March 6, 1118.

Notice,

THE Public are hereby cautioned against trusting my Wife ELEANOR, on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

AMBROSE DEFARCY.

Yonge Street, 25th March, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession.

No 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.

No 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do.

North half of 24 in the 5th do.—— 300 acres.

in the Township of Binbrook.

No 23 and S.uthern ½ of 24 2d concession

No. 22, 7th do.

No. 4, 8th do.

No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford

No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.

No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the Township of Granford.

No 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 acres in King

No. 17, 3d concession,

No. 14, 9th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are couplete, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1809

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land for which an unsipputable Title will be given :—viz Lots No. 28, 29, and half o Lot No. 25 in the 2d concession of the Town ship of Etobicoke containing 600 Acres of Land — For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire, at Osweegatchie ; Mr. Woodruff in the Township o Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb 1810

Stills for Sale.

COPPER Stills, Still Worms, Heaters, Boilers and Kettles of any size or fashion made and repaired on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner, by the subscriber at his shop in Niagara. He likewise keeps on hand a large assortment of Tin Ware of the best quality, which he will sell by wholesale or retail. Old Copper taken in exchange for new work and Cash paid for old Pewter.

JOHN WAGSTAFF.

Niagara, 12th March, 1811.

FOR SALE

ON very low terms, the adjoining Lots No 6 and 7, in the Township of York, fronted by the River Humber, with a neat small Dwelling House, a Barn and other out houses, and about 30 Acres well cleared Land thereon. The Stock consisting of Horses, Horned cattle, Sheep, &c together with a shop and set of Blacksmiths Tools will be sold therewith to any purchaser — The excellent quality of the Lands, the pleasant situation they are in, and the low price they will be sold for must render the opportunity for investing Gold Bills drawn payable at New-York or Albany, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to the Subscribing proprietor at the Humber, or to John Cameron at the Printing Office in York.

Half the Purchase Money will be required on the execution of the Deed, and for the remainder a reasonable time will be given, on good security and legal interest.

☞ The above premises are within half a mile of a Grist and Saw Mill. BENJ. DAVIS

Humber, 20th Dece 1810

THE Subscriber, having laid to a choice Assortment of seasonable Goods has just returned from York, begs to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now opening and for sale at his former Store adjoining Mr. Jos. Hunt's The low terms on which his Goods were purchased, enables him to sell at the most reduced prices Country produce purchased, or taken in barter, or payment, at the highest prices

The following Goods are amongst his Assortment viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks, Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings, Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs, Fancy and plain Muslins, Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz: No. 63, East side of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 3, and 4, in the 3d concession of the Township of King; Lot No 32, and West half of No. 31 in the 8th concession of the Township of Uxbridge One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainde in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof. York, 16th Sept. 1810

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made considerable additions to his Assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c.	HARDWARE CROCKERY,

which upon trial will be found of superior qualities, and flatters himself that he will be able to sell on terms which shall prove satisfactory, and as an inducement to purchasers ;—country produce, Furs and Pelt ries, &c will be received in payment.

York, 3d Dec. 1810.

FOR SALE

LOT No. 3, 6th Concession, West Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grain, there is likewise on said Lot, a good Dwelling House, a large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

UPPER CANADA, COURT OF PROBATE, YORK TO WIT. } (L. S.)

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past, died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN

Off. Pr. Actor of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Near half No 32, in Concession B
Front half 32, - Do - C. } 200 Acres.
29 - Concession C 200
10 - Concession D 200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario
Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 on 4th Concession, 200 Acres Township
Half 22 5th do. do. of York
No 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan

East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East ½ 20, 3d do. 100
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 8, 7th do. 100 } Township of
12 2d do. 200 Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet
26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland
2, 3, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich

Also in the Town of York
The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale at their Store in the House formerly occupied by Messrs. Winchester, Empuit, a well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES; which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for Cash or Produce ; consisting of

Superfine and coarse Cloths,	HARDWARE. Britannia Metal Tea Pots
Kerseimere, Rose and Pom Blankets, and Flannel,	Tea waiters, Candlesticks, and Snuffers,
Brown, Olive and Green Flushing,	Slates and Pencils, Knives and Forks,
Drab and Grey Coatings,	Pocket and Pen Knife Buttons,
Swansdown Vestings,	Razors,
Toilenette do.	Bridle bits,
Marseilles do	Table and Tea Spoons,
Printed Jean, Fancy Cord do.	Stirrups, Hooters,
Oliver Thickskett,	Hebrels Buckles,
Drab Genoa Cord,	Nails, Screws, &c
Patent Worsted do.	Steel Pocket Handscrew,
Black and Olive Velveteens,	Iron squares, Joiner's Rules,
Beck Stubin, Jubilee	Barrow and Gimblets,
Corderoys,	Razor Hones,
Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambricks,	Chronic, Gouges, Cast plates,
Damask Table Cloths,	Shoe Maker's Tools,
Diaper do Huckaback	Sheet Iron, Grid Iron,
Men & Women's Worsted and Cotton Hose,	Latten, and Sad. Irons,
Do Black Silk do	Furniture and other Mettals,
Fancy Cashmere,	Powder, Shot & pound lead,
Printed Cottons,	Shovels and Spades,
Bandana Handkerchiefs,	GROCERIES.
Chaussie, Silk and Cotton,	Prime and Spanish Port Wine, & Jamaica Spirits
Mug Handkerchiefs,	Hyson and Hyson Skin
Cambrick Handkerchiefs,	Coffee and Chocolate
Web Elastic, Pelle Band & Bracelet ware,	Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Coloured and Striped, Black Habberette,	Raisins, and Barley Sugar
Bed Tick, & Linn Sheetings,	Almonds, cinnamon, caf
Cotton and Linen Check Brown Holland,	Box, cloves and Nutmegs,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,	Pepp, ginger, & cut Tobacco,
York shape Jean,	Snuff and cigars,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Vestings,	Spermaceti & mould candles,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,	Starch, Blacking, and cadlear, Windsor, and common soap,
Do Bellies,	Mallard, Muskrat & Kettle Skins,
Chair and Riding Whips	Castile, Sweet Oil, Linseed do summer do.
Beaver Bonnets,	Flour Sauphers,
Mens and Youth's Hats,	Coacher Satin, Oppodeldoc,
Superfine and common Needles,	Saltpetre and other Medicines
Do wash Silver eyes,	British Japan Ink, Red and Black Ink Powder,
Pound Pins, and in Papers,	
Best Playing Cards,	
Crooked and fine tooth Combs,	

Together with a General Assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware ; besides numerous other Articles from memory.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

Houses and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dean and Lieut Johnson

Lots Nos	23, 24, -	1st Concession,	200
	25, 26, -	do. do.	400
	29, - -	3d, do	400
	7, 13, - -	4th, do	400
	17, 18, - -	5th, do.	500
			1700 acres

Township of York

Nos.	1, - - - -	1st Concession,	200
	1, 2, - - -	do. do.	400
South	3, 4, - - -	3d, do	400
			1000 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos.	9, 10, 12, - - -	1st Concession,	600 acres
	Township of Murray.		
Nos.	1, - - - - -	3d, do.	200
	16, - - - - -	do.	200
	9, 14 15, - - -	do.	600
			1000 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos	24, 26, 27, - -	7th Concession,	600
	23, 25, 29, - -	8th, do	600
	23, 24, 26, 27, 9th,	do.	800
			2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Esqrs. N. Dundas; the Subscriber ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. The gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, will oblige the Subscriber to return them to him at Mr. Woodruff's York, as one or two of the Volumes are only a part of them. Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Ancient History, Vol. 2d; Guthrie's History of Scotland, Vol. 1st & 2d; Robertson's Charles Fifth's Revolutions, Vol. 1st; De Lolme's British Constitution, Vol. 1st; Graves Pantheon, or Heathen Deities, 1st Vol.; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol.; Payne Peterrin; Buchan's Works; Chemical Recreations, Vol. 2d

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York, February 12th 1811.

THE Subscriber being about to remove himself and the Community at large, that there has been unfounded reports in circulation, in order to injure him in the unfortunate situation he is placed as a Tavern keeper, by asserting that his Liquors are exorbitant, and that he has contracted he would not entertain a Farmer.

He thus publicly declares to the world, the reports are false to the last degree; and that his CHARGES are as low as possible, and that he always entertained all persons who favored him with their company, with attention and comfort, (with this proviso) that they behaved themselves with propriety

JAMES ODELL KOCH.

BLANKS of different Sorts for sale at this Office.

C. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1811. No. XLII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Thirteenth day of instant April to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Seventeenth day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Seventeenth day of instant April, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and confirmed to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into confideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years :—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Acts.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Acts, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leases for the Crown and Clergy Reserves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increased to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the first seven years —to Thirty Shillings the second seven years, and to Forty five Shillings the third seven years. But that this increase of Rent will not extend to Leases Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leases shall not be obtained before the 29th of September next, ensuing shall be declared vacant and open for application.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

UPPER CANADA.

Commission of the Peace for the Eastern District, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1810.

THE Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and

Jeremiah French,	John M'Intire,
Allan M'Donell, of Matilda,	John M'Donell, of the Township of Charlottenburgh
Alexr. M'Millan,	Alexr. Rose,
Alexr. M'Donell,	Nathaniel Norton,
Sami. Anderson,	Thos. Mears,
James Stewart,	Joseph Shuter,
Miles M'Donell,	Wm. Johnson,
Allan M'Donell, of Charlottenburgh,	Joshua Yonge Coegent,
David Sheak,	John Stewart,
Josiah Cass,	Peter Le Roy,
Jacob Weager,	Asa Warner,
Wm. Frafer,	John Cryller,
John Corbet,	

The following Gentlemen were commissioned since the year 1807.

Donald M'Caulay, of Cornwall,	Cornwall,
Joseph Anderson, of Cornwall,	Alexander M'Kenzie, of Williamsburgh,
Lawrence M'Kay, of Charlottenbur h,	Abraham Marsh, of Cornwall,
Benjo. French, of Cornwall,	Joseph Bocchur, of Osnabruck, Esquires.
Albert French, of	

WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.
Secretary's Office,
19th Nov. 1811.

REGULAR COUNCIL DAYS for LAND MATTERS, throughout the Year of our Lord, 1811 :—

Wednesday,	2d January,
	2nd Ditto,
	13th February,
	5th March,
	26th Ditto.
	16th April,
	7th May,
	28th Ditto,
Tuesday,	18th June,
	9th July,
	30th Ditto,
	20th August,
	10th September,
	1st October,
	22d Ditto,
	12th November
	3d December,
	24th Ditto.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

Lateſt Intelligence.

Conſtantinople, Nov. 10.

The Pacha of Bagdad's head was received here three days ago. It was immediately ſtuck up over the gate of the Seraglio. He was one of the moſt powerful Pachas in the empire. He had for a long time refuſed to pay the tribute which he owed to the Sultan, and it was diſcovered that he was in correſpondence with the Wecabites. He had even propoſed to eſpouſe the daughter of one of their chiefs. Haleth Effendi was ſent to him to demand payment of his arrears, and upon meeting with a refuſal, proclaimed him a rebel, and cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated.

BOSTON, March 21.

By the Hannibal, arrived here yeſterday from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to Jan. 28. The King, tho' not fully reſtored to health, was in a proſperous ſtate of convaleſcence; he had taken ſeveral walks on the terrace at Windſor, which was attended with beneficial conſequences, particularly to his ſight; the regency bill had not been got through with, but as the important points were ſettled, it was expected the bill would immediately paſs, & be accepted by the heir apparent; and that accordingly the Prince had taken the ſacrament, and was preparing to clothe himſelf with the regal powers; the news from Spain and Portugal, contained in theſe papers, are not ſo late as our own accounts, received directly from thoſe places. Large reinforcements were embarking for Portugal, on the hope and expectation that lord Wellington would be enabled to keep poſſeſſion of that country, in defiance of any power which France could bring againſt it. On American affairs, the papers are either ſilent or unintereſting.--Mr. Pinkney had received ſome freſh deſpatches from our government; but neither their complexion, nor the conſequences ariſing from them are mentioned. There is a diſcordance of opinion with regard to the meaſures intended to be purſued by the Regent; the "Times" ſays, there will be no material change in the adminiſtration, ſince the reſtriction of powers, and the limitation of time, will operate to ſhew that no general or extenſive plans will be deemed judicious or practicable.

Beſides the two frigates which lately eſcaped from Breſt, three others have got out of L'Orient, and are ſuppoſed to have gone to the Iſle of France.

Capt. Stevens, arrived here from St. Domingo, ſays it was reported there, that the whole iſland of Curracoa, with little Curracoa, and part of Bonair, was ſunk by an earthquake on the 9th of Feb. with all the veſſels in the harbour, one of which was a veſſel from London with a cargo worth 200,000 dols.

London, Jan. 23.

Three ſhips arrived yeſterday from the coaſt of France. One letter from thence diſtinctly mentions, that Bonaparte has declared to his foreign miniſter, that the U. States ſhall ſupport the cauſe of the one or of the other, in the diſputes of Europe; expreſſing at the ſame time his indifference, whether they declared for France or Great Britain.

January 25.

Lords Grey and Grenville had an interview with the Prince of Wales on Monday, for the expreſs purpoſe of receiving the commands of his Royal Highneſs relative to a new miniſtry. Lords Grey and Grenville will be firſt Lords of the Treaſury and foreign ſecretary, but which of theſe offices will be held by either is uncertain. Mr. will be Chancellor of the Exchequer. Theſe are all that are yet poſitively ſettled. Mr. Freemantle will be one of the Secretaries of the Treaſury. Lord Moira goes to Ireland as Ld. Lieutenant, but not as Commander in Chief. Mr. Sheridan is to be treaſurer of the navy.

Jan. 26. The King's health goes on in a ſatisfactory manner. The Regency Bill finally paſſed the H of Commons the 23d, and was carried to the Lords, and read a firſt time. On the 24th it was read a ſecond time in the houſe of lords, and committed for the next day.

The diſturbances in Norway are quieted.

The holders of colonial produce in Pruſſian ports in the Baltic, being unable to pay the 40 per cent. duty to France, a ſufficient quantity of the produce has been ſeized and ſent to Paris.

Jan. 28. --There were a variety of conjectures, and contradictory publications as to the perſons who are to compoſe the Regent's miniſtry, and the offices they are reſpectively to hold. There is no doubt, however, that there will be a change. Some of the perſons now in power he cannot be expected to continue.

Tortoſa in Spain, has fallen to the French, after a ſiege of 13 days open trenches. It ſurrendered on the firſt day of the year, when a garriſon of 9,500 men laid down their arms, and became priſoners of war. The enemy ſenſible of the value of this acquiſition, loſt no time in endeavouring to turn it to account. Marſhal M'Donald immediately marched to inveſt Tarragona, which, we much fear, will ſhortly, if it has not already taken place, follow the fate of Tortoſa.

This report alſo contains the account of the failure of an expedition againſt Palamus, a ſmall port to the eaſtward of Barcelona. It conſiſted, according to the Moniteur, of 1100 Engliſh, who landed from two ſhips of the line, a frigate and two other veſſels, of whom 600 were killed, and 150 taken priſoners and marched for France. This diſaſter is ſtated to have occurred on the 13th of Dec. We are not aware of any military force to this extent having been employed by us on that part of the Spaniſh coaſt. It will probably turn out that the troops which are here ſtated to be Britiſh, were compoſed of the levies which col. Doyle had been for ſome time employed in organizing in Catalonia, the greater part of which are known to have been deſerters from the enemy.

One of the Paris papers contains the names of ſix farmers, and two merchants, amerced in fines of from 800 to 4000 francs, with limited impriſonment and whipping, for aiding the eſcape of ſome refractory conſcripts, to whom they were related.

The veſſels belonging to the Hanſeatic towns, ordered to be detained at the beginning of the week, have received permiſſion from the Board of Trade to ſail with licences.

WARSAW, Dec. 31.

Two merchants and another individual have been ſentenced here to ten years impriſonment for dealing in Engliſh merchandize.

NEW YORK, March 23.

By the ſch'r Female, Veazey, arrived at Baltimore in 16 days from Kingſton, (Jam.) we learn that an Engliſh ſquadron of five ſail of the line had been ordered to proceed to the Iſland of St. Domingo, for the purpoſe of capturing Chriſtophe's ſquadron, they having fired into the boat of an Engliſh frigate, and killed three men. Captain V. underſtood, before his departure, that the ſquadron had ſailed.

Charleſton, March 5.

A letter received by the Cleopatra, from Bermuda, dated 14th ult. ſays:—"We have a new admiral (Sawyer) on this ſtation, who has received accounts of a large naval reinforcement on its way from England to join him."

Philadelphia, March 20.

Arrived, ſch'r Concordia, Wilſon, 20 days from Porto Rico, left there, ſchr. Heram, Anderſon, of and for Philadelphia in 4 days.

It was publiſhed in the ſtreets of St. Johns, by order of the Governor, that Carracca was in a ſtate of blockade, 5 Spaniſh men of war, 1 frigate, 1 corvette, and 3 brigs, were ſent from St. Johns, for that purpoſe.

News arrived, on the morning, of ſailing, that St Bartholomews was taken by the Britiſh. Markets dull.

March 22.

Arrived ſhip Hebe, capt Ogle, 28 days from Cadiz. The day on which the Hebe ſailed, a detachment from the garriſon of Cadiz, of Britiſh and Spaniſh troops, amounting, as we are informed by an intelligent gentleman paſſenger in the Hebe, to 15,000 men, were furniſhed with rations previous to their embarkation, to make an attack on the French lines which had been much weakened by detachments to their army in Portugal.

A corps of Spaniſh troops from the interior, to the amount of 5000 men, was expected to co-operate in the attack.

The Little William, Macey, from Valencia, via Gibraltar, Spaniſh and Gibraltar papers are received to the end of January, from which a few extracts are made.

Gibraltar, Jan. 19.

Letters from Cadiz ſtate a reinforcement of 10,000 men to have lately arrived at Lisbon from England, and confirm the report of Soult's march for Eſtremadura with 24,000 men, 70 pieces of ordnance, &c. ſo that there remains but 8 or 9000 men before Cadiz, and as many with Sebaſtiani in the kingdom of Grenada.—Of Gen. Balleſteros' operations the ſame letters contain many & various accounts, namely, that the firſt obtained ſome advantages over the enemy; that on the next day, he was nearly overpowered by one of their diviſions much ſtronger than his own, & ſcarcely ſaved from utter deſtruction, by the timely arrival of general Mendizabal; and, laſtly, that at a later date, he fell in with general Girard, and cut his troops to pieces. The French are alſo reported to have ſuſtained loſſes in Urrera. Baza and the mountains of Malaga; all of which, however, yield in importance to that inflicted upon Soult by a body of Patriots who, having diſperſed the eſcort which protected his baggage, carried part of it away, & by killing the horſes or mules which drew or carried the remainder, have laid him under the neceſſity of either proceeding without his baggage, or of ſuſpending his march until he has procured freſh means of conveyance.

A ridiculous attempt has been made by the enemy to bribe General Valdenebro, thro' the channel of an old acquaintance of his who has eſpouſed the cauſe of the uſurper. The reader need not be told, that the offers and arguments of that ſpurious Spaniard have been loſt upon the loyal Chieftain of the gallant Mountaineers of Ronda.—"Yes, I will meet you," ſays he in anſwer to the propoſal of an interview with which his former friend had concluded his letter; "yes, I will meet you; but it will be at the head of my troops."

IMPORTANT.

The following was received by the ſhip Orleans, arrived at Baltimore from New Orleans, where it had been received by expreſs from Nacogdoches, and publiſhed in an extra ſheet.

NACOGDOCHES, Feb. 4.

On the 2nd ult. the troops at Rezar, captain Caſas at their head, roſe, took Governor Saleedo, the two Herreras, and all the European Spaniards that were to be found there, and ſome others, impriſoned and depoſited all their property until further orders.—Capt. Jeans arreſted father Maynos at the Trinity, the Adjutant Inſpector, and Don Joſeph de la Bega, alſo all their property, which is depoſited. All the provinces of Coanuilla, Hiſcava, Monterrey, la Colonia, &c. have revolted, and the European Spaniards that did not make their eſcape, taken into cuſtody, and their property confiſcated. Seignor Bardern has muſtered a conſiderable force beyond Saltillo, in order to prevent the inſurgents entering his province; but the moment he attempted to attack them, his troops refuſed. He endeavored to make his eſcape with the European officers of his army, but was ſoon overtaken by his own followers, and delivered up to Gen. Yriarte, who commands that diviſion of the Generaliſſimo Cure Ydalgos's army, which conſiſts of ſeveral, they ſay, ſeven or eight diviſions in different directions, and is ſuppoſed to have conquered nearly the whole kingdom of Mexico by this time, in faſt with a very little exception, they have met no reſiſtance; but on the contrary, are received by the people with acclamations of joy.

The grand plan is *Independence*, and the expulſion of the European Spaniards. The Generaliſſimo has the head quarters at Selava Guanahulto. General Yriarte was at Monelora, and is expected to come to Pezar We will ſoon know, and then will be able to form a better idea what kind of regulations will take place in this frontier, &c.—In the mean time Gandiana remains our commandant, and the only variation is that the inhabitants of this place have liberty to go to Nacogdoches for their neceſſaries, &c. &c. The inſurgents have taken the name of Americans; we are no more Spaniards, and are obliged, when the ſentries hail *Quien vive?* To anſwer *America.*

Very late from Rio Janeiro.—By the pilot boat Hamilton, which arrived this afternoon in the remarkably ſhort paſſage of 37 days from Rio Janeiro, we learn that the Britiſh and Spaniſh fleets had raiſed the blockade of Montevideo; and that the 5,000 troops, which the Prince of Portugal had ſent to Montevideo, had been ordered back.

Two days later from Portugal.—Arrived laſt even'g the ſchr. Edmund, Deane, from Lisbon, Capt. Deane ſailed on the 19th of Febuary. He confirms the accounts of yeſterday that London papers to an early day in February had been received; but furniſhes no ſtatement of their contents. He informs that the day before he ſailed 3000 Britiſh troops arrived direct from England, and that further reinforcements were daily expected.

Intereſting.—The editors of the N. York Gazette are indebted to a Britiſh gentleman, who left Lisbon on the 17th of laſt month, for the ſubſequent intereſting account of the ſituation, &c. of the contending armies in Portugal. The information is derived from official ſources, and its accuracy may be relied on.

After the battle of Busaco, Lord Wellington retired with the Britiſh Army, from Almeida to the heights of Torres Vedras.—Of this retreat, being about forty leagues in diſtance, there can be little ſaid, as it was accompanied with no military movements of any importance.—The rear guard of the Engliſh and the advance of the French, were conſtantly engaged in ſkirmiſhing, but not to an extent productive of any important conſequence.—The town of Almeguer, near the firſt lines of defence, and not far diſtant from the Tagus, was the only place where the Infantry of the French came up with the Engliſh army.—There a ſmart ſkirmiſh took place between the French and the Light Diviſion commanded by Brigadier Gen. Crawford. This was the only rencontre which took place until Lord Wellington's army was cantoned at Torres Vedras, within the Britiſh lines, and at about five leagues diſtance from Lisbon towards the ſhore of Atlantic, and Gen. Maſſena poſſeſſing himſelf of a height running parallel to that place. Of the three lines of defence, which have been thrown up by the Engliſh & Portugueſe, there can be no adequate deſcription given.—The firſt, or moſt Eaſtern one, paſſes through the town of Torres Vedras, extending from the Atlantic to the River Tagus, and is about twenty miles in extent: The ſecond, paſſing through Mafra, is about 13 miles in extent; and the third paſſing between Moſfra and Ciatra, occupies a diſtance of about 12 miles.

Gen. Maſſena continued in the poſition which he at firſt occupied, oppoſite to Torres Vedras, for more than ſix weeks, continually reconnoitering the poſition of Lord Wellington's army, accompanied by his ſtaff and engineer officers. The difficulty of ſupplying his army with proviſions, the country about him not being fruitful, and the mills having been principally deſtroyed, induced Gen. Maſſena to retire from before Torres Vedras, and he accordingly fortified and retreated to the town of Santarem, this preſent head quarters, which lies upon the river Tagus, about twelve leagues above Lisbon. He had previouſly formed depots of proviſions and forage at this place to a very large extent. He commenced his retreat on the 15th of Nov. and conducted it in a very maſterly manner. He took with him all his baggage, carts, &c. leaving his ſick and wounded to the mercy of an advancing army. The advance guard of the Engliſh came up with the rear of the French army at Cartaxo, at which place the French drew up three regiments of cavalry upon a plain extending towards Santarem. The 95th regiment of Engliſh riflemen were ordered to commence a fire, to induce them to retreat. This produced no effect; and Gen. Crawford drew up the light diviſion in fight, and would have immediately commenced the attack, but, it is ſaid, was checked by Lord Wellington, who reminded him that he had only 4000 in his advance and that he was about to attack Gen. Junot with 14,000.

Gen. Crauford accordingly advanced no farther, but retired to Cartaxo at the ſame time that the French cavalry moved off to Santarem. The following morning at day break, Gen. Crauford's diviſion advanced on the road towards Santarem, the remainder of the army being immediately in his rear. A general engagement was ſupp contemplated, every diviſion taking its poſition according to general orders for attack. Every neceſſary arrangement having been made, the whole army was anxiouſly waiting for an order to advance, when an aid de camp belonging to Col. Pack, who commanded a brigade of Portugueſe, arrived, informing that his commanding officer was advancing on the road to Cartaxo diametrically oppoſite to the orders of Lord Wellington. This circumſtance retarded the advance, and in all probability prevented an attack that day. The evening was employed reconnoitering, and the reſult of a conſultation was, a relinquiſhment of the plan of attack, and an order that the army ſhould return to its cantonments, and there it ſtill remains.

The town of Santarem is ſituated on a hill, commanding a valley on the left, which extends to the river Tagus. In front is the river Rio Major, over which there is a bridge of 100 yards in length, and which is the only paſs to the town on that ſide. The rear of the French army is not confined to Santarem, but occupies the grand military road towards Abrantes, for ſeveral leagues. The town is very ſtrongly fortified. General Maſſena having cauſed to be erected around the hill three regular rows of trees of groſs timber, forked, to prevent aſcending as well as for a cover to the enemy in an attack. Oppoſite to Santarem, on the ſouth ſhore of the Tagus, the country is occupied by Gen. Hill's brigade, having fortified at a place called Chamuſca, and the Spaniſh and Portugueſe farther to the weſtward, at a valley called Cavelos.—Farther up the river, and oppoſite to Abrantes, there are alſo two brigades of Portugueſe, who prevent all communications with the French army from the ſouth ſhore of the Tagus. The main body of the Portugueſe army, under Marſhal Beresford, is ſtationed farther to the weſtward, and immediately oppoſite Cartaxo, the head quarters of Lord Wellington.

Thus are ſituated the two great contending powers in Portugal; and the event of the conteſt is anxiouſly looked for, as it may in one ſide compleat the entire ſubjugation of continental Europe.

Taking it for granted that a change in the Engliſh miniſtry, occaſioned by the acceſſion to power, of the Prince of Wales, will not operate unfavorable towards a proſecution of the war, or occaſion any change of the generals in command, a knowledge of the ſituation of affairs in Portugal will certainly authorize a ſtrong belief, that her hopes are not entirely deſperate. The arrival there of ſtrong reinforcements ſince the appointment of the Regency, ſeems to indicate a favourable diſpoſition in the Prince of Wales, and it has been ſtated in Lisbon from high military authority, that he has addreſſed himſelf perſonally to Lord Wellington to this effect.

The war in any event will be carried to the ſouth ſhore of the Tagus: for it muſt appear obvious, that the preſent lines of defence are impregnable to any force by which they at preſent can be attacked.

An examination of a chart of the country, on the ſouth ſide of the Tagus, will ſhow that a length of time muſt elapſe, and much hard fighting muſt take place, before the armies of France can poſſeſs the heights oppoſite to Lisbon, and which are the only places commanding the city and river.

BOSTON, March 30.

The Lothaire, Capt. Jackſon, arrived off this port yeſterday from Liverpool, which left the 15th Feb. Her papers are to the 13th one day lateſt—Official accounts had been received of the capture by the Engliſh of the important French colony, the Iſle of France, with all the French naval force in thoſe ſeas.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The following is a copy of an intercepted letter, dated Cornwell Dec. 17.—"It appears that Gen. Junot, relations of the command given to Maſſena, in Portugal, produced a failure before operation. Maſſena, therefore, deprived Junot of his command, arrived him, and ſent him to Paris; the ſuperior confirmed this meaſure, and the General, it is ſaid will be thortly.—2. Prince Ferdinand is to marry the ſiſter of the Empreſs, and to aſcend the throne of Spain—relerving Catalonia and Biſcay for France, the firſt part of which belonged to France until Louis the XIV.—3. King Joſeph returns to Naples.—4 The King of Naples is to be King of Poland; and in order to form that Kingdom the Emperor of Ruſſia has been aſked for his part of the old partition of Poland. Auſtria cedes her part voluntarily.—5 Prince Berthier is to be King of Pruſſia, and there is no neceſſary to aſk Pruſſia for her part of Poland.—6. Maſſena is to be King of Portugal, and muſt conquer his kingdom by the aid of the French & Spaniards, and who will be united under the ſame rules as the reſt of the new kingdoms of Poland and Pruſſia—the new kings muſt go and conquer them from Ruſſia and Pruſſia. It is probable that our force, and the forces of Germany and all the Rheniſh Confederacy, will be united for the grand operation. Such is the news of the day, which is derived from good ſources."

February 12.

This day Parliament was opened by commiſſion, when the commiſſioners appointed by his Royal Highneſs the Regent delivered the Speech; of which the following is the ſubſtance:—

It begins with ſtating that, "in execution of the commiſſion which has been juſt read, the Commiſſioners were commanded by his Royal Highneſs to ſay, that his Royal Highneſs laments, not only in common with all his majeſty's ſubjects, but in a more peculiar degree on his own account, the great national calamity which has impoſed his duty upon his Royal Highneſs.

"His Royal Highneſs is aware of the difficulties attendant upon the important truſt repoſed in him; but he looks with confidence to the wiſdom and zeal of parliament, and to the firmneſs of his majeſty's faithful people. His Royal Highneſs will uſe his beſt efforts to direct the powers inveſted in him towards ſecuring the proſperity and welfare of the country.

"His Royal Highneſs informs them with great ſatisfaction, that freſh opportunities have been afforded of ſecuring the valour and ſkill of his Majeſty's forces. The captures of Bourbon and Amboyna have ſtill further leſſened the enemy's colonies.

"The invaſion of Sicily ſo preſumptuouſly promiſed, has been defeated by the perſeverance and bravery of his Majeſty's forces, aſſiſted by the troops and ſubjects of his Sicilian Majeſty. The chief object of the efforts of this country, during the laſt year, has been Portugal and Cadiz; and the objects of the enemy on theſe points have been hitherto defeated.—The military meaſures of Lord Wellington, & the diſcipline and courage of his army have been very eminent, and have produced the beſt effects upon the conduct of our allies.

"His Royal Highneſs hopes that he ſhall be enabled to afford to Spain and Portugal a continuance of that ſupport which their energy appears to deſerve, and upon which ſo much of their ultimate ſucceſs muſt depend."

The paragraph reſpecting the U. States, is in theſe Words.

"We have it likewiſe in command, to acquaint you, that diſcuſſions are now depending between this country and the U. States of America; and that it is the earneſt wiſh of his Royal Highneſs that he may find himſelf enabled to bring theſe diſcuſſions to an amicable termination, conſiſtent with the honor of his Majeſty's Crown, and the Maritime rights and intereſts of the United Kingdom."

From the London Gazette, Feb. 16.

Foreign Office, Feb. 15.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, has been pleaſed to appoint AUGUSTUS JOHN FOSTER, Eſq. to be His Majeſty's envoy-extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

[Mr. FOSTER, appointed Miniſter to the United States, is nephew to the Dutcheſs of Devonſhire, and was Secary to the American Legation.]

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

SPEECH

Of His Excellency Sir James H. Craig, Governor General, &c. to the Legislative of Lower Canada, delivered 21ſt March laſt.

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

AFTER ſo long and ſo laborious a ſeſſion, I feel at pleaſure in being able to releaſe you from any further attendance, and, that you can return to our conſtituents, with the ſatisfactory conſideration of not having neglected their ſervice or overlooked their intereſts, in the various acts that you have preſented to me, for His Majeſty's aſſent.

Upon the ſtate of our public affairs, the difficulty of communication with Europe has, this winter, appeared to be greater than uſual; probably owing to the impediments thrown in the way of the American commerce, by the acts of their government. I have therefore, joined the meaſſage, with the feelings which would otherwiſe have attended the much lamented death of an amiable Princeſs, were almoſt loſt in the contemplation of the afflicting calamity, by which that event was followed, in the alarming indiſpoſition of our revered Sovereign. Let us place our confidence in the mercy of God, and truſt, that he will, in his gracious diſpenſation, realize thoſe hopes that are held out to us by the laſt accounts that we have received, of his being ſpeedily reſtored to health, to his people and family.

It is ſcarcely neceſſary, that I ſhould obſerve upon a new Act of non-intercourſe or non-importation with reſpect to Great Britain, which has paſſed in the American Congreſs. By what I can underſtand, the beſt of their lawyers are divided in their opinion as to its operation. With us, however, I fear there can be no difference of opinion, as to its being a breach of that ſyſtem of practical and accuſtomed policy, which has ſo long marked their public proceedings towards us. The bill which you have ſo wiſely paſſed for preventing the nefarious traffic that has been but too long carried on, in the forgery of their Bank Notes, will, at leaſt, prove that you have not ſuffered any ſtrong ſenſe of reſentment to wreſt againſt thoſe principles of liberal juſtice, with which you are at all times animated towards them.

I have, Gentlemen, to thank you, for the proviſion that has been made for the payment of the expenditure that has been incurred in the providing a habitation for your Governor, beyond the ſum originally voted for the purpoſe. In having taken this ſtep upon yourſelf, in the confidence I placed in the liberality of Parliament, I feel, however, ſome anxiety that the good people of the Province ſhould know, that the expenditure has been conducted, by the Gentlemen appointed to act as Commiſſioners, with an economy, that has ſaved ſome thouſands of pounds; and this reflection is to myſelf, under the know edge that there exiſted doubts, to which it could be anſwered, without laying any ſpeculation before you.

Among the Acts to which I have juſt declared His Majeſty's aſſent, there is one which I have ſeen with peculiar ſatisfaction. I mean, the Act for aſſimilating the Judges from holding a ſeat in the Houſe of Aſſembly—it is not only, that I think the meaſure right in itſelf, but, that I conſider the paſſing an Act for the purpoſe of complete retrenchment of the erroneous principle, the acting upon which, put me under the neceſſity of diſſolving the laſt Parliament.

Gentlemen, you are now about to return to your homes and to mix again in the common mass of your fellow citizens. Let me entreat you to reflect upon the good that may ariſe from your example, to inculcate thoſe true principles of regularity and ſubmiſſion to the laws, that can alone give ſtability to that degree of happineſs which is attainable in the preſent ſtate of ſociety. Your Province is in an unexampled progreſs of proſperity. Riches are pouring in upon the people; but their moſt eſſential reſource, induſtry and diligence, will inevitably accompany them. The danger of them is too well known to require that I ſhould detain you, by enlarging upon it. It will ariſe from the diſſolution of religion and of the magiſtracy, with the scarcely leſs powerful influence of example and advice in the moſt reſpectable and better informed, to counteract their effects, to preſerve the public morals from ſudden relaxation and finally to bar the entry of crime and of poverty.

A large tract of country, hitherto little known, has been opened to you—its inhabitants are industrious and intelligent, and they cultivate their lands with a productive energy, well calculated to encreaſe the reſources of the colony. Let them reſt on their grounds, be objects of your paternal care—rather let their example be your guide—by the ſame induſtry, "all is as when promiſe to co-

ther difference of fertility shall appear, but what may arise from variety of soil and difference of climate.

And now, gentlemen, I have only further to recommend, that, as in an early part of the letter, you yourselves took occasion to observe on the difficulty of the task, you will proportionally exert your best endeavours to do away all mistrust and misunderstanding among yourselves—while these are suffered to remain, all exertions for the public good must be palsied. No bar can still too cordial union—religious differences prefent none. Insolvency is not the disposition of the present times; and, living under one government, enjoying equality in protection and its fostering care, in the mutual intercourse of kindness and benevolence, all others will be found to be ideal. I am earnest on this subject, gentlemen—It is probably the last legacy of a very sincere well wisher, who, if he lives to reach the presence of his Sovereign, would indeed present himself with the proud certainty of obtaining his royal master, if he could conclude his report of his administration, with saying, I found sire, the portion of your subjects that you committed to my charge, divided among themselves, viewing each other with mistrust and jealousy, and animated, as they supposed, by separate interests. I left them, sire, cordially united in the bonds of reciprocal esteem and confidence, and rivaling each other only, in affectionate attachment to your Majesty's government, and in generous exertions for the public good.

Then the honorable Speaker of the Legislative Council said:

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

It is His Excellency the Governor in Chief's will that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Monday, the 29th of April next, and this Provincial Parliament is prorogued until the twenty-ninth day of April next, accordingly.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 17th April. 1811.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Roads in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature—viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT,
Henry Mattle, Esquire,
The Revd. John Strachan,
David Sheek, } Esquires.
Joseph Anderson, }

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT,
Thomas Fraser,
Solomon Jones,
Peter Drummond } Esquires.
Stephen Burrett.

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
The Hon. Richard Cartwright,
Alexander Fisher, } Esquires.
John Cumming, }

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,
Alexr. Fletcher,
Elias Jones,
Zacheus Burnham } Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT,
Thomas B. Gough,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham, } Esquires.
Richard Beasley,

NIAGARA DISTRICT,
Joseph Edwards,
Richard Hatt,
Samuel Street, } Esquires.
Thomas Clark,

LONDON DISTRICT,
John Yeigh,
Gideon Tiffany, } Esquires.
Asa Westbrook,

WESTERN DISTRICT,
Mathew Elliott,
John Mc. Gregor, } Esquires.
J. Bte. Baby,

By Order of the Lieut. Governor,
WM. HALTON, Secy.

Married on the evening of Saturday the 13th inst. by the Rev. Geo. O Stuart, Mr. Robert Henderson to Miss Elizabeth Hunter, both of this place.

DIARY of the WEATHER for the Month of April, 1811.

Saturday, 13th—Mild and pleasant, with variable wind.
Sunday, 14th—Mild and pleasant with light South wind.
Monday, 15th—Mild and pleasant.
Tuesday, 16th—Mild and cloudy with little rain.
Wednesday, 17th—Mild and pleasant with light South wind.
Thursday, 18th—Mild and pleasant with light Eastern wind.
Friday, 19th—Mild and pleasant with light Eastern wind.

FOUND yesterday, between he Attorney and Solicitor Generals, the top part of a Finished FISHING ROD with small brass rings. Whoever has lost it, will get it, by applying at The Printing Office, and paying the expence of this Advertisement.

York, April 20, 1811.



TO be let until the 22d of October, the Brick House in the West end of this Town (late occupied by Mrs. Mc. DONELL) belonging to D. Boulton, junr. Esq. The terms will be reasonable, and immediate possession given.—For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York 20th April, 1811.

A great Bargain.

FOR sale on very low terms, that desirable Acre Lot in this Town, with a comfortable dwelling House, a good Stable, and other out Buildings thereon (the property of Mr. ISAAC COLLOMBE.) The Garden is flocked with a variety of choice Fruit Trees, —and its soil is excellent.

For particulars enquire of the Proprietor, or at the Printing Office.

York, 20th April, 1811.

THIS is to give Notice to the Public, that I will not pay any Debts contracted by my Wife AMY VALLIERE, hereafter.

JOHN VALLIERE.

York, 16th April 1811.

STRAYED OR TAKEN AWAY

FROM this Town, about the 16th ult. a large pale red COW, upwards of ten years old and heavy with Calf; her horns of ordinary length, without any particular marks about her. Her return by any person to the Owner Captain Fitch, or it left at the Printing Office, will be liberally paid for.

York, April 20, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Farm laying on Cook's Bay, Lake Simcoe, which for beauty and eligibility of situation, and the many obvious advantages which now muft and at a fhort period attend it, muft render it an invaluable purchafe to the gentleman in trade, or the cultivator.—For fold, and whatever can render it defirable, information may be had at the Printing Office, or of the Proprietor,

J. O. ROCHE.

Half the Purchafe Money in hand, and the remainder by inftalments. York, April 20.

THE Subfcriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from his old Stand to Mr. Thomas Mofley's Store, where he will fell Goods at the moft reduced Prices.

CORNELIUS GLEN.

York, April 5, 1811.

To Let immediately,

FOR ONE OR SIX YEARS,

A Farm within two miles and a half of this Town, and one of Yonge Street (commonly called Davenport Farm) on which is a good Farm Houfe, Barn, and other out Houfes, and about 50 Acres well cleared Land, which is under tolerable Fence. The terms on which it is propofed to be let, will be of the moft reafonable kind. Application to be made to Mr. Hugh Carfrae, York.

April 5, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be fold on moderate terms for cafh, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concefion
No 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weft half of 24, 7th do.
No 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do.
North half of 23 in the 5th do.——1600 acres.
in the Township of Bleinheim.
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concefion
No. 22, 7th do.
No 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford
No 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the township of Glanford.
No 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d concefion,
No. 14, 10th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham
the above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the feveral Townfhips were Surveyed, it is to be fuppofed the fituations are eligible, and the quality fuperiour—for particulars apply to the fubfcriber who can give an unifpotted title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 25th June, 1807.



THE Subfcriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has taken a Room in the Houfe occupied by Mr. P. Miller, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Bufinefs.

Thofe Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleafed to favor him with their cuftom, may depend upon having their work done in the neateft and moft faihionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent fupply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

THE Subfcriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that his prefent Affortment of Goods, (at his former Store in the Weft End of Dr. Stoyell's houfe in York) will be fold unufually low; as he intends very fhortly leaving this place for Montreal.

Cuftomers in arrears with him will pleafe notice, that the near period of his departure obliges him to call upon them for immediate payment, and that he relies upon their punctuality.

The higheft price in Cafh for Pot and Pearl Afhes, Flour, Beaver, Racoon and Mufk-rat Skins.

HENRY DREAN.

York, April 5, 1811.

☞ He has juft received a fmall quantity of Albany Sole Leather of excellent quality, which will be fold at the moft reduced price for Cafh.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land for which an undifputable Title will be given, viz. Lots No 18, 19, and half of Lot No 25 in the 2d concefion of the Town fhip of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire at Oswegatchie; Mr. Woodroffe in the Townfhip of Whitby, or at the Printing Office,

York, 28th Feb. 1811.

Stills for Sale.

COPPER Stills, Still-Worms, Heaters, Boilers and Kettles of any size or faihion made and repaired on the fhorteft notice and in the neateft manner, by the fubfcriber at his fhop in Niagara. He likewife keeps on hand a large affortment of Tin Ware of the beft quality, which he will fell by wholefale or retail. Old Copper taken in exchange for new work and Cafh paid for old Pewter.

JOHN WAGSTAFF.

Niagara, 12th March, 1811.

THE Subfcriber, having laid in a choice Affortment of feasonable Goods begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now opening and for fale at his former Store adjoining Mr Jos. Hunt's The low terms on which his Goods were purchafed, enables him to fell at the moft reduced prices Country produce purchafed, or taken in barter, or payment, at the higheft prices

The following Goods are amongft his Affortment viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks.
Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings,
Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs,
Fancy and plain Muflins,
Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

FOR fale by the Subfcriber, a quantity of excellent CYDER. by the Barrel. JAMES O. ROCHE.

York, March 6, 1811.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made confiderable additions to his Affortment of

DRY GOODS, | HARDWARE
GROCERIES, | CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of fuperior qualities, and flatters himfelf that he will be able to fell on terms which fhall prove fatisfactory, and as an inducement to purchafers from country produce, Furs and Peltries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 3d Dece. 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No 5, 8th Concefion, Weft Side Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres, of which about 50 are cleared, fenced and under crop, there is likewife on faid Lot, a good Dwelling Houfe, a large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed. For particulars, enquire of the Subfcriber, who will give a good and fufficient Title to the fame.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

UPPER CANADA, COURT OF PROBATE, YORK TO WIT. } FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Judge of the Court of Probate, within the faid Province.

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the Diftrict of Newcaftle and Province aforefaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingfton in the faid Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the faid Court of Probate, fetting forth that the faid Nathaniel Herriman fome time paft died intestate without this Province, poffeffed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the fum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more feveral Diftricts thereof; and praying that Letters of Adminiftration of all and fingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the faid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the faid Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the faid next of Kin, to be and appear in the faid Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the faid Province, on the firft Monday of January next enfuing the date hereof; then and there to fhew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Adminiftration of all and fingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, fhould not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be fold on moderate terms for Cafh or Short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concefion B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do - - C. }

29	32	Concefion C.	200
10	-	Concefion D.	200
24	-	front Concefion on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough.	

No. 21 in 4th Concefion, } 300 Acres Township
Eaft ½ 22 5th do. } of York.
No. 49, Weft side Yonge Street 212 Acres, Township of Vaughan.

Eaft ½	12, in 3d	Concefion,	100
Eaft ½	20, 3d	do.	100
Eaft ½	24, 4th	do.	100
Eaft ½	22, 7th	do.	100
	14, 2d	do.	200
	16, 4th	do.	200
	11, 6th	do.	200
	16, 1st	do.	200
	13, 4th	do.	200
	31, 1st	do.	100
	30, 6th	do.	100
	27, 7th	do.	100

1200 Acres Township of Markham.

400 Acres—Whitby.

300 Acres, Scarborough.

26, South side Chippewa Creek 190 Acres, Township of Crowland

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 11, 3d Concefion 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of King Street, and Lot No. 11, North side Hospital Street. Mr. Samuel Heron will fhew the Lands in the Home Diftrict, to any perfon who may be defirous of purchasing; and the conditions of fale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1811. No. XLIII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moft Excellent Majefty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Counfellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Thirteenth day of March April laft commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Seventeenth day of March laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Seventeenth day of inftant April, at which time at our town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby commanding and by these prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of May next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may feem neceffary; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witnefs our truffy and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, this tenth day of April, one thoufand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-firft year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that fundry Perfons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perfon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Clergy and Crown Reserves, within our faid Province, is hereby guilty of a Mifdemeanor, which for the firft offence fubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a fecond time, is fubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a third time, fhall be deemed guilty of Felony punifhable by Transportation for feven years.—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preferved, and that fuch offenders therein may be brought to punifhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence fhall be feized and fold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perfons therein offending, fhall be profecuted with the utmoft Rigour of the Law.

In Teftimony whereof we have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our faid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witnefs our Truffy and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, this tenth day of April, one thoufand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-firft year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paffed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his prefent Majefty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majefty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paffing of the faid Act it fhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perfon Adminiftering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iffue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name fuch and fo many perfons within the Province as to him fhould feem meet, as commiffioners for the Purchafing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paffed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majefty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton fhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchafed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the faid hereinbefore firft recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conftitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiflative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the faid Province respectively, to be Commiffioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which faid Commiffioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase fuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all fuch other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majefty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leafes for the Crown and Clergy Reserves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increafed to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the firft feven years—to Thirty Shillings the fecond feven years, and to Forty five Shillings the third feven years. But that this increafe of Rent will not extend to Leafes Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leafes fhall not be obtained before the 29th of September next, enfuing fhall be declared vacant and open for application.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 17th April 1811.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleafed to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commiffioners of the Roads in the feveral Diftricts of this Province, under the Act paffed in the laft Seffion of the Legiflature—viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT,
Henry Mattle, Esquire,
The Revd. John Strachan,
David Sheek, } Esquires.
Joseph Anderson, }

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT,
Thomas Fraser,
Solomon Jones,
Peter Drummond } Esquires.
Stephen Burrett.

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
The Hon. Richard Cartwright,
Alexander Fisher, } Esquires.
John Cumming, }

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,
Alexr. Fletcher,
Elias Jones,
Zacheus Burnham } Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT,
Thomas B. Gough,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham, } Esquires.
Richard Beasley,

NIAGARA DISTRICT,
Joseph Edwards,
Richard Hatt,
Samuel Street, } Esquires.
Thomas Clark,

LONDON DISTRICT,
John Yeigh,
Gideon Tiffany, } Esquires.
Asa Westbrook,

WESTERN DISTRICT,
Mathew Elliott,
John Mc. Gregor, } Esquires.
J. Bte. Baby,

By Order of the Lieut. Governor,
WM. HALTON, Secy.

To Let immediately,

FOR ONE OR SIX YEARS,

A Farm within two miles and a half of this Town, and one of Yonge Street (commonly called Davenport Farm) on which is a good Farm Houfe, Barn, and other out Houfes, and about 50 Acres well cleared Land, which is under tolerable Fence. The terms on which it is propofed to be let, will be of the moft reafonable kind. Application to be made to Mr. Hugh Carfrae, York.

April 5, 1811.

discontinue the sale when a sufficiency is sold to satisfy the amount of such Warrant and costs as aforesaid, and shall return the residue of the Goods and Chattels so taken and remaining unsold, if any, to the person from whom they were taken, or in default thereof, shall forfeit and pay a sum double the amount of such distress and sale, to be recovered a before mentioned.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all fines, forfeitures and penalties incurred under and by virtue of this Act, shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the District in which they may be incurred, to and for the uses of such District, and every such Treasurer upon information thereof, is hereby authorized and required to prosecute for and receive the same.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of all Justices of the Peace issuing or granting any Summons or Warrant under and by virtue of this Act, or of the said Act of the forty eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, and they are hereby required to direct every such Summons or Warrant as aforesaid, to the Constable living in the Township where the person or persons so to be Summoned, or against whose Goods and Chattels such Warrant shall be issued or granted, may reside, or in case of no Constable living in such Township, then and in that case such Summons or Warrant shall be directed to the Constable living nearest to the residence of the person or persons so to be Summoned, or against whose Goods and Chattels such Warrant shall be issued or granted, and every Constable shall in computing his costs upon every such service, charge his mileage, from the place where he received such Summons or Warrant, and no more.

An ACT to repeal an Act passed in the forty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to repeal the several Acts now in force in this Province, relative "to Rates and Assessments, and also to particularize the Property real and personal, "which during the continuance thereof shall be subject to Rates and Assessments, "and fixing the several Valuations at which each and every particular of such "Property shall be Rated and Assessed, and to make further Provision for the "same."

[Passed the 13th March, 1811.]

WHEREAS the present mode of laying Assessments has been found inconvenient, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his "Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision "for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to "make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first Monday in the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, an Act passed in the forty seventh year of his present Majesty, by which Rates have been imposed, intituled, "An Act to repeal the several Acts now in force in this Province, relative to Rates and Assessments, and also to particularize the Property real "and personal which, during the continuance thereof, shall be subject to Rates "and Assessments, and fixing the several Valuations at which each and every "particular of such property shall be Rated and Assessed," shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the following Property, real and personal, shall after the said first Monday in March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and for every subsequent year during the continuance of this Act, be deemed ratable property throughout this Province, and shall be rated at the rate and valuation herein after set forth, (that is to say) every acre of arable, pasture, or meadow land, twenty shillings—every acre of uncultivated land, four shillings—every town lot situate in the towns herein after mentioned, Queenstown, Niagara, York and Kingston, twenty pounds—Cornwall, Sandwich and Johnstown, ten pounds—every house built with timber squared or hewed on two sides, of one story in height and not two stories, with not more than two fire places, twenty pounds—for every additional fire place, four pounds—every dwelling house built of squared or flatted timber on two sides, of two stories in height, with not more than two fire places, thirty pounds, and for every additional fire place, eight pounds—every framed house under two stories in heighth with not more than two fire places, thirty five pounds, and every additional fire place, five pounds—every brick or stone house of one story in heighth and not more than two fire places, forty pounds, and for every additional fire place, ten pounds—every framed, brick, or stone house of two stories in heighth and not more than two fire places, sixty pounds, every additional fire place, ten pounds—every grist mill (wrought by water) with one pair of stones, one hundred and fifty pounds, every additional pair, fifty pounds—every saw mill, one hundred pounds—every merchants shop, two hundred pounds—every store house owned or occupied for the receiving and forwarding of goods, wares or merchandize for hire or gain, two hundred pounds—every stone horse kept for the purpose of covering mares for hire or gain, one hundred and ninety-nine pounds. Provided always, That if any person shall bring into any township in this Province, any horse as aforesaid, after the Assessment Bill shall have been made up for such township, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector of any such township, as he is hereby required, to demand and receive of any such person the rate for such horse as aforesaid, unless the owner shall satisfy such Collector, that the rate for such horse has been returned or paid for that year, and in case of refusal of payment, to proceed to the recovery of such rate by distress and sale of such horse as aforesaid.—Every horse of the age of three years and upwards, eight pounds—oxen of the age of four years and upwards per head, four pounds—milch cows per head, three pounds—horned cattle from the age of two years to four years per head, one pound. Provided always, That every stove erected and used in a room where there shall be no fire place, be deemed and considered as a fire place. Provided also, That nothing herein contained, shall extend or be taken or construed to extend to any property, goods or effects, matters or things herein mentioned or enumerated, which shall belong to, or be in the actual possession or occupation of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, except the lands and tenements in the possession of the lessees of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, which shall be liable to the same rates and assessments as other lands herein before mentioned.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the persons nominated and chosen as Assessors in each and every parish, township, reputed township, or place, shall during the continuance of this Act have power and authority, and they are hereby authorized, impowered and required to demand and receive of and from each and every ratable inhabitant, resident within the parish, township, or place for which they shall be so nominated and chosen, a list of all the ratable property real and personal, in his, her, or their possession in the Province; which list shall be taken annually during the continuance of this Act, between the first Monday in March, and the sitting of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace then next ensuing; and the said Assessors shall make a Return of all the ratable inhabitants, with a true List of all their ratable property as aforesaid, and the said Assessors shall include their own ratable property therein, at the foot of which they shall subscribe their names; and after putting up a copy thereof in some public and conspicuous place in the township in which the same shall be made, shall return the same to the Clerk of the Peace, to be laid before the said Court of Quarter Sessions.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all lands shall be considered as ratable property, which are holden in fee simple, or promise of a fee simple, by Land Board Certificates, Order of Council, or Certificate of any Governor of Canada.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for such Assessors yearly and every year during the continuance of this Act, to demand and receive of and from the Treasurer of the District, a sum of money not exceeding four pounds for every hundred pounds contributed and raised in and by their respective townships, reputed townships, or places, for the year they shall serve that office; and so in proportion for any greater or less sum or sums; and the Treasurer of each and every District, is hereby authorized and required to pay such Assessor as aforesaid.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the several Courts of Quarter Sessions are hereby authorized, impowered and required, after having ascertained the sum of money required to be raised for defraying the public expences of the District, to divide and apportion the same upon each and every person in the said Rate Rolls named and liable to pay rates as aforesaid, so that every person shall be assessed in just proportion to the list of his, her, or their ratable property real and personal, according to the rates herein before specified, and having ascertained the quota, dividend, or sum of money for which each and every person shall be to assessed for the current year, they shall direct the Clerk of the Peace to transmit forthwith a certified copy of such Assessment Roll, so rated and ascertained as aforesaid, to each and every Collector within the District, and the said Clerk of the Peace shall be intitled to ask, and the Treasurer is hereby required to pay to him the sum of twenty shillings, Lawful Money, on each Assessment Roll, so by the said Clerk apportioned and transmitted as aforesaid, and such copy, certified by the Clerk of the Peace as aforesaid, shall be to each and every Collector sufficient authority for collecting the proportions or dividends within their respective townships, reputed townships, or places. Provided always, That the sum levied shall in no one year exceed one penny in the pound in the sum herein specified, on the valuation at which each species of the property before mentioned shall be rated and assessed.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no new Assessments shall be made until it shall appear to the Justices at their respective General Quarter Sessions, or the greater part of them then and there assembled, by the accounts of their Treasurer or otherwise, that one half of the money collected by virtue of the preceding Rate, together with the whole of the monies collected under and by virtue of any Act or Acts now, or heretofore in force in this Province, shall have been expended for the public uses of the District.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any inhabitant shall refuse or neglect to pay the sum or rate for which he or she stands rated in manner aforesaid, for the space of fourteen days after demand duly made of the same by the said Collector, the said Collector shall, and is hereby required to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person so neglecting or refusing to pay, after having obtained a warrant for that purpose, from some one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and to render the overplus (if any there shall be) to the owner thereof, after deducting the amount of the rates assessed and the legal charges of the distress and sale.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the following fees and no more shall be taken; for every warrant of distress, one shilling; for every mile in travelling to execute the warrant of distress, four pence; and for every selling and making returns, two shillings.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person to be appointed a Parish or Town Officer, un-

[To be Continued.]

Lateſt Intelligence.

From Port au-Prince.—Captain Thomas, of the brig Humbird, arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday laſt, from Port-au-Prince, and left there the brig George, Chase, for New York, and ſchr. Hamilton, Black, for Philadelphia. Capt. T. informs that on the 9th of March, Petion was to reſign his Presidency, and on the 11th a new Preſident was to be elected, but it was the opinion that Petion would be re-elected. It is ſuppoſed that Rigaud will command the South, and Petion the diſtricts of Port au-Prince as far as the bridge of Mergoare, though there may be an underſtanding between the two commanders. No apprehenſions were entertained from Chriſtophe by land, his fleet being continually in the Bite, and committing many depredations on American veſſels.

The ſchooner Ranger, Captain Height, arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday laſt, after a long and ſtormy paſſage, from Cadiz. Captain Height informs that, after leaving Cadiz in November laſt, he met with ſuch boiſterous weather, that he was obliged to put into St. Thomas's to refit. Being refitted, he ſailed, and when off the Capes of Virginia, met a gale that drove him off the coaſt and obliged him to make the firſt port he could, which was Charleſton, South Carolina; he once more got ready for ſea, and was drove into Wilmington, North Carolina, from which place he arrived in 4 days. While at Cadiz, Captain H. ſays, the ſchr. Priſcilla, belonging to the U. S. was, in a gale of wind, drove under the guns of the French army, oppoſite Cadiz, when the Captain and people, belonging to her, took to their boat and left her, which the Britiſh Admiral (Keats) perceiving, immediately manned ſome boats, and ſent them to bring her off, which the Britiſh tars, through a ſhower of French bullets, gallantly performed. When they bro't her along ſide the Admiral's ſhip, and her papers were handed to him, he enclosed them, with a very polite note, to the American Conſul, delivering the papers and veſſel up to him for the uſe of the owners, without reward or ſalvage, being happy that he could oblige an inhabitant of the United States.

LONDON, Feb 2.

The failures in Paris, according to the laſt advices from the French coaſt, which alſo announce the embargo on all ſhipping in the ports of France, are taking place there daily without intermiſſion. The merchants on the continent are equally embarraſſed. (We ſee no further mention of the embargo in late papers.)

Hoſtilities have been renewed between the Ruſſians and the Turks.

February 8.

Advices by the Anholt Mail ſtate, that a demand of 2000 ſeamen for the French navy has been made from Sweden, but has been refuſed, as inconſiſtent with the laws of the kingdom.—A ſimilar requiſition made from Dantzic, will, no doubt, be more favourably liſtened to. It is ſtill reported, that there are diſturbances in Norway on account of the naval conſcription. There is alſo a rumour of ſome differences between the Courts of Sweden, Denmark and Ruſſia.

February 18.

Advices from St. Peterſburg, to a late date ſtate, that an Ukaſe had been publiſhed by the Ruſſian Government, permitting the entrance of *bona fide* American veſſels in Ruſſian ports, on the payment of certain duties, ſpecified in a Tariff annexed to the Order.

It is ſtated in ſome letters from France, that Bonaparte expreſſed his intention of behaving with the utmoſt liberality towards ſhips and property belonging to the United States.

The inhabitants of the Valais, Switzerland, reſiſted the execution of the order for annexing that territory to France; but were overpowered by French troops. Three hundred Swiss were killed and 600 wounded.

Extract of a letter dated Port-au-Prince, 3d March, 1811, from a gentleman of intelligence and veracity, to his Father in this city.

"This place is tranquil at preſent, and nothing that indicates a change. No apprehenſion of an attack from Chriſtophe. The town is completely fortified with a wall all round, built in an elegant and ſubſtantial manner.—Rigaud holds poſſeſſion as far as Maraguane, from thence to Aux Cayes: Petion from Port-au Prince to Maraguane and Jacquemel; and Chriſtophe from the Cape to L'Arcahaye. —The remainder of Petion's fleet is now now in this harbour, laid up, and is for ſale. Rigaud has poſſeſſion of ſome of them in Aux Cayes, but it is ſuppoſed they will be given up, as Petion and Rigaud are not at war with each other.—The Preſidential election comes on the 8th of this month; but it is ſuppoſed there will be no oppoſition in this place, as there has been no other candidate named. As to Rigaud, it is uncertain what he intends to do, but he is generally ſuppoſed to be an agent of the French government, as he has diſtributed proclamations nearly to that effect. Petion's proclamations ſay, that he ſhall conſider the people under Rigaud, not as enemies, but as people led aſtray by the intrigues of a deſigning man.—The communication between the two parties is conſtant and uninterrupted.—*N. Y. Spect.*

BALTIMORE, April 2.

Arrived below laſt evening, the ſhip Leda, Hobſon, in 29 days from Cadiz. Captain H. who came up to town laſt night, informs, that on the 22d of February, an expedition ſailed from Cadiz, conſiſting of about 15,000 men, 3500 Engliſh, the Remainder Spaniards, deſtined for Conel, a ſmall town 21 miles to the ſouthward thereof, with the intention of attacking the French beſieging army before that place, which was ſuppoſed to be very weak, owing to conſiderable bodies of troops having been ſent to reinforce Soult, before Badajoz and Meſana. The Engliſh part of the expedition was ſaid to have made a ſafe landing on the 26th; on account of the badneſs of the weather the Spaniards returned and ſailed again on the 26th. It was expected the French would be driven from before Cadiz—5000 Spaniards were alſo to march from Algeziras to Medina Sidonia, to act in concert with the other troops—General Graham commanded this expedition: the whole French force from St. Lucar to Conel was not ſuppoſed to be more than ſeven or eight thouſand men, and no poſſibility of getting reinforcements nearer than Badajoz or Grenada, the ſiege of the former in that caſe they would be obliged to give up, or entirely give up the other, and leave Malaga expoſed. Reports were in circulation that Soult had been forced to abandon the ſiege of Badajoz and march to the relief of Victor commanding before Cadiz, but this was not believed.

The Britiſh force in the Bay of Cadiz conſiſted of ſix line of battle ſhips, two frigates, three bomb ſhips, and a great number of brigs of war and gun-boats, under the command of Rear Admiral Sir R. Keats, which was ſuppoſed would attack the French batteries in front, while the army attacked them in the rear. The Church of St Philip in Cadiz was fitted up for the reception of the Cortes, and they removed from Iſila, and met for the firſt time in that city on the 24th of February. Proviſions of every deſcription was plenty, and when he Leda left Cadiz, there was from 25 to 30,000 barrels of flour aſſembled in the bay, and in conſequence of the number of arrivals with that article, it had fallen from 17 to 16 dollars.

The Diary of Havanna of the 12th March, contains accounts from Mexico, as late as 12th Feb. An official letter from Don Joſeph Delacruz, ſtates that on the 4th, the armies with all their artillery, had arrived at Ixtlan, after having completely ſubdued the rebels; and that tranquility was reſtored throughout the whole country. The chiefs having been ſubdued, and the people ſeeing their errors, ſurrendered, and implored forgiveneſs.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

From the Liſbon papers it is ſtated, that part of the Spaniſh army which was under the command of Balleſteros, is, we fear, nearly deſtroyed or captured. The laſt diſpatches from Lord Wellington, informs us, that 3,000 of them had been taken in Olivenca. Since then it appears that Balleſteros, marched down the left bank of the Guadiana, for the purpoſe of embarking 5,000 men at Ayamonte, for Cadiz. In order to cover the embarkation, he took a poſition at Caſtillegos, where he was attacked by a diviſion of Soult's corps, by which he was defeated and driven across the Guadiana with great loſs. His artillery and cavalry he is ſaid to have left at Paymoza, which is on the left of that river. They were conſequently unable to retreat with him, and have probably been taken.

The private letters from Liſbon mention a fact of ſome importance—that 4000 troops have arrived in the Tagus, from Sicily, to reinforce the army under Lord Wellington.

Late accounts from Liſbon arrived this morning; they were brought to Falmouth by the Princeſs Elizabeth packet, Capt. Kidd, in eight days. No further intelligence had been received from the armies, with the exception of accounts of daily ſkirmiſhes between foraging parties and out poſts. A French party croſſed to the ſouth ſide of the Tagus a few days before the packet ſailed, but were driven back.

Letters from Corunna to the 16th inſt. bring an account of a ſmart action between Portier, (Marqueſino) and a French detachment of the corps of Bonnet, when the latter was defeated with the loſs of many killed and wounded, and 206 priſoners. It took place near Ribadoo.

At Oviedo, the French commandant iſſued an order, that all males ſhould enliſt in the armies of King Joſeph, between the ages of 16 and 46, whether ſingle or married. The inhabitants on hearing of this mandate, fled to the mountains, and did not return until the reſcript was withdrawn.

The Speculator [illegible] March 7. at Falmouth, from Liſbon, after a paſſage of ſix days. Government, we underſtand, have received by this conveyance, deſpatches from Lord Wellington to the 23d inſt. The enemy had made ſome movements, but none of importance; and the reſpective armies remained in nearly the ſame poſitions.—The private letters brought by the Speculator are to the 25th. Sir Joſeph Yorke's ſquadron had arrived late in the Tagus, and landed the troops. The roads and the country in general were in a ſtate which rendered it not very probable that any important movement would ſoon take place.

Boſton, April 6.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND

Ship Alert, capt. Nichols, arrived in the outer harbor yeſterday, in ballaſt, in [illegible] ſhort paſſage of 22 days from Liverpool, brings London and Liverpool papers to the 13th inſt. March. The following are the leading items of newsthat they contain.

FRENCH DECREES.

The Paris Moniteur of March 1st. repeats that the *French decrees are repealed with reſpect to America* becauſe America is taking meaſures to cauſe her flag to be reſpected; and becauſe ſhe refuſes to ſubmit to the Britiſh orders in council; but they are not repealed with reſpect to thoſe neutral who will not oppoſe theſe orders. It adds—"Every flag which ſhall reſiſt the uſurpations of a nation ſuffers to be inſulted is denationalized, and can no longer on that account be recognized as neutral—it becomes Engliſh. The Berlin and Milan decrees will for ever remain the fundamental law of France, becauſe they ariſe from the nature of things; and when England renounces her paper blockades, the decrees of Berlin and Milan will be eſtabliſhed in their full force."

IMPORTANT.

Mr Perceval, of the Houſe of Commons, March 1, informed that Mr. Pinkney, the American Miniſter, had taken his leave of the Regent previous to his return to the United States—that the negociations on the points in diſcuſſion (the right of ſearch, impreſſment of ſeamen, and the order in council) had not been taken off that Mr. Pinkney would leave a charge d'affaire to carry on the ulterior correſpondence between the two Go-

—and that Mr. Foster would try out to America immediately with propositions, which he thought the American government would not refuse to adopt.

London, March 1.

An American gentleman authorizes us to state, on information derived from Mr. Pinkney himself, "that all the powers of that gentleman have totally ceased as to entering into any further discussion with the British government, touching the matters between the two countries." The charge d'affairs has only a power to sign despatches, and transact small business.

Ministers we learn have received information of a proposal having been made by Bonaparte to the American government of a loan to them of 15 sail of the line in case of a war with England

Morn. Chron.

[The courier denies the above.]

THE ARMY.

ELEGY by a subaltern officer on the loss of his *epaulet* removed by the Commander in Chief's order of the 19th February.

And must I part with thee, gay Epaulet,
And must this shoulder its bright lord disown;
Must I resign! few intervals my fond regret,
Who buys thee for a pound, then melts thee down!

How oft with martial strut and warlike air,
On at the ball-room, or the throng'd parade,
I've sparred thee before th' admiring fair,
And all thy glitt'ring honors bright display'd.

The big round bullion so while gayly dancing,
With graceful movement beaming to and fro;
Or gorgeous scarlet laced, the pomp enhancing,
Marking at once the hero and the beau!

On soft service, at the fair one's side,
Gallantly dangling—innocent employ
With inward pleasure oft I've secret spied
Her left eye glancing on the golden toy!

And, ah! how sweet to the enrapture'd ear
The word and mien lisps "captain"—heav'nly sound!
Delightful brevet title, form'd to cheer
The Sa "light flattering" thro' his airy round.

Nay—at the fair alone this tribute gave,
This temporary rank—respect's sure pledge,
But tailors, waiters spruce, and hotliers grave,
And trad'smen bowing to the counter's edge!

Alas! those visions all now fade away,
With thee, gay epaulet, my joys depart!
Nineteenth of February, tuckless day,
Blown'd sad on many a heavy heaving heart.

Sure, on that inauspicious day, some demon fell
Dropp'd by Da-y-s in his wrath to urge
This shoulder-dripping order, tram'd too well
To mark distinctions, and make Subs repine.

Where erst the field golden bullion shone,
The liveried lacquey's paltry knot is plac'd;
By fcornful looks, and up turn'd nose, is known
The Sub, with fringe, dishonour'd and disgrac'd!

Farewell to midnight shews! farewell to balls!
Farewell, gay epaulet! thou pleasing lure!
Here let me lurk, within these barrack walls,
And 'scape those scoffs 'tis better to endure!

But, oh! Sir D—d! in harmonious lay,
From praising thee, I never should relax,
Hadst thou left us the epaulet to pay,
And taken off the galling Income Tax!

PUBLICO.

Anagram on the name of HORATIO NELSON.

THE following Anagram is, perhaps, the neatest and most pointed one extant, and cannot be too generally known. The Churches and sinecure of the late hero of the Nile and Trafalgar make exactly the following Latin words:

Honor est a Nilo.

Honor is from the Nile.

Thirteen letters, exactly the same as in the name of Horatio Nelson, which form a happy coincidence and situation; for had he been christened Horace, or Horatius, the anagram could not obtain; and further, had he not gained the victory of the Nile, it still would have been defective; but as it is, perhaps, the happiest and most complete that ever was produced; and it is justly attributed to the ingenious and learned Dr. Burney, of Greenwhich. That this anagram here previously discovered, it would have been a motto for his lordship's arms, equally ill not more in point than the present:

"*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*"

"Let him bear the palm who has deserved it."

DIARY of the WEATHER for the Month of April, 1811.

Saturday 20th—Mild and misty in the morning with a little rain at night.
Sunday, 21st—Cold rain in the morning and clear and cold in the evening.
Monday, 22d—Clear and cold with light East wind.
Tuesday, 23d—The same as Monday
Wednesday, 24th—Clear with Strong East Wind.
Thursday, 25th—The same.
Friday, 26th—Rain in the morning and misty in the afternoon.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, 26th April, 1811.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint GILBERT MCMICKING to be Coroner in the District of Nagara.

NOTICE.

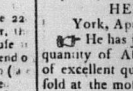
THE Magistrates of the Home District, give this Public Notice to all Owners of SWINE in this Town, and the neighborhood of the Town, that if any Swine are seen running at large in it or in its near neighborhood after the last day of the present month, they will immediately be empounded, and necessary steps taken.

York, 25th April, 1811.

WANTED.

SOME Person of good character and morals to be engaged as Husbandman—liberal wages will be given and comfortable accommodations (at the Farm) or a family, should any husbandman having a family be hired For information enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 25th April, 1811.



TO BE LET until the 22d of October, the Brick House in the West end of this Town (late occupied by Mrs. Mc. DONNELL) belonging to D. Boulton, junr. Esq. The terms will be reasonable, and immediate possession given.—For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 20th April, 1811.

A great Bargain

FOR sale on very low terms, that desirable Acre Lot in this Town, with a comfortable dwelling House, a good Stable, and other out Buildings thereon (the property of Mr. ISAAC COLLOMBE.) The Garden is flocked with a variety of choice Fruit Trees.—and its soil is excellent.

For particulars enquire of the Proprietor, or at the Printing Office.

York, 20th April, 1811.

THIS is to give Notice to the Public, that I will not pay any Debts contracted by my Wife AMY VALLIERE, hereafter.

JOHN VALLIERE.

York, 16th April 1811.

STRAYED OR TAKEN AWAY

FROM this Town, about the 16th inst. a large pale red COW, upwards of ten years old and heavy with Calf; her horns of ordinary length, without any particular marks about her. Her return by any person to the Owner Captain Firth, or if left at the Printing Office, will be liberally paid for.

York, April 20, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Farm lying on Cook's Bay, Lake Simcoe, which for beauty and eligibility of situation, and the many obvious advantages which now must and as a short period eternal it, must render it an invaluable purchase to the gentleman in trade, or the cultivator.—For foil, and whatever can render it desirable, information may be had at the Printing Office, or of the Proprietor,

J. O. ROCHE.

Half the Purchase Money in hand, and the remainder by instalments. York, April 20.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from his old Stand to Mr. Thomas Mosley's Store, where he will sell Goods at the most reduced Prices.

CORNELIUS GLEN.

☞HE has a few Copies Statutes of the Province, of the last Session (1811) and av ariety of Blanks for sale.

York, April 5, 1811.

Stills for Sale.

COPPER Stills, Still-Worms, Heaters, Boilers and Kettles of any size or fashion made and repaired on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner, by the subscriber at his shop in Niagara. He likewise keeps on hand a large assortment of Tin-Ware of the best quality, which he will sell by wholesale or retail. Old Copper taken in exchange for new work and Cash paid for old Pewter.

JOHN WAGSTAFF.

Niagara, 18th March, 1811.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that his present Assortment of Goods, (at his former Store in the West End of Dr. Stoyell's house in York) will be sold unusually low; as he intends very shortly leaving this place for Montreal.

Customers in arrears with him will please notice, that the near period of his departure obliges him to call upon them for immediate payment, and that he relies upon their punctuality.

The highest price in Cash for Pot and Pearl Ashes, Flour, Beaver, Racoon and Musk-rat Skins.

HENRY DREAN.

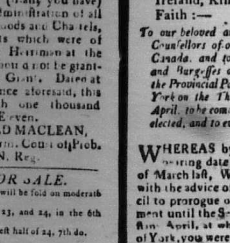
York, April 5, 1811.

☞He has just received a small quantity of Albany Sole Leather of excellent quality, which will be sold at the most reduced price for Cash.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an unobjectable Title will be given, viz. Lots No 23, 24, and half of Lot No 25 in the 2d concession of the Town ship of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire at Gowegatcha; Mr. Woodroff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has taken a Room in the House occupied by Mr. P. Miller, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or Short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B.		
Front half 32,	Do. C.	} 200 Acres.
29	Concession C	200
10	Concession D.	200
24	front Concession on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough.	
No. 21 in 4th Concession,		} 200 Acres Township of York.
East ½ 22	5th do.	
No. 49,	West side Yonge Street	210 Acres,
	Township of Vaughan	
East ½ 12, in 3d	Concession,	100 }
East ½ 20,	3d do.	100 }
East ½ 14,	4th do.	100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 22,	7th do.	100 } Township of
14,	2d do.	200 } Markham.
30,	6th do.	200 }
11,	6th do.	200 }
16,	1st do.	200 } 400 Acres—
13,	4th do.	200 } Whitby.
2,	3d do.	100 }
30,	6th do.	100 } 300 Acres,
27,	7th do.	100 } Saltfleet
26,	South side Chippawa Creek	100 Acres,
	Township of Crowland	
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession		1040 Acres
	Township of Norwich.	

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Herod will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 5, first Concession, West Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grass, there is likewise on said Lot, a good Dwelling House, a large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

UPPER CANADA, } *FRANCIS GORE,*
COURT OF PROBATE, } *Esquire Lieute nant*
YORK TO WIT. } *Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.*

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death might be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.
W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession.

No 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
No 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do
North half of 24 in the 9th do.——3620 acres.
in the Township of Bosanquet.
No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession
No. 24, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No 22, 23 and 24 9th,—500 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the Township of Glanford.
No 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 24, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

THE Subscriber, having laid in a choice Assortment of Seasonable Goods begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now opening and for Sale at his former Store adjoining Mr. Jos. Hurd's. The low terms on which his Goods were purchased, enables him to sell at the most reduced prices Country produce purchased, or taken in barter, or payment, at the highest prices

The following Goods are amongst his Assortment viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks.
Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings,
Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs,
Fancy and plain Muslins,
Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made considerable additions to his Assortment of

DRY GOODS, | HARDWARE
GROCERIES, | CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of superior qualities, and flatters himself that he will be able to sell on terms which shall prove satisfactory, and as an inducement to purchasers:—country produce, Furs and Pelteries, &c will be received in payment

York, 3d Dec. 1810.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1811. No. XLIV. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Thirteenth day of instant April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Seventeenth day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Seventeenth day of instant April, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty first year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixpence Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisions contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

Executive Council Office, York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leases for the Crown and Clergy Reserves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increased to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the first seven years—to Thirty Shillings the second seven years, and to Forty five Shillings the third seven years. But that this increase of Rent will not extend to Leases Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leases shall not be obtained before the 29th of September next, enduring shall be declared vacant and open for application

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, 17th April 1811.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Roads in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature—viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT,
Henry Merkle, Esquire,
The Revd. John Strachan,
David Sheek, } Esquires,
Joseph Anderson, }
JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT,
Thomas Fraser,
Solomon Jones,
Peter Dru mmond } Esquires.
Stephen Burne }
MIDLAND DISTRICT,
The Hon. Richard Cartwright,
Alexander Fisher, } Esquires
John Cumming, }
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,
Alexr. Fletcher,
Elias Jones, } Esquires.
Zacheus Burnham }
HOME DISTRICT,
Thomas B Gough,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham, } Esquires.
Richard Beasley,
NIAGARA DISTRICT,
Joseph Edwards,
Richard Hatt,
Samuel Street, } Esquires.
Thomas Clark,
LONDON DISTRICT,
John Wright,
Gideon Tiffany, } Esquires.
Abm. Wellbrook,
WESTERN DISTRICT,
Mathew Elliott,
John Mc. Gregor, } Esquires.
J. Bte. Baby,

By Order of the Lieut. Governor,
WM. HALTON, Sec'y.

To Let immediately,

FOR ONE OR SIX YEARS,

A Farm within two miles and a half of this Town, and one of Yonge Street (commonly called Davenport Farm) on which is a good Farm House, Barn, and other out Houses, and about 60 Acres well cleared Land, which is under tolerable Fence. The terms on which it is proposed to be let, will be of the most reasonable kind. Application to be made to Mr. Hugh Carfrae, York.

April 6, 1811.

der the authority of an Act passed in the thirty third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, " An Act to provide for the nomination " and appointment of Parish and Town Officers within this Province," or under the authority of an Act passed in the forty-fixth year of the reign of his said Majesty, intituled, " An Act to alter, and amend an Act " passed in the thirty-third year of his present Majesty's reign, intitu " led, " An Act to provide for the nomination and appointment of Parish " and Town Officers, and also to repeal certain parts of an Act passed " in the thirty third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, " An Act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of Assessments " and Rates in every District in this Province, and to provide for the pay- " ment of Wages to the Members of the House of Assembly," shall neglect or refuse to perform the duty impofed upon them and each of them, by the provision herein contained, in manner and form as is herein fpecified and declared for if any perfon or persons liable to pay any of the rates by this act impofed, shall neglect or refuse to deliver in a true list of his or her ratable property, real and personal, to the Assessors in manner and form herein before fpecified, or shall wilfully mistate such ratable property, every such perfon or perfons shall forfeit and pay a fum of money not less than two pounds, nor more than five pounds for the first neglect or refusal ; and ten pounds for the second. to be levied by distress and sale of the offenders goods and chattels ; and upon complaint of such neglect, the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled, shall hear and determine the same ; and upon sufficient proof being made of such wilful neglect, refusal, or misstatement, they shall issue such warrant as aforesaid (unless such fine shall be immediately satisfied) and such sum of money when collected, shall be paid into the hands of his Majesty's Receiver General, to and for the uses of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and towards the supp ort of the Government of this Province, to be accounted for to his Majesty, through the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as it shall please him Majesty to direct

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Clerk of the Peace in each and every District in this Province, shall and is hereby required to transmit before the end of the month of November in each and every year to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perfon administering the Government, an aggregate account of the said Assessment, in order that the same may be laid before the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, which shall contain a true and full statement of every species of property, in respect of which such Assessment was made, and the Clerks of the Peace respectively, are hereby authorized to demand, and the Treasurer of each District is hereby respectively required to pay each of the said Clerks of the Peace for their trouble in making up such aggregate account, the sum of twenty shillings.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*. That the Collector may deduct at the rate of five pounds for every hundred pounds and no more, as a full compensation for his service in collecting, any law to the contrary no withstanding, and the Treasurer shall give a Receipt for all money paid to him by any Collector.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices at their respective General Quarter Sessions assembled, or the greater part of them, then and there assembled, to nominate and appoint a proper perfon, being resident within the District, to be Treasurer of said District, which Treasurer shall give sufficient security in such fum as shall be approved of by the said Justices at their respective General Quarter Sessions then and there assembled, to be accountable for the several sums of money which shall be respectively paid to him in pursuance of this Act, and to pay such fum or sums of money as shall be ordered to be paid by the Justices in their General Quarter Sessions, and also for the true and faithful execution of the trust reposed in him, and all and every such sum or sums of money as shall be paid into his hands by virtue of and in pursuance of this act, shall be deemed and taken to be the Public Stock of the District, and the said Treasurer shall and is hereby required to pay so much of the money in his hands to such perfon or perfons as the said Justices at their respective General Quarter Sessions, or the greater part of them then and there assembled, shall by their order direct and appoint for the purposes therein recited, and for any other uses and purposes to which the public stock of said District is or shall be applicable by law, referring at all and every time or times, to and for his own use, as a reward for his labour and expence, the sum of three pounds for every hundred pounds that shall or may be paid into his hands by the said Collectors for the purposes aforesaid.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Treasurer shall and is hereby required to k ep Books of Entries of the several sums respectively received and paid by him, in pursuance of this or any other Act, now or hereafter in force in this Province ; and also to deliver in a true and exact Account upon oath, which oath any one of the Justices at their respective General Quarter Sessions is hereby authorized to administer, of all and every sum or sums of money respectively received and paid by him, distinguishing the particular uses to which such fum or sums of money, have been applied, to the Justices at every General Quarter Sessions to be holden for the District and shall lay before the Justices of such Sessions the proper Vouchers for the same ; and also transmit once in each and every year a certified Copy thereof on Oath, to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perfon administering the Government, in order that the same may be laid before the Legislative Council and House of Assembly ; and the discharges of the said Justices of the Peace, or the greater part of them, by their orders made at their General Quarter Sessions, to such Treasurer, shall be taken and allowed as good and sufficient acquittance to the full amount thereof.

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices of the Peace, at their General Quarter Session, or the greater part of them, from time to time, to continue such Treasurer in his office so long as they shall fee convenient, and to remove him at their pleasure, and to appoint any other proper perfon in his place.

XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*. That the Assessments and Rates hereby impofed, may be in the form hereunto subjoined.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be and continue to be in force for four years and no more.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK. April 2.

On Tuesday evening arrived the ship Erie Robinson, in 24 days from Lisbon. We learn verbally from a passenger in the Erie, that there was a battle fought on the 19th of Feb. near Bidajoz, between the French under Mortier, who had 10,000 men, and the Spanish forces under Rafael Mondezabal, commander in chief, who had from 8 to 9000 men. The Spaniards were defeated with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Among the prisoners was Don Jon Verrin, second in command of the Spanish forces. It was reported in Lisbon on the 1st of March, that the French had taken Bidajoz. Two fail of the line, part of Sir Joseph York's squadron arrived at Lisbon on the 26th of February with reinforcements for Lord Wellington. The remainder of the squadron was expected every hour. The whole reinforcement would amount to upwards of 9000 effective men. Mallena had received reinforcement and a large supply of provisions. The English had not fallen back to their lines as late as the 1st of March.

Semlin, November 16.

The Servians have at last gained their liberty, by several successive victories.—The Turks, to the amount of 80,000 men, commanded by their Pachas, have been thrice beaten at Dolograde.—The Servians covered themselves with glory near Widdin ; but the battle of the Driana gave a decisive blow. The choicest of the Turkish army, compofed of 60,000 Bofnians, attacked on both sides the Servians, who were not more than 25,000 men, assisted by 2000 Russians, under the command of Colonel Necit. The combat was most bloody. The General in Chief of the Servians, George Petrowitch, encouraged his soldiers, by representing that they were going to fight for all that was most dear to them as men, that they must conquer or be slaves ; that they had to contend with the very men, whom they had so often beaten ; that he himself, would conduct them to battle, and that, in case of danger, he would fly to their relief with the corps of reserve of 6000 men.

The Servians swore to sacrifice their lives in defence of their liberty, and marched against the enemy. After three discharges of musketry, the Servians charged with the bayonet. The carnage was dreadful ; the Russian cavalry rushed upon the Turks with their pikes, and the infantry with the bayonet. The Turks defended themselves in the most desperate manner. All the chiefs of the Servians, and the Russian Colonel Treil, were wounded.

Nevertheless, the Turks were vanquished ; we took 6000 prisoners, and they lost an equal number of men, either killed or drowned in the Driana, during the route. After the battle, a conference took place between the Vizier and Czerni Georges, in which it was agreed that the Turks should pay the Servians 500,000 Ducats, who would in return give up the prisoners that they had taken, and treat for peace. Czerni Georges is now in the Russian camp, where the negociations are carrying on.

London, February 4.

A letter from Cadiz dated January 13, says, " A few days since some of the enemy's gun boats being hauled up to repair, under their camp, when they had no idea of an attack, a division of our boats, led by Capt. Hall, made an unexpected dash at them, and opened so well directed a fire, that a considerable alarm and consternation was evidently manifeft amongst their troops and artillery. Some deserters that have arrived here since, affirm that a general officer, and 300 men were killed and wounded in the attack. The Spanish gun boats also engaged the enemy's works, and did considerable execution.

" Fort Napoleon and Catalina opened on the shipping, but with no effect.

" The French have certainly marched six battalions to reinforce Maffena, and are weak opposite Cadiz. Rota, which would appear a commanding point is very thinly garrisoned, so much so, that Captain Hall, who commands the British flotilla at Cadiz, in a single gun boat, destroyed one of the enemy's boats immediately under the town, keeping at bay during the performance of this service, the whole of the enemy's troops, which could not amount to more than 50 men.—Our markets are plentifully fupplied, but the exchange is high, although eight millions of dollars have lately been landed here. We look out anxiously for news from Portugal."

LISBON, February 20.

Extract of a Dispatch from his Excellency Marshal General Lord Wellington, to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, from his Head Quarters at Cartazo, 16th Feb. 1811.

" The division of General Claperede belonging to the 9th corps, remained in the city of Guarda on the 10th ; which is the date of the last accounts that I have received from that quarter.

" Notwithstanding I have heard of, and even observed several movements in the interior of the enemy's position, I do not perceive upon the whole, any material alteration, and am of opinion, that the movements have been principally with intention to seek for fupplies of provisions. The difficulty of obtaining them daily increases, and even the inhabitants of Torres Novas and Thomar, the ones who remained in their houses at the time of the invasion of the enemy, have retired to this part of the country almoft dying with hunger.

" By this opportunity I have the fatisfaction of making known to your Excellency, by means of the inclofed copy of a letter, the account which I have received relative to the conduct of Lieut. Streerubitz, belonging to the regiment of Hussars, No. 1. who, during the night of the 9th, with a small detachment of his corps, surprised an enemy's picquet, taking a greater number of prisoners than his own detachment amounted to, without loling a man."

From the same to the same, dated the 23d of February.

" The division of Gen Claperede, belonging to the 9th corps, still continues in the city of Guarda, having its advanced guard at Velmonte, according to the last accounts I have received from those places. They had endeavoured on the 19th inft. to poffefs themfelves of Covilha ; but were repulfed with fome loss on their part, by Col. Grant, who had previously occupied the town with a body of militia from the lower province of Beira.

" I inclofe to your Excellency a copy of a letter on the fubject, fent to me by Marshal Beresford, and likewise of the report made on the occasion by the faid Col. Grant.

" Your Excellency will alfo find inclofed, copies of the reports made by Gen. Wm. Erskine, who commands the advanced posts of the left wing of the army ; they confirm the account of the capture of the Adjutant General Chaffels on the 19th inft. with a detachment of the enemy's cavalry and infantry. This capture was made by Enfign Streerubitz, belonging to the regiment of Hussars, who is worthy of your Excellency's attention, as I stated in my former dispatch ; in this recent affair he behaved with great skill and bravery.

" The operations of the partizans continue in the interior of the country ; and I have fufficiently ftrong proofs that the hoftility of the inhabitants of Spain towards the enemy, continues to increase and becomes more inveterate.

" Don Julian Sanchez, whom I have frequently mentioned to your Excellency, has recently taken a large convoy of biscuit, which was on its way from Ledima to Ciudad Rodergo.—Another body of partizans has alfo lately caused to the enemy confiderable losses at Puente del Arzobispa, and it is faid that Gen. Labouffaye was killed in a skirmish at that place.

" The enemy has made no movement of importance in front of this army since my dispatch to your Excellency of the 15th inft. A confiderable quantity of baggage has been fent out of Santarem ; but I am inclined to fuppofe that it belongs to the officers and foldiers who are fick, and removed from that town to the rear of the army."

British House of Lords, February 12.

The Earl of Aberdeen said, that the fact that discuffions were now held between America and this country, and that his royal highneſs was anxious to bring our differences to an amicable adjuftment, afforded ground for consolation to every well-wifher to his country.—At the same time he did entertain a confidence that every fair and proper advance would be made by his Royal Highneſs's Miniſters to unite the two countries in the bonds of reconciliation and friendship.—He could assure the Noble Marquis (Wellesley) now at the head of that department, if he could suppofe the Noble Marquis attentive to any fuggeftion of his, that if he could effect an amicable adjustment of past differences, and a permanent treaty of future friendship with America, he would do an act which would redound to his honor more than the achievement of any conquest, and would rival any deed of heroism, which we might expect from his brother on the banks of the Tagus.

Lord Elliott said, with respect to the differences with America, he hoped for an adjuftment, founded upon our maritime rights, and the honor of our country ; and he thought those who now held the reins of government more entitled to praise for their conduct on this queftion, than thofe who preceded them in office.

Lord Grenville remarked, that it was with infinite satisfaction that he heard that now if not before we were in a train of friendly negociation with America, and that hopes of a happy agreement were entertained. In no sentiment could he agree more cordially with the Noble Earl (Aberdeen,) than that in which he has so ably and elegantly expreffed his conviction, that nothing could be so conducive to the interefts and honor of the country as an union of amity and harmony with the United States. He felt fo sincerely rejoiced on this surject, that he muft congratulate their Lordships and the country on the expectation that had been held out to them.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Feb. 12.

Mr. Milnes.—He would now make an observation on the relations of this country with America. The two States, in consequence of a similarity of interefts, ought to be united ; and, he doubted not every mode consistent with the honor of the nation, would be effayed to reftore harmony between them. But this he would fay, that whether the Burning and Berlin decrees were rescinded by France, or were permitted to operate fully—till the feelings which her conduct muft excite in America would be that whatever her determination was, it did not arise from a principle of friendship ; the calculation of France muft betray doubt of her sincerity ; and that double would awaken feelings of indignation in America, and would clearly inform her of the interested views by which France was actuated.

Mr. Wellesley, Junr.—With respect to the present ftate of the war, he could observe, that in all the acts and decrees of the French Emperor he appeared now to be actuated by no thing but a desire of revenge. Nor could he, in reference to his Burning Decree, believe him so weak as to impoverish his own friends, for the mere purpose of destroying our chandize.—No, he went far beyond that—he willed to destroy the principle of Commerce altogether, that principle which had raised the Towns of the Hanseatic League to rank among the Powers of Europe—and the absence of which had rendered them to distress. His great aim was to destroy the pre-eminence of England on the Ocean—and until he abandoned the idea, it would be in vain to indulge the hope of a folid and permanent peace. He congratulated the Houfe on the moderate tone which had been adopted in the negociations with the United States of America, which he trufted would be attended with a happy effect.

Mr. Ponsonby—Agreed that there was a disposition in Miniſters to conciliate as far as circumſtan es would permit, the United States of America.

LONDON, February 23.

An article from Vienna, of the 18th ult. ftates in pofitive terms, the fact of Peace being concluded between the Emperor of Ruſſia and the Ottoman Porte, and that by the principal article of the treaty, the Provinces of Moldavia and Walachia are ceded to Ruſſia.

Having captured the Iſle of France, the British intend proceeding to the reduction of Batavia ; if it fhould fall into their hands, it was not the intention of the British government to retain it, the climate being so fatal to European conftitutions ; but to demolish the fortifications, and deliver the settlement up to the natives.

LONDON, March 11.

The pregnance of Bonaparte's Empreſs, Maria Louisa, although little alluded to in the Paris Papers, is so far advanced as to approach to a confinement, as appears from the following paragraph in the Moniteur :

PARIS, Feb. 23.

The Empress, though in the 9th month of her pregnancy, attended mass to day in the Chapel of the Palace of the Thuilleries. It is thought that her Majeſty, as the time of her confinement is so near, will no longer go out of her apartments ; fhe is extremely well, and has not suftained the fhighteft indisposition.

SARAGOSSA, Jan. 20.

The surrender of the important fortreis of Tortosa, will produce the greateſt advantages to the military operations in the eaft of Spain ; it opens to the French armies the road to Valencia.—It is said that General Suchet will enter the kingdom from Catalonia and Aragon, and that another corps of the army of the center will proceed towards it from New Caſtile. We also underſtand that General Sebaſtini, who will be relieved by another corps in Granada, will occupy the kingdom of Murcia, and advance from thence to the fouthern frontiers of Valencia. The Duke of Tarento is to lay siege to Taragona, in the mean time, General Baraguay d'Hilliers maintains order in the north of Catalonia, and keeps up the communication between Barcelona and France with a corps of reserve, which daily receives reinforcements.

The regiments of fusileers and chefſeurs of the guards, under the command of generals Reille and Caffarelli, Aids de-Camp to the Emperor Napoleon, are poſted on both banks of the Ebro, in the neighborhood of Burgos, Valladolid, and other towns of Old Caſtile.

BURGOS, Feb. 7.

The Emperor has ordered an army to be formed, which is to be called the army of the north of Spain. It is to consiſt—1ſt, of the division of the rear guard under the orders of General Reille ; 2, of the division of reserve, under the orders of General Caffarelli ; 3, Imperial Guards in Spain, commanded by General Dorsenne ; 4, General Walter's Brigade of light cavalry, which are at Burgos ; 5, the division of General Bonnet, in he Aſturias ; 6, the firſt division of the rear gard under the orders of General Serras ; 7, all the troops in the garrison or ſtationed in the contiguous provinces.—The Duke of Istria will command the whole.

BALTIMORE, April 4

Hayti.—Captain Clare, of the schooner Eleanor, 15 days from Port-au-Prince, informs, that, the jealousies between Petion and Rigaud had been in a great measure appeased, by the re-election of the former to the presidency, who had resigned a short time before to give an opportunity of making a fair choice. Information was received a short time previous to the Eleanor's sailing, by an English frigate, that Christophe intended to make an attack on Port au Prince with all his force ; they were accordingly preparing to receive them, and all was buſtle when the failed. Captain Macey, from Cape Henry, informs that the fleet did fail on the above mentioned expedition on the 10th ult.

New York, April 12.

Late from Lisbon.—The ship Robert S. Shackford, arrived here from N. Orleans, spoke on the 7th inſt. in lat. 37. 80, long. 74. the brig Heroine, of and for Norfolk, 25 days from Lisbon ; the capt of which well informed, that there had been no movement in the armies, and that the English were in close purſuit of the French, who were on a precipitate retreat. The wind blowing hard, captain Shackford could not get any further particulars.

Summary Punishment.—A couple of men with very long beards, being apprehended on Tuesday week, at Briſtol, in the act of stealing several articles from the stables of the White Heart Inn, were hauled into the yard by two ſtout fellows, whither the whole fraternity of the curry comb were immediately fummoned. The long beards of these diſciples were then ſtuck togethes by pitch, their hands being previously tied together behind them, and while this face to face, a profuſion of ſmall mixed with hellebore, was administered, which caused them to sneeze in such a manner, that, by the frequent and violent bobbing of noſes one against the other a copious ſtream of blood iſſued from either noſtril, while the enraged coſpirits were kicking and capering about in all directions ; and it was not until they afked forgiveneſs, and swowed never again to commit depredations upon people's property, that they were releaſed from their deſirable ſituation, by cutting their beards aſunder with a pair of ſhears.

A singular Imposture.—A portly well dreſſed man, lately walking along the Strand, London, suddenly dropped down in an apoplectic fit, and though no leſs a man than sir J——n E——tt was coming by at the time, and was wiſhing to give every aſſiſtance the Materia Medica could afford, it was all in vain ; the body was dead beyond the reach of any phyſician. A corpse in the Strand unowned, soon drew a crowd ; among them came a well dreſſed, good looking young gentleman, who was curious to see the dead man. He had no sooner made his way through the mob, so as to get a full view of the corpse, than he was ſtruck with amazement ; he remained fixed, his countenance changed, and the tears began to flow down his cheeks.

As soon as he could recover himself so far as to gain utterance, he exclaimed—" Oh, God ! my poor uncle ! Is he gone ? Is he ? —Well," said he, with a deep ſigh, " so perish my hopes ! I am happy however, that I luckily paſſed at this awful moment, to rescue his poor remains, and see them decently interred." Accordingly, the forrowful youth called a coach ; and the charitable mob, who pitied the diſconsolate nephew, assisted to put the corpse in the coach ; where the pious young man soon ſtripped the body, and desiring to be ſet down at a famous ſurgeon's, very conſcientiouſly sold his pretended uncle for two guineas.—*Lon. Pap.*

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 4.

ON THE ENILS AND PLEASURES OF LIFE.

In ev'ry path of Life we'll find
The cares and forrows of mankind,
Content and pleaſure's radiant beams,
Are ever rain deluding dreams.
Think not of their Ambition fwayn,
'Tis only Honours gild its day.
'Tis full of torments cares and ſtrife,
These are the gifts of Public life.
All bliſs and pleaſures are denied,
I to our arms we take a Bride,
If we deſpiſe the power of Love,
Try for a happier ſtate we prove,
And next from children ever flow,
When we poſſeſs them, care and woe ;
Parental joys and fweet delight,
Other thou than greet the ſight.
We're to be born, or ſoon to die,
Joys really are, we can't deny ;
Maxims of vice are, hated found ;
In all the various ſtations found.

By reading it as it ſtands, the Evils of Life are deſcribed ; but by reading the 1ſt and 3d, and 2d and 4th lines together in each ſtanza, the Pleaſures will be deſcribed. ROSEHARP.

Diary of Weather for April, 1811.

Saturday, 27.—Cloudy forenoon ; afternoon pleaſant and mild.

Sunday—Clear and pleaſant, wind light and variable.

Monday—Do. Do. light wind in the forenoon.

Tueſday—Clear and cool ; a hoary froſt in the morning.

Wedneſday, May 1—Clear and pleaſant, with light wind.

Thurſday—Cloudy forenoon, clear with high wind in the evening.

Friday—Cool and pleaſant, with light winds.

NOTICE.

☞ THE Minister and Church-Wardens of the Town and Township of York, request a Meeting of the Pew Holders of the Church, or Parishioners, in the Church, on Wednesday the 8th instant, at twelve o'clock.

York, May 3d, 1811.

NOTICE.

☞ A Meeting of the Trustees of the Public District School in the Town of York, is requested at the House of the Rev. Mr. Stuart, on Wednesday the 15th inst.

York, May 3. 1811.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dread and Lieut Johnson.

Lots Nos.	25, 31,	- - 1st Concession,	200
	1, 2,	- - 2d, do.	400
	29,	- - 3d, do.	200
	7, 13,	- - 4th, do.	400
	17, 18,	- - 5th, do.	500
			1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos.	1,	- - - 1st Concession,	200
	1, 2,	- - - 2d, do.	400
South ½	3,	- - - 3d, do.	100
			700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos.	9, 10, 12,	- - 1st Concession,	600 acres
	Township of Nor		
Nos.	1,	- - - 3d, do.	200
	10,	- - - 4th, do.	200
	9, 14 15,	- - - 6th, do.	600
			1000 acres.

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos.	24, 26, 27,	- 7th Concession,	600
	23, 25, 26,	- - 8th, do.	600
	23, 24, 26, 27,	9th, do.	800
			2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshank, Esq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Elgin Niagara, or to the subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Novr. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the gets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Ancient History, Vol 1st; Guthrie's History of Scotland, Vol 1st & 2d; Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol 1st; De Lolme's B. Constitution; Trin Livii, Vol. 1st; Oeuvres Posthumes de Frederic, II Vol. 1st; System of Chemistry, 3d Vol. 1st; Payfan Perverti; Bolleru's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol 1st.

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale at their Store in the House formerly occupied by William Wilcocks, Esquire, a well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES; which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for Cash or Produce; consisting of

HARDWARE.

Britania Metal Tea Pots, Tea canisters, Candlesticks, and Snuffers, Slates and Pencils, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knife Buttons, Bridle bits, Table and Tea Spoons, Stirrups, Hames, Harness Buckles, Nails, Screws, &c. Steel Plated Handsaws, Iron squares, Joiners' Rules, Hammers and Gimblets, Plane Irons, chissels, Gouges, Compasses, Shoe Maker's Tools, Steelyards. Grid Irons, Lamps, and Sad. Irons, Furniture and other brushes, Powder, Shot & pound lead, Shovels and Spades,

GROCERIES

Prime and Spanish Port Wine, & Jamaica Spirits, Hyson and Hyson Skin Chocolate and coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Raisins, and Barley Sugar, Almonds, cinnamon, cassia, cloves and Nutmegs, Ping, Pigtail, & cut Tobacco. Snuff and cigars, Spermaceti & mould candles, Window, and common Soap, Mustard, Mushroom Ketchup, capers, Sweet Oil, Linseed do. carraway do. Flour Sulphur, Glauber Salts, Opodildoc, Sal. Am. and other Medicines. British Japan Ink, Red and Black Ink Powder.

Together with a General Allortment of Crockery and Glass Ware; besides numerous other Articles not here inserted.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 26th, 1810.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 1 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, May 4

STRAYED lately or taken away from the Dwelling place of the Subscriber, a sorrel HORSE and dark colored MARE, accustomed to be drove as a Team; the Horse aged about 10 and the Mare between 5 and 6 years.—They are of good size and make, and so generally known, as to render particular description unnecessary. A liberal reward for their return, or for information where they can be found.

York 18 May. 1811. J. J. KARR

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 83, East side of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 3, and 4, in the 3d concession of the Township of King: Lot No. 32, and West half of No. 31 in the 7th concession of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof.

York, 28th Sept. 1810

York, February 11, 1811.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Community at large, that there has been infamous reports in circulation, in order to injure him in the unfortunate situation he is placed as a Tavern keeper, by asserting that his charges are exorbitant, and that he has declared he would not entertain a Farmer.

He thus publicly declares to the world, the reports are false to the last degree; and that his CHARGES are as low as possible, and that he always entertained all persons who favored him with their company, with attention and politeness, (with this proviso) that they behaved themselves with propriety.

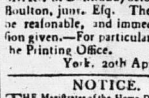
JAMES ODELL ROCH

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of To Wit: } Venditi Facias iffued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the fort of Richard Cartwright; I have feized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log house, one Frame House and Log Barn, and other out buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or less; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which faid tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and South westerly by Hamboro' East, and Northerly by Lands purchafed from the Meffiaguas, bounted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak tree marked R. W. ftanding on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Eafterly direction from the houfe now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougall, thence North forty five degrees Weft, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees Eaft, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees Eaft to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Weſterly courſe to the place of beginning; containing about Two hundred and Eleven acres, more or leſs; which will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at the Court Houſe in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons who may have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, } 10th Decr 1810 }



TO be let until the 22d of October, the Brick Houſe in the Weſt end of this Town (late occupied by Mr. R. M'DONNELL) belonging to D. Boulton, junr. Eſq. The terms will be reaſonable, and immediate poſſeſſion given.—For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 20th April, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE Magiſtrates of the Home Diſtrict, give this Public Notice to all Owners of SWINE in this Town, and the neighborhood of the Town, that if any Swine are seen running at large in it or in its near neighborhood after the laſt day of the preſent Month, they will immediately be impounded, and neceſſary ſteps taken.

York 25th April 1811.

WANTED.

SOME Perſon of good character and morals to be engaged as Huſbandman—liberal wages will be given and comfortable accommodations for the Family for a family, ſhould any huſbandman having a family be hired For information enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 25th April, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Farm laying on Cook's Bay, Lake Simcoe, which for beauty and eligibility of ſituation, and the many obvious advantages which now muſt and at a ſhort period attend it, muſt render it an invaluable purchaſe to the gentleman in trade, or the cultivator.—For ſale, and whatever can render it deſirable, information may be had at the Printing Office, or of the Proprietor,

J. O. ROCHE.

Half the Purchaſe Money in hand, and the remainder by inſtalments.

York, April 20.

A great Bargain

FOR ſale on very low terms that deſirable Acre Lot in this Town, with a comfortable dwelling Houſe, a good Stable, and other out Buildings thereon (the property of Mr. ISAAC CHEESEMAN.) The Garden is ſtocked with a variety of choice Fruit Trees,—and its ſoil is excellent.

For particulars enquire of the Proprietor, or at the Printing Office.

York, 20th April, 1811.

Stills for Sale.

COPPER Stills, Still-Worms, Heaters, Boilers and Kettles of any size or faſhion made and repaired on the ſhorteſt notice and in the neateſt manner, by the ſubſcriber at his ſhop in Niagara. He likewiſe keeps on hand a large aſſortment of Tin Ware of the beſt quality, which he will ſell by wholeſale or retail. Old Copper taken in exchange for new work and Caſh paid for old Pewter.

JOHN WAGSTAFF.

Niagara, 12th March, 1811.

THE Subſcriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from his old Stand to Mr. Thomas Molley's Store, where he will ſell Goods at the moſt reduced Prices.

CORNELIUS GLEN.

☞ HE has a few Copies Statutes of the Province, of the laſt Seſſion (1811) and av ariety of Blanks for ſale.

York, April 5, 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Eſquire, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Caſh or ſhort Credit, viz

Rear lot No. 32, in Conceſſion B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do - - C. }
29 - Conceſſion C. 200
10 - Conceſſion D. 200
24 - front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario.
Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Conceſſion } 300 Acres Township
Eaſt ½ 22 5th do } of York.
No. 9, Weſt ſide Yonge Street 210 Acres,
Township of Vaughan
Eaſt ½ 31, 32 Conceſſion, 100
Eaſt ½ 20, 3d do. 100
Eaſt ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
Eaſt ½ 8, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 1ſt do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100 } 300 Acres,
30, 6th do. 100 } Saltfleet
27, 7th do. 100 }
26, South ſide Chippawa Creek 100 Acres,
Township of Crowland
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Conceſſion 1000 Acres,
Township of Norwich.

Alſo in the Town of York

The Houſe and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North ſide Hoſpital Street.

Mr Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home Diſtrict, to any perſon who may be deſirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, firſt Conceſſion, Weſt Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grain, there is likewiſe on ſaid Lot, a good Dwelling Houſe, a large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed For particulars, apply to the Subſcriber, who will give a good and ſufficient Title to the ſame.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land for which an undiſputable Title will be given;—viz Lots No. 28, 29, and half of Lot No. 25 in the 1ſt Conceſſion of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land. For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraſer, Eſquire at Queenſtown; of Mr. Woodruff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

STRAYED OR TAKEN AWAY

FROM this Town, about the 16th inſt. a large pale red COW, upwards of ten years old and heavy with Calf; her horns of ordinary length, without any particular marks about her. Her return by any perſon to the Owner Captain Fith, or if left at the Printing Office, will be liberally paid for.

York, April 20, 1811.

WHERE CANADA, SOUTH OF PROSPECT, YORK TO WIT. } FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Judge of the Court of Probate within the ſaid Province.

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, *late of the Township of Haldimand in the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle and Province aforeſaid, deceased.*

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingſton in the ſaid Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the ſaid Court of Probate, ſetting forth that the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman ſome time paſt died intestate without this Province, poſſeſſed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the ſum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more ſeveral Diſtricts thereof; and praying that Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be grant d to him the ſaid Peter Grant. NOW therefore theſe are to cite and require you the ſaid next of Kin, to be and appear in the ſaid Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the ſaid Province, on the firſt Monday of January next enſuing the date hereof; then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any you have) why Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforeſaid, this Fifth day of March one thouſand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN.
Off. Pro. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession.

No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 9th do. ——300 acres,
in the Township of Bronheim.
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th.—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the Township of Crauford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral Townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperiour—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an unſatiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 30th June, 1807.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that his preſent Aſſortment of Goods, (at his former Store in the Weſt End of Dr. Stoyell's houſe in York) will be ſold unuſually low; as he intends very ſhortly leaving this place for Montreal.

Cuſtomers in arrears with him will pleaſe notice, that the near period of his departure obliges him to call upon them for immediate payment, and that he relies upon their punctuality.

The higheſt price in Caſh for Pot and Pearl Aſhes, Flour, Beaver, Racoon and Muſk-rat Skins.

HENRY DREAN.

York, April 5, 1811.

☞ He has juſt received a ſmall quantity of Albany Sole Leather of excellent quality, which will be ſold at the moſt reduced price for Caſh.

THIS is to give Notice to the Public, that I will not pay any Debts contracted by my Wife AMY VALLIERE, hereafter.

JOHN VALLIERE.

York, 16th April 1811.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1811. No. XLV. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, *Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament atour Town of York on the Thirteenth day of inſtant April to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Seventeenth day of March laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Seventeenth day of inſtant April, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby conwaking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of May next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this tenth day of April, one thouſand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-firſt year of our Reign.

F. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Clown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony, puniſhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years;—To the intent therefore, that the Words in our Proviſo aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders therein may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this tenth day of April, in the Fifty-firſt year of our Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is [among other things] enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, [entitled, "An Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Six-pence Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authoriſed and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

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

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leaſes for the Crown and Clergy Reſerves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increaſed to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the firſt ſeven years —to Thirty Shillings the ſecond ſeven years, and to Forty five Shillings the third ſeven years. But that this increaſe of Rent will not extend to Leaſes Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leaſes ſhall not be obtained before the 29th of September next enſuing will be declared vacant and open for application.

And it is further notified, that One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, currency, in advance, on account of Rent, for each Leaſe, muſt be paid to his Majeſty's Receiver General by all future applicants, before they receive the Order in Council for the ſame.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 19th April, 1811.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners of the Roads in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT,
Henry Merkle, Eſquire,
The Revd. Joh. Stuart,
David Sheek, } Eſquires.
Joſeph Anderſon }

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT,
Thomas Fraſer,
Simon Jones,
Peter Dromond } Eſquires.
Stephen Barnes,

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
The Hon. Richard Cartwright,
Alexander Fiſher, } Eſquires.
John Cumming,

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,
Alexr. Fletcher,
Elias Jones,
Zacheus Burnham } Eſquires.

HOME DISTRICT,
Thomas B Gough,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham, } Eſquires.
Richard Beverley,

NIAGARA DISTRICT,
Joſeph Edwards,
Richard Hall,
Samuel Street, } Eſquires.
Thomas Clark,

LONDON DISTRICT,
John Wilſon,
Charles Rainy
Abm. Westbrook, } Eſquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT,
Mather Elliott,
John Mc. Gregor } Eſquires.
J. Bte. Baby,

By Order of the Lieut. Governor,
WM. HALTON, S'y.

STRAYED OR TAKEN AWAY

FROM this Town, about the 16th inſt. a large pale red COW, upwards of ten years old and heavy with Calf; her horns of ordinary length, without any particular marks about her. Her return by any perſon to the Owner Captain Fith, or if left at the Printing Office, will be liberally paid for.

York, April 20, 1811.

Latest Intelligence.

NEW YORK. April 13.

Latest from Lisbon.—The ship Grand Sachem, capt. H. Chicock, arrived here this morning in 38 days from Lisbon. Capt. H. has politely favoured us with the following interesting information:—That the English officers, & others at Lisbon, supposed it impossible for any army to storm the lines on the side of the Tagus; yet many apprehended that a large French army might get possession of the heights of Almeida, opposite Lisbon, and command the harbor. It was also the opinion of most people, that the vast expence that the English were at, in supporting their large army, navy and transports together with almost the whole population of Portugal, would induce them to withdraw their army soon. It was likewise stated to me, by many officers, that a general battle would soon take place, and it was generally reported, that the French had removed their heavy artillery and baggage from Santarem back to Guarda, and that the English also had removed their heavy baggage, provisions, &c. into boats, to go down the river, if necessary. It was supposed these preparations on both sides were for an engagement. A letter had arrived at Lisbon on the 1st of March, reporting having left the fleet, with reinforcements, from England, off Cape Finnister. A regiment of troops from Gibraltar, and one from England, had arrived some time before. A few days before leaving Lisbon, all the troops and officers off duty had been ordered to the army. Ld. Wellington was well spoken of by all persons at Lisbon, except those in the French interest, and of that number a great majority of the lower class of Portuguese undoubtedly are. A merchant of Lisbon had received a letter from Badaj z, dated 24th Feb. giving a particular account of the defeat (by the French besieging that place) of the Spaniards that were under the command of the late General Romana—they had crossed the Tagus for the purpose of endeavouring to relieve Badaj z, and encamped, carelessly, not far from it. The French attacked them in the night, when the out guards were small and remiss, & killed 1500, took 3,500 prisoners, and totally dispersed the rest. [This corps was 7,000 Spaniards and Portuguele.] It stated that the Spaniards, also, fought well, but that a Portuguese regiment, except 80 men, immediately deserted and fled.

Accounts from Portugal to the 14th Feb. state, that the fortifications on the south bank of the Tagus, towards St. Ubes, are nearly as strong as those occupied by the allies on the north shore. These advantages, which have been obtained by incessant labor, give to the British army every opportunity of commencing offensive operations, which is said to be the intention of Lord Wellington to adopt.

It appears to be the intention of Lord Wellington, on the receipt of the reinforcements lately sent him from England, to cross the Tagus himself, with an army of from 16 to 20,000 men, for the purpose of joining Marshal Beresford and raising the siege of Badajoz; if success should attend this measure, the position of Massena would be rendered very critical.

The French Ambassador Ciulincourt, has obtained a dismission from the Court of St. Petersburg, and General Count Lauriston is to succeed him.

Sir John Francis Cradock is appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; Robert Townshend Farquhar, Esq. Governor of the Isle of France & Bourbon.

It was reported in London that an attempt had been made on the life of Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden. It was also rumoured that Bernadotte's property in France had been seized by order of the Emperor.

The property of the Dey of Algiers and of his favorites, in France, has been put under sequestration.

The Prince of Wales has refused any augmentation of his salary in consequence of his election as regent.

Died lately, at his house in Hurley-street, London, Henry Hope, Esq.—He has left behind him property in the funds, and other securities, to the amount of a million sterling, besides the most extensive collection of pictures in the possession of any individual in Europe. He was at the head of the house of Hope, of Amsterdam, which he quitted at the commencement of the French revolution.

NEW YORK. April 16.

Late and Important from Portugal.—The Boston Centinel of Saturday last, contains the following information:

"By Capt. Foster, who arrived on Thursday from Lisbon, we have interesting accounts from Portugal to the 14th March.—They state, That on the 5th March, Marshal Massena, with his army, recommenced their retreat from the banks of the Tagus, & reached the river Mondego [a distance of 60 miles] the 11th.—That they were closely followed by the allied army under Lord Wellington, who, it was reported, was at Coimbra [on the Mondego about 90 miles from Lisbon] on the 12th.—That numbers of French prisoners were daily arriving in Lisbon. Fifteen hundred having been made prisoners previous to the 6th of March, reposting having left the fleet, with reinforcements, from England, off Cape Finnister. A regiment of troops from Gibraltar, and one from England, had arrived some time before. A few days before leaving Lisbon, all the troops and officers off duty had been ordered to the army. Ld. Wellington was well spoken of by all persons at Lisbon, except those in the French interest, and of that number a great majority of the lower class of Portuguele undoubtedly are. A merchant of Lisbon had received a letter from Badaj z, dated 24th Feb. giving a particular account of the defeat (by the French besieging that place) of the Spaniards that were under the command of the late General Romana—they had crossed the Tagus for the purpose of endeavouring to relieve Badaj z, and encamped, carelessly, not far from it. The French attacked them in the night, when the out guards were small and remiss, & killed 1500, took 3,500 prisoners, and totally dispersed the rest. [This corps was 7,000 Spaniards and Portuguele.] It stated that the Spaniards, also, fought well, but that a Portuguese regiment, except 80 men, immediately deserted and fled.

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service in the month of February. The retreat of the French, accelerated by the reinforcements they had received, became unavoidable; "they took the defolated road by which they advanced towards Lisbon; and the paper adds, that their losses in men, horses, and equipage, had been immense.—This is highly probable from the state of the country through which the retreat was made, and the proximity of the allied army to them in that retreat.

"Capt. Foster informs, that on the 13th March an officials account reached Lisbon, that a Spanish and English force had entered Seville. This fact, Capt. F. was assured was authentic.—We had before learnt that of the French corps in Andalusia, the one under Soult had marched for and penetrated into the centre of the Portuguese province of Alentejo; and that Mortier had also advanced into Spanish Estremadura, with his corps. This must have left the French army in Andalusia, not immediately employed in the siege of Cadiz, in a reduced state; and it is possible, the expedition from Cadiz, which failed in left of February, and which made demonstration to the southward of that port, had actually sailed to the northward, and disembarking near the mouth of the Guadalquiver, and penetrated to Seville, a distance of about 50 miles from the coast."

LONDON, March 12.

The hon. Augustus Foster is preparing to set off as Minister Plenipotentiary, in the room of Mr. Jackson, lately returned from America. It is said he will be the bearer of very conciliatory propolals.

The convoys for Lisbon and the Mediterranean, about 130 sail, following, detained by contrary winds, failed on Saturday from Falmouth under convoy of the Franchise, Rifleman, &c.

Sunday afternoon the Prince of Wales arrived at Windsor, and had an audience with the King for an hour & an half.

It is now ascertained, that the vessel lost on the Manacle Rock is an English transport, marked A. H. supposed to be one of the Poictiers convoy bound for Lisbon.

Advices have been received by Ministers from General Graham. He had embarked and failed with a considerable armament of English and Spanish troops, and had landed at Algeziras on the 21st ult. A severe gale had come on which dispersed the ships, and prevented him from disembarking all the troops at the same point; but it was hoped that he would be able, it duly seconded by the Spanish garrison in Cadiz, to raise the siege of that city.

Under the present critical state of affairs with America, it is said that all Governors and other civil and military officers are about to be ordered to repair, without loss of time, to their respective stations. The number at home at the present moment, is beyond former precedents. Sir George Prevost, it is reported, is to succeed Sir James Craig, in the important command of Canada.—This will occasion further changes.

Lieut. Gen. Maitland, Governor of Grenada, goes to Sicily, and Maj. Gen. Hesslop is also spoken of for the same station. The important command of Halifax will be filled up by a military officer.

A Lisbon mail arrived last night and another this morning. The accounts by the former are of the 28th ult. by the latter to the 4th. The former state (untruly we trust) that Badajoz has fallen after the Spanish army, under Gen. Carrera, had been defeated by Soult, who surprised him in his camp. Abandoning for a time the siege of Badajoz, he threw a bridge over the Guadiana, crossed that river & the Abanaguena without opposition, and destroyed the Spaniards in their camp. This was the army that was under the gallant Romana. The immediate consequence of this defeat was the fall of Badajoz—upon what terms is not stated. It is asserted that Soult will advance to the south side of the Tagus, and that Massena will send a large force across it to co-operate with him against Gen. Beresford who has about 12,000 men under him.—Against such a movement Lord Wellington has taken precautions.

There are dispatches from Lord Wellington of the 23d ult. announcing an attempt by the French General Claperedo, who is at Guarda, to obtain possession of Givelha, but he was driven back by Col. Grant and the Oddenarzis under him. The Guerillas continue to act with great effect against the enemy. Massena has sent a great quantity of baggage from Santarem to the rear of the army, but Ld Wellington suppoles it to be the bagage of the sick.

The above is the substance of the intelligence by the Lisbon mail that arrived last night. But another is arrived this morning with later news from Lisbon to the 4th, which not only contains no details relative to the defeat of Carrera and the fall of Badajoz, but does not even allude to these events. Indeed the Lisbon papers of the day after the fall of Badajoz and the defeat of Carrera is said to have been known at Lisbon, contain the following article relative to Badajoz. It it had fallen, where would have been neceffity of inferting fuch an article?

"*Valenca de Alcantara, Feb.* 19.

"Badajoz continues the obstinate & glorious defence, and the division of the 5th army encamped about it, preserves its communications uninterrupted, so as to admit of the introduction of all sorts of supplies, which, together with the unalterable tranquility of the brave men who defend it, induces us to hope that it will not easily fall into the power of the enemy, who vents his rage against it by the most dreadful, although interrupted fire."

[Lisbon Diary, March 1.

Since writing the above, our disbelief of Badajoz having fallen is confirmed by the dispatches received by Government. The dispatches from Lord Wellington are of the 16th and 23d ult. and the 2d inst.

So far from Badajoz having fallen, the enemy have made little progress in the siege, and the garrison defend themselves obstinately.

The attack upon Carrera is confirmed; out tho' he lost his artillery, he did not lose many men, & the troops that were dispersed were, as has always been the case in Spain, rejoining their columns very fast when the dispatches came away.

Our army continues in the best state of health and spirits.

We are happy to announce, that one of Sir J. Yorke's squadron, the Dannemark, arrived at Lisbon on the 20th ult. and the remainder of the squadron were seen off the Rock of Lisbon by the Seaflower on the fourth instant.

A vessel arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from Malta and Gibraltar, in only eight days from the latter place. An officer came home in her with dispatches, supposed to be of great importance, from Constantinople. Accounts were also received of General Graham having landed on the 21st ult at Algefiras. The object of this expedition is to oblige the enemy to raise the siege of Cadiz. While Gen. Graham is attacking them on one side, the garrison of Cadiz is to attack them on the other side; and if the attack be simultaneous, and the Spanish garrison behave with vigor, it is thot the expedition will be attended with complete success.

In the close of the debate in the House of Commons last night upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion for the relief of commerce, by a loan of six millions, there were some flatements made relative to America, which several of the morning papers have omitted altogether, or touched upon but slightly:—

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Whitbread, faid he would beg of that Hon. Gentleman to be cautious of adopting it as a certainty, that the repeal of the Orders in Council was all the American wanted.

"Mr. Whitbread faid that the Right Hon. Gentleman had made some imprudent insinuations with regard to America, which he hoped would not shut Gentlemens minds to the cafe when it was brought before them; he hoped that if America did make any other demands than those which were generally understood, the Right Hon. Gentleman would have no objection to accede to his motion for papers.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer faid that he would agree to his motion if he brought it forward at a time when consistently with the advantages of the country, they could be granted. He had no objection to repeat again what he thought improper or uncandid; "that Gentlemen should not run away with the impreslion that the repeal of he Orders in Council was all that was required by America. He did not go on to say that there was no hope of accommodating these differences, for he had every reason to hope the contrary."

The letters from the North of Germany, by the Arnholt mails, state, that the rumours of a change of system among the Powers in that part of the continent were again revived. So convinced, it seems, were the merchants of Dantzic of a rupture between France and Russia, and that the Prussian territory would be the theatre of the first military operations, that many of them were removing with their effects into the Russian capital.

His Majesty walked again yesterday on Windsor Terrace, both before and after dinner, accompanied by General Manners. The Physicians were in attendance.

Mr. Perceval last night in the House of Commons, announced a message from the Prince Regent. It was brought up and read by the Speaker, and is as follows:—

"*George P. R.*

"The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty thinks it proper to inform the House, that the assistance which his Majesty has been enabled to afford the Portuguese Government, by maintaining a body of their troops in his pay, has been attended with great advantage to the common cause, and contributed essentially to the success of the measure for the defence of the kingdom of Portugal. The Prince Regent therefore trusts that the House of Commons will enable him to continue that assistance for the present year, & likewise to grant such further aid as circumstances and the nature of the contest in which his Majesty is engaged, may appear to require."

Mr. Perceval then gave notice that he would move that this message be referred to the committee of supply on Monday.

March 13.

The latest accounts from Turkey are Constantinople 22 Jan. and Smyrna the 20th Jan. Certain intelligence had arrived, of Russia having granted permission to export corn from the Black Sea through the Bosphorus; & of the Porte having granted permission for the importation of colonial produce into the Black Sea. These friendly concessions were regarded indicative of the happiest results, and the most sanguine reports were circulated, such as the signing of an armistice, &c. Such event had taken place; but it was daily expected.

A morning paper says, it is wished by the physicians that his Majesty should undergo the operation of couching, because the appearance of a crack on the film that obscures the vision, justifies the idea that the precise moment for the experiment is arrived.

March 15.

It is said that there is little or no doubt of a war between Russia and France. To this is to be attributed Bonaparte's Senatus Consultum for calling out a freh conscription of 120,000 men. Troops have been for some time filing off from the departments contiguous to the Rhine into Germany. The troops that were on the Elbe, and seemed to meditate an attack upon Holstein, have suddenly marched to the Prussian frontier, where a large force is already assembled.—Ciulincourt is recalled, but not without being to announce his intentions immediately. Bonaparte has appointed M. Lauriston to succeed him. Immediately after the appointment he sends Lauriston on another mission into Italy. Oldenberg, whole Sovereign is the brother-in law of the Emperor Alexander, has been seized by France, and is to follow the fate of Hamburg, Lubeck, &c. a circumstance which cannot fail, and which no doubt is meant to widen the breach between the two empires. The demand of the restoration of Finland to Sweden is done with the same view. It is faid to be a war of Bonaparte's own seeking. This may surprise some who think he has work enough on his hands already in Spain and Portugal, and who imagined that Russia had conceived this to be a favourable opp ortunity for the beginning of his ruleful influence.—But it will be recollected that he was equally at war with Spain, when he fought the last cause of quarrel with Austria. He was then aided by this very Russia, whom now he meditates an attack upon!—he will now be assisted by the Emperor of Austria, whom Russia had helped him to beat down. The great cause of dispute is the kingdom of Poland. Bonaparte insists upon establishing that kingdom at the expence of the Polish territories of Russia.—He accompanies that demand with the affronting feizure of the territories of the Emperor Alexander's brother in law, and with requiring the restoration of Finland, which he had guaranteed to Russia. Drained by the late war with Turkey, impoverished by the war with England, this, in the opinion of Bonaparte, may be the favourable moment for attacking Russia. As far as relates to us, the war will open the Baltic to us, and we shall of course lend a powerful fleet to take advantage of any events that may occur. That there is any hope of connecting Sweden with Russia we do not believe.—Spain and Portugal will be afforded another opportunity, another breathing time, of which, we trust, they will make use to organize, discipline, and increase their armies. The war with Russia, should that event take place, will be turned to better account, by the Portuguese, we hope, than the war with Austria was.

March 16.

We learn, that Sir James Saumarez only waits the return of the Victory from Lisbon to proceed immediately to the Baltic, with a powerful fleet under his orders. The winds however are likely to prevent his failing for weeks to come. It is now said that Count Gottorp will fail with him.

Rumours of an approaching rupture between Russia and France arrive with every mail from Heligoland. It appears to be certain that there has been a considerable movement of the French troops on the shores of the Baltic towards the interior of Germany, and that some negociations of an amicable kind have lately taken place between the Court of Petersburg and the Porte. It is also stated by respectable authority that in consequence of advices received by Government from the North, the preparations for the failing of the Baltic fleet, to the command of which Sir James Saumarez has been appointed, have been accelerated. It is to consist of 25 sail of the line.

Accounts from Vienna state, that the late negociations between France and Austria related to Dalmatia, which it is said Bonaparte has agreed to give to the latter power. It is added that a decree will soon be published, in which the Emperor Francis will assume the title of King of Dalmatia; but that the sovereignty of that kingdom will afterwards be conveyed to the Archduke Charles.

CORK, March 18.

In our last we gave the latest intelligence which has yet arrived from Lisbon, as it appeared in the ordinary London papers of the 13th inst. which we received exclusively on Saturday morning. The London Gazette has since supplied us with the official details of the military operations of which the substance only had previously transpired. It now appears that the disaster which befell the army of Romana was more serious than had been at first represented. Gen. Mendizabel who commanded it, suffered himself to be surprised in his camp, though most advantageously pitched, and his troops defeated, it should seem without a battle, were dispersed, leaving all their baggage and artillery in possession of the enemy. The loss of the Spaniards in men was but trifling, and it is some satisfaction to learn that most of them have again rallied, some having thrown themselves into Badajoz, and others having assembled at Villa Viclofa. A subjection of treachery is naturally excited by this otherwise unaccountable want of vigilance on the part of the Spanish commander. Notwithstanding this advantage obtained by the enemy, he has not been enabled to make any impression on Badajoz. That fortress continued with 9,000 good troops, and abundantly supplied, was defended with spirit to the date of the last accounts.

NEW YORK, April 23.

On the evening of the 2nd of March the town of L'Orient was illuminated and great rejoicings took place, on receiving news from Paris, that the Empress of France had been safely delivered of a son, who was immediately named King of Rome, and Young Emperor of the West.

The latest accounts from Portugal are to the 7th of April, at which time the head quarters of the British army at Thomar and on the Zezere; the former depot of the French; and that the French head quarters was at Coimbra, near 60 miles apart. On the 6th of March General Beresford's division, consisting of 57,000 men, principally Portuguese, with some squadrons of British cavalry and artillery, joined Lord Wellington's division, consisting of 25,000 effective British troops, and two brigades of Portuguese, at Golega. On the 7th the French had retired in three columns from Tomar, and the British light troops came up with their rear guard, and fetzed upon fifteen took place. On the 9th the British army was formed in front of Santarem, the French having on the preceding evening thrown their whole force into that town, and on their march. On the 10th the British infantry were under orders for forced marches, and it was not doubted at that time, but the whole body of the French would be compelled to fight. The rear guard of the French was overtaken and some skirmishing took place, in which there were some lives loft and prisoners taken on both sides, the British light infantry are reported at having suffered severely, but they forced the French to fly. The 4th regiment of infantry which had just arrived from England, had joined general Beresford's division, and the 3d regiment had joined Lord Wellington's division. In the British army, the sudden retreat of the French was attributed to the desertion of Lieutenant Burke from the British, as he was supposed to have carried a statement of the reinforcements that had lately arrived from England.—Such is the account of the advices to the 7th of April from the armies.

ST. JOHN, FEBRUARY 18, 1811

IT is with peculiar satisfaction, that we inform our readers, that HIS MAJESTY has been most graciously pleased to reward the zeal and discipline of the New Brunswick Fencibles, by ordering on the 20th September last, that corps to be numbered the 104th; it is well know that the rank of that fine Regiment are chiefly filled up with the sons of our brave veterans; we observe with loyal pride that our Province, although the last settled, has been the first that has raised a Regiment of the Line for His Majesty, and infert with great pleasure the following Addrefs and Verses forwarded to us by one of our subscribers.

"To the Honorable Major General Hunter, and his Regiment, which is now formed under his auspices, by the indefatigable and well conducted efforts of Lieut. Col. Johnstone and Maj. M'Carthy, seconded by the zeal and affiduity of the Officers in general, as far as has been found worthy of His Majesty's Royal approbation."

SONG.—*Tune, Heart of Oak.*

For the Hundred and Fourth, let the Muses entwine,
O'er Ocean unfurl'd, their Standard display—
That Flag which the proudest of nations submays;
Hence a wreath from this cloud piercing Pine shall proclaim,
A Brave Competition,
The Soldier's Ambition,
To rival the Lords of the Ocean in fame.

Before d by Apollo, the Laurel has long
Deck'd the brows of the Hero, and bloom'd in his song;
But Daphne this know in a Chaplet combine,
Her bright polished leaf with a Tuft from the Pine;
Fair and stout, take a Trumpet, my long shall proclaim,
The brave Competition,
A Soldier's Ambition,
To rival the Lords of the Ocean in fame.

Manner for the Field, and enroll'd in the Line,
You burn with impatience to attion to chase;
We consider you leaders, and well may you vie,
With all who resolve or to conquer or die.
Fair and stout, by your own *Silver Trumpet* proclaim,
The Brave Competition,
A Leader's Ambition,
To rival the Lords of the Ocean in fame.

Fredericton, 4th February, 1811

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 11.

ANTIMPATION FR M THE GREEK.

The tuneful Nine dispersed not Love,
His power nor wanton deeds,
Preach with the Boy they willing were
Where'er he played beats,
Should he attempt to court the Nine
With Ley heart endued,
Who ne'er has knit at beauty's shrine
Whom Love has ne'er subdued,
Him will the Muses set disdain
With silence to inspire,
Or may he try but try in vain
To sound the dulcet Lyre,
Of Heroes when I first to sing
And lofty theme, rehearse,
I fainty touch the Lyric string
And languish flow my verse,
But when to Love or Beauty's charms
My strains again I wave,
Each genial Nymph my bosom warms
With all their Fire I burn.

ROSEMARY.

DIARY of WEATHER for May, 1811.

Saturday, 4—Mild and pleasant with the appearance of rain.
Sunday—Mild and cloudy with easterly wind.
Monday—Wind a little rain in the forenoon
Tuesday—Moderate and pleasant.
Wednesday—Mild and pleasant, with a little rain
Thursday—Pleasant with variable wind.
Friday—Mild and pleasant in the morning, cloudy

Co-Partnership.

WILLIAM ALLAN begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that having this day taken WM. JARVIE into Partnership, the Business will, in future, be conducted under the Firm of WM. ALLAN & Co.

York, 1st May, 1811.

May the 6th 1811.

Take Notice.

THIS is to notify all persons, that a Woman came from Albany to Earl Guillimsbury, who said she was the Widow of two Husbands, and called herself Jane Mac-cercy or Jane Thomas, and her Maiden name is Jane Finch.—She deceived me and I married her. Afterwards she told me that one of her Husbands was alive; and I found out that she was a Widdome. Therefore I do not consider her as my Wife, and forewarn all persons from crediting or harbouring her on my account, as I will pay none of her contracts.

his
PETER M'LEPARD,
mark.

Witness present,
his
JOHN M'LEPARD,
mark

his
CHRISTIAN M'LEPARD,
mark.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Inspector or Reviewer (a Military Treat), Common Bonds; Arbitration attorney, Deeds of conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate, Mortgages, Do. do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Trustees of the Public District School in the Town of York is requested at the House of the Rev. Mr. Stuart, on Wednesday the 15th inst. York, May 3, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the fifth, and 1 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office. York, May 4.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dream and Lieut. Johnson.

Lots Nos.			
21, 31,	- - -	1st Concession,	200
1, 2,	- - -	2d, do.	400
29,	- - -	3d, do.	200
7, 12,	- - -	4th, do.	400
17, 18,	- - -	5th, do.	500
			1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1,	- - - -	1st Concession,	200
1, 2,	- - - -	2d, do.	400
South ½ 1,	- - - -	3d, do.	100
			700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12,	- - -	1st Concession,	600 acres

Township of Murray.

Nos. 1,	- - -	3d, do.	200
10,	- - -	4th, do.	200
9, 14 15,	- - -	8th, do.	600
			1000 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27,	- - -	7th Concession,	600
23, 25, 26,	- - -	do.	600
23, 24, 26, 27,	9th,	do.	800
			2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshank, Esq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the Subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the sets they belong to are of little value without them. Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Antient History, Vol. 2d; Guthrie's History of Scotland, Vol. 1st & 2d; Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol. 1st; De Lolme's B. Constitution; Titus Livii, Vol. 1st; Clavys Posthumus de Frederic, II Vol. 3d; System of Anatomy, 2d Vol.; Payne Perverfitr; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol. 2d

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale at their Store in the House formerly occupied by William Whitcocks, Esquire, a well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES; which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for Cash or Produce: consisting of

Superfine and coarse Cloths,
Kerrimere, Rose and Pelo Blankets, and Flannel,
Brown, Olive and Green Flushing,
Drab and Grey Coating,
Gwastoon Wadding,
Tolinette do.
Marseilles do.
Printed Jean, Fancy Cord do.
Olive Thickskett,
Drab Genoa Cord,
Dove Worsted do.
Black and Olive Velveteen,
Book Muslin, Jubilee,
Corded ditto
Black, Lead colored, and White Cotton Cambrick,
Damask Table Cloths,
Diaper do. Huckaback
Men's & Women's Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Do. Black Silk do.
Fancy Ginghams,
Printed Cottons,
Bouseau Handkerchiefs,
Shawls, Silk and Cotton.
Mug Handkerchiefs,
Common Pocket do.
Web Braces, Paste Board & Bonnet wire,
Calimance and Durant,
Black Bombazette,
Bed tick, & Irish Sheeting,
Cotton and Linen Check
Brown Holland,
Blue and yellow Nankeen,
York Stripe Jean,
Silk and Cotton Spider Net Sleeves,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,
Umbrellas,
Chair and Riding Whips
Beaver Bonnetts,
Misses and Youth's Hats,
Superfine and common Needles,
Do. with Silver eyes,
Tooth Pins, and in Papers,
Tooth Piquing Cards,
Checked and fine tooth Combs,
Together with a General Assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware; besides numerous other Articles not here inserted.

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, September 20th, 1810.

STRAYED or taken away from the Dwelling-place of the Subscriber, a small HORSE and dark colored MARE, accustomed to be driven as a Team; the Horse aged about 10 and the Mare between 5 and 6 years.—They are of good size and make, and so generally known, as to render particular description unnecessary. A liberal reward for their return, or for information where they can be found. York, 5th May, 1811. J. J. KARR.

FOR SALE.

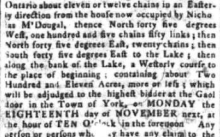
THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 93, East side of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lot No. 1, in 4th and 4th in the 3d concession of the Township of King; Lot No 32, and West half of No 32 in the 7th concession of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof. York, 20th Sept. 1810

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias iffued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the fuit of Richard Cartwright; I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of land with one Log house, one Frame House and Log Barn, and other outbuildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or less; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southwesterly by Flamboro' East, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Messieurs, butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Easterly direction from the house now occupied by Nicholas M'Donell, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees East, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees East to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course, to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court House in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'Clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 20th Dec. 1810



TO be Let until the 22d of October, the Brick House on the West end of this Town (late ly occupied by Mr. R. M'DONNELL) belonging to D. Boulton, junr. Esq. The terms will be reasonable, and immediate possession given.—For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York 20th April, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of the Home District, give this Public Notice to all Owners of SWINE in this Town, and the neighborhood of the Town, that if any Swine are seen running at large in it or in its near neighborhood after the 1st day of the present month, they will immediately be impounded, and accordary dealt taken.

York 15th April 1811.

WANTED.

SOME Person of good character and morals to be engaged as Hostler and Gardener—liberal wages will be given and comfortable accommodations (as the Farm) or a family, should any husbandman have a family to hire) For information enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 8th April, 1811.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has taken a Room in the House occupied by Mr. P. Miller, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

A great Bargain

FOR Sale on very low terms, that desirable Acre Lot in this Town, with a comfortable dwelling House, a good Stable, and other out Buildings thereon (the property of Mr. ISAAC COUSINEAU.) The Garden is stocked with a variety of choice Fruit Trees, —and its soil is excellent.

For particulars enquire of the Proprietor, or at the Printing Office.

York, 20th April, 1811.

Stills for Sale.

COPPER Stills, Still-Worms, Heaters, Boilers and Kettles of any size or fashion made and repaired on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner, by the subscriber at his shop in Niagara. He likewise keeps on hand a large assortment of Tin-Ware of the best quality, which he will sell by wholesale or retail. Old Copper taken in exchange for new work and Cash paid for old Pewter.

JOHN WAGSTAFF.

Niagara, 12th March, 1811.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from his old Stand to Mr. Thomas Mosley's Store, where he will sell Goods at the most reduced Prices.

CORNELIUS GLEN.

☞ HE has a few Copies Statutes of the Province, of the last Session (1811) and av ariety of Blanks for sale.

York, April 5, 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B.		
Front half 32,	- - Do. - - C.	} 200 Acres.
29	- Concession - C.	200
10	- Concession D.	200
24	- front Concession on Lake Ontario.	

Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Concession,		200	Acres
East ½ 22	5th	do.	100
No 49.	West side Yonge Street	210	Acres,

Township of Vaughan

East ½ 12, in 3d Concession,		100	
East 20,	3d	do.	100
East ½ 14,	4th	do.	100
East ½ 22,	7th	do.	100
14,	2d	do.	200
10,	6th	do.	200
11,	6th	do.	200
16,	1st	do.	200
13,	4th	do.	200
3,	3d	do.	200
3,	2d	do.	200
month,	they will immediately be impounded, and		

} 400 Acres—Whitby.

} 300 Acres, Saltfleet.

accordary dealt taken.

20, South side Chippewa Creek 200 Acres, Township of Crowland

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Township of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, first Concession, West Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grass, there is likewise on said Lot a good Dwelling House, a large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same. WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land for which an undisputable Title will be given—viz Lots No 28, 29, and half of Lot No 25 in the 2d concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Frazer, Esquire at Oswegatchie, Mr. Woodroff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Farm laying on Cook's Bay, Lake Simcoe, which for beauty and eligibility of situation, and the many obvious advantages which how much and at a short period attend it, must render it an invaluable purchase to the gentleman in trade, or the cultivator.—For full, and whatever can render it desirable, information may be had at the Printing Office, or of the Proprietor,

J. O. ROCHE.

Half the Purchase Money in hand, and the remainder by instalments. York, April 29.

GEORGE R.

[L. S.]

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be grant d to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.
W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash or short Credit, viz

Lots No. 2, 4, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession

No 1, 5, 6, 13, 15 and west half of 14, 7th do.
No 12, 23, 24, 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do. —3600 acres, in the Township of Bienheim.
No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No 22, 23 and 24 5th.—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No 11, 1st do.— 600 acres in the Township of Cranford.
No 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several Townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that his present Assortment of Goods, (at his former Store in the West End of Dr. Stoyell's house in York) will be sold unusually low; as he intends very shortly leaving this place for Montreal.

Customers in arrears with him will please notice, that the near period of his departure obliges him to call upon them for immediate payment, and that he relies upon their punctuality.

The highest price in Cash for Pot and Pearl Ashes, Flour, Beaver, Racoon and Musk-rat Skins.

HENRY DREAN.

York, April 5, 1811.

☞ He has just received a small quantity of Albany Sole Leather of excellent quality, which will be sold at the most reduced price for Cash.

THIS is to give Notice to the Public, that I will not pay any Debts contracted by my Wife AMY VALLIERE, hereafter.

JOHN VALLIERE.

York, 16th April, 1811.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1811. No. XLVI [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Twenty fifth day of inftant May, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty day of April last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty fifth day of inftant May, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Second day of JULY next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into confideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Etquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown Reserves, within our said Province, is hereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders thereto may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof." it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Six pence Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act,

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allen, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorized and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS. Secy.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leases for the Crown and Clergy Reserves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increased to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the first seven years —to Thirty Shillings the second seven years, and to Forty five Shillings the third seven years. But that this increase of Rent will not extend to Leases Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leases shall not be obtained before the 29th of September next, ensuing will be declared vacant and open for application.

And it is further notified, that One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, in advance, on account of Rent, for each Lease, must be paid to his Majesty's Receiver General by all future Applicants, before they receive the Order in Council for the same.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York 17th April, 1811.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Roads in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature—viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT,
Henry Merkle, Esquire,
The Revd. John Strachan,
David Sheek,
Joseph Anderson, } Esquires

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT,
Thomas Fraser,
Solomon Jones,
Peter Drommond,
Stephen Burritt, } Esquires

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
The Hon. Richard Cartwright,
Alexander Pilcher,
John Cummings, } Esquires

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,
Alexr. Fletcher,
Elias Jones,
Zacheus Burnham, } Esquires

HOME DISTRICT,
Thomas B. Gough,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Richard Beasley, } Esquires

NIAGARA DISTRICT,
Joseph Edwards,
Richard Hatt,
Samuel Street,
Thomas Clark, } Esquires

LONDON DISTRICT,
John Wright,
Gideon Tiffany,
Amos Wellbrook, } Esquires

WESTERN DISTRICT,
Mathew Elliott,
John Mc. Gregor,
J. Bte. Baby, } Esquires

By Order of the Lieut. Governor,
WM. HALTON, Sec'y.

STRAYED OR TAKEN AWAY FROM this Town, about the 16th inst. a large pale red COW, upwards of ten years old and heavy with Calf; her horns of ordinary length, without any particular marks about her. Her return by any person to the Owner Captain Fish, or if left at the Printing Office, will be liberally paid for.

York, April 29, 1811.

Latest Intelligence.

NEW YORK, April 24.

Latest from Lisbon.—By the ship Eliza Gracie, capt. Brown, which arrived this morning in 29 days from Lisbon, we have received the following interesting intelligence:—

Reports were in circulation at Lisbon, on the 18th March, when the Eliza Gracie sailed, that the French army under Massena had their Head Quarters at Santarem, and on the 7 March set fire to the said town, and retreated in the night. After dividing the army in two divisions, the main body moved towards the village of Bonabal, and the other towards the town of Thomar. The latter, on reaching the branch of the river Zezere, found that Marshal Beresford had got to the south west side, with a strong force of British and Portuguese troops. The French, aware of the difficulty they must encounter in crossing the river, not having a sufficient number of boats moved to the left, towards the main body of their army, and fell in with them on the 10th of March, near the village of Travisos, which occasioned them considerable delay, and afforded time for the advanced guard of the British army to come up with them. A smart skirmish took place, in which the British took two pieces of cannon and made 300 prisoners, 200 of whom arrived at Lisbon on the 15th of March.

The evening before the Eliza Gracie sailed, a report reached Lisbon that on the 14th of March, Gen. Massena occupied the town of Pombal, where his army was drawn up in line of battle, and that on the evening of the same day a partial action took place, the result of which was not officially known on the 17th of March; but the current report was, that Lord Wellington had cut off a part of the right wing of the French army, and that Massena had set fire to the town of Pombal and retreated in the night towards Coimbra.

An account had reached Lisbon, that Badajoz had been taken by the French —that the French army, under Gen. Mortier, had reached Elvas on their way to join Massena. The English & Portuguese were fortifying the hills opposite Lisbon, on the other side of the Tagus, which is capable of being made one of the strongest places in Portugal. The troops in Lisbon were very healthy and but few soldiers were on the sick list.

From London Papers.

A letter from Lisbon states, that Col. Pontonby of the 23d light dragoons, had lately a narrow escape. He was in a battery with Gen. Fane, who was trying to destroy some boats which the French had collected on the other side of the river; a shot from a French battery, which was playing upon them, took off the front cock of the Colonel's hat close to his forehead, & broke in pieces a spy glass he had at the moment at his eye, but without doing him any material injury.

Several junior officers in the British army in Portugal, have been put under arrest, for insulting, in a convivial moment, the religious ceremonies of the Portuguese. The culprits, in order to evade trial, offered to resign their commissions, but which was indignantly refused by Lord Wellington.

At length the Spaniards have confessed to raise a force like the Portuguese army under Marshal Beresford, officered by British officers, the only way in which we are convinced, the Spaniards can be officered, & brought on all occasions to meet the French in the field, or with the same credit to themselves as they had on so many occasions acquired within walls or when besieged. Col. Fernandez, formerly an officer in the 44th British regiment, has just failed to Cadiz, with arms and clothing for a regiment he is to raise. Majors Green and Campbell will soon proceed to Spain to raise their regiments, and several others of our enterprising and active officers, who have attained a knowledge of the Spanish language, will receive letters of service to raise Spanish regiments. In the Spaniard are all the materials that form a good soldier; they only require officers. After what we have seen Marshal Beresford effect with the Portuguese, we look forward to great things from the Spaniards, when properly organized. Minorca has been mentioned as a depot for training, clothing, and perfecting in discipline. 20,000 Spaniards, to remain there till complete as an effective army; and then to be embarked and landed where they may act with most advantage to the public good of their country.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Franchite, dated Falmouth, Feb. 23d.—"When I left you last I thought we should have had a fine passage, as the weather promised well the first day and night; but the last evening we got the wind from the S. S. W. off the Lizard, and heavy rain with thick weather and squalls.—After three this morning, in the act of wearing, we unfortunately run down the transport brig John and Jane, Wm. Wichart, master, with 219 of the 19th regiment on board, 14 of her crew, 15 women, and 6 children, making in the whole 254 souls—out of whom are saved, Evan Duff and 22 of the privates; Mr. Wichart, master, his mate, and 6 of the crew, making in the whole 31 saved, and 223 drowned.

"I am not competent to give you the minute details of this unfortunate event; suffice it to say, that captain Allen, his officers, and ship's company exerted themselves to the utmost of their power in preserving the lives of as many as possible from the wreck. I suppose the Franchite could not be going round at the rate of more than 8 or 9 knots, as they were obliged to run a little before the wind, to clear another vessel. She struck the brig with her cut water right on the beam, which stove her to pieces, and she fell instantly. The rigging of the vessel being foul of bowsprit, kept the wreck under the weather bow, by which means we saved so many lives: no boats could be used, the sea ran so high. About 4 o'clock, having got off with the wreck that were living, and made convoy signal to rendezvous at Falmouth, where we arrived at 2 P. M.

"The boatswain of the brig got safe on board us; but recollecting his wife was left behind, he leapt again on the wreck, in the hopes of bringing her with him, but was never seen afterwards."

In addition to the above, we learn that the Franchite also received some damage. About the same time the American ship Intercourse, capt. Cot, ran down the Wellington transport, laden with ordnance stores for Malta. The captain and five men sunk with the ship; five others got on board the American and are saved.

NEW YORK, April 27.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, to a gentleman in this city, dated March 10, 1811.

"A bloody battle has been fought in this neighbourhood, within a few days, principal y by the British, about 4000 men, and 7000 French. The latter lost 4 Generals, 2 killed and 2 prisoners, one since dead, a number of officers and men killed and prisoners, 5 pieces of cannon and 1 Eagle. The English fifs have been severe, 1246 killed and wounded. The affair has been one of the most brilliant in the annals of the war, and was fought within three miles of our out posts. Owing to the conduct of the Spanish commander, the French army escaped, had he done his duty, every man would have been taken. Our armies are now within our lines ready to try it again."

War in Portugal.—The situation of the armies in Portugal, at the date of our last accounts from that quarter, was such as to excite very great anxiety in the public mind, the Retreat of Massena could not have taken place but from two causes; the impossibility of maintaining the French army in Portugal, or in consequence of a plan to draw the English from their strong position, to that the French might have a chance to overwhelm them with numbers. If the retreat is made for want of supplies on the part of the French, we may calculate on hearing by the next arrivals, of the destruction of the greatest part of Massena's armies. It is almost impossible for them to get out of Portugal in the distressed state in which they are said to have commenced their retreat. The English at their heels with a strong cavalry, the enraged peasants in front and on their flanks and famine and disease in their centre, must make dreadful havock with them. But should this be a feigned retreat to draw the British into the open country, a dreadful battle will be the consequence, and how victory will decide cannot be determined. At any rate the next news must be of importance, as it will in all probability enable us to calculate the fate of Portugal, if not of the whole peninsula.

Latest from France.—Last evening arrived at this port the brig Catherine Ray, Masterton, in 28 days from L'Orient, which port she left on the 22d of March.—The passengers in the Catharine Ray state that it was reported and believed at L'Orient, that the Emperor of Russia had declared war against France.

The following is a translation of Jerome Bonaparte's Proclamation to the inhabitants of Westphalia, on ceding his kingdom to the Emperor of France, dated Cassel, the 6th of March.

"Inhabitants of the Westphalian Territory, incorporated with the French Empire.

"Political circumstances, having determined me, to cede you to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, I release you from the oath of fidelity you are under to me. Should your hearts have known how to appreciate my constant efforts for your happiness, the sweetest recompence I can receive for them, will be to see you bear to his Majesty the Emperor, and to France, the same love, the same devotion, and the same fidelity of which I have had so many proofs, particularly in the critical circumstances of the past years. My most ardent wishes are and ever will be, to see you enjoy, under your new master, as perfect a happiness as your character and loyalty merits.

(Signed,)
JEROME NAPOLEON.
At Cassel, the 5th of March."

Late from Portugal.—We have received files of Portuguese and Spanish Gazettes, down to the early part of April, and some private advices of the military aspect of things in that country; from which we collect the following particulars, principally derived from an officer of the British army, at Lisbon, at the period of the departure of the William Penn.

The head quarters of the British army under Lord Wellington, on the 4th of March, was at Carvaxo near Villa Franca, on the Tagus, 26 miles N. E. from Lisbon, his division, the centre, consisting of 25,000 effective British troops, and two brigades of Portuguese.

The head quarters of Marshal Beresford, on the same day, was at Chumalon, 40 miles eastward of Carvaxo, and on the left of the Tagus, his force consisting of 57,000 men, principally Portuguese, with some squadrons of British cavalry and artillery.

The left of the army under General Drummond, had its head quarters at Torres Vedras, 28 miles due north of Lisbon, and about ten miles from the sea, commanding the lower road between Lisbon and Leyria; the force consisting of 6000 British and 2000 Portuguese, with some auxiliary Spaniards.

The head quarters of the French commander in chief was at this time and on the 5th of March at Santarem, 22 miles N. E. of the British head quarters.

The reconnoitering parties of the right wing under Gen. Beresford, had occasionally crossed to the right side of the Tagus, and had made some demonstrations on that side, the position of Gen. Beresford being 20 miles a-head of the French head quarters; but on the morning of the 5th of March, it was found that the French had retired from this position, having left on their out posts a number of uniformed effigies as a deception; the next day, the 6th of March, the division of Gen. Beresford crossed the Tagus, and formed a junction with the right of the division of General Wellesley at Golaga.

The whole army was now in pursuit of the French, who had made very rapid forced marches. Santarem from its extent, may be supposed to have contained about 15,000 inhabitants, but it now exhibited a heap of ruins; only about five or six houses were left habitable, the rest without exception, unroofed and gutted, nor was there a door or window to be seen, some had been consumed by fire, and the ruins were still smoaking on the 9th. One church only escaped, the others suffered in the general wreck, nor was there a particle of provisions nor any thing of any value to be found.

At the position of Santarem, the two great roads unite, the lower leads to Leyira from which it is about 37 miles distant, in a direction something west of north; this is the road to Coimbra, over which both armies had travelled as far as Leyira, after the battle of Busaco—Coimbra is distant from Santarem about 80 miles.

The other or main road, called the upper road, passes by French depots of provisions and hospitals at Thomar, which was on the Zezere river nearly 22 miles north of Santarem. The position of Gen. Beresford, was below the confluence of the Zezere with the Tagus, and consequently menaced the left of the French, and commanded the upper road which leads through the strong mountain country towards Guarda and Almeida and divides Rodrigo, which have been already distinguished by the military operations of the same armies.

The rear guard of the French was overtaken and some skirmishing took place, in which there were some lives lost and prisoners taken on both sides, the British light infantry are reported as having suffered severely, but they compelled the French to fly.

On the 7th, the main body of the British halted, waiting for the division from Torres Vedras to join, and that day pushed their advance on to Coldas.

The French had retired in three columns from Thomar; and the British right troops came up with their rear guard, and several severe conflicts had taken place.

On the 8th, the whole army was in motion, and it was then supposed that the French had occupied the strong position at the Pont de Murcella, and that they meant to make a stand there. A great number of prisoners were now made, composed principally of persons exhausted by fatigue, and apparently much emaciated from want of food, and several deserters also came into the British.

On the 9th, the British army was forced to halt for want of provisions; the French having destroyed every thing of that description on the whole line of their march, and for several miles on every side. The French had not reached Coimbra on the 9th.

On the 10th, a dragoon of the guards, who brought dispatches to an officer at Santarem, stated, that the advance of the British had come in contact the preceding day with one of the French divisions, about a stage advance from Thomar, on the Abrantes road; he said the French had been taken so much by surprise, that they were seen leaping from the windows of the houles in which they had gone to rest. The British infantry were under orders for forced marches, but the pursuit began, and it was not doubted at that time, that the whole body of the French would be compelled to fight.

The division of General Hill was pushed forward with great celerity, to intercept the French in the passage of the river.

In the British army, the sudden retreat of the French was attributed to the desertion of Lieutenant Burke from the British, as he was supposed to have carried a statement of the reinforcements that had lately arrived from England. Among the prisoners taken by the British in their pursuit, were some deserters from their own army.

The army of General Beresford having abandoned the left side of the Tagus great numbers of people from that side crossed over, and sought refuge in the ruins of Santarem.

On passing up the Tagus after the evacuation of the lines by the British army, the line of defence is seen without difficulty, and there is one deep broad entrenchment from the Tagus to Torres Vedras, and thence to the sea; in the rear of which works the most formidable are erected at every point.

The operations thence to the 7th of April, we have received no minutes of, further than that at that date, the British head quarters were at Thomar on the Zezere; the former depot of the French; and that the French head quarters was at Coimbra, near 60 miles apart.

The 4th regiment of infantry which had just arrived from England, had joined General Beresford's division, & the 2d regiment had joined Lord Wellington's division.

The loss on the part of the British troops amounted to two Captains, five Ensigns, and about one hundred and ninety rank & file killed; five Lieut. Colonels, one Major, 14 Captains, 26 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, and about 942 rank and file wounded. It appears that the enemy had about 8000 men engaged, and that the British, with the Spaniards attached to them, amounted to five thousand.

Lieut. General Graham, with the troops under his command, had routed the St. Peter river, and re-entered the Isle of Leon.

I have the honor to be, &c.
LIVERPOOL.

To the Lord Mayor.

The Hon. Major General Stewart, Major General Alton, and Brigadier General Crawford, with state their passage to Lisbon in the Elizabeth, Capt. Lewfon Gower, to join the army.—The Elizabeth sails from Portsmouth to morrow.

Admiral Reynolds was, this afternoon, very unexpectedly ordered to proceed to Saint Helens to relieve Saint George, with all the line of battleships ready for sea (four.) It is said, as the reason for this sudden order, that the enemy's fleet in the Scheld, has manifested the intention of putting to sea.

Orders were received at Plymouth on Friday, for all the Royal Artillery in the district, with the exception of two companies, to prepare for immediate embarkation for Portugal, together with other reinforcements to a considerable amount.

Lord George Stuart has orders to prepare his ship, the 18 ratio frigate, for the reception of Count Guftorp, who will leave this country early next month for the Baltic.

Charleston, South Carolina April 23

By Capt. Conkell of the schooner Two Brothers, arrived yesterday, in 21 days from Cape Henry (Hyti) we learn, that on the 27th of March, Christophe was proclaimed *King of the North*, under the title of HENRY the 1st. His troops were paraded on the occasion, and a new code of laws was read.

HORRID MURDER.

PARIS, Jan. 22.

The Bulletin of the Arlet contains the following letter, addressed on the 14th inst. by the two prefect Comnat, to the prefect of the department of the Allier:—

"M. PREFECT,

"I know not how to give you the narration of a frightful crime, committed on the 15th ult. in the Commune of Biozat. My pen seems to recoil at tracing details so horrible. A young woman 23 years of age, has just murdered her father, her mother, her brother and two sisters.

"On the 13th of December, Annable Assert, of the Commune of Biozat, a respectable man, poor, and with a large family, was obliged by the bad state of his affairs, to sell a small part of his property. His daughter, Madeline Albert, of a violent character, of suspected morals, and unfortunately accustomed to abuse her father and mother, reproached her father in language the most violent on account of his state, and ended by imperiously demanding a part of the sum which he had received. The father refused, mentioning to her at the same time the state of his affairs; the insulted and abused him outrageously. The father vexed and affronted at the insolence of his daughter, gave her several blows on the shoulders, and ordered her to go to bed. She obeyed and went to bed. A quarter of an hour after the feized the axe, and advanced without noise towards the fire side, where her father, mother, and three brothers and sisters were warming themselves.

"She aimed a blow with the axe at her father's head, laid open his skull, and in spite of the tears and cries of her family, she repeated her blows. He was killed by the first stroke; and one of the wounds would have been sufficient to deprive this unfortunate man of life. They were so deep, that the monster must have been possessed of extraordinary strength to produce them. She then threw herself on her mother, without being softened by her prayers and sighs, struck her five times with the axe, and laid her at her feet. Her two young sisters, one eleven, the other three years old, met with no greater mercy. She struck the eldest both on the head and neck, but did not kill her, because the poor creature crept under the bed.

"These numerous crimes did not satiate the tygress. She seized her youngest sister who held her mother's body, took her in her arms, & threw her alive as she was into a well.

"Of all this family, a brother 13 years old, survived by a miracle. He was so fortunate as to creep behind a trunk, to open the door, and to make his escape, calling for affistance. Madelaine Albert added to so much atrocity the refinement of hypocricy. She called to her brother, requesting him to return, and promised to do him no harm. In a voice the most mild she calm the endeavoured to prevail on the boy to return to the house; but he was too much terrified; he ran away, and took shelter in the house of a man of the name of Richard. In consequence of his flory, several of the inhabitants went to affift the family.—They found Madelaine Albert walking with great agitation in the houle, with a large knife in her hand, with which she threatened to kill any one that should approach her. The darkness of the night, and the terror inspired by so dreadful a fight, paralyzed the courage of these men; they durst not advance and seize her. Their prefence, Madelaine Albert took from her mother's pocket the key of a cupboard, opened it, took out the money that was in it, and went out of the houle, without any of the spectators having the courage to follow her. It is supposed that she is gone towards Riom or Clermont; the gens d'armes are in purfuit of her.

"I have the honor to be, &c.
"SARTIGES."

The following curious advertisement was posted in Bank street, a few days since:—"Wanted a Hackney Coachman; a gentleman of *fortune and family* would be preferred. Apply at the *Bang up Coffee Houfe, Spooney-street.*"

From late London papers.

Lieutenant Thomas Moor, of Royal Marines, (the second, for there are two of that name in the Marines) was, by his Majesty, last November, promoted to the Brevet rank of captain in the army, for his great and gallant conduct in having, when landed at Graa, with a party of Royal Marines from his Majesty's ship Amphion, attacked a French guard, vastly superior in number, and after a severe conteft, where both officers and men were actually engaged man to man, hand to hand, every individual of the guard was either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners; he also spiked some guns and carried off two, which, as well as the prisoners, he took on board the Amphion; and this was done in view of a confiderable French force which was at a small distance.

Five *Jolly Topers* lately met at a publichouse in Doncaster, whose heavy appearance clearly proved that they were partakers of the good things of this world, they weighing collectively *eleven hundred weight, five stone, and seven pounds.*

THE YORK GAZETTE

SATURDAY, MAY 18.

On Reading THADDEUS of WARSAW.

A NOVEL, BY MISS PORTER.

To paint a youth as virtuous as he's brave,
Glowing with arts his native realms to save;
To war the terror of th' invading foe,
And still unconquer'd in feverest woe,
That his example British youths may fire,
And patriot deeds their bosoms to inspire
To paint their fenates which caule the heartfelt tear,
The tribute due from sympathy fincere;
Such were the scenes immortaliz'd by Porter
By the rich fancy of a charming maid
Such was fair Porte's talk, then Genius fmil'd,
And proudly own'd her for her fav'rite child.
ROSEMARY.

DIARY of WEATHER for May, 1811.

Saturday 12.—Cloudy with rain & a heavy fall in the morning.

Sunday—Cool and cloudy with variable wind.

Monday.—Mild and pleasant with variable wind.

Tuesday.—Cloudy with high North wind.

Wednesday.—Mild and pleasant, with variable wind.

Thursday.—Mild and clear.

Friday.—Pleasant with light wind.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the Commissioners appointed for Amending and Opening the Public Highways and Roads, and Building Bridges in the Home District, from any person willing to contract for erecting Bridges over the Rivers Humber and Credit, near the mouth of each River, on the Line of the Middle Road from York to the Head of Lake Ontario; also for opening and amending the Road from Captain Givens's Lot near the Garrison of York to the River Credit, either for the whole, or by the mile, to be opened sixty six feet wide, being at present only thirty three feet wide, and making good and sufficient Causeways eighteen feet wide where requisite. Also also for opening, amending, and Causewaying in like manner, the Road from the Eastern Boundary of the Home District, on Dundas Street, to the River Rouge.—Written Proposals will be received until the fifteenth of June next, by either of the undernigned Commissioners, or it left at William Allan's, Efquire, York, addressed to them, will be attended to, and the lowest Proposals will be accepted.

Thomas B Gough.
Samuel Smith,
Wm. Graham,
Richard Beasley,
} Commissioners.

York, 14th May, 1811.

BY the Toronto, laft evening, Mr. QUETTON ST. GEORGE received advice of his Goods from New York being arrived at Niagara, which he expects by Kendrick in a day or two—they conſiſt of the following articles, viz.—

White Sarſnet,
Black Sattin,
Do. Lutſtring,
Mens' black and ſleſh co-lour ſilk Hoſe,
Womens' do. and ſleſh colour do.
Do long Silk Gloves,
Do habit do.
Mens' black and white ſilk Gloves,
Flag Handkerchiefs,
A few pieces Cotton,
Shirting Cotton,
Coarſe white cotton,
Bne Nankeen,
Yellow do
Clouded do.
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Ticklenburg,
Mens' ſine Shoes,
Do ſecond quality do
Do coarſe do
Boys fine and coarſe do.
Sumarrow Boots,
Womens' white Kid Slippers,
Do. Morocco do.
Chineſe do Bootees,
Do. leather do.
Womens' leather Slippers,
Gloves do. do.
Cotton Wool,
Weavers Reeds,
Baker Salt,
Sweet Oil,
B and Keg Raiſins,
Freſh Lemon Juice,
Beſt French Brandy,
Ground & root Ginger,
Tamarinds,
Garlic,
Mace,
Currants,
Capers,
Tamarinds,
Chocolate,
Hyſon Tea,
Green do.
Tobacco,
Grafs & cradle Scythes,
Co. Nails, different ſizes
Eſquire Jai's Letters,
Clerkſon's Portrait of Quakerism,
Revolutionary Plutarch,
Universal Gazetteer,
Mirror of Human Life,
Moorings,
Bigland's Natl. Hiſtory,
Dunmore's Travels,
Hiſtorical Beauties,
Life of Priestley,
Scottiſh Chief,
Lady of the Lake,
Oſſian's Poems,
Lewis & Moore's Poems
Robuſton Crusoe,
St magundi,
Dilrathane of Lanark,
Blackſtone's Commentaries,
Female Friend,
Yorkſhey in London,
Cumberland's Memoirs,
Supplement to Cumberland,
Western in London,
Mavor's Plutarch,
Winter Evenings,
Griffith Abbey,
Tom Jones,
Moore's View,
Horrors of St. Domingo
Cottagers of Glenburnee
Wild Irish Girl,
Life of Cowper,
Means United States,
Lempriere's Claſſical Dictionary,
Biographical Anecdotes,
Brackenridge's Gazette,
Walker's Pocket Dictionary,
Pike's Arithmetic,
Young Man's Companion,
School Teſtaments,
School Bibles,
Large do
Ainſworth's Dictionary
Matthew on Popular
Fox's Hiſtorical Work,
Carr's Holland
Literary Raricks,
Romantic Tales,
Romance of the Pyrenees
Shakeſpeare's Poems
Maſon's Grey,
Thadeous of Warſaw,
Vild Irish Boy
Cowper's Poems,
Peregrine Pickle,
Locke's Eſſays,
Camilla,
Modern Chivalry,
Margretta
Lee's Pills,
Henderſon's and Hooper's do
Godfrey's Cordial,
Eſſence of Muſk,
Muſtard Pills,
Sponge,
Church's Cough Drops,
Opium,
Sugar of Lead,
Salts of Lemon,
Rhubarb,
Pomatum,
Sugar Candy,
Indian Pink,
Wath Ball,
Liquid Blue,
White Vitriol,
Indian Ink,
Lac large,
Red Precipitate,
Dragon Blood,
Jallup,
Elixir Vitriol,
Salts Armoniack,
Tartar Emetick,
Gum Guaicum
Spirits of Salts,
Gum,
Proſſian Blue,
Salts,
Liquorice Ball,
Lavendar Compound,
Caſtor Oil,
Eſſence of Peppermint,
Opodeldoc,
Antimony,

Mr. QUETTON ST. GEORGE will ſell the above articles very low for Caſh; thoſe of his Cuſtomers in Town, who pay him well, will get them on the ſame terms; but to all his good Cuſtomers, who expect twelve months Credit, a ſmall advance in the price will be made.—He takes this opportunity of returning thanks to all thoſe who made good payments laſt winter, particularly to his Country Cuſtomers, who have behaved remarkably well to him—mean time, the great loſs he ſuſtained laſt Fall, requires that he ſhould again beg of his Well-wiſhers to aſſiſt him (by paying as much of their Accounts as poſſible) before he goes to Montreal and New York for his Winter Supply. As uſual, he intends bringing up a good Aſſortment to enable him to furniſh his Cuſtomers with every neceſſary they may want. 17th May, 1811.

P. S. Laſt night by Kendrick arrived the Tea, Dry Goods, Nails and Scythes, and the remainder is expected to come by the Toronto. 18th May.

TO be let immediate poſſeſſion given, that neat and convenient HOUSE in the New Town, lately occupied by Mr. William Nott, Tayor, with half an acre of Ground. There is a good Well near the door, and a Frame Barn; the Lot is under good Fence. Application to be made to Mr. William Nott at the Gaol.

York, May 18, 1811.

Co-Partnerſhip.

WILLIAM ALLAN reſpectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that having this day taken WM JARVIE into Partnerſhip, the Buſineſs will, in future, be conducted under the Firm of WM. ALLAN & Co.

York, 1ſt May, 1811.

May the 6th, 1811.

Take Notice.

THIS is to notify all perſons, that a Woman came from Albany to Eaſt Guillimsbury, who laſt ſtat was the Widow of two Huſbands, and called herſelf Jane Macs-leroy or Jane Thomas; but her Maiden name is Jane Finch.—She deceived me and I married her Aſterwards ſhe told me that one of her Huſbands was alive. Therefore I do not conſider her as my Wife, and forewarn all perſons from crediting or harb-uring her on my account, as I will pay none of her contracts.

his
PETER ✕ LEPARD,
mark.

Witneſs preſent,
his
JOHN ✕ LEPARD,
mark
his
CHRISTIAN ✕ LEPARD,
mark.

Houſe and Lands for Sale.

THE Houſe and premiſes in Market Street, A. Town of York, occupied by Mr Dixon and Lieut Johnson

Lots No. 24, 31,	- - -	1ſt Concellion,	200	
	1, 2,	- - -	2d, do.	400
	29,	- - -	3d, do.	200
	7, 13,	- - -	4th, do	400
	17, 18,	- - -	5th, do.	500
				1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1,	- - -	1ſt Concellion,	200	
1, 2,	- - -	2d,	do.	400
ſouth ½ 1,	- - -	3d,	do.	100
				700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10,	- - -	1ſt Concellion,	600 acres

Township of Murray

Nos. 1,	- - -	- - -	3d,	do. 200
10,	- - -	- - -	4th,	do. 200
9. 14 15,	- - -	- - -	6th,	do. 600
				1000 acres

Township of Weſt Flamborough.

Nos 24, 26, 27,	-	7th Concellion,		600
23. 25. 26,	-	8th,	do.	600
23, 24, 26, 27,	9th,	do.		800
				2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Eſq. York; W & J. Crooks, Eſqrs. Niagara, or the ſubſcriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nove. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in poſſeſſion of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him: Mr. Wood's, York, as the ſets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1ſt; Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, Vol 2d: Goldſmith's Hiſtory of Scotland, Vol 1ſt & 2d: Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol 1ſt; De Lolme's B. Conſtitution; Titit Livii, Vol 1ſt; Oeuvres Poethumes de Frederic, 1ſt Vol. 1ſt; Syſtem of Anatomy, 3d Vol; Payſan Perverti; Boiteau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol. 2d.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the firſt, and 10 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office. York. May 4.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

YORK DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To Wit } Fieri Facias iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of his Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of JENAIAH MALLORY, at the ſuit of Richard Cartwright; I have ſeized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log houſe, one Frame Houſe and Log Barn, and other out buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or leſs; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home Diſtrict, granted to Captain Joſeph Brant, which ſaid tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and ſouthweſterly by Hamilton's Eſtate, and Northerly by Lands purchaſed from the Meſſiaguas, butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. ſtanding on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Eaſterly direction from the houſe now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees Weſt, one hundred and five chains; thence North forty five degrees Eaſt, twenty chains; then ſouth forty five degrees Eaſt to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Weſterly courſe to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or leſs; which will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at the Court door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons who may have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

Sheriff's Office, } JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.
10th Dece 1810

BLANKS of ſufficient Sorts for ſale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 63, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 3, and 4, in the 3d conceſſion of the Township of King: Lot No 32, and Weſt half of No 31 in the 7th conceſſion of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof. York, 26th Sept. 1810



TO be let until the 22d of October, the Brick Houſe in the Weſt end of this Town (late ly occu; ed by Mr. R. M'DONNELL) belonging to D. Boulton, junr. Eſq. The terms will be reaſonable, and immediate poſſeſſion given.—For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 20th April, 1811

NOTICE.

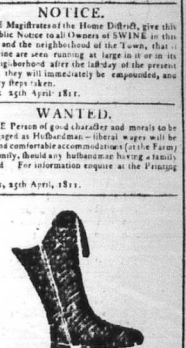
THE Magiſtrates of the Home Diſtrict, give this Public Notice to all Owners of SWINE in the Town, and the neighborhood of the Town, that if any Swine are ſeen running at large in it or in its near neighborhood after the laſt day of the preſent month, they will immediately be impounded, and neceſſary Steps taken.

York 25th April 1811.

WANTED.

SOME Perſon of good character and morals to be engaged as Huſbandman—liberal wages will be given and comfortable accommodations (as the Farm for a family, ſhould any huſbandman having a family be hired. For information enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 25th April, 1811.



THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has taken a Room in the Houſe occupied by Mr. P. Miller, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe making Buſineſs.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon having their work done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent ſupply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

A great Bargain

FOR ſale on very low terms, that deſirable Acre Lot in this Town, with a comfortable dwelling Houſe, a good Stable, and other out Buildings thereon (the property of Mr. ISAAC COLLOMBE.) The Garden is ſtocked with a variety of choice Fruit Trees,—and its ſoil is excellent.

For particulars enquire of the Proprietor, or at the Printing Office.

York, 20th April, 1811.

Stills for Sale.

COPPER Stills, Still-Worms, Heaters, Boilers and Kettles of any size or faſhion made and repaired on the ſhorteſt notice and in the neateſt manner, by the ſubſcriber at his ſhop in Niagara. He likewiſe keeps on hand a large aſſortment of Tin Ware of the beſt quality, which he will ſell by wholeſale or retail. Old Copper taken in exchange for new work and Caſh paid for old Pewter.

JOHN WAGSTAFF.

Niagara, 12th March, 1811.

FOR SALE

LOT No. 3, 6th Conceſſion, Weſt Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grain, there is likewiſe on ſaid Lot, a good Dwelling Houſe, a large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed. For particulars, apply to the Subſcriber, who will give a good and ſufficient Title to the ſame. WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 25th October, 1810.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Eaquire, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Caſh or ſhort Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Conceſſion B			
Front half 32,	- - Do	C.	} 200 Acres.
29	- Conceſſion C	200	
10	- Conceſſion D.	200	
23	- front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough.		
No. 21 to 4th Conceſſion,			} 300 Acres Township
Eaſt ½ 22 5th	do.		} of York
No 29. Weſt ſide Yonge Street			210 Acres,
Township of Vaughan			
Eaſt ½ 12, in 3d Conceſſion,		100	
Eaſt ½ 20, 3d	do.	100	
Eaſt ½ 14, 4th	do.	100	1000 Acres
Eaſt ½ 24, 7th	do.	100	} Township of
14, 2d	do.	200	} Markham.
10, 6th	do.	200	
11, 6th	do.	200	
7/8, 1ſt	do.	200	400 Acres—
13, 4th	do.	200	} Whitby.
3, 3d	do.	100	} 300 Acres,
30, 6th	do.	100	} Saltfleet.
27, 7th	do.	100	
26, South ſide Chippawa Creek			100 Acres,
Township of Crowland			
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Conceſſion			1600 Acres,
Township of Norwich			

Alſo to the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No 12, Nothside Hospital Street.

Mr Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home Diſtrict, to any perſon who may be deſirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title to the ſame. JHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12,		14, 23, and 24,		in the 6th conceſſion
No. 1, 5, 6, 12,		13 and weſt half of	24,	7th do.
No. 1, 23,		24 and Weſt half of	25,	8th do.
North half of	24	in the 5th do.		300 acres.
in the Township of Bincheim.				
No. 23 and Southern ½ of	24	2d	concellion	
No. 22, 7th do.				
No. 4, 8th do.				
No. 24, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.				
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th.—600 acres in Whitby.				
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.				
Broken Lot No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6th do.— 600 acres in the township of Gainford.				
No 19, 21 and South half of	22	2d—500 acres		
in King.				
No. 17, 3d concellion,				
No. 14, 5th do.—420 acres in the Township of Markham.				

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality can be aſcertained by application to the Subſcriber who can give an undoubtable Title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

UPPER CANADA, } *FRANCIS GORE,*
COURT OF PROBATE, } *Eſquire Lieutenant*
YORK TO WIT. } *Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the ſaid Province.*

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle and Province aforeſaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingſton in the ſaid Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the ſaid Court of Probate, ſetting forth that the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman ſome time paſt died intestate without this Province, poſſeſſed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the ſum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more ſeveral Diſtricts thereof; and praying that Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the ſaid Peter Grant. NOW therefore theſe are to give and require you that the ſaid next of Kin, to be and appear in the ſaid Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the ſaid Province, on the firſt Monday of January next enſuing the date hereof; then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any you have) why Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforeſaid, this Fifth day of March one thouſand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN.
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1811. No. XLVII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Twenty fifth day of inſtant May, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of April laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of inſtant May, at which time at our town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Second day of JULY next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-firſt year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute and appoint, the Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, any one or more of them, are and hereby reſpectively authorized empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leaſes for the Crown and Clergy Reſerves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increaſed to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the firſt ſeven years—to Thirty Shillings the ſecond ſeven years, and to Forty-five Shillings the third ſeven years. But that this increaſe of Rent will not extend to Leaſes Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leaſes ſhall not be obtained before the 29th of September next, enſuing will be declared vacant and open for application.

And it is further notified, that One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, in advance, on account of Rent, for each Leaſe, muſt be paid to his Majeſty's Receiver General by all future Applicants, before they receive the Order in Council for the ſame.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 13th April. 1811.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners of the Roads in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature—viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT,
Henry Merkle, Eſquire,
The Revd. John Stuart,
David Sheek, } Eſquires.
Joſeph Anderſon, }
JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT,
Thomas Fraſer,
Solomon Jones,
Peter Drummond } Eſquires.
Stephen Burrett,
MIDLAND DISTRICT,
The Hon. Richard Cartwright,
Alexander Fiſher, } Eſquires.
John Cumming,
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,
Alexr. Fletcher,
Elias Jones,
Zaccheus Burnham } Eſquires.
HOME DISTRICT,
Thomas B. Gough,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham, } Eſquires.
Richard Bailey,
NIAGARA DISTRICT,
Joſeph Edwards,
Richard Hatt,
Samuel Street, } Eſquires.
Thomas Clark,
LONDON DISTRICT,
John Yeigh,
Gideon Tiffany, } Eſquires.
Amy, Weſtbrook,
WESTERN DISTRICT,
Mathew Elliott,
John Mc. Gregor, } Eſquires.
J. Bte. Baby,

By Order of the Lieut. Governor,
WM. HALTON, Secy.

STRAYED OR TAKEN AWAY,

FROM this Town, about the 16th inſt. a large pale red COW, upwards of ten years old and heavy with Calf; her horns of ordinary length, without any particular marks about her. Her return by any perſon to the Owner Captain Fiſh, or if left at the Printing Office, will be liberally paid for.

York, April 20, 1811.

Lateſt Intelligence.

London Gazette Extraordinary.
Downing ſtreet, March 25.

Deſpatches of which the following are copies, were laſt night received at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addreſſed to his Lordſhip by Lieut. General Graham, dated Iſle de Leon, 6th & 10th of March, 1811

Iſle de Leon, March 6, 1811.

My Lord—Captain Hope, my firſt Aid de-Camp, will have the honor of delivering this diſpatch to inform your Lordſhip of the glorious iſſue of an action fought yeſterday by the diviſion under my command, againſt the army commanded by Marſhal Victor, compoſed of the two diviſions of Ruſſin and Laval.

The circumſtances were ſuch as compelled me to attack this very ſuperior force. In order as well to explain to your lordſhip the circumſtances of peculiar diſadvantage under which ſuch an action was begun, ſo as to juſtify myſelf from the imputation of raſhneſs in the attempt, I muſt ſtate to your lordſhip that the allied army, after a night march of ſix een hours, from the camp near Vegar, arrived in the morning of the 5th, on the low bridge of Barroſa, about four miles to the ſouthward of the mouth of the Sans Petri River. This height extends inland about a mile and a half, containing on the north the extenſive healthy plain of Chiclana. A great pine foreſt ſkirts the plain, and circles round the height at ſome diſtance, terminating down to Santi Petri; the intermediate ſpace between the north hue of the height and the foreſt being uneven and broken.

A well conducted and ſucceſsful attack on the rear of the enemy's lines near Santi Petri, by the van guard of the Spaniſh army under Brigadier Gen. Lautrizabel, having opened the communication with the Iſle de Leon, I received General De Penas's directions to move down from the poſition of Barroſa, to that of the Torre de Bermes, about half way to the Santi Petri River, in order to ſecure the communication acroſs the river, over which a bridge had been lately eſtabliſhed. This latter poſition occupies a narrow woody ridge, the right on the Sea Cliff, the left falling down to the Almanza Creek, on the edge of the Marſh. A hard ſandy beach gives an eaſy communication between the weſtern points of theſe poſitions.

My diviſion being halted on the eaſtern ſlope of the Bareras height, was marched about 12 o'clock through the wood towards the Bermeja cavalry, (patroles having previouſly been ſent towards Chiclana, without meeting with the enemy.) On the march I received notice that the enemy had appeared in force on the plain, and was advancing towards the heights of Barroſa.

As I conſidered that poſition as the key of that of Santi Petri, I immediately countermarched in order to ſupport the troops left for the defence, and the alacrity with which this manœuvre was executed ſerved as a favourable omen. It was however impoſſible in ſuch intricate and difficult ground to preſerve order in the columns, and there never was a time to reſtore it entirely.

But before we could get ourſelves quite diſentangled from the wood, the troops on the Barroſa Hill were ſeen returning from it, while the enemy's left wing were rapidly aſcending. At the ſame time his right wing ſtood on the plain, on the edge of the wood, with in cannon ſhot. A retreat in the face of ſuch an enemy, already in reach of the eaſy communication by the ſea beach, muſt have involved the whole allied army in all the danger of being attacked during the unavoidable confuſion of the different corps arriving on the narrow ridge of Bermeja nearly at the ſame time.

Truſting to the known heroiſm of Britiſh troops, regardleſs of the numbers and poſition of their enemy, an immediate attack was determined on. Major Duncan ſoon opened a powerful battery of ten guns in the centre. Brigadier General Dilkes with the brigade of guards, Lieut. Colonel Crowe's (of the 28th) flank battalion, Lieutenant Col. Norcott's two companies of the 2d Riſle Corps, and Major Archeon with a part of the 67th foot, (ſeparated from the regiment in the wood) formed on the right.

Col. Wheatly's brigade, with 3 companies of the Coldſtream guards under Lieut. Col. Jackſon, (ſeparated likewiſe from his battalion in the wood) & Lieut. Col. Barnard's flank battalion formed on the leſt.

As ſoon as the infantry was thus haſtily got together, the guns advanced to a more favorable poſition, and kept up a moſt deſtructive fire.

The right wing proceeded to the attack of Gen. Ruſin's diviſion on the Hill, while Lieut. Colonel Barnard's battalion, and Lieut. Col. Buſne's detachment of the 20th Portugueſe, were warmly engaged with the enemy's trailleurs on our left.

Gen. Laval's diviſion, notwithſtanding the havoc made by Major Duncan's battery, continued to advance in very impoſing maſſes, opening his fire of muſketry, and was only checked by that of the left wing. The left wing now advanced firing: a moſt determined charge by the three companies of guards and the 87th regiment, ſupported by all the remainder of the wing, decided the defeat of Gen. Laval's diviſion.

The eagle of the eighth regiment of light infantry, which ſuffered immenſely, and a howitzer, rewarded this charge, and remained in poſſeſſion of Major Gough of the 87th regiment. Theſe attacks were zealouſly ſupported by Col. Bellon with the 28th regiment, and Lieut. Col. Provoſt with a part of the 67th.

A reſerve formed beyond the narrow valley, acroſs which the enemy was cloſely purſued, next ſhared the ſame fate and was routed by the ſame means.

Meanwhile the right wing was not leſs ſucceſsful; the enemy, confident of ſucceſs, met Gen. Dilkes on the aſcent of the hill, and the conteſt was ſanguinary; but the undaunted perſeverance of the brigade of Guards, of Lieut. Col. Browne's battalion, and of Lieut. Col. Norcott's and Major Anderſon's detachments, overcame every obſtacle, and Gen. Ruſin's diviſion was driven from the heighths in confuſion leaving two pieces of cannon.

No expreſſions of mine could do juſtice to the conduct of the troops throughout. Nothing leſs than the almoſt unparalleled exertions of every officer, the invincible bravery of every ſoldier, and the moſt determined devotion to the honor of his Majeſty's arms in all, could have achieved this brilliant ſucceſs, againſt ſuch a formidable enemy, ſo poſted.

In leſs than an hour and an half from the commencement of the action, the enemy was in full retreat. The retiring diviſions met, halted, and ſeemed inclined to form anew, but a more advanced poſition of our artillery quickly diſperſed them.

The exhauſted ſtate of the troops made purſuit impoſſible. A poſition was taken on the eaſtern ſide of the hill; and we were ſtrengthened on our right by the return of the two Spaniſh battalions that had been attached before to my diviſion, but which I had left on the hill and which had been ordered to retire.

Theſe battalions (Walloon Guard and Cindad Real) made every effort to come back in time, when it was known that we were engaged.

I underſtood too, from General Whatingham, that with three ſquadrons of cavalry he kept in check a corps of infantry and cavalry that attempted to turn the Barroſa height by the ſea. One ſquadron of the 2d Huſſars, King's German Legion, under Capt. Buſche, and directed by Lieut. Col. Ponſonby, (both had been attached to the Spaniſh cavalry) joined in time to make a brilliant and moſt ſucceſsful charge again a ſquadron of French dragoons, which was entirely routed.

An eagle, ſix pieces of cannon, the General of diviſion Ruſin, and the General of brigade, Rouſſeau, wounded and taken; the Chief of the Staff, Gen. Bellegarde, an Aide-de-Camp of Marſhal Victor's, and the Colonel of the 8th regiment, with many other officers killed, and ſeveral wounded and taken priſoners; the field covered with dead bodies and arms of the enemy, at leaſt that my confidence in this diviſion was nobly repaid.

(After beſtowing the higheſt encomiums on the officers and troops, General Graham proceeds.)

Having remained ſome hours on the Barroſa heights, without being able to procure any ſupplies for the exhauſted troops, the Commiſſaries mules having been diſperſed on the enemy's firſt attack of the hill, I left Major Roſs with the detachment of the 3d battalion of the 25th, and withdrew the reſt of the diviſion, which croſſed the Santi Petri river early the next morning.

I cannot conclude this diſpatch without earneſtly recommending to his Majeſty's gracious notice for promotion, Brevet Lieut. Colonel Browne, (Major of the 28th foot, Brevet Lieut. Col. Norcott, Major of the 95th, Major Duncan, Royal Artillery, Major Gough, of the 87th, Major the Hon. E. Achefon of the 67th, and Captain Birch of the Royal Engineers, all in command of corps or detachments on this memorable ſervice; and I confidently hope that the bearer of this diſpatch, Captain Hope, (to whom I refer your Lordſhip for further details) will be promoted, on being permitted to lay the eagle at his Majeſty's feet.

I have the honor to be, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

P S—I beg leave to add, that two Spaniſh officers, Captains Miranda and Naughton, attached to my ſtaff, behaved with the utmoſt intrepidity. T. G.

Iſle de Leon, March 10, 1811.

My Lord,

I have the honor to tranſmit to your Lordſhip the return of the killed and wounded in the action of the 5th inſtant, and I have the ſatisfaction to add, that the wounded in general, are doing well.

By the beſt accounts that can be collected from the wounded French officers, the enemy had about 8000 men engaged. Their loſs by reports and priſoners, is ſuppoſed to be about 3000. I have no doubt of its being very great.

I tranſmit too a return of the ordnance in our poſſeſſion, and alſo the moſt accurate note that can be obtained of priſoners, moſt of whom were wounded They are ſo diſperſed in different hoſpitals, that an exact return has not been obtained.

I have the honor to be, &c.

THOS. GRAHAM, Lt. Genl.

P. S. Detachments of cavalry & infantry have been daily employed in carrying off the wounded, and burying the dead, till the evening of the 8th inſt. by which time all the enemy's wounded that could be found among the bruſh wood and heath were brought in.

MASSENA's RETREAT.

About 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the Telegraph announced to the Admiralty the following brief but important intelligence from Plymouth:—

"*Plymouth Telegraph.*

"Maſſena retreated from Santarem—Lord Wellington in purſuit—5th of March (perhaps 15th of March, as there is a wrong ſignal before the 5th,) *Gannet* arrived."

The above intelligence was immediately tranſmitted to the Lord Mayor by Mr. Yorke, in the following letter:—

"Mr. Yorke preſents his compliments to the Lord Mayor, and has the honor to tranſmit, for his Lordſhip's information, the copy of a telegraphic diſpatch juſt received."

We immediately communicated the important diſpatch in a ſecond edition.

All yeſterday the public were in great impatience for the arrival of the official diſpatch from Lord Wellington, but though the facts of the retreat of the enemy and our purſuit, are undoubted, no official deſpatches have yet arrived from Lord Wellington. It is not the *Gannet* but the *Ganges*, one of Sir Joſeph Yorke's ſquadron that is arrived.—Sir Joſeph himſelf was off the Start yeſterday.—The following are the accounts we have received this morning. Government have not yet received the official particulars, but they are hourly expected:—

"*Plymouth, March 23.*

"Laſt night arrived the *Ganges*, 74. Capt. Duncan, in 10 days from Liſbon She brings the following important intelligence:—That Maſſena had on the 4th of March, broken up his camp at Santarem, and fallen back towards Spain, leaving part of his camp equipage behind, and that the light troops of Lord Wellington's army were continually harraſſing the rear of Maſſena's. The Portugueſe ordinanza had intercepted and cut off three hundred waggons of bread deſtined for Maſſena's army. This ſudden retreat of Maſſena is ſuppoſed to on his hearing of the arrival of the reinforcement of 6000 men with Rear Admiral Sir J Yorke. We are happy to ſtate our army was in excellent health, and our ſick and convaleſcents were comfortably lodged in Belem Palace, a convent fitted up as an hoſpital. Maſſena as a *rule de guerre*, previous to his retreat, filled up ſome ſoldiers jackets with ſtraw, with hats and caps as centinels, but this was ſoon diſcovered, and did not prevent an immediate purſuit. The enemy it is ſuppoſed, have buried their artillery, as the roads are now impaſſable for heavy artillery.

Another letter ſame date.

"His Majeſty's ſhip *Ganges*, of 74 guns, arrived here laſt evening from Liſbon; left the Tagus the 8th inſt. She brings the gratifying intelligence of the retreat of the French army from their poſition at Santarem. It took place on the 4th inſt. the day on which the troops conveyed by Sir Joſeph Yorke arrived from England. In order to deceive our piquets, Maſſena attempted a *rute de guerre*, by placing effigies, dreſſed in uniform, with muſkets, in front of his entrenchments; it was, however, ſoon detected, and on orders being given for our army to advance, they diſcovered that the enemy had made a precipitate retreat, leaving behind a great part of his baggage, gun-carriages, camp equipage, &c.—Exaggerated accounts as to the number of the reinforcements received by Lord Wellington, aided to their own neceſſities, are ſuppoſed to have determined the adoption of his deſperate expedient When the intelligence reached Liſbon, his Lordſhip had been three days in purſuit. Theſe accounts are corroborated by a number of private letters with which we have been favored; the, that ſeveral ſkirmiſhes had taken place between our van and the French rear guard, in which a number of priſoners had fallen into our hands; that the ſtreets of Santarem were filled with dead horſes, baggage, gun-carriages, &c. from the latter circumſtance, it is ſuppoſed they had buried the greater part of their artillery, the badneſs of the roads rendering their conveyance impracticable. A report was likewiſe prevalent at Liſbon that the Spaniards had intercepted an immenſe convoy of biſcuit, deſtined for Maſſena's army. The reſpectable quarter from which we derive our information prompts us to entertain the pleaſing hope of being able to lay it before our readers in an official ſhape in the courſe of a few days, as a cutter was waiting at Liſbon for the purpoſe of bringing home the deſpatches from Lord Wellington."

NEW YORK, April 30

The Editor of the United States Gazette is indebted to a friend for the following intereſting extract of a letter from an intelligent American in Cadiz, giving a detailed account of the recent engagement in the neighbourhood of Cadiz.

CADIZ, March 8.

I wrote you ſome days ago and mentioned to you that an expedition was fitting out from this, with a view of attacking the French at Chiclana. I cannot tell you why, and indeed it is difficult to conceive on what principle the Britiſh general determined that the whole expedition ſhould be embarked at Cadiz, carried round to Tarafa, then landed, and be compelled to drag their artillery and heavy baggage through the moſt infamous roads & marſhes, and after all, bring his men, ſpent with fatigue, not having men, ſpent with fatigue, not having had their knapſacks off their backs for thirty-ſix hours, to fight the battle within ſight of our own poſts, when he could have marched out by a bridge with his men freſh and without any baggage to impede them doing their duty. However, the fact is as related In this ſituation marching down towards Chiclana, the Engliſh being poſted in a wood by La Pena, who was the Spaniſh Commander in Chief, was ſurpriſed by the main body of the French under Victor. They immediately formed as quick as poſſible, but during the time neceſſary for this operation the French were pouring in their muſketry & grape ſhot and made a terrible havoc.—The moment they were formed they charged the French with the bayonet, and in a very ſhort time completely routed them. The French took a poſition on a hill, the Engliſh again charged them with the bayonet, and routed them with dreadful ſlaughter.

When General Graham found himſelf ſurpriſed he went into the ranks cheering his men, and led them on in perſon to the charge—not a man that did not do his duty; and one officer of the 87th regiment killed eleven Frenchmen and brought in five priſoners. I have converſed with him ſince The Engliſh loſs is immenſe conſidering the number of men engaged

During the engagement General La Pena with eight or ten thouſand Spaniards did nothing—they gave no aſſiſtance—and though General Graham ſent ſeveral meſſages, La Pena would not allow his men to go on. Had the Spaniards advanced, the whole French army would have been taken; not a man would have eſcaped; and it has been poſitively aſcertained that Victor had orders to this effect—"Give battle, and if you are beaten retreat upon Seville,"—and every French ſoldier was prepared for a retreat.

I cannot expreſs to you the diſguſt which every man feels for this conduct of La Pena, and more to find that as yet no notice has been taken of it. There is no blame to be attached to the ſoldiers, they cried out for the Engliſh General to lead them, but in vain. The loſs of the French has been greater than has ever been known in any battle where ſimilar numbers have been engaged; particularly officers—not leſs than four generals, and I calculated at leaſt two thouſand men killed and wounded. I went through the hoſpitals, and converſed with many of the men—I ſaw a number juſt taken off the field.

MARCH 10

It is ſaid, and I have reaſon to believe it, that General La Pena will be brought to an account for his conduct—and a new expedition is ſpoken of. Several regiments have marched out again to-day, & it is hoped and expected that ſomething deciſive will be done Gen. Graham, it is aſſerted, is to have the command, if he ſhall have every thing. I hope our ſiege will be raiſed. The French army does not now exceed 10,000 men, and they have many points to defend. During the buſineſs at the iſland, a diverſion was made in the bay of Cadiz, three forts were taken. Rota and Porto St. Mary's were taken poſſeſſion of by admiral Keats. They remained ſeveral hours there The poor inhabitants came out in thouſands to admiral Keats, who went there in perſon, and it was diſtreſſing to be obliged to leave them. The conduct of the Britiſh has been gallant indeed, and inſpires courage into every claſs of men.

BALTIMORE, April 27.

We are informed that there is a letter in town received from Mr Pinkney by one of late arrivals from England, ſtating that he will ſail for the United States, in the Eſſex frigate, about the twentieth of April.

LONDON, March 25.

The Hamburgh letters mention that 1200 Norwegian ſailors had paſſed through that city at the end of laſt month, on their way to Antwerp.

A perſon who made his eſcape on Wedneſday laſt from Antwerp, reports, that the enemy had ready for ſea fifteen ſhips of the line, manned chiefly by conſcripts recently called out for the navy. On Tueſday pilots had been ſummoned on board, for the purpoſe of taking the ſhips out.

We mentioned yeſterday the capture of the Challenger ſloop of war, by a French ſquadron that eſcaped from Cherbourg. The enemy's force we learn, conſiſted of a ſhip of the line, a frigate & a brigs.

By the laſt accounts received from Riga, we believe that the fortifications of that place were extended to a conſiderable length.—A number of houſes had been pulled down, in order to cover the ground with batteries.

A court martial has been held at the Iſle of France, on capts. Pym, Lambert, Curtis, and W Houghby, for the loſs of their reſpective ſhips (the Sirus, Ipnegenia, Magicienn, and Nereide) in an action with the enemy at the Iſle de Paſſe; when they were all moſt honorably acquitted.—Capt. Broughton, of the illuſtrious, was Preſident.

A man by the name of Bradley, 18 years of age, meaſuring nearly eight feet in height, and weighing upwards of 25 ſtone, was examining himſelf in London, in January laſt. *N. Y. Spct.*

THE YORK GAZETTE

SATURDAY, MAY 25.

Government Houſe, 21ſt May, 1811.

THERE will be a BALL at the Government Houſe, on His Majeſty's Birth Day, for thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who have been Preſented.

We regret to learn, that during the hail ſtorm on Tueſday laſt, a ſmall veſſel was upſet at a ſhort diſtance Eaſtward of this town; two of the crew periſhed, one ſurvived, who was badly maimed.—The two who were loſt, we underſtand were the ſons of William Pecks of Pic-

DIED, Laſt Friday at Niagara,

Mrs. Ann Campbell, wife of Mr. Robert Campbell, merchant.

Subſcribers and others, indebted for Office Work, are hereby notified, that a Remittance for Stationary and other neceſſary Materials muſt be made by the Editor in the courſe of a fortnight; they will therefore be furniſhed with their Accounts generally, during the enſuing week—and upon their punctuality will depend the readineſs and certainty with which their future Orders will be executed. EDITOR.

Printing Office, York, May 25, 1811.

DIARY of WEATHER for May, 1811.
Saturday 18th—Mild & cloudy with a little rain.
Sunday—Mild and clear with eaſterly wind
Monday—Cool and clear in the morning, cloudy and threatning to rain, with diſtant thunder in the evening.
Tueſday—Cool and pleaſant in the morning; ſharp lightning, thunder, heavy rain and hail in the evening.
Wedneſday—Cool and cloudy, with the appearance of falling weather
Thurſday—Cloudy and cold rain in the morning, and ſhowery throughout the day
Friday—Cool and pleaſant with variable wind.

York, 24th May, 1811.

Wanted for the Service of Government, 500 Cords of WOOD.

TO be delivered into the King's Wood Yard at the Don, by the firſt of March, 1812. Any perſons deſirous of ſupplying the ſame, or any part thereof, will ſend in their Propoſals to the Subſcriber on or before the 15th June next.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
D. Aſſt. Comy Gen

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber from the poor ſtate of his health, and the difficulty of collection of Money, lays the following plan before the Public:—

That he intends in the enſuing week, to diſpoſe of his Beer, ſtrong and clear, at Six Dollars per Barrel. Thoſe who wiſh to have leſs quantities, may have, by ſending their own kegs clean and ſweet, filled, from one gallon to any number, from fun-rife to fun-ſet, at Two Shillings N. Y. Cy. per gallon.

As he has now got a Perſon whom he can confide in, fit for ſaid purpoſe, there will be no ſerving of Beer on the Sabbath Day.

N. B. The Conſumer will, by the above plan, ſave an hundred per cent.—as ſuch, there will be nothing delivered without the caſh.

This may be ſuppoſed to be a ſpurt for the moment; but he has Beer on hand and Malt ready made, which will ſupply York and its vicinity for twelve months; and ſhall be continued by a Gentleman who is to carry on my Buſineſs during my abſence.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

P. S. I have a complete Slaughter Houſe to let and a Tannery: if not let in the courſe of fourteen days, it will be carried on in the manner as the Beer, with exception alſo of the Sabbath.

York, May 25, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT deſirable Farm on the Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, being Lot No. 65, in the firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, containing about two hundred Acres of excellent Land well Watered. There is a ſmall Clearing of nine Acres, a Houſe and Barn on the Farm It will be ſold on very moderate terms. For further particulars apply at the Printing Office, or to the ſubſcriber, JOHN FURON, Jr.

York, May 24, 1811.

LARGE Red CLOVER SEED, free from any Lint and other Sort of Seed, for ſale at the houſe of William Allan, Eſqr. & Co

York, May 25, 1811.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undiſputable Title will be given:—viz Lots No 28, 29, and half of Lot No 25 in the 3d conceſſion of the Township of Pickering, containing 300 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraſer, Eſquire, at Owegarchie; Mr. Woodroff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 26th Feb. 1810.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the Commiſſioners appointed for Amending and Opening the Public Highways and Roads, and Building Bridges in the Home Diſtrict, from any perſon willing to contract for erecting Bridges over the Rivers Humber and Credit, near the mouth of each River, on the Line of the Middle Road from York to the Head of Lake Ontario; alſo for opening and amending the Road from Captain Givens's Lot near the Garriſon of York to the River Credit, either for the whole, or by the mile, to be opened ſixty ſix feet wide, being at preſent only thirty three feet wide, and making good and ſufficient Cauſeways eighteen feet wide where requiſite. And alſo for opening, amending, and Cauſeweying in like manner, the Road from the Eaſtern Boundary of the Home Diſtrict, on Dundas Street, to the River Rouge.—Written Propoſals will be received until the fifteenth of June next, by either of the undernigned Commiſſioners, or if left at William Allan's, Eſquire, York, addreſſed to them, will be attended to, and the loweſt Propoſals will be accepted.

Thomas B. Gough,
Samuel Smith,
Wm. Graham,
Richard Beaſley,
} Commiſſioners.

York, 14th May, 1811.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that his preſent Aſſortment of Goods, (at his former Store in the Weſt End of Dr. Stoyell's houſe in York) will be ſold unuſually low; as he intends very ſhortly leaving this place for Montreal.

Cuſtomers in arrears with him will pleaſe note, that the near period of his departure obliges him to call upon them for immediate payment, and that he relies upon their punctuality.

The higheſt price in Caſh for Pot and Pearl Aſhes, Flour, Beaver, Racoon and Muſk-rat Skins.

HENRY DREAN.

York, April 5, 1811.

☞ He has juſt received a ſmall quantity of Albany Sole Leather of excellent quality, which will be ſold at the moſt reduced price for Caſh.

TO be let and immediate poſſeſſion given, that neat and convenient HOUSE in the New Town, lately occupied by Mr. William Nott, Tayſor, with half an acre of Ground. There is a good Well near the door, and a Frame Barn; the Lot is under good Fence. Application to be made to Mr. William Nott at the Goal

York, May 18, 1811.

THE Subſcriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from his old Stand to Mr. Thomas Moſley's Store, where he will ſell Goods at the moſt reduced Prices.

CORNELIUS GLEN.

☞ He has a few Copies Statute of the Province, of the laſt Seſſion (1811) and av ariety of Blanks for ſale.

York, April 5. 1811.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made conſiderable additions to his Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of ſuperior qualities, and ſtores himſelf that he will be able to ſell on terms which ſhall prove ſatisfactory, and as an inducement to purchaſers:—country produce, Furs and Peltries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 3d April, 1811.

Co-Partnerſhip.

WILLIAM ALLAN reſpectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that having this day taken WM. JARVIS into Partnerſhip, the Buſineſs will, in future, be conducted under the Firm of WM. ALLAN & Co.

York, 1ſt May, 1811.

May the 6th, 1811.

Take Notice.

THIS is to notify all perſons, that a Woman came from Albany to Eaſt Guillimsbury, who ſaid ſhe was the Widow of two Huſbands, and called herſelf Jane Macclerey or Jane Thomas; but her Maiden name is Jane Finch.—She deceived me and I married her. Afterwards ſhe told me that one of her Huſbands was alive. Therefore I do not conſider her as my Wife, and forewarn all perſons from crediting or harbouring her on my account, as I will pay none of her contracts.

his
PETER ✕ LEPARD,
mark.

Witneſs preſent,
his
JOHN ✕ LEPARD,
mark.
his
CHRISTIAN ✕ LEPARD,
mark.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market-Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Drean and Lieut Johnson.

Lots Nos	25, 31, - -	1ſt Conceſſion,	200
	1, 2, - - -	2d, do.	400
	29, - - -	3d, do.	200
	7, 13, - -	4th, do.	400
	17, 18. - -	5th, do.	500
			1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos.	1, - - - -	1ſt Conceſſion,	200
	1, 2, - - -	2d, do.	400
South ½	1, - - -	3d, do.	100
			700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos.	9, 10, 12, - -	1ſt Conceſſion,	600 acres

Township of Murray

Nos.	1, - - - -	3d, do.	200
	10, - - - -	4th, do.	200
	9. 14 15. - -	6th, do.	600
			1000 acres

Township of Weſt Flamborough.

Nos.	24, 26, 27, -	7th Conceſſion,	600
	23, 25, 28, -	8th, do.	600
	23, 24, 26, 27,	9th, do.	800
			2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Eſq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Eſqrs. Niagara, or to the ſubſcriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Novr 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in poſſeſſion of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the ſets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol 1ſt; Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, Vol 2d: Gutherie's Hiſtory of Scotland, Vol 1ſt & 2d: Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol 1ſt; De Lolme's B. Conſtitution; Trial Lord Vol. 1ſt; Œuvres Poſthumes de Frederic, II Vol. 1ſt; Syſtem of Anatomy, 3d Vol; Payſan Perverti; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol 2d

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the firſt, and 10 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office. York May 4

SHERIFF's SALE.

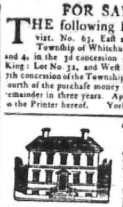
HOME DISTRICT, To WIT } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the ſuit of Richard Cartwright; I have ſeized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log houſe, one Frame Houſe and Log Barn, and other out buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or leſs; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home Diſtrict, granted to Captain Joſeph Brant, which ſaid tract of land bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and ſouthweſterly by Flamboro' Eaſt, and Northerly by Lands purchaſed from the Meſſiſaugues, butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. ſtanding on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Eaſterly direction from the houſe now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees Weſt, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees Eaſt, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees Eaſt to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Weſterly courſe to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or leſs; which will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at the Gaol door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons who may have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

Sheriff's Office, } JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.
12th Decr 1810

BLANKS of different Sorts for ſale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 63, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 3, and 4, in the 3d concenſion of the Township of King: Lot No 32, and Weſt half of No 31 in the 7th concenſion of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof. York, 26th Sept. 1810



TO be ſet until the 22d of Octoter, the Brick Houſe in the Weſt end of this Town (late ly occupied by Mr. R. M'DONNELL) belonging to D. Boulton, junr. Eſq. The terms will be reaſonable, and immediate poſſeſſion given.—For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 20th April, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE Magiſtrates of the Home Diſtrict, give this Public Notice to all Owners of SWINE in this Town, and the neighborhood of the Town, that if any Swine are seen running at large in it or in its near neighborhood after the laſt day of the preſent month, they will immediately be empounded, and neceſſary ſteps taken.

York 25th April 1811.

WANTED.

SOME Perſon of good character and morals to be engaged as Huſbandman—liberal wages will be given and comfortable accommodations (at the Farm) for a family, ſhould any huſbandman having a family be hired For information enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 25th April, 1811.



THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the Houſe which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Buſineſs.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon having their work done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent ſupply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

A great Bargain

FOR ſale on very low terms, that deſirable Acre Lot in this Town, with a comfortable dwelling Houſe, a good Stable, and other out Buildings thereon (the property of Mr. ISAAC COLLOMBE.) The Garden is ſtocked with a variety of choice Fruit Trees,—and its ſoil is excellent.

For particulars enquire of the Proprietor, or at the Printing Office.

York, 20th April, 1811.

Stills for Sale.

COPPER Stills, Still-Worms, Heaters, Boilers and Kettles of any size or faſhion made and repaired on the ſhorteſt notice and in the neateſt manner, by the ſubſcriber at his ſhop in Niagara. He likewiſe keeps on hand a large aſſortment of Tin-Ware of the beſt quality, which he will ſell by wholeſale or retail. Old Copper taken in exchange for new work and Caſh paid for old Pewter.

JOHN WAGSTAFF.

Niagara, 12th March, 1811.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, firſt Conceſſion, Weſt Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under graſs, there is likewiſe on ſaid Lot, a good Dwelling Houſe, a large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed For particulars, apply to the Subſcriber, who will give a good and ſufficient Title to the ſame. WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Eſquire, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Caſh or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in	Conceſſion B.	}	200 Acres.
Front half 32,	- - Do - C.		
29	- Conceſſion C.	200	
10	- Conceſſion D.	200	
24	- front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough.		
No. 21 in 4th Conceſſion,		}	200 Acres Township
Eaſt ½ 21 5th	do.		of York
No 49, Weſt ſide Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan			
Eaſt ½ 12, in 3d Concession,		100	
Eaſt ½ 20,	3d do.	100	
Eaſt ½ 14,	4th do.	200	1000 Acres
Eaſt ½ 27,	7th do.	200	Township of
14,	2d do.	200	Markham.
20,	6th do.	200	
11,	6th do.	200	
16,	1ſt do.	200	400 Acres—
13,	4th do.	200	Whitby.
3,	3d do.	100	300 Acres,
30,	6th do.	100	Saltfleet.
27,	7th do.	100	
26, South ſide Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland			
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Conceſſion 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich			

Alſo in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North ſide Hoſpital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home Diſtrict, to any perſon who may be desirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion

No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.

No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do.

North half of 24 in the 5th do. —— 3600 acres, in the Township of Beckeheim.

No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d conceſſion

No. 22, 7th do.

No. 4, 8th do.

No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.

No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.

No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.

Broken Lot No 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the township of Granford.

No 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 acres in King.

No. 17, 3d conceſſion,

No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

UPPER CANADA, COURT OF PROBATE, YORK TO WIT. } *FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the ſaid Province.*

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle and Province aforeſaid, deceaſed.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingſton in the ſaid Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the ſaid Court of Probate, ſetting forth that the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman ſome time paſt died intestate without this Province, poſſeſſed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the ſum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more ſeveral Diſtricts thereof; and praying that Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the ſaid Peter Grant. NOW therefore theſe are to cite and require you the laid next of Kin, to be and appear in the ſaid Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the ſaid Province, on the firſt Monday of January next enſuing the date hereof; then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any you have) why Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, ſhou d not be granted to the ſaid Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforeſaid, this Fifth day of March one thouſand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1811. No. XLVIII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York in the Twenty fifth day of infant May, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of April last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of infant May, at which time at our town of York you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Second day of JULY next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leases for the Crown and Clergy Reserves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increased to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the first seven years—to Thirty Shillings the second seven years, and to Forty five Shillings the third seven years. But that this increase of Rent will not extend to Leases Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leases shall not be obtained before the 29th of September next ensuing will be declared vacant and open for application.

And it is further notified, that One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, in advance, on account of Rent, for each Lease, must be paid to his Majesty's Receiver General by all future Applicants, before they receive the Order in Council for the same.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 17th April, 1811.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Following Gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Roads in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT,
Henry Mercle, Esquire,
The Revd. John Strachan,
David Sheek,
Joseph Anderson, } Esquires.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT,
Thomas Frafer,
Solomon Jones,
Peter Dingmond,
Stephen Burnett, } Esquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
The Hon. Richard Cartwright,
Alexander Fisher,
John Cumming, } Esquires.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,
Alexr. Fletcher,
Elias Jones,
Zacheus Burnham } Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT,
Thomas B Gough,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Richard Beasley, } Esquires.

NIAGARA DISTRICT,
Joseph Edwards,
Richard Hatt,
Samuel Street,
Thomas Clark, } Esquires.

LONDON DISTRICT,
John Teigh,
Gideon Tiffany,
Andw. Wellbrook, } Esquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT,
Mathew Elliott,
John Mc. Grego,
J. Bte. Baby, } Esquires.

By Order of the Lieut. Governor,
WM. HALTON, Secy.

STRAYED OR TAKEN AWAY

FROM this Town, about the 16th ult. a large pale red COW, upwards of ten years old and heavy with Calf; her horns of ordinary length, without any particular marks about her. Her return by any person to the Owner Captain Fith, or if left at the Printing Office, will be liberally paid for.

York, April 29, 1811.

Lateſt Intelligence.

BOSTON, May 7.

To the Exchange Coffee Houſe Books, and Mr. Gilbert's Correſpondent in Newburyport, we are indebted for the following letter from that town. We dare not yet rely on this ſtatement, in its extent, though it is five days later than our laſt accounts.

"Arrived this morning, May 6th, the brig Horizon, Cummings, from Liſbon. Left there March 27th. Two days before he ſailed, news was received from the interior that there had been ſeveral ſkirmiſhes between the French and combined armies, in which the former loſt two generals and 20,000 men, viz. 15,000 killed, and 5000 priſoners, together with 20 pieces of cannon—after which the French retreated, and had entirely evacuated Portugal, but not without deſtroying every thing they fell in with in their retreat.

NEW YORK, May 11.

Capt. Elwell, of the brig Exert, juſt arrived from Liſbon, which place he left on the 28th of March, confirms the account that we received via Newburyport, of the complete evacuation of Portugal by the French. There was no particular accounts of the ſkirmiſhes mentioned in the Newburyport article; but Capt. Elwell ſtates that priſoners were arriving daily at Liſbon, 600 having been brought in the day before he ſailed. The French laid the country waſte thro' which they paſſed on their retreat.

By the Exert we have received Liſbon papers to the 24th March, containing official details of the proceedings of the combined armies to the 15th; at that time Gen. Wellington's head quarters were at Louſa.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liſbon to his friend in this city, dated March 23.

"The French, as I laſt adviſed you, are making the beſt of their way to Almeira, but I think they muſt ſuffer very conſiderably before they reach it. We are following them up cloſely. The laſt accounts from that quarter were from Pomberiro, above the Ponte de Murcella. The enemy's loſs is not aſcertained as yet—many conjecture it to be 5000 men killed, wounded and priſoners."

Lateſt from England.

Yeſterday afternoon, arrived at this port, the faſt ſailing ſloop Algernon, Clake, in 29 days from Belfaſt. By this arrival Belfaſt news papers of the 6th of April, containing London dates of the 2d, being 7 days later than our former advice, are received.—The following extracts comprize every article of moment:—

London, March 28.

The Empreſs of the French was delivered of a Prince at nine o'clock on the morning of the 20th of March. This intereſting intelligence was received by the Governor General of the department of Holland on the 22d, by a telegraphic diſpatch.

The Emperor of Ruſſia and the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, are ſaid to be ſponſors of the Infantine Napoleon.

We underſtand by letters from Heligoland, that there has been a ſtir in trade, and that various articles have been ſold at a conſiderable advance of price.

March 30.

The King of Sweden has reſigned the government into the hands of Bernadotte, on account of his bad health.

On Friday evening, two veſſels arrived from the French coaſt, one of them brought over a merchant, who is ſaid to be the bearer of diſpatches from the French to the Britiſh government. The other has brought an American meſſenger, with diſpatches for Mr. Pinkney.

There has not been a ſingle inſtance in France of the government having ſuffered an American cargo to be delivered into the hands of the conſigned, except thoſe laden with fiſh. All the other veſſels and cargoes from America have either been confiſcated, or are under ſequeſtration.

March 31.—The Jews who happen to be drawn for the French army are not permitted to ſerve by ſubſtitute.

April 1.—An Anholt mail arrived this morning, by which we have received continental intelligence of an intereſting complexion. The report of the attempt to aſſaſſinate Bernadotte, the Crown Prince of Sweden, is confirmed in an article from Stockholm, and ſeveral perſons of high rank have been taken up on ſuſpicion. In the mean time the miſerable old King of Sweden himſelf is ſtated to be dangerouſly ill, and couriers are daily paſſing between Paris and Stockholm carrying as it is ſaid, deſpatches of the moſt important nature. Upon the whole it would ſeem that ſome explosion is on the eve of burſting forth in the North of Europe, which the recent departure of Count Gotorp from this country will no doubt tend to accelerate.

It is underſtood that Mr. Pinkney propoſes to quit England in the Eſſex, on or about the 10th inſtant. It is probable however that he will not take his departure until he has acquired the knowledge of the ultimate proceedings of Congreſs, prior to its diſſolution on the 4th of March.

April 1. We are ſorry to ſtate the prevalence of a confident rumor in the high circles, that her Majeſty the Queen is very ſeriouſly indiſpoſed. Her Majeſty's complaint is ſaid to be of a nature not to afford the conſolation of a hope of a ſpeedy recovery; being of the deſcription of thoſe which are generally the conſequences of old age, and which terminates only with life. It is ſaid to be an attack of the palſy. Her Majeſty, it is added, has been ſome time affected by it; but from a commendable care to avoid further agitating the public mind, without an abſolute neceſſity in the diſtreſſing circumſtances ariſing from the King's illneſs, and his dependence on her Majeſty's care, the painful fact was concealed till the complaint had made ſuch progreſs, as we underſtand to be viſible to all thoſe who have acceſs to her Majeſty's preſence.

A Heligoland mail, which arrived this morning, has given an increaſed importance to the intelligence received yeſterday reſpecting the north of Europe, where affairs are evidently haſtening to a criſis. An evident miſunderſtanding exiſts between Denmark and France, and hints are thrown out that Ruſſia and the former power are upon a perfect amicable footing—in the meantime, the Daniſh ſeamen, who were on their march to man the navy of France, have been halted on their journey, and now await the orders of their own ſovereign. Serious diſturbances are daily breaking out at Hamburg, where the cry of "Long live the King of England," from the mouths of the oppreſſed and ſtarved inhabitants, continually rings in the ears of the ſatellites of deſpotiſm.

Klingſpor, Armfeldt, and Baron, the braveſt and moſt popular of the Swediſh Generals, are implicated in the late conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate Bernadotte.

Some demur has taken place in Sweden alſo, reſpecting the compliance with the demands of Napoleon; nor is it likely that the Swediſh contingency of ſailors to man his fleets will be permitted to leave their native kingdom.

Extract from the reply of the Emperor of France to the addreſs of the deputation from the cities of Hamburgh, Lubec, and Bremen, copied from a Paris paper of March 20.

"The decrees of Berlin and Milan are the fundamental laws of my Empire: they ceaſe only to have effect as to thoſe nations which defend their ſovereignty, and maintain the *religion* of their flag. England is in a ſtate of blockade as to thoſe nations which ſubmit to the orders of 1806, becauſe the flags thus ſubmitting to the Engliſh laws, are *denationalized*——they are Engliſh. Thoſe nations on the contrary, which feel their own dignity, and find in their courage and power, ſufficient reſources to diſregard the blockade by neutrication, commonly called a paper blockade, and to approach all the ports of my Empire, except thoſe under real blockade, according to the known uſage and the ſtipulations of the treaty of Utrecht, may hold communication with England. As to them, England is not blockaded.

The decrees of Berlin and Milan, flowing from the nature of things, ſhall continue to form the public code of my empire, as long as England maintains her Orders in Council, of 1806 and 1807, and violates the ſtipulations of the treaty of Utrecht upon this ſubject."

Philadelphia, May 3.

We underſtand that Capt. Graſſin, of the French privateer the Diligent, now in our port, has been arreſted, and held to bail at the ſuit of ſome of our citizens who have been plundered by him.

The town of Montego Bay, in the Iſland of Jamaica, is ſaid to have been deſtroyed by fire, on the 21ſt of April laſt.

From a London paper.

There have been iſſued by the bank between the 6th of February, 1810, and the 19th of February, 1811, ſtamped dollars to the amount of 1,970,274.

The bank had advanced to government, on the 5th January laſt, on malt duty, ſupply and loan, in all 8,670,739l.

The whole amount of ſilver and gold imported and depoſited in the bullion office of the bank, between the 30th March, 1810, and the 19th February, 1811, is

Silver	£396,000
Gold	174,500
Total,	£1,070,500

The army eſtimates for the preſent year ſtate the number of men to be provided for (excluſively of the 30,650 troops in India at 340,821, the expence of which is £15,316,325.

The great ſtone Theatre at the Ruſſian capitol, more capacious than the late Drury-lane Theatre, has been lately burnt to the ground. Mr. Raikes, well known in the commercial world, died in that city in his 82d year.

At a meeting of upwards of 2000 Catholics in Dublin, on the 8th of March, Sir E. Pellew in the chair, it was agreed to preſent an addreſs to the Prince Regent, wherein they offer their hearts and hands in defence of the throne. Major Bryan then moved, that a petition ſhould be forwarded to the Prince, for the removal of the Duke of Richmond and Mr. W. Pole; but after ſome diſcuſſion, an amendment was propoſed by Mr. Plunket, praying that his Highneſs would order an immediate enquiry, and that if no grounds appeared to exiſt for the late meaſure, that he would diſmiſs both the Duke and Mr. Pole. This motion was carried and a petition founded thereon ordered to be preſented.

Dreadful Conflagration.

Letters from India ſtate, that the foreſt of Imel-bdar, in the kingdom of Ava, was, through the negligence of ſome wood cutters, who had kindled a fire at the roots of ſeveral lofty trees, in a ſtate of conflagration in the early part of June. The foreſt was 65 miles in length, and 58 miles in breadth; and ſuch was the power of the flames, aided by the high wind, that maſſes of burning wood weighing half a ton, were carried through the air to a diſtance of 20 miles. Fifty villages in the vicinity of the foreſt were deſtroyed. Many of the unfortunate and idolatrous natives, believing the calamity to be a direct viſitation of ſome vengeful deity, and not chooſing to ſurvive the loſs of their property, precipitated themſelves into the flames. At the date of theſe letters, the conflagration had continued with unabating fierceneſs for five weeks; and from the vaſt area in which the body of fire lay, together with the contiguity of other foreſts, the deſtruction of half the kingdom appeared inevitable.

Extraordinary Longevity.

There is now living in Preſton, (Conn.) a gentleman named Hane Herrick, who is in the 93d year of his age, and who can read the ſmalleſt print without ſpectacles.—He has now living two ſiſters, one of which is 91, and the other 87; and three brothers, who are upwards of 80 years of age each. He has had 11 children, 90 grandchildren, and 100 great grand children. He is now enjoying a remarkable degree of health, and able to walk three miles to meeting on Sunday, which he generally attends.

NEW YORK, May 13.

Arrived, juſt as our paper was prepared for preſs, the ſhip Orbit, captain Vole, in 23 days from Liverpool. By this arrival, we are furniſhed with high ly important news from Portugal.—Marſhal Ney with 8000 troops have ſurrendered to Marſhal Bereſford.—We have received London dates to the 16th, and Liverpool to the 18th of April.

LONDON, March 30.

The great and important victory ob-

tained by General Graham over the French, has not been followed up by thoſe reſults, which the public mind ſo fondly anticipated, from various communications received from Cadiz, ſubſequent to the action. A veſſel bound from Cadiz to Guernſey, has landed a paſſenger, who has reached London from Cadiz. He ſays that he left Cadiz on the 16th inſt. that after the return of General Graham to the Iſle of Leon, the people of that place were told that Gen. Blake at the head of a powerful army would immediately be ſent to finiſh the work which had been ſo nobly begun by Gen. Graham. But the fact is, that Gen. Blake did not undertake any new expedition againſt the enemy. On the contrary, the enemy had concentrated their forces, and returned to their works, and on the 13th ſucceeded in throwing into Cadiz between 30 and 40 ſhells; but without producing any injury.—The inhabitants were occupied in covering the roofs of the houſes with ſuch materials as were beſt calculated to reſiſt the ſhells. It is underſtood that General Graham declined to take the field unleſs he was appointed by the Spaniſh government Commander in Chief. The fate of De La Pena had not been decided. A Court Martial was immediately to be aſſembled for pronouncing on his conduct, which was demanded by the Hon. H. Wellesley, our Ambaſſador at Cadiz.

Private letters from Hamburg communicate, that it has been decreed, that any perſon detected correſponding with England, ſhall be puniſhed with death.

The Prince Regent has ordered an allowance to be made to military meſſes of all regiments, in proportion to their ſtrength, equivalent to the draw back of the duty on wine to the navy on board their ſhips. A regiment of ten companies will have an allowance of 250l. per annum; and ſo in proportion for regiments under that number.

Major Gough, of the 87th, the hon. Major Acheſon, of the 67th, and Major Duncan, of the Royal Artillery, who were ſo ſtrongly recommended for promotion by Gen. Graham, have been raiſed to the rank of Lieutenant Colonels.

The four officers of the Guards who fell in the action of Baroſa, were the only ſons of their reſpective families.

Mr. Perceival has it in contemplation to impoſe an additional duty on all wines.

The much wiſhed for diſpatches from Lord Wellington have not yet arrived. The following is contained in private correſpondence:—

Plymouth Dock, March 30.

"The official accounts from Portugal have not yet arrived; but a tranſport has come in which left the Tagus on the 16th inſt. At that time reports were in circulation, that the enemy had been defeated in two engagements, but nothing decidively ſatisfactory was known, even there, and all was buſtle and confuſion."

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent has, we underſtand, written a letter with his own hand to Gen. Graham, expreſſing to him in the moſt flattering terms the lively ſenſe of his gallantry with which his heart was filled: and alſo expreſſing his regret that the reſtrictions which the two houſes had put upon the Regency prevented him at a time from conferring on the General and his officers ſuch marks of his approbation as might prove his gratitude, and in which the Prince ſays he is ſure that he would alſo ſpeak the gratitude of the nation at large. It ſhould be the will of Divine Providence to re-eſtabliſh his Majeſty's health, the Prince Regent ſays that he is ſure that it would be the firſt act of his Majeſty to diſtinguiſh the eminent and glorious ſervice of the General and his gallant army by ſome ſignal mark of his favour; and if it ſhall devolve on him to diſcharge this pleaſing duty, in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, it will be to him the happieſt part of the functions he has to fulfil.

General Graham is a native of Perthſhire. The earlieſt part of his life was ſpent as a private gentleman. A ſevere calamity, the loſs of a beloved wife, as we underſtand tore him from his family eſtate, and ſent him a wanderer over the Continent about the age of 30. By a change of ſcene he hoped to ſoften if not to ſubdue, the grief that overwhelmed him. He wandered from place to place, and as may well be conceived, choſe thoſe tracts that were leſs viſited by travellers journeying in full health and ſpirits to find new ſources of amuſement and diſſipation. It was in theſe ſolitary excurſions that he became acquainted with the country on the Banks of the Rhone, and particularly with the country near Toulon; a knowledge of eminent ſervice to our army then at Toulon. At that period he was in that city, not intending to embrace the military profeſſion, but anxious to render his local knowledge uſeful to his countrymen. He profeſſed his ſervices; when it was found that nature had endowed him with all the qualities neceſſary to conſtitute a great captain. To this merit Lord Mulgrave, then Brigadier General, paid the following tribute:—

"Lord Mulgrave begs leave, on this occaſion, to expreſs his grateful ſenſe of the friendly and important aſſiſtance he has received in many difficult moments from Mr. Graham, and to add his tribute of praiſe to the general voice of all the Britiſh and Piedmonteſe officers of his column, who ſaw, with ſo much pleaſure and applauſe, the gallant example which Mr. Graham ſet to the whole column, in the foremoſt point of every attack."

April 8.—The following extract of a letter from Vienna—"Our Empe ror's brother, the Archduke Francis, who embarked at Salonica for England, with about three millions of money beſides jewels, has probably ere this arrived with you. His abſconding cauſes ſome buſtle in our cabinet, and nothing tranſpires about the deſtination. It is difficult to gueſs its operation on our gouty ſtate body, and the haughty minds of our neighbours. It is rumoured that a revolution has taken place in Sweden, and that Bernadotte and his ſupporters have been entirely overthrown. As ſoon as the reſignation of the ſovereign power to Bernadotte was known, the inhabitants of Stockholm are ſaid to have riſen, & after making ſure of the perſon of Bernadotte, declared in favour of their lawful ſovereign. If this be true, his ſailing for the Baltic will be extreme ly *apropos*; but government have received no confirmation of the rumor.

The thanks of both houſes of Parliament were laſt night voted to the gallant Col. Graham and the officers and ſoldiers under his command, for one of the moſt brilliant ſervices ever performed even by a Britiſh force.

The Turkiſh envoy to our court died yeſterday morning, at his reſidence in Upper Berkely-ſtreet.

Government have received the highly gratifying intelligence of the capture and deſtruction of the whole of the rear guard of the French army under the command of Marſhal Ney, who is himſelf among the priſoners. The action which terminated in this glorious achievment took place on the 31ſt ult. and was fought by the Britiſh and Portugueſe troops under the command of Marſhal Bereſford. The French rear guard, under Ney, originally conſiſted of 15,000 men, but, by previous captures and caſualties, had been reduced to 8000, being the number taken on the glorious 31ſt of March.

Marſhal Bereſford had co operated in ſo maſterly a manner with Lord Wellington's army, that Ney found it impoſſible any longer to continue his retreat, and was therefore cut off from the main body.

The above intelligence was brought to Guernſey by a merchant veſſel, and tranſmitted from thence to government by Admiral the Prince de Bouillon, the Britiſh naval commander on the Guernſey ſtation. No doubts whatever, as to the correctneſs of the news, is entertained in the government departments. The vicinity of Oporto to the ſcene of action is an additional corroboration of the ſtatement.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.

The Indefity, James Melburn, arrived here laſt night in 13 days from Oporto. The captain informs us, that the report upon Change was, that inceſſant ſkirmiſhes had taken place between the advance of Lord Wellington's and rear guard of the French army, and that theſe attacks had proved the moſt deſtructive to the enemy; 8000 French priſoners had then been marched into Coimbra. Maſſena at the head of 2000 cavalry, was all that remained of the French army. A large body of the Guerilla had been hovering on the frontiers for ſome time paſt, and the opinion was, that the retreat of the French would be entirely cut off. The Portugueſe had deſtroyed all the proviſions in the line of the retreat of the French, which was the reaſon aſſigned for the cruelty exerciſed by the French towards the inhabitants.

LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1811.

DOWNING STREET, APRIL 13.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is an extract, was yeſterday evening received from Lieut. General Lord Viſcount Wellington, K. B. by the Earl of Liverpool, dated Goveia, March 27, 1811.

When I found that the enemy had retired with ſuch celerity from Matia, I continued the purſuit of them with the cavalry, and the light diviſion under Major General Sir Wm. Erſkine only ſupporting theſe troops with the 6th and 3ſt diviſions of infantry, and by the militia on the right of the Mondego; and I was induced to halt the remainder of the army till the ſupplies, which had been ſent round from the Tagus to the Mondego ſhould arrive. The halt was the more deſirable as nothing could be found in the country, and every day's march increaſing the diſtance from the magazines on the Tagus, rendered the ſupply of the troops more difficult and precarious; and the further advance of the main body for a few days did not appear to be neceſſary.

The cavalry and light troops continued to annoy the enemy's rear and take priſoners; and the Militia under Colonel Wilſon had an affair with a detachment of the enemy, on the 22d not far from Celerico, in which they killed ſeven and wounded ſeveral, and took fifty priſoners. The Militia under Gen. Silveira alſo took ſome priſoners on the 25th.

The enemy retired his left, the 2d corps, by Goveia through the mountains upon Guarda, and the remainder of the army by the high road up on Celerico. They have ſince moved more troops upon Guarda, which poſition they ſtill hold in ſtrength. Our advanced guard is in front of Celerico, towards Guarda, and at Alvanea, and third diviſion in the mountains, and occupying Porco Miſerelli and Prados.

The allied troops will be collected in the neighborhood of Celerico to morrow.

Gen. Ballefteros ſurpriſed General Remond, on the 10th, at Palma, and diſperſed his detachment, and took from him five hundred priſoners.

Gen. Ballefteros has ſince retired to Valverde, and I hear that Gen Zayas had been detached from Cadiz with ſix thouſand men, including four hundred cavalry to be embarked at Huelva to join Gen. Ballefteros.

P. S. Since writing the above I have received the report of a gallant action of one of our patroles yeſterday evening, between Alveron and Guarda, under the command of Lieut. Foſter of the Royals, who attacked a detachment of the enemy's cavalry between Alveron and Guarda, and killed and wounded ſeveral of them, and took the officer and thirty-ſeven men priſoners.

The enemy having withdrawn from Pinnel across the Coa.

Foreign Office, April 12, 1811.

Deſpatches have this day been received at this Office from Charles Stuart Eaquire, his Majeſty's Miniſter at Liſbon, dated the 30th ult. ſtating that Sir William Bereſford, having united the whole of his force in Portalegre on the 23d of March, advanced on the 24th, and attacked the enemy with his cavalry on the 25th. They were compelled to abandon Campo Major, with the loſs of 600 men killed and wounded. On the 26th General Bereſford's head quarters were at Elvas.

The enemy had withdrawn their whole force, excepting a weak picquet to the other ſide of the Guadiana.

The corps under Marſhal Soult has halted in the neighborhood of Llerena.

Gen. Ballefteros had returned to Gibraltar, on the 29th, where his force had been increaſed by the arrival of ſix thouſand men under Gen. Zayas.

Marſhall Beſſieres arrived at Zamora on the 5th of March, with ſeven thouſand men.

It is ſaid that Bonaparte had recalled the French Guards from Spain, and they are forthwith to return to France.

Letters from Conſtantinople, received by the Malta Mail, ſtate, that the Ruſſian Negociator, Italinski, arrived at Buchareſt on the 14th of December. It was thought that the differences between the two powers might ſoon be adjuſted.

The Magnificent, 74, and ſeveral other ſhips of war, have taken and deſtroyed 27 ſail of veſſels, from 100 to 120 tons each, laden with warlike ſtores from Ancona, bound to Coſtu; three of them arrived at Malta the 11th of February.

In the action of Barroſa, the whole of Victor's ſtaff were either killed or wounded. The French Eagle which has been taken, was ſurrounded by ſix French officers who were all killed. The Eagle was then borne off in triumph by the gallant 87th. General Graham charged twice at the head of that regiment, and had two horſes killed under him.

It is ſaid Gen. Graham is to be rewarded by an elevation to the Peerage for his ſplendid victory at Barroſa.

The third battallion of the firſt regiment are to depart immediately for Cadiz.

The Ex-King of Sweden arrived at Heligoland on the 2nd, and was received with the moſt diſtinguiſhing Honours. He is expected to ſtay there two months.

From South America.—Captain Peaſe, of the brig Mentor, who arrived this morning in 21 days from Guiana, informs that part of South America was in a convulſed ſtate and that an inſurgent army was encamped on the oppoſite bank of the Oronoke, awaiting aid from Caraccas, in order to attack the city. The government party were fortifying the city, and making every preparation to repel the Inſurgents. After Capt. P. had anchored down the river, he heard that the army had croſſed the river, and commenced the attack.

On the 8th of April the Prince Regent ſent a requeſt to both Houſes of Parliament, that relief ſhould be afforded to the diſtreſſed people of Portugal. One hundred thouſand pounds was granted by the unanimous vote of both Houſes.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

Government Houſe, 21ſt May, 1811.

THERE will be a BALL at the Government Houſe, on His Majeſty's Birth Day, for thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who have been Preſented.

DIARY of WEATHER for May, 1811.

Saturday 25—Showery throughout the day.
Sunday—Showery in the morning, mild and pleaſant in the afternoon.
Monday—Mild and cloudy with the appearance of falling weather.
Tueſday—Light rain in the morning, clear and pleaſant in the afternoon.
Wedneſday—Mild & pleaſant with variable Winds.
Thurſday—Mild and clear with light S. wind.
Friday—Mild and pleaſant in the morning with light rain in the evening.

York, 20th May, 1811.

Wanted for the Service of Government,

500 Cords of WOOD.

TO be delivered into the King's Wood Yard at this Port, by the firſt of March, 1812 Any perſons deſirous of ſupplying the ſame, or any part thereof, will ſend in their Propoſals to the Subſcriber on or before the 15th June next.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Dy. Aſſit. Comy Gen.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Tratalgar, North ſide of Dundas Street; alſo the front half of Lot No. 22, in the firſt Conceſſion of the ſaid Townſhip, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South ſide of Dundas Street There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Aſhery on the above Premiſes Application to be made to the Propietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premiſes.

June 11, 1811.

THE Subſcriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Store in the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr Glen, his Summer Aſſortment will be ſold on low terms—he has alſo Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws paſſed in the two laſt Seſſions, &c for ſale Country Produce purchaſed by him at the higheſt price. D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT deſirable Farm on the Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, being Lot No. 25, in the firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, containing about two hundred Acres of excellent Land well Watered. There is a ſmall Clearing of nine Acres, a Houſe and Barn on the Farm It will be ſold on very moderate terms. For further particular apply at the Printing Office, or to the ſubſcriber, JOHN FURONT.

York, May 25th, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber from the poor ſtate of his health, and the difficulty of collection of Money, lays the following plan before the Public:—

That he intends in the enſuing week, to diſpoſe of his Beer, ſtrong and clear, at Six Dollars per Barrel. Thoſe who with to have leſs quantines, may have, by ſending their own keggs clean and ſweet, filled, from one gallon to any number, from ſun-riſe to ſun-ſet, at Two Shillings N. Y. Cy. per gallon.

As he has now got a Perſon whom he can confide in, fit for ſaid purpoſe, there will be no ſerving of Beer on the Sabbath Day.

N. B. The Conſumer will, by the above plan, ſave an hundred per cent.—as ſuch, there will be nothing delivered without the caſh.

This may be ſuppoſed to be a ſpurt for the moment; but he has Beer on hand and Malt ready made, which will ſupply York and its vicinity for twelve months; and ſhall be continued by a Gentleman who is to carry on my Buſineſs during my abſence.

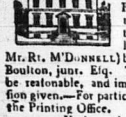
ROBERT HENDERSON.

P. S. I have a complete Slaughter Houſe to let and a Tannery: if not let in the courſe of fourteen days, it will be carried on in the manner as the Beer, with exception allo of the Sabbath.

York, May 25, 1811.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 63, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 3, and 4, in the 3d concesion of the Township of King: Lot No 32, and Weſt half of No. 31 in the 7th conceſſion of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof. York, 26th Sept. 1810



TO be let until the 22d of October, the Brick Houſe in the Weſt end of this Town (late ly occupied by Mr. Rt. M'DONELL) belonging to D. Boulton, junr. Eſq. The terms will be reaſonable, and immediate poſſeſſion given.—For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York 20th April, 1811.

LARGE Red CLOVER SEED, free from any other ſort of Seed, for ſale at the Store of William Allan, Eſqr. & Co.

York, May 25, 1811.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the Commiſſioners appointed for Amending and Opening the Public Highways and Roads, and Building Bridges in the Home Diſtrict, from any perſon willing to contract for erecting Bridges over the Rivers Humber and Credit, near the mouth of each River, on the Line of the Middle Road from York to the Head of Lake Ontario; alſo for opening and amending the Road from Captain Givens's Lot near the Garriſon of York to the River Credit, either for the whole, or by the mile, to be opened ſixty ſix feet wide, being at preſent only thirty-three feet wide, and making good and ſufficient Cauſeways eighteen feet wide where requiſite. And alſo for opening, amending, and Cauſeywaying in like manner, the Road from the Eaſtern Boundary of the Home Diſtrict, on Dundas Street, to the River Rouge.—Written Propoſals will be received until the fifteenth of June next, by either of the undernamed Commiſſioners, or if left at William Allan's, Eſquire, York, addreſſed to them, will be attended to, and the loweſt Propoſals will be accepted.

Thomas B. Gough,
Samuel Smith,
Wm. Graham,
Richard Beaſley,
} Commiſſioners.

York, 14th May, 1811.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that his preſent Aſſortment of Goods, (at his former Store in the Weſt End of Dr. Stoyell's houſe in York) will be ſold unuſually low; as he intends very ſhortly leaving this place for Montreal.

Cuſtomers in arrears with him will pleaſe notice, that the near period of his departure obliges him to call upon them for immediate payment, and that he relies upon their punctuality.

The higheſt price in Caſh for Pot and Pearl Aſhes, Flour, Beaver, Racoon and Muſk-rat Skins.

HENRY DREAN.

York, April 5, 1811.

☞ He has juſt received a ſmall quantity of Albany Sole Leather of excellent quality, which will be ſold at the moſt reduced price for Caſh.

TO be let and immediate poſſeſſion given, that neat and convenient HOUSE in the New Town, lately occupied by Mr William Nott, Taylor, with half an acre of Ground. There is a good Well near the Door, and a Frame Barn; the Lot is under good Fence. Application to be made to Mr. William Nott at the Goal.

York, May 18, 1811.

To Let immediately,

FOR ONE OR SIX YEARS,

A Farm within two miles and a half of this Town, and one of Yonge Street (commonly called Davenport Farm) on which is a good Farm Houſe, Barn, and other out Houſes, and about 50 Acres well cleared Land, which is under tolerable Fence. The terms on which it is propoſed to be let, will be of the moſt reaſonable kind. Application to be made to Mr. Hugh Carfrae, York.

April 5, 1811.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land for which an undiſputable Title will be given;—viz Lots No 28, 29, and half of Lot No. 25 in the 2d conceſſion of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraſer, Eſquire at Oswegatchie; Mr. Woodroff in the Township o Whitby, or at the Printing Office,

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE Houſe and premiſes in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Drean and Lieut Johnſon

Lots Nos.			
25, 31, - -	1ſt Conceſſion,	200
1, 2, - -	2d, do.	400
29, - -	3d, do.	300
7, 13, - -	4th, do.	400
17, 18, - -	5th, do.	500
		1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - -	1ſt Conceſſion,	200
1, 2, - - - -	2d, do.	400
South ½ 24, - -	3d, do.	100
		700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - -	1ſt Conceſſion,	600 acres

Township of Murray

Nos. 1, - - - -	3d, do.	200
10, - - - -	4th, do.	200
9, 14 15, - -	6th, do.	600
		1000 acres

Township of Weſt Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, -	7th Conceſſion,	600
23, 25, 26, -	8th, do.	600
23, 24, 26, 27,	9th, do.	800
		2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Eſq. York; W & J. Crooks, Eſqrs. Niagara, or to the ſubſcriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in poſſeſſion of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the ets they belong to are of little value without them.

Pittarval's Lives, Vol. 18; Kelly's Ancient Hiſtory, Vol. 24; Gutherie's, Hiſtory of Scotland, Vol 3d & 4; Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol 1st; De Lolme's B. Conſtitution; Tait Lives, Vol 3d; Claviers Pantheon; de Frederic, II. Vol. 1st; Syſtem of Anatomy, 3d Vol 4 Paylan Perverrir; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol 2d.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Eſquire, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Caſh or ſhort Credit, viz

Eaſt half No. 32, 1ſt Conceſſion B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do. - C. }

29 - Conceſſion C. 200
10 - Conceſſion D. 200
24 - front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario.

Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 18 Conceſſion A, 200 Acres Township
Eaſt ½ 22 5th do. } of York
No 49, Weſt ſide Yonge Street 210 Acres,
Township of Vaughan

Eaſt ½ 12, in 3d	Concesſion,	100	
Eaſt 25, 3d	do.	100	
Eaſt ½ 14, 4th	do.	100	1000 Acres
Eaſt 22, 5th	do.	100	Township of
14, 2d	do.	200	Markham.
10, 6th	do.	200	
11, 6th	do.	200	
16, 1ſt	do.	200	400 Acres—
13, 4th	do.	200	Whitby.
3, 3d	do.	100	
30, 6th	do.	100	300 Acres,
27, 7th	do.	100	Sutffert

26, South ſide Chippewa Creek 200 Acres,
Township of Crowland

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Conceſſion 1000 Acres,
Township of Norwich.

Alſo in the Town of York

The Houſe and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, Northside Hoſpital Street. Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home Diſtrict, to any perſon who may be desirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of To Wit. } Fieri Facias iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of BENAIAH MALLORY, one of the Coroners of Richard Cartwright; I have ſeized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log houſe, one Frame Houſe and Log Barn, and other outbuildings, with about ſeventy acres of cleared Land, more or leſs; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home Diſtrict, granted to Captain Joſeph Brant, which ſaid tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southwesterly by Tamboro' Eaſt, and Northerly by Lands purchaſed from the Mohawk Indians, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. ſtanding on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Eaſterly direction from the houſe now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees Weſt, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then north forty five degrees Eaſt, twenty chains; then ſouth forty five degrees Eaſt to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Wefterly courſe to the place of beginning; containing about Two hundred and Eleven Acres, more or leſs; which will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at the Goal door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon Any perſon or perſons who may have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

Sheriff's Office, } JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.
10th Dec 1810. }

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the firſt, and ſo in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, May 4.



THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the Houſe which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe making Buſineſs.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon having their work done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent ſupply of Leather.

DANIEL E. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 24, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion.
No 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 5th do
North half of 24 in the 4th do. ——— 3600 acres, in the Township of Bienheim.
No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d conceſſion
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 2d do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Barford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the Township of Gwillimbury.
No. 17, 3d conceſſion,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

UPPER CANADA, } *FRANCIS GORE,*
COURT OF PROBATE, } *Eſquire Lieut. and*
YORK TO WIT. } *Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Judge of the Court of Probate within the ſaid Province.*

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL LEKKIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle and Province aforeſaid, deceaſed.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingſton in the ſaid Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the ſaid Court of Probate, ſetting forth that the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman ſome time paſt died intestate without this Province, poſſeſſed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the ſum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more ſeveral Diſtricts thereof; and praying that Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the ſaid Peter Grant. NOW therefore theſe are to cite and require you the ſaid next of Kin, to be and appear in the ſaid Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the ſaid Province, on the firſt Monday of January next enſuing the date hereof; then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any you have) why Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforeſaid, this Fifth day of March one thouſand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD M'LEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

WANTED.

SOME Perſon of good character and morals to be engaged as Huſbandman—liberal wages will be given and comfortable accommodations (at the Farm) for a family. Bachelor as huſbandman having a family be hired For information enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 25th April, 1811.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1811. No. XLIX. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Twenty fifth day of inſtant May, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of April laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of inſtant May, at which time at our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Second day of JULY next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-firſt year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and for the ſecond offence of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders thereto may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the laid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authorized and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leaſes for the Crown and Clergy Reſerves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increaſed to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the firſt ſeven years—to Thirty Shillings the ſecond ſeven years, and to Forty five Shillings the third ſeven years. But that this increaſe of Rent will not extend to Leaſes Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leaſes ſhall not be obtained before the 29th of September next, enſuing will be declared vacant and open for application.

And it is further notified, that One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, in advance, on account of Rent, for each Leaſe, muſt be paid to his Majeſty's Receiver General by all future Applicants, before they receive the Order in Council for the ſame.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 17th April, 1811.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners of the Roads in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature—viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT,
Henry Merkle, Eſquire,
The Revd. John Stuart,
David Sheek,
Joſeph Anderſon, } Eſquires.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT,
Thomas Fraſer,
Solomon Jones,
Peter Drummond } Eſquires.
Stephen Burrett,

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
The Hon. Richard Cartwright, } Eſquires.
Alexander Fiſher,
John Cumming,

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,
Alexr. Fletcher,
Elias Jones, } Eſquires.
Zacheus Burnham

HOME DISTRICT,
Thomas B Gough,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham, } Eſquires.
Richard Beſley,

NIAGARA DISTRICT,
Joſeph Edwards,
Richard Hatt, } Eſquires.
Samuel Street,
Thomas Clark,

LONDON DISTRICT,
John Yeigh,
Gideon Tiffany, } Eſquires.
Andw. Weſtbrook,

WESTERN DISTRICT,
Mathew Elliott,
John Mc. Gregor, } Eſquires.
J. Bte. Baby,

By Order of the Lieut. Governor,
WM. HALTON, Sec'y.

STRAYED OR TAKEN AWAY

FROM this Town, about the 16th inſt. a large pale red COW, upwards of ten years old and hears with Calf: her horns of ordinary length, without any particular marks about her. Her return by any perſon to the Owner Captain Fith, or if left at the Printing Office, will be liberally paid for.

York, April 20, 1811.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, April 13.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

War department, April, 12
Five o'clock, P. M.

Dispatches have arrived from Lord Wellington, dated Gouvea, 27th March 1811.

"The enemy retreating with great celerity from Mosta, Lord Wellington continued the pursuit with the Cavalry and the Light Division only; —hey were supported by the 3d and 6th Divifions, and on the right of the Moudego by the Militia; the reſt of the army was halted, till proviſions could be brought up.

"The pursuing corps harraſſed the enemy's reat, continuing to take priſoners, &c. The enemy's left retreated by Gouvea, through mountains, upon Guarda, the remainder upon Celorico. More troops have since been moved to Guarda, which they occupy in ſtrength. The Britiſh advanced guard is at Alverca, and in front of Celorico, Miserella, and Prados. The Allied army was to be collected at Celorico on the 28th.

"Ballaſteros ſurpriſed Gen Romon's corps at Palma on the 10th, and diſperſed it, taking 500 priſoners. He had since retired to Nalverde, expecting to be joined by Gen. Ziyes from Cadiz with 6000 men, of whom 400 were cavalry.

"From the North of Spain it is reported that the Imperial Guards has been ordered to France."

"A Poſtſcript relates a gallant action fought by a detachment of cavalry under Lieutenant Persse of the 10th Light Dragoons, and Lieut. Foſter of the Royals, with a body of French Dragoons, of whom ſeveral were killed, and an officer and 37 taken.

"It adds, 'the enemy have withdrawn from Pinhel across the Coa."

Mr. Stewart's Dispatches of the 30th announce that

"Marſhal Beresford, having united the whole of his force in Portalegre on the 23d March, advanced with his cavalry and attacked the enemy on the 25th, obliged him to retire with the loſs of 600 killed and wounded. The enemy abandoned Campo Major, and retreated across the Guadiana.

"On the 26th, Marſhal Beresford's head quarters were at Alvas. Soult's corps has halted at Llerena.

"Ballaſteros has been reinforced at Gibralleon by the arrival of General Zayes, with 6,000 men.

Private letters ſtate that Ballaſteros has been ſo much ſtrengthened, that hopes are entertained of his being able to raiſe the ſiege of Cadiz;—they add, that Marſhal Beresford has taken 20 pieces of cannon.

The following communication was made yeſterday evening by the Marquis Wellesley to the Lord Mayor:—

"Foreign Office, April 12.

"My Lord—I have the honor to enclose an Extract of the intelligence contained in the Dispatch received this day from Charles Stewart, Eſq. his Majeſty's Miniſter at Lisbon, under date the 30th March.

"I have the honor to be,
"My Lord,
"Your Lordship's moſt ob't.
"And humble ſervant,
"WELLESLEY."

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c.

(Bulletin enclosed.)

"Foreign Office, April 12.

"Diſpatches have been received by the Marquis Wellesley from Mr. Stewart, his Majeſty's Miniſter at Lisbon, dated 30th March, ſtating that Sir Wm. Beresford having united the whole of his force at Portalegre, on the 23d March, had advanced on the 24th and attacked the enemy with his cavalry on the 25th. The enemy were compelled to abandon Campo Major, with the loſs of 600 killed and wounded, and the whole of their force on this side of the Guadiana were purſued to Badajos. On the 26th the head quarters of Marſhal Beresford were at Alvas, and a ſmall Spaniſh corps moved towards Albuquerque. The enemy had withdrawn their whole force, except a weak picquet, to the other ſide of the Guadiana. The corps under Marquis Soult had halted in the neighbourhood of the Llerina.

"General Ballaſteros returned to Gibbraleon, a town near Ayamente, on the 29th of March, where his force has been increaſed by the amount of 6,000 men under General Zayas from Cadiz. Marſhall Beſſieres arrived at Zamor on the 5th March, with 7,000 men. The corps of Gen. Silvieracon ſequently moved on to Mon Corvo on the 14th."

Cowes, April 12.

Arrived the American frigate Eſſex from Cherbourgh.

FROM THE PORTUGUESE PAPER

Maſſena's retreat—Victorious purſuit of the French by the Britiſh Army.

"LISBON. March 31.

Letters received laſt night from our army, ſtate, that the head quarters were about four leagues on this ſide Celerico. It is alſo reported, that the enemy, on the Allentejo ſide, have made a ſimilar ſtand at Badajoz, with about 12,000 men.—Our army in that quarter is 22,000. The cruelty, wanton havoc, and deſtruction committed by the army of Maſſena in its retreat, exceeds all former examples,—they not only burned and deſtroyed all houſes and towns near their route, but alſo murdered the inhabitants, with circumſtances of ſuch atrocious barbarity, as would have diſgraced Vandals, their avidity for plunder was ſuch, that, in one place, the Royal Dragoons ſurpriſed a party of them digging the dead out of their graves, in a Church, in ſearch of plunder.

"General Slade, who commands our cavalry, has greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf. He did not, for three days during the purſuit, quit his horſe, and was almoſt always cloſe upon the enemy. The Royals, and 16th Light Dragoons, have acquired great reputation and honor by their gallant behaviour on all occaſions.

"The loſs of the enemy muſt have been immenſe, as the roads were literally ſtrewed with dead, and parties of from 50 to 100 each, are daily brot in as priſoners. We ſtill hope to hear of a much greater deſtruction of the enemy."

"Oporto, March 26.

On the 20th inſtant, near Folhacco, we made one thouſand priſoners; a great deal of baggage fell into our hands. On the 21ſt, we alſo took a conſiderable number. The enemy has only 25 or 30 cavalry left. It is ſaid, that in the whole, upwards of 6000 priſoners have been taken. A ſoldier of the 6th Cacadores, ſays, they had a ſevere skirmiſh at the Prera de Falhir, in which an Engliſh Major was killed."

"Liſbon, March 26.

"Letters from Arganel, where the head-quarters of Lord Wellington then were, are the moſt ſatisfactory. On the 18th he made 100 priſoners in Pombeiro, and on the 19th, 1,000 without loſing a ſingle man. He likewiſe took from them more than 2,000 head of cattle; on other roads were found more than 1000 muſkets, great ſpoils, and ornaments of Churches, &c. The enemy has loſt the greater part of his artillery, of ſix and nine pounders. They murder all the peaſants they meet, and have burned the greater part of the houſes. Although we purſue them very cloſely, a pitched battle would not have cauſed them ſo much loſs.—*(Liſbon Gazette, 25th March.)*

Intereſting Particulars.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from an officer in the diviſion commanded by Marſhal Sir Wm. Beresford, dated Alvas, March 27. 1811:—"Since the 5th inſt. we have been conſtantly on the move, long and harraſſing marches, backwards and forward, according to circumſtances. On the 24th we came within ſight of the enemy and Campo Major, which place they had to ken a few days before; their information was bad, or they did not think we would move on ſo rapidly as we had done. The moment they firſt ſaw us was the moment of flight; they had not time to flie over the draw-bridge, but made a breach in the baſtion near Badajos, pulled down the counterſcarp and moved off in columns. I was in front with the 13th light dragoons and two pieces of artillery, at the time their rear guard was getting out of the ditch; the artillery opened upon it, but did no harm, the 13th and two regiments of Portugueſe cavalry then charged. The road from Campo Major to Badajos, runs acroſs the great plain of Badajos, and has not even a thiſtle or briar to intercept the proſpect. The French manoeuvred moſt beautifully all the way, and ſuſtained three charges of our cavalry without breaking. The 13th behaved moſt nobly. I ſaw ſo many inſtances of individual bravery, as raiſed my opinion of mankind many degrees. The French are fine and brave ſoldiers, but the ſuperiority of our Engliſh horſes, and more particularly the ſuperiority of ſwordmanſhip our fellows ſhowed, decided every conteſt in our favour; it was abſolutely like a game at priſon bars, which you muſt have ſeen at ſchool, except the three charges. The whole way acroſs the plain was a ſucceſſion of individual conteſt, here and there as the cavalry all diſperſed in ſkirmiſhing parties to cover their rear, &c. it was certainly moſt beautiful.—The infantry followed in columns, one led by the Marſhal Beresford, and the other by General Hamilton, but were not at all engaged only in their movement on the plain. The French columns retiring rapidly before them, the cavalry ſkirmiſhing between, the fire from the outworks of Bajadoz to cover the paſſage of the bridge, with the fineneſs of the day, formed altogether a whole that could not be excelled. We had 19,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and two brigades of artillery; we have loſt, that is, the 13th and 1ſt Portugueſe cavalry, but chiefly the 13th, 23 killed, 65 wounded, 20 horſes killed, 35 wounded, 18 miſſing; one Corner killed, two Lieutenants wounded (one died next morning.)—The French force, I ſuppoſe, did not exceed 5000, but they had a ſuperiority in cavalry. In Bajadoz and the neighbourhood they have 22,000 with whom we ſhall have a battle in a few days.

Liverpool, April 17.

It was well ſaid by Mr. Percival, when on Wedneſday laſt he moved a grant of 100,000l. to the ſuffering peaſantry of Portugal, that "it had been the good fortune of the Prince Regent, during the ſhort time he had held the government of the country, to ſee the character of the Britiſh nation diſplayed in a greater variety of brilliant and glorious exploits than had perhaps, ever been achieved, in an equal ſpace of time, during any period of our hiſtory." The capture of the Iſles of France and Banda, the battle of Barroſo, the forced retreat of Maſſena, and the defence of Anholt, preſent a proud liſt of ſucceſſes, diſplaying in different portions of the globe the power of the Britiſh empire, and exhibiting us as alike formidable by land as by ſea, on the continent, where we have been ſo often warned from venturing, & on the iſlands of the ocean. To theſe recollections every Britoncurns back with exultation. They diſpiate the gloom which has ſo long hung over the deſtinies of Europe, and if followed with courage and wiſdom, inſtead of proving only a brilliant and tranſient meteor flitting through the darkneſs of the horizon, like the ruddy ſtreaks on the eaſt, they will harbinger a day of comfort and deliverance.

It greatly adds to the value of theſe exploits, and to the pleaſure of reviewing them, that with the exception of the battle of Barroſſa, they have been achieved with a loſs aſtonithingly trifling. Our laurels are ſcarcely tinged with blood. The boaſted ſtrength of the Iſle of France yielded to the very preparations for attack. Banda fell by a bold and almoſt bloodleſs *coup de main.* Fewer than 400 men defended Anholt againſt 4000 Danes, and captured more than their own number in priſoners, with the loſs of but two men killed and thirty wounded. And Maſſena, after waſting his army by ſickneſs and want, has been forced to a retreat as deſtructive as a general battle, by an army which never moved out of its poſition. The effective ſtrength of the Britiſh force has been thus preſerved. It has inflicted loſſes without feeling them, and remains adequate to purſue the career of victory which has been ſo gloriouſly opened.

The new French Miniſter to the Court of Ruſſia, Lauriſton, has left Paris. He replaces Caulincourt. The expectation that Ruſſia is effecting a change in her politics is ſtill ſupported by letters from the North. The Emperor is ſaid to have come to a determination to declare his neutrality, and his purpoſe of trading even with England. The anxiety diſcovered on his part to come to terms with Turkey corroborates this. A formal negociation has commenced. The Ruſſian negociator arrived at Buchareſt on the 14th of December. The great difficulty in the way of peace appears to be that Alexander demands ceſſions of territory from the Porte, which the Sultan as obſtinately refuſes, and therefore continues his preparations for the renewal of the war. An uneaſy feeling appears to exiſt in Sweden and in other parts of the Baltic coaſt. The defence of Anholt by a handful of Britiſh againſt 4000 Danes, cannot fail to have a good effect upon public opinion, and the preſence of ſo large a Britiſh fleet as that now in preparation, will encourage, eſpecially in Sweden, the hoſtility of the patriots to their preſent oppreſſors.

Laſt Sunday night, ſome German papers, to the 28th ult. accompanied by letters from the Baltic, arrived in London. The latter mention, that the Swediſh Government had requiſitioned all Pruſſian veſſels in the ports of that kingdom within the Baltic, in retaliation for a ſimilar meaſure adopted by the King of Pruſſia.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, April 9.

Tranſmitted by Vice Admiral Sir James Saumarez.

Fort Yorke, Iſland of Anholt, 27th of March, 1811.

SIR,

I reported to you in my letter of the 10th ult. my having received information of an intended attack on this iſland by the Danes.—On the 13th inſt. I received corroboration of this intelligence, but as every exertion had been made to complete the works as well as our materials would allow, and as piquets were nightly ſtationed from one extremity of the iſland to the other, in order to prevent ſurpriſe, I waited with confidence the meditated attack. Yeſterday his Majeſty's ſhip Tartar arrived on the north ſide of the iſland. The enemy's flotilla and army, conſiſting in all of nearly 4000 men, have this day, after a cloſe combat of four hours and a half, received a moſt complete and deciſive defeat, and are fled back to their ports, with the loſs of three pieces of cannon, and upwards of five hundred priſoners; a number greater by one hundred and fifty men than the garriſon I command.

I am happy to ſay our loſs has not been ſo conſiderable as might have been expected, from ſo deſperate an attack, we have only 2 killed and 30 wounded. The enemy have ſuffered ſeverely; we have buried between 30 and 40 of their dead, and have received in the hoſpital 23 of their wounded, moſt of them have undergone amputations; three ſince dead of their wounds, beſides a great number which they carried off the field to their boats. Major Meiſſeur, their Commandant, fell in the field; Captain Borgon, the next in command, is wounded in the arm; Capt. Penta, Adjutant General to the Commander of the Forces in Jutland, loſt both his legs, ſince dead.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. W. AURICE,
Commandant.

To Vice Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. K. B. &c.

SWEDEN.

Temporary Reſignation of the King.

A moſt momentous, though not unexpected event has occurred in Sweden: Charles XIII. has reſigned the Government into the hands of Bernadotte. This meaſure, tho' profeſſing to be but temporary, and the conſequence of indiſpoſition, which is hoped to be tranſitory, will, no doubt, be ſoon made permanent.—The following is an abſtract of the Royal Proclamation, ſtating this arrangement in effect. It is remarkable, that it contains ſome reſtrictions ſimilar to thoſe of our Regency Act:

We, Charles, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden, &c. &c.

Make known, whereas, owing to an illneſs that has befallen us, and from which, by the aſſiſtance of the Almighty, we hope ſoon to be reſtored, we have deemed it neceſſary, in order to promote this object, for the preſent, to withdraw ourſelves from the care and trouble, which are ſo cloſely united with the management of public affairs; and in order, during our illneſs not to retard the progreſs of their affairs, we have thought fit to order what is to be obſerved reſpecting the Government. And we do, therefore, hereby appoint and nominate our beloved Son, His Royal Highneſs, Carl Johan, Crown Prince of Sweden, and Generaliſſimo of our military forces, by land and ſea, during our illneſs, & until we ſhall be reſtored to health, to manage the Government in our name and with all the rights we poſſeſs, and alone to ſign and iſſue all orders, &c. with the following reſtrictions above the ſignature:—During the illneſs of my moſt Gracious King and Lord, and agreeable to his appointment; however his Royal Highneſs the Crown Prince muſt not, during the adminiſtration of our royal power and dignity create any Noblemen or Knights, and the vacant offices of the ſtates can only, until further notice, be managed by thoſe whom his Royal Highneſs ſhall appoint to that effect.

The Palace of Stockholm, March 17, 1811.

CHARLES (L. S.)
JAF. WETTERSTEDT.

BALTIMORE May 7.

Lateſt from Carthagena.—By the arrival of the ſchooner Fell's Point, captain Harriſon, in 29 days from Cartagena, we learn that a complete revolution had taken place there on the 4th of February laſt, by which the laſt veſtige of the old government was deſtroyed. The European officers who had been the moſt influential in their ſtations, were all ſeized at the ſame time, and ſent to the different priſons, in order to prevent ſurpriſe, I waited with confidence the meditated attack. Yeſterday his Majeſty's ſhip Tartar arrived on the north ſide of the iſland. The enemy's flotilla and army, conſiſting in all of nearly 4000 men, have this day, after a cloſe combat of four hours and a half, received a moſt complete and deciſive defeat, and are fled back to their ports, with the loſs of three pieces of cannon, and upwards of five hundred priſoners; a number greater by one hundred and fifty men than the garriſon I command.

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NEW YORK, May 14.

St. Domingo.—Capt. Connell of the ſchooner Mercury, in 20 days from St. Domingo, informs that Petion had iſſued a proclamation, ordering every white French inhabitant to leave the iſland without delay. It is ſaid that he had adopted this meaſure in conſequence of diſcovering, from a number of intercepted letters, that the white French people were ſecretly encouraging and aiding Gen. Regaud in an attempt to deſtroy Petion and deſtroy the Government. An engagement between the troops of the two rival Chieftains was daily expected.

St. Jago De La Vega, March 30.

By information from the Indian Quall, we learn of the murder, about the 1ſt of laſt month, of Capt. Cromartie and the crew, (eight or ten in number) of a ſloop which failed from Kingſton for the purpoſe of bringing a cargo of cattle. From what has been represented to us, it appears that an altercation took place at Port Aſtrea, between Capt. Cromartie, his people, and the Indians employed in furniſhing the cattle, who being a very vindictive race, determined to make them atone with their lives for the quarrel, accordingly they ſecreted their bows and arrows in the bundles of graſs brought on board to ſubſiſt the animals, and made a deſperate attack on theſe unfortunate perſons, all of whom were deſtroyed, with the exception of two, who jumped into the ſea, reached the ſhore, and ſought proteƈtion of ſome Indian women; one of them was wounded with arrows in four different places beſides the loſs of his eye, he however managed to eſcape and reached Aruba, from whence he proceeded to this iſland; the other afterwards quitted his proteƈtors to walk to Bova Iſlands, but was intercepted on the road, and killed a ſacrifice to the thirſt of revenge ſo prevalent amongſt theſe ſavages.

Capt. Beare, from the Cape of Good Hope, ſtates that a ſquadron of Frigates had juſt arrived from England for the Iſle of France ſtation—that an expedition of 8000 men, had failed for the reduƈtion of the Dutch poſſeſſions on the Iſle of Java and the neighboring Iſlands. That Gen. Decaen, late Governor of the Iſle of France, was at the Cape, in an Engliſh transport, on his way to France; but was not permitted to land on account of his ill treatment to the Engliſh priſonerers, previous to the capture of the Iſland. That the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, has made a monopoly of all the coffee on thoſe Iſlands, for two ſeaſons by contraƈting with the planters at 12 dollars and a half per bale—That ſupplies of all kinds were in a great abundance, from various parts of India, and the Cape.

Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. is appointed Commander in Chief at Jamaica, in the room of Admiral Rowley.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

Since our laſt arrived brig Expeditation, capt. Ryy, from Smyrna and Malta. Capt. Ryy informs that it was reported and believed at Malta, that a Britiſh ſquadron of 1 ſhip of the line, and 4 or 5 frigates on the 15th March, in the Adriatic Sea, fell in with a like number of French ſhips of war bound from Toulon for Corfu, when an engagement took place, and the French men, it was ſaid made their eſcape, with the loſs of one frigate which was burnt by the Britiſh.

PARIS, March 28.

Official intelligence from the armies of Portugal and Spain.

Gen. Foy arrived at Paris the day before yeſterday, with letters from the Prince of Eſsling. He left the head-quarters in Portugal on the 15th inſt.

The army was in the beſt condition *[for a light ſcamper.]* There were hardly any ſick. *[thanks to the eil of Jaffa!]* The ſoldiers were full of ardour *[to get off.]*

Marſhal the Prince of Eſsling deemed it expedient to make a movement *[in retrograde.]* He had puſhed his right to the Zezere, *[cloſe puſhing]* and eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at Pombal *[where he continued juſt long enough to reſt himſelf.]*

Several corps of troops in the pay of England had been defeated *[and were running AFTER the French.]* Columns had penetrated Portugal in every direƈtion, diverting the inhabitants, and reducing them to ſubmiſſion *[by butchering old men, women and children.*

GALLANT ACTION.

QUEBEC, May 9.—Captain Hodgſon, of the brig Fortune, who arrived here yeſterday from London, was attacked on the 13th of April, in about 53 N. lat. & 20 W. long. by a French privateer of 16 guns, and about 120 men, which he moſt gallantly contended with for an hour and 20 minutes, and finally beat off. During this time his colours were twice ſhot away, and then nailed to the maſt. The enemy made three attempts to board, & were each time repulſed; the boarders being killed in the chains or ſhrouds, or precipitated into the ſea, where they were drowned. The Fortune having ſuſtained conſiderable damage in her rigging and ſpars, and as her crew were decreaſing faſt, would probably have been captured, had the not fortunately ſhot away the enemy's foretop-maſt, at which time the Fortune's crew gave three cheers, and the privateer ſheered off. Capt. H. gave her a parting broadſide, which was not returned, and then lay by, and began to repair the damage, and to clear the ſhip for a renewal of the aƈtion, in caſe the enemy ſhould think proper to renew it. But in two hours afterwards the privateer diſappeared to leeward and Capt. H. proceeded on his voyage. He ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the bravery of his crew, and of the great aſſiſtance he received from his paſſengers during the aƈtion. The loſs unfortunately ſuſtained by the Fortune in this aƈtion is as follows: John Wilſon, John Dickſon, Engliſh ſeamen killed; and Anthony Oliver, a foreigner, alſo killed. Mr. Alexander Greig, of this city, a paſſenger, wounded in the knee; Mr. Saunderſon, alſo a paſſenger, wounded in the arm, and three men ſlightly wounded.

The Fortune mounts 8 guns and 8 ſwivels, and the number of perſons on board, including her officers, 33—ſeamen and 3 boys, amounted to 19.

The privateer loſt in killed and drowned between 20 and 30 in boarding. but the number killed on board of her by ſhot from the Fortune, could not be aſcertained.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

Laſt Tueſday being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's Birth Day, the ſame was celebrated here with the uſual demonſtrations of joy. In the evening there was a Ball at the Government Houſe, which was numerouſly attended.

We regret to notice in the New York Spectator, the accounts of the ſevere fire which took place in New-York in the forenoon of the 20th ult. 100 Houſes were conſumed, and the inhabitants (about 150 families) reduced to poverty.

MARRIED,

At Laſſomption (Lower Canada,) on the 29th April laſt, FRANCIS M'BEATH born 18 May, 1797 to MARIA LUCE GUILBAULT, aged 23 years.

Diary of Weather for June, 1811.
Saturday 1ſt—Heavy rain.
Sunday—Mild and pleaſant.
Monday—Mild and pleaſant.
Tueſday—Clear and pleaſant with variable wind.
Wedneſday—Mild and pleaſant in the morning, lightning, thunder and heavy rain in the evening.
Thurſday—Cloudy in the morning with appearance of rain, mild and clear in the evening.
Friday—Mild and clear in the forenoon, heavy rain in the evening.

THE Subſcriber hereby gives Notice that any perſon who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nor 9 & 10, in Hospital Street, will be proſecuted, and any perſon who will give information of any one ſo offending, will be handſomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.

York, 9th June, 1811.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

LOT Number 29, in the firſt Conceſſion, and in the Broken Front, in the Township of Darlington and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 180 Acres of Land, of which 100 Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premiſes are a Framed Barn, a good Log Houſe and ſeveral Springs of excellent Water. If Sold, a part of the purchaſe money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder. For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL COONAT.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made conſiderable additions to his Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, | HARDWARE CROCKERY, &c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of ſuperior qualities, and flatters himſelf that he will be able to ſell on terms which will preſent ſatisfactory proof to an inducement to purchaſers;—country produce, Furs and Peltries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 3d Dec. 1810.

THE Subſcriber, having laid in a choice Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that they are now opening and for ſale at his former Store adjoining Mr. Jos. HUNT'S. The low terms on which his Goods were purchaſed, enables him to ſell at the moſt reduced prices. Country produce purchaſed, or taken in barter, or payment, at the higheſt prices

The following Goods are among his Aſſortment viz.

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks. Calicoes, Linens and Sheetings, Silk, Cotton, &c. Handkerchiefs, Fancy and plain Muſlins, Groceries, Cutlery, and Crockery, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

York, 16th October, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife POLLY has eloped from by Bed and Board without any juſt reaſon or provocation, and refuſes to return. This is therefore to caution the Public againſt harbouring or truſting her on my account, I being determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JAMES NEVINS.

Vaughan, 3d June, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Farm laying on Cook's Bay, Lake Simcoe, which for beauty and eligibility of ſituation, and the many obvious advantages which now muſt and at a ſhort period attend it, muſt render it an invaluable purchaſe to the gentleman in trade, or the cultivator.—For ſale, and whatever can render it deſirable, information may be had at the Printing Office, or of the Proprietor,

J. O. ROCHE.

Half the Purchaſe Money in hand, and the remainder by inſtalments. York, April 20.

THE following Lots of Land will be ſold on moderate terms, for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaſer, Merchantable Barley or Wheat will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D. on the North ſide of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the ſecond Conceſſion, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres each.

Alſo, the rear or Eaſtermoſt part of Lot No 28 in the 7th Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B On lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a houſe erected thereon. The above Lots are well watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the Subſcriber, who can give an indiſputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

☞ For particular information, enquire of John Cameron, Printer.

York, February 11, 1811.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Community at large, that there has been infamous reports in circulation, in order to injure him in the good opinion of the public as a Tavern keeper, by aſſerting that his charges are exorbitant, and that he has declared he would not entertain a Farmer.

He thus publickly declares to the world, the reports are falſe to the laſt degree; and that his endeavours are as low as poſſible, and that he always entertained all perſons who favored him with their company, with attention and politeneſs, (with the proviſo) that they behaved themſelves with propriety JAMES ODELL KOCH.

FOR SALE

ON very low terms, the adjoining Lots No 6 and 7, in the Township of York, fronted by the River Humber, with a neat Small Dwelling Houſe, a Barn and other out-houſes, and about 30 Acres well cleared Land thereon.—The Stock, conſiſting of Horſes, Horned cattle, Sheep, &c. together with a ſhop and ſet of Blackſmiths Tools will be ſold there with to any purchaſer.—[The excellent quality of the Lands, the ſituation of them they are in, and the low price they will be ſold for muſt render the purchaſe a deſirable one.] Good Bills down payable at New-York or Albany, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to the ſubſcribing proprietor at the Humber, or to John Cameron at the Printing Office in York.

Half the Purchaſe Money will be required on the execution of the Deed, and for the remainder a reaſonable time will be given, on good ſecurity and legal intereſt.

☞ The above premiſes are within half a mile of a Grift and Saw Mill BENJ. DAVIS.

Humber, 20th Dece. 1810.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyaliſt; the Inſpector; a Review (a Military Tract;) Common Bonds; Arbitration ditto; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials ſo do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

York, 6th May, 1811.

Wanted for the Service of Government,
500 Cords of WOOD,

TO be delivered into the King's Wood Yard at this Port, by the first of March, 1812. Any perfons defirous of fupplying the fame, or any part thereof, will fend in their Propofals to the Subfcriber on or before the 15th June next.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Dy. Affit. Comy Gen.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 83, firft Conceffion of the Township of Trafalgar, North fide of Dundas Street; alfo the front half of Lot No. 22, in the firft Conceffion of the faid Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 25, on the South fide of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Aftery on the above Premifes. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premifes.

June 1, 1811.

THE Subfcriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Store in the Houfe formerly occupied by Mr Glen, his Summer Affortment will be fold on low terms—he has alfo Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws paffed in the two laft Seffions, &c. for fale. Country Produce purchafed by him at the highefl price. D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT defirable Farm on the Eaft fide of Yonge Street, being Lot No. 65, in the firft Conceffion of the Township of Whitchurch, containing about two hundred Acres of excellent Land well Watered. There is a fmall Clearing of nine Acres, a Houfe and Barn on the Farm. It will be fold on very moderate terms. For further particulars apply at the Printing Office, or to the fubfcriber, JOHN FURONT.

York, May 25, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subfcriber from the poor ftate of his health, and the difficulty of collection of Money, lays the following plan before the Public:—

That he intends in the enfuing week, to difpofe of his Beer, ftrong and clear, at Six Dollars per Barrel. Thofe who wifh to have lefs quantities, may have, by fending their own keggs clean and fweet, filled, from one gallon to any number, from fun-rife to fun-fet, at Two Shillings N. Y. Cy. per gallon.

As he has now got a Perfon whom he can confide in, fit for faid purpofe, there will be no ferving of Beer on the Sabbath Day.

N. B. The Confumer will, by the above plan, fave an hundred per cent.—as fuch, there will be nothing delivered without the caſh.

This may be fuppofed to be a fpurt for the moment; but he has Beer on hand and Malt ready made, which will fupply York and its vicinity for twelve months; and fhall be continued by a Gentleman who is to carry on my Buſineſs during my abſence.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

P. S. I have a complete Slaughter Houſe to let and a Tannery: if not let in the courſe of fourteen days, it will be carried on in the manner as the Beer, with exception alſo of the Sabbath.

York, May 25, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 63, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 3, and 4, in the 3d conceſſion of the Township of King; Lot No. 32, the Weſt half of No. 31 in the 7th conceſſion of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof. York, 16th Sept. 1810



TO be let, until the 2nd of October, the Brick Houſe in the Weſt end of this Town (lately occupied by Mr. RI. M'DONNELL) belonging to D. Boulton, junr. Eſq. The terms will be reaſonable, and immediate poſſeſſion given.—For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York 26th April, 1811.

LARGE RED CLOVER SEED, free from any other ſort of Seed, for ſale at the Store of William Allan, Eſqr. & Co.

York, May 25, 1811.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the Commiſſioners appointed for Amending and Opening the Public Highways and Roads, and Building Bridges in the Home Diſtrict, from any perſon willing to contract for erecting Bridges over the Rivers Humber and Credit, near the mouth of each River, on the Line of the Middle Road from York to the Head of Lake Ontario; alſo for opening and amending the Road from Captain Givens's Lot near the Garriſon of York to the River Credit, either for the whole, or by the mile, to be opened ſixty ſix feet wide, being, at preſent only thirty three feet wide, and making good and ſufficient Cauſeways eighteen feet wide where requiſite. And alſo for opening, amending, and Cauſeywaying in like manner, the Road from the Eaſtern Boundary of the Home Diſtrict, on Dundas Street, to the River Rouge.—Written Propoſals will be received until the fifteenth of June next, by either of the undernamed Commiſſioners, or if left at William Allan's, Eſquire, York, addreſſed to them, will be attended to, and the loweſt Propoſals will be accepted.

Thomas B Gough,
Samuel Smith,
Wm. Graham,
Richard Beaſley,
} Commiſſioners.

York, 14th May, 1811.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that his preſent Aſſortment of Goods, (at his former Store in the Weſt End of Dr. Scadding's houſe in York) will be ſold unuſually low; as he intends very ſhortly leaving this place for Montreal.

Cuſtomers in arrears with him will pleaſe notice, that the near period of his departure obliges him to call upon them for immediate payment, and that he relies upon their punctuality.

The higheſt price in Caſh for Pot and Pearl Aſhes, Flour, Beaver, Racoon and Muſk-rat Skins.

HENRY DREAN.

York, April 5, 1811.

☞ He has juſt received a ſmall quantity of Albany Sole Leather of excellent quality, which will be ſold at the moſt reduced price for Caſh.

FOR SALE

LOT No. 3, firſt Conceſſion, Weſt Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are clear'd, fenced and laid down in graſs, there is likewiſe on ſaid Lot, a good Dwelling Houſe, large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed. For particulars, apply to the Subſcriber, who will give a good and ſufficient title to the ſame. WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

To Let immediately,

FOR ONE OR SIX YEARS,

A Farm within two miles and a half of this Town, and one of Yonge Street (commonly called Davenport Farm) on which is a good Farm Houſe, Barn, and other out Houſes, and about 50 Acres well cleared Land, which is under tolerable Fence. The terms on which it is propoſed to be let, will be of the moſt reaſonable kind. Application to be made to Mr. Hugh Carfrae, York.

April 5, 1811.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land for which an unſatisfactable Title will be given:—viz Lots No. 23, 29, and half of Lot No. 25 in the 2d conceſſion of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraſer, Eſquire at Oswegatchie; Mr. Woodroof in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE Houſe and premiſes in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Drean and Lieut. Johnſon.

Lots Nos. 25, 31, - - 1ſt Conceſſion, 300
1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
29, - - - 3d, do. 200
7, 13, - - - 4th, do. 400
17, 18, - - - 5th, do. 500

1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - - 1ſt Conceſſion, 200
1, 2, - - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½, - - - 3d, do. 100

700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - - 1ſt Conceſſion, 600 acres

Township of Murray

Nos. 1, - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14, 15, - - - 6th, do. 600

1000 acres

Township of Weſt Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, - 7th Conceſſion, 600
23, 25, 26, - - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do. 800

2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookſhanks, Eſq. York; W & J. Crooks, Eſqrs. Niagara, or to the ſubſcriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in poſſeſſion of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the ſets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Antient Hiſtory, Vol. 2d: Gutherie's Hiſtory of Scotland, Vol 1ſt & 2d: Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol 1st; De Lolme's B. Conſtitution; Titus Livius, Vol. 1st; Chevres Posthumes de Frederic, II vol 1st; Syſtem of Anatomy, 3d Vol. 4; Payſon Peverrin; Bulteau's Works; Criminal Recorders, Vol 2d

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GAY, Eſquire, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credit, viz.

Near half No. 32, in Conceſſion B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 33, - - - Do. - - - C. }
29 - - Conceſſion C. 200
10 - - Conceſſion D. 200
24 - front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough.
No. 21 in 4th Conceſſion, } 200 Acres Township
Eaſt ½ 22, 5th do. } of York.
No 49, Weſt ſide Yonge Street. 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan
Eaſt ½ 12, in 3d Conceſſion, 100
Eaſt ½ 13, 3d do. 100
Eaſt ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
Eaſt ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 1ſt do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100 }
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres, Saltfleet
27, 7th do. 100 }
26, South ſide Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Conceſſion 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.
Alſo in the Town of York

The Houſe and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings ſtreet, and Lot No. 11, North ſide Hospital Street. Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands on the Home Diſtrict, to any perſon who may be deſirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the ſuit of Richard Cartwright; I have ſeized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land and water Lot, ſituate, lying and being in the Township of Whitby, in the County of York, and bounded and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. ſtanding on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Eaſterly direction from the houſe now occupied by Nicholas Miller, thence North forty five degrees Weſt, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees Eaſt, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees Eaſt to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Weſterly courſe to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or leſs; which will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at the Court door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons who may have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 10th Dec 1810. }

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the firſt, and 10 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, May 4.



THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the Houſe which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Buſineſs.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon having their work done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent ſupply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion
No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 14, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do.——560 acres, in the Township of Nottawa.
No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 in conceſſion No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No 22, 23 and 24 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 19, 11 and 12 6th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the Township of Granford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d conceſſion,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral Townſhips were Surveyed, it is not to be ſuppoſed the Situations are requiſite, and the quality inferior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an unexceptionable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

UPPER CANADA, } *FRANCIS GORE,*
COURT OF PAUBATE, } *Eſquire Lieute nant*
YORK TO WIT. } *Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the ſaid Province.*

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the Diſtrict of Nor. caſtle and Province aforeſaid, deceaſed.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingſton in the ſaid Province, Merchant, hath lately exhibited a Petition to the ſaid Court of Probate, ſetting forth that the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman ſome time paſt died inteſtate without this Province, poſſeſſed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the ſum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more ſeveral Diſtricts thereof; and praying that Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the ſaid Peter Grant. NOW therefore theſe are to cite and require you the ſaid next of Kin, to be and appear in the ſaid Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the ſaid Province, on the firſt Monday of January next enſuing the date hereof; then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any you have) why Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforeſaid, this fifth day of March one thouſand eight hundred and Seven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

WANTED.

SOME Perſon of good character and morals to be engaged as Huſbandman—liberal wages will be given and comfortable accommodations (at the Farm) for a family, ſhould any huſbandman having a family be hired. For information enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 25th April, 1811.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1811. No. L [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Twenty fifth day of inſtant May, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of April laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of inſtant May, at which time at our town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Second day of JULY next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-firſt year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony puniſhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders therein may be brought to puniſhment: We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fifteeth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fifteeth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leaſes for the Crown and Clergy Reſerves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increaſed to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the firſt ſeven years—to Thirty Shillings the ſecond ſeven years, and to Forty five Shillings the third ſeven years. But that this increaſe of Rent will not extend to Leaſes Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leaſes ſhall not be obtained before the 29th of September next, enſuing will be declared vacant and open for application.

And it is further notified, that One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, in advance, on account of Rent, for each Leaſe, muſt be paid to his Majeſty's Receiver General by all future Applicants, before they receive the Order in Council for the ſame.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 17th April, 1811.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners of the Roads in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature—viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT,
Henry Mercle, Eſquire,
The Revd. John Strachan,
David Sheek, } Eſquires.
Joſeph Anderſon, }

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT,
Thomas Fraſer,
Solomon Jones,
Peter Drummond } Eſquires.
Stephen Burrett,

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
The Hon. Richard Cartwright,
Alexander Fiſher, } Eſquires.
John Cumming,

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,
Alexr. Fletcher,
Elias Jones, } Eſquires.
Zacheus Burnham }

HOME DISTRICT,
Thomas B Gough,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham, } Eſquires.
Richard Beaſley,

NIAGARA DISTRICT,
Joſeph Edwards,
Richard Hatt, } Eſquires.
Samuel Street,
Thomas Clark,

LONDON DISTRICT,
John Vaugh,
Gideon Tiffany, } Eſquires.
Andw. Weſbrook,

WESTERN DISTRICT,
Mathew Elliott,
John Mc. Gregor, } Eſquires.
J. Bte. Baby,

By Order of the Lieut. Governor,
WM. HALTON, Secty.

STRAYED OR TAKEN AWAY

FROM this Town, about the 16th inſt. a large pale red COW, upwards of ten years old and heavy with Calf; her horns of ordinary length, without any particular marks about her. Her return by any perſon to the Owner Captain Fith, or if left at the Printing Office, will be liberally paid for.

York, April 20, 1811.

Latest Intelligence.

NEW YORK, May 29.

War against Spain.—An arrival at Salem, on Sunday morning, from Bordeaux, in 56 days, brings intelligence that an army of 300,000 men was to be raised in France, for the purpose of subjugating Spain and Portugal; and that Bonaparte had declared his intention of heading this army in person, having resolved to carry his point against these two countries.

Seat of War.—It is now some days since we have had any direct accounts from Spain and Portugal. By the last accounts it appears that the power of Bonaparte in those kingdoms, was rapidly on the decline; and that unless some extraordinary exertions were made, it would soon entirely cease. Some are of opinion that he will, for the present, abandon the attempt to conquer those regions; this is however doubtful. It is more than probable that he will make one more desperate effort in the course of the present summer, to subdue those nations. —He cannot, confidently with his plan of universal empire, suffer them to be independent. He must destroy them, or they will, in time, destroy him. It is likely, therefore, that the Spaniards and Portuguese have the worst of the war yet to come. But there is one thing in their favor; they are now more able to bear it than they were formerly. Their invaders have taught them the art of warfare; and, if their leaders can resist the intrigues of the creatures of the tyrant, they are in no great danger. They can never be conquered except by treachery. —Should Bonaparte, as has been suggested, march at the head of his best troops into the peninsula, the people will indeed will have much of suffering to undergo; but the invader will have more. He may march his armies into the country, but he will never march them out. Like Miffens, he will be glad to get out of a situation where nothing is to be gained by a warrior but misery and disgrace.

A letter received from Philadelphia, dated on Tuesday, contains the following postscript:—"The Southern mail states the arrival of two frigates in the Chesapeake, the Essex, with Mr. Pinkney, and a British frigate with Mr. Foster on board."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 6th April.

"In politics, we have nothing particular here; people begin to murmur at the inactivity of our government—how many occasions have we lost of expelling the French from this neighborhood—The French army under General Maffena, in Portugal, have been under the necessity to retreat—by the last accounts, they were on the frontiers of Spain, followed by Lord Wellington's army. The French have lost, in the retreat, upwards of 11,000 men prisoners—having destroyed the most part of their baggage, artillery, &c.".

Latest from Monte Video.—By the arrival at Baltimore of the ship Sidney, in 63 days from Monte Video, we learn that the Governor of Monte Video marched (it was supposed against Buenos Ayres) the day before the sailed, with 600 men, and was to be joined on his march by 400 more, and had sent to solicit troops from the Portuguese government. Paraguay was considered in a state of revolution. Buenos Ayres, was closely blockaded, and no vessels of any nation permitted to enter. The forces of the Junta at Buenos Ayres were supposed to be about 2000—most of their troops had been on expedition s to the interior—that which had gone against the Portuguese, had been repulsed.

Philadelphia, May 29.

The brig Fanny, Rogers, left Madeira the 11 inst. Coming out boarded a ship from Lisbon, and had the perusal of Lisbon Papers to the 16th of April. They contained an account of the investment of Badajos by Marshal Beresford, who had summoned it to surrender, which had been twice refused by the French.—He was accordingly making preparations to storm it, and meant to attack it by the breach through which the French entered it.

Salem, May 28.

The Schooner Bird, Captain Evans, arrived here on Saturday, in 57 days from Bordeaux, brings intelligence of a large bonfire of English goods in that city a little before he arrived.

Troops were continually marching through Bordeaux for Spain, and while he was there as many as 100,000 pafsed on. Notwithstanding they boafted of great fuccefses in Spain, yet the better informed found the French had loft an immenue number of men there.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 28.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Rogers to the Secretary of the Navy.

United States Frigate President, off } Sandy Hook, 23d May, 1811. }

SIR,

I regret extremely being under the neceffity of repreſenting to you an event that occurred on the night of the 16th inſtant, between the ſhip under my command and his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip of war the Little Belt, commanded by Captain Bingham; the reſult of which has given me much pain as well on account of the injury ſhe ſuſtained, as that I ſhould have been compelled to the meaſure that produced it, by a veſſel of her inferior force. The circumſtances are as follows:—On the 16th inſtant, at twenty five minutes paſt Meridian, in ſeventeen fathom water, Cape Henry bearing S. W. diſtant fourteen or fifteen leagues, a ſail was diſcovered from our maſt head in the Eaſt, ſtanding towards us under a preſs of ſail. At half paſt one the ſymetry of her upper ſails (which were at this time diſtinguiſhable from our deck) and her making ſignals, ſhewed her to be a man of war. At forty five minutes paſt one, P. M. hoiſted out enſign and pendant; when, finding her ſignals not anſwered, ſhe wore and ſtood to the ſouthward.—Being deſirous of ſpeaking her, and of aſcertaining what ſhe was, I now made ſail in chaſe; and by half paſt three, P. M. found we were coming up with her; as by this time the upper part of her ſtern began to ſhew itſelf above the horizon. The wind now began, and continued to increaſe, ſo as to prevent my being able to approach her materially before ſunſet; his diſcover her actual force, which the poſition ſhe preſerved during the chace was calculated to conceal) or to judge even to what nation ſhe belonged; as ſhe appeared ſtudiouſly to decline ſhewing her colours. At fifteen or twenty minutes paſt 7, P. M. the chace took in her ſtudding ſails, and ſoon after hauled up her courſes, and hauled by the wind on the ſtarboard tack; ſhe at the ſame hoiſted an enſign or flag at her mizen peak; but it was too dark for me to diſcover what nation ſhe repreſented; now for the firſt time her broad ſide was preſented to our view; but night had ſo far progreſſed, that although her appearance indicated ſhe was a frigate, I was unable to determine her actual force.

At fifteen minutes before eight P. M. being about a mile and a half from her, the wind at the time very light, I directed Captain Ludlow to take a poſition to windward of her and on the ſame tack, within ſhort ſpeaking diſtance. This however the Commander of the chace appeared from his manoeuvres to be anxious to prevent, as he wore and hauled by the wind on different tacks four times ſucceſſively between this period and the time of our arriving at the poſition, which I had ordered to be taken. At fifteen or twenty minutes paſt eight, being forward of her weather beam and diſtant from ſeventy to a hundred yards, I hailed "what ſhip is that?" Having aſk'd the firſt queſtion, I of courſe conſidered myſelf entitledby the common rules of politeneſs to the firſt anſwer; after a pauſe of fifteen or twenty ſeconds, I reiterated my firſt enquiry of "what ſhip is that," and before I had time to take the trumpet from my mouth, was anſwered by a ſhot, that cut off one of our maintop-maſt breaſt back ſtays and went into our mainmaſt—at this inſtant, Capt. Caldwell (of marines) who was ſtanding very near to me on the gangway having obſerved "ſir, the has fired at us," cauſed me to pauſe for a moment, juſt as I was in the act of giving an order to fire a ſhot in return; and before I had time to reſume the repetition of the intended order, a ſhot was actually fired from the ſecond diviſion of this ſhip; and was ſcarcely out of the gun before it was entered from our aſſumed enemy by three others in quick ſucceſſion, and ſoon after the reſt of his broadside and muſketry. When the firſt ſhot was fired, being under an impreſſion, that it might poſſibly have proceeded from accident and without the orders of the Commander, I had determined at the moment to fire only a ſingle ſhot in return, but the immediate repetition of the prev ous unprovoked outrage, induced me to believe that the inſult was premeditated, and that from our adverſary being at the time as ignorant of our real force as I was of his, he thought this, perhaps, a favourable opportunity of acquiring promotion, although at the expence of violating our neutrality and inſulting our flag: I accordingly with that degree of repugnance incident to feeling equally determined neither to be the aggreſſor, or to ſuffer the flag of my country to be inſulted with impunity, gave a general order to fire; the effect of which, in ſom tour to ſix minutes, as near as I can judge, having produced a partial ſilence of his guns, I gave orders to ceaſe firing, diſcovering by the leebleoppoſition that it muſt be a ſhip of very inferior force to what I had ſuppoſed, or that ſome untoward accident had happened to her.

My orders in this inſtance however (although they proceeded alone from motives of humanity and a determination not to ſpill a drop of blood unneceſſarily) I had in leſs than four minutes ſome reaſon to regret, as he renewed his fire, of which two 32 pound ſhot cut off one of our ſtar throughs and injured our foremaſt. It was now that I found myſelf under the painful neceſſity of giving orders for a repetition of our fire againſt a force which my forbearance alone had enabled to do us any injury of moment: our fire was accordingly renewed and continued from three to five minutes longer, when perceiving our opponent's gaff and colours down, his main-top ſail yard upon the cap, and his fire ſilenced, although it was ſo dark that I could not diſcern any other particular injury we had done or how far he was in a ſituation to do us further harm, I nevertheleſs, embraced the earlieſt moment to ſtop our fire and prevent the further effuſion of blood. Here a pauſe of half a minute or more took place, at the end of which, our adverſary not ſhewing a further diſpoſition to fire, I hailed and aſked a gain "What ſhip is that?" I learned, for the firſt time, that it was a ſhip of his Britannic Majeſty's; but, owing to its blowing rather freſher than it had done, I was unable to learn his name. After having informed his commander of the name of th s ſhip, I gave orders to wear, run under his lee and haul by the wind on the ſtar board tack, and heave to under top ſails and repair what little injury we had ſuſtained in our rigging, which was accordingly executed, and we continued lying to on different tacks with a number of lights diſplayed, in order that our adverſary might the better diſcern our poſition, and command our aſſiſtance, in caſe he found it neceſſary during the night. At day light on the 17th, he was diſcovered ſeveral miles to leeward, when I gave orders to bear up and run down to him under eaſy ſail; after hailing him I ſent a boat on board with Lieutenant Creighton, to learn the names of the ſhip and her commander, with directions to aſcertain the damage he had ſuſtained, and to inform the commander, how much I regretted the neceſſity on my part which had led to ſuch an unhappy reſult; at the ſame time to offer all the aſſiſtance that the ſhip under my command afforded, in repairing the damages his had ſuſtained. At nine, A. M. Lieut. Creighton returned, with information, that it was his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Little Belt, commanded by Capt. Bingham; who, in a polite manner declined the acceptance of any aſſiſtance; ſaying, at the ſame time, that he had on board all the neceſſary requiſites to repair the damages, ſufficiently to enable him to return to Halifax.

This however, was not the moſt unpleaſant part of Capt. Bingham's communication to Lieut. Creighton, as he informed him, that, in addition to the injury his ſhip had ſuſtained, between twenty and thirty of his crew had been killed and wounded.

The regret that this information cauſed me, was ſuch, you may be aſſured, as a man might be expected to feel, whoſe greateſt pride is to prove, without oſtentation, by every public and private act, that he poſſeſſes a humane and generous heart; and with theſe ſentiments, believe me, ſir, that ſuch a communication would cauſe me the moſt active pain during the remainder of my life, had I not the conſolation to know that there was no alternative, left me between ſuch a fact ſtating, and one which would have been ſtill greater, namely, to have remained a paſſive ſpectator of inſult to the flag of my country, whilſt it was confided to my protection—and I would have you to be convinced, ſir, that however much individually I may previouſly have had reaſon to feel incenſed at the repeated outrages committed on our flag by Britiſh ſhips of war, neither my paſſion nor prejudices had any agency in this affair.

To my country, I am well convinced of the importance of the tranſaction which has impoſed upon me the neceſſity of making you this communication; I muſt, therefore, from motives of delicacy, connected with perſonal conſiderations, ſolicit that you will be pleaſed to requeſt the Preſident to authorize a formal enquiry to be inſtituted into all the circumſtances as well as into every part of my conduct connected with the ſame.

The injury ſuſtained by the ſhip under my command is very trifling, except to the fore and main maſts, which I before mentioned; no perſon killed, and but one (a boy) wounded.

For further particulars I refer you to Capt. Caldwell, who is charged with the delivery of this communication.

I have the honor, to be, with great reſpect, ſir, your obedient ſervant.

(Signed) JOHN ROGERS.

Hon. PAUL HAMILTON, *Sec. of the Navy*

BOSTON, May 17.

Kingdom of Hayti.—Capt. Nathaniel Gonaives, Hayti, favoured the Exchange Coffee Houſe with papers containing the decrees for changing the form of government in Chriſtophe's dominions.

By a law of the Council of State of Hayti, of March 2d, 1811, an hereditary Monarchy was eſtabliſhed in that iſland, and Chriſtophe named King, under the denomination of Henry I. and the throne is to be hereditary in his family, in his male deſcendants, to the exclution of females.

It is lawful for the King to adopt the child of a Prince.

The wife of the King is declared Queen of Hayti.

The Princeſs and Princeſſes Royal cannot marry without the conſent of the King.

A King's minority terminates at the age of fifteen.

Henry I. King of Hayti, by a decree of the 5th of April, created an Hereditary Nobility, conſiſting of Princes, Dukes, Counts, Barons and Chevaliers, and appointed perſons to the ſeveral ranks.

Among them we find, Prince Noluy, Prince Jean. Prince of Gonaives, and a Prince of Limbe.

General Vernet is created Prince of Gonaives, Grand Marſhal of Hayti, and Miniſter of Finances and of the Interior. General Romain, is created Prince of the Limbe, Grand Marſhal of Hayti, and Miniſter of War and Marine.

There are ſeven Dukes, viz.—The Apoſtolic preſect Brelle, who is appointed archbiſhop of Hayti and duke of Anſe, and grand almoner of the king.——Gen. Romanez, who is appointed duke of Marmin, grand marſhal of Hayti, and miniſter of ſtate and foreign affairs.—Gen. Brave, duke of Grand River, grand marſhal of Hayti, grand huntſman and inſpector general of the armies.—Gen. Joachim, duke of Fort Royal, grand marſhal of Hayti and grand marſhal of the palace.——Gen. Magny, duke of Plaiſance, grand chamberlain, marſhal, &c.—General Dux duke of Artibonite, marſhal, &c.—Gen. Sprew, duke of Port Margot, grand admiral of Hayti, and governor of the prince royal.

There are twenty-one counts, viz. —Count of Terre Neuve—of S int Sufanne—of Marmelade— of the Bandou Nord—of Limbe—of Ennery—of Acul—of Gonaives—of Dondon—of Limonade—of Trou—of Terre Rouge —of Marbalaix—of Saint Louis—of Gros Morne—of Leogane—of Preſque Iſle—of Racheplaine—of Rozette—of Bourgne—of Ouennaminthe.—Four of theſe are governors of the pages of the king and queen.

There are nine barons and chevaliers.

To the princeſs and princeſſes of the royal family of Hayti, is given the title of royal highneſs.

To the heir of the throne, the title of prince royal.

To the oldeſt daughter of the king, the title madame firſt; to younger ſiſters, madame.

To the princes of the kingdom, and the titularies of the grand dignitaries, the titles of ſerene highneſs and monſeigneur.

To the dukes and grand marſhals, the title of his grace.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

From an extra Diary of the Havanna, dated Friday, May 3.

MEXICO, April 8.

By an extraordinary courier juſt arrived in this capital, his excellency the Viceroy has received the following communication from D. Felix Maria Calleja, general in chief of the king's army againſt the inſurgents.

"Moſt excellent ſir, this moment, half paſt five P. M. I received from lieut. col. Don Joſe Manuelde Ochoa, commanding the diviſion of the interior provinces on the frontiers of Coahuila, the following official advice:

"In the diſpatches which, under date of the 25th inſt. were ſent to me from Monclova, ſigned by the Governor, Don Simon de Herrara, and Don Manuel Salcedo, with all the members of the committee of ſafety of ſaid town, are the following great and intereſting news which I copy thus as written."

It is neceſſary you ſhould ſend me 500 men to eſcort 2 or 3 inſurgents taken priſoners by captain Baſtamante, with the biſhops treaſures and ſome cattle, and alſo to conduct with all ſafety the generals Hidalgo, Allende, Aſuſolos, Aldame, Zipa'a, Ximenes, Lanzigurta, Arenda, Portugal, &c. &c. who were taken priſoners in Acatita de Bajin, with a great booty which they were carrying with them of gold, ſilver and money, and with them all their artillery, and upwards of 200 priſoners of rank of colonels and under, beſides thoſe taken by capt. Baſtamante.

I have accordingly ſent 530 men required, under command of lieu. Don Fancundo Melgares, and with the remainder of my force, I begin my march this day for the manor of Patos, with a view to the retaking of Saltil, which I inform you of for your government and ſatisfaction. God preſerve you many years,

Campo de la Norta, (in my way to Saltillo) 28th March, 1811.

JOSE MANUEL DE OCHOA.

To the Commander in Chief, Brig. Gen. Don Felix March Calleja.

And in this manner I diſpatch two extra couriers to that capital, the one by Huaſtica, and the other by Queretare, that your excellency may be expeditiouſly apprized of this joyful intelligence. God preſerve you many years.

St. Luis Porteſi, 5th April, 1811.

FELIX CALLEJA.

To his excellency the Viceroy Don Francis Xavier Venegas.

Such manifeſt benefits of Providence make us hope that in its eternal judgment, it is decreed that the 2 Spains ſhall triumph over her enemies.

[Gazette Extra of Government of Mexico, 9 h April.

NEW YORK, May 30.

Latest from Lisbon.—The ship Milfourn, arrived at Philadelphia, on Sunday evening laſt, in 45 days from Lisbon. Left that place on the 20th of April, and reports that the French had evacuated Portugal, that Lord Wellington was at Almeida, and that there had been no general battle.

NATIONAL GRATITUDE.

Decree of the Cortes of Spain, for erecting a Monument of Gratitude to the King and People of Great Britain.

The General & Extraordinary Cortes, induced by the moſt lively and ſincere gratitude towards his moſt ſacred Majeſty George III. King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the generous intereſt that he has ſhown, and the important aſſiſtance that he has afforded the Spaniſh Nation, in liberally furniſhing it with arms, money, troops ſhips and proviſions, from the moment that the provinces were excited boldly to reclaim independence and fidelity to their legitimate ſovereign King Ferdinand VII treacherouſly ſurpriſed, taken, and inſulted, by Napoleon Bonaparte: the unprincipled uſurper of the Throne of France—decree by theſe preſents, that a public Monument ſhall be erected to his Majeſty, George III. in token of gratitude of the Spaniſh nation, not only towards an auguſt and generous Sovereign, but alſo towards the invincible Engliſh nation, for the ardour and patriotiſm that the has ſhewn in the glorious cauſe of Spain. The Cortes declare at the ſame time, that the Spaniſh nation will not lay down her arms until ſhe has ſecured her independence, the abſolute integrity of the Spaniſh monarchy in the two worlds, nor until ſhe ſhall have recovered it for her legitimate Sovereign, Ferdinand VII. acting always in concurrence, and in the moſt perfect harmony with the King of Great Britain, in virtue of the moſt ſtrict friendſhip the perfect and indiſſoluble alliance ſolemnly ſtipulated in the treaty of the 14 h of Jan. 1809. The Council of the Regency will take care to inform his Majeſty in the moſt ſolemn and ſuitable manner, that this decree will be executed, and will ſubmit alſo to the Cortes any plan that they may think the beſt to carry this intention of the nation into effect. The Council thinks proper in the firſt place to attain the object in view, to have this decree printed and extenſively circulated.

REGIMENTAL SONG

For the 87th Regiment, called the Prince of Wales's Irish Volunteers.

BY CAPT. MORRICE, 1803.

Come on brother Soldier! the field is now ended
The bowl's merry motion now calls us along;
True valour's beſt pleaſed, when with mirth it is blended,
And, love's a gay chorus, when glory's the ſong
Then, join to my hat now, ye lads of true mettle!
The brave Eighty-Seventh, our voices ſhall raiſe;
The Muſe, alas, wherever her eye ſhe may ſettle,
Will no where find a ſubject more fit for her praiſe.

At Loyalty's call, as a band of true brothers,
We ſprang into arms, to give ſtrength to her throne;
And, life, that's a debt, paid to nature, by others,
We, brought a free gift, to the Prince we obey.
Our love for our country's as firm as old Cato's;
For our bleſt conſtitution, our colours we rear;
We'll die Prince's own lads, from the loſs of poſitions;
And, no found, but of glory, has charms for our ear.

Our colours his own royal arm hath ſupported;
The charge of their fame to our honor he gave;
And we truſt in the field where true glory is courted,
They'll ſhine like himſelf, the *Great Hope* of the brave.

May union and concord for ever then bind us;
Through honor's bright field *health our hearts* may we roam!
Abroad, in all danger, the foe ever find us;
And friendſhip and love ever find us *at home!*

Thus his brave royal line to the end of time's ſtory
May God and our arms ever ſhelter and ſave!
May the *Shamrock* be ever the crest of true glory!
And the *Harp of Old Erin* the charm of the brave!

The following account is given of the origin of this ſong:—His royal highneſs, the prince, patron of the regiment, on preſenting its colours, intimated to the celebrated capt. Morrice, the moſt worthy ſucceſſor of Anacreon his royal with for an appropriate ſong to be ſung at all feſtivities of the corps. His royal highneſs was obeyed by capt. Morrice, with a fervour which produced the happy thoughts combined in this little piece. The ſong is preſerved in the regiment as a moſt precious treaſure, and is ſung on every feſtive occaſion with an exultation which theſe who have ever witneſſed its effect have forcibly felt, yet can but faintly deſcribe.

It is a very remarkable circumſtance that the 8th regiment of French infantry, twelve hundred ſtrong, oppoſed to the gallant 87th, in their memorable charge at the late battle ſhould have been cut up in the ſame manner at the battle of Talavera by this ſame 87 h. In the advance they recognized each other; the Britiſh anticipated victory by a moſt tremendous ſhout, and the enemy left more than two thirds of their number dead upon the field. The 87 h are all Iriſh Catholics, as we have already noticed, raiſed by their gallant Colonel and countryman, Sir John Doyle. —After the conduct of theſe men at the battle of Barroſa, will it be manned, that their religion ſhould make them objects of exclusion from any rank of their profeſſion, to which the diſtinguiſhed gallantry may in time give them a claim?

Major Gough, who ſo heroically conducted the 87th in the battle of Barroſa, is the ſon of Lieut. Colonel Gough, who commands the city of Limerick militia, the conquerors of the French army under Humbert, at Colooney. This gallant regiment is at preſent doing garriſon duty in Dublin, as a Dublin paper intimates in a paragraph at the cloſe of a tranſcript from the intereſting letter from an officer of the 87 h, inſerted in the Pilot of yeſterday.

In the action of Barroſa, the 87th was led by the gallant Major Maclaine who ſignalized himſelf ſo much by the brilliant defence of Matagorda, in front of Cadiz, which, as our readers will recollect, was taken by the French, or rather abandoned to them after it had been reduced to a heap of ruins by the fire of their artillery. Major Maclaine had but juſt recovered from the ſevere wounds he received on that occaſion, and returned to take the command of the battalion, when the affair of Barroſa preſented an opportunity of freſh danger and freſh glory, in which he acquired eternal honor, but we are ſorry to ſay not without freſh wounds. It may not perhaps be ſo univerſally known as it deſerves, that the gallant 87 h regiment, which achieved ſo much in the late glorious engagement, are, to a man, Iriſh. The regiment is called the Prince of Wales's Iriſh Volunteers, was raiſed and commanded by their much beloved countryman, Gen. Sir John D yle, who has always taken care to infuſe into the hearts of his ſoldiers that high national ſpirit with which his own is animated. It is to be hoped, when the firſt of the French eagles is laid at his Majeſty's feet, that his miniſters will take care that the country and religion of the brave fellows who contributed ſo much to the honour of his arms, will not be forgotten.

New York, May 28.

An article from Kingſton, Jamaica, of the 24th ult. ſays, a moſt curious occurrence has taken place in port Royal Mountain; the dwelling houſe &c. and from 25 to 30 acres of full bearing coffee, on the plantation of Mr. R. Dalhouſe, ſank down and diſappeared, on Tuesday evening, and nothing but the ridge of the houſe is now diſcernable. Some days previous the earth was obſerved to crack and ſink in a trifling degree, and the houſe to be affected by it, when Mr. Dalhouſe was adviſed to remove with his furniture, which he fortunately did. The cauſe is not well ascertained, but it is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by a hollow or ſubterraneous paſſage in the earth, as there was not the ſmalleſt ſymptoms of an earthquake at the time.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

We have inſerted Commodore Rogers's Letter on the ſubject of the late unpleaſant occurrence—which muſt unavoidably have ariſen from miſtake and precipitance.

Executive Council Office, York, 14th June, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Locations deſignated by the Land Board of Naſſau for the following Perſons, in the Township of BIMBROOK, Diſtrict of Niagara, will be declared open for Grant to other Perſons, unleſs within *ſix Months* from this date, they ſeverally appear, by themſelves or Agent, to eſtabliſh their Claim, and ſue out their Patents.

Lieutenant George Harkimer,
Lieutenant Henry Hare,
Surgeon's Mate Patrick Burk,
Lieutenant Frederick Dachſtader,
Captain John M'Kinnon,

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Executive Council.

THE Subſcribers being induced to believe, that the eſtabliſhing a STORE on YONGE STREET might in a great meaſure, conduce to the eaſe and convenience of the induſtrious Inhabitants on ſaid Street, take this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of York and Vicinity, that they have opened a Store at Springfield Park, the Seat of John Mills Jackſon, Eſq. three miles from the Town of York, on the Yonge Street Road, where they have on hand the under enumerated Goods, (being part of a very general Aſſortment thereof expected) which will be ſold uncommonly cheap for Caſh, the ſame having been purchaſed at the firſt hand for ready Money, viz —black, green, and drab colored Caſſimeres—Cloths—gilt Buttons—Flannels—Ladies elegant Robe Patterns—Fancy Muſlin and Leno—white and colored Cambric—Iriſh Linen—Ginghams—printed Calicoes—Pocket Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Ladies Veils, lateſt London faſhion—WatchChains—faſhionable Breaſt Pins—Table Mats—a few ſets of real China—ſets of Caſtors, with plated Stands—Soup Ladles, &c. &c.

J. M. JACKSON & Co.
Springfield Park,
30th May, 1811.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife POLLY has eloped from my Bed and Board without any juſt reaſon or provocation, and refuſes to return. This is therefore to caution the Public againſt harbouring or truſting her on my account, I being determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JAMES MYERS.

Vaughan, 3d June, 1811.

REGULAR COUNCIL DAYS for LAND MATTERS, throughout the Year of our Lord, 1811:—

Wednesday, 2d January, 22d Ditto, 12th February, 5th March, 26th Ditto. 16th April, 7th May, 28th Ditto, Tuesday, 18th June, 9th July, 30th Ditto, 20th August, 10th September, 1st October, 22d Ditto, 12th November and December, Ditto.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY, Receiver General, U. C.

A great Bargain

FOR sale on very low terms, that desirable Acre Lot in this Town, with a comfortable dwelling House, a good Stable, and other out Buildings thereon (the property of Mr. ISAAC COLLOMBE.) The Garden is flocked with a variety of choice Fruit Trees, —and its soil is excellent.

For particulars enquire of the Proprietor, or at the Printing Office.

York, 20th April, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of the Home District, give this Public Notice to all Owners of SWINE in this Town, and the neighborhood of the Town, that if any Swine are seen running at large in it or in its near neighborhood after the 1st day of the present month, they will immediately be expounded, and forfeiture Bonds taken.

York 25th April 1811.

York, 2nth May, 1811.

Wanted for the Service of Government,

500 *Cords of* WOOD,

TO be delivered into the King's Wood Yard at this Fort, by the first of March, 1812. Any persons desirous of supplying the same, or any part thereof, will send in their Proposals to the Subscriber on or before the 15th June next

GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Dy. Affit. Comy Gen.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar. North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and 200 Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises. June 1, 1811.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public that having opened Store in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Glen, his summer Assortment will be found on low terms—he has also Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws passed in the two last Sessions, &c for sale. Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price.

D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT desirable Farm on the East side of Yonge Street, being Lot No. 65, in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing about two hundred Acres of excellent Land well Watered. There is a small Clearing of nine Acres, a House and Barn on the Farm. It will be sold on very moderate terms. For further particulars apply at the Printing Office, or to the subscriber, JOHN FURONT.

York, May 25, 1811.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 63, East side of Yonge Street, and 4, in the 3d concession of the Township of King: Lot No. 32, and West half of No. 31 in the 7th concession of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof. York, 16th Sept. 1810



TO be let until the 22d of October, the Brick House in the West end of this Town (lately occupied by Mr. R. M'DONNELL) belonging to D. Boulton, junr. Esq. The terms will be reasonable; and immediate possession given.—For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York 20th April, 1811.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the Commissioners appointed for Amending and Opening the Public Highways and Roads, and Building Bridges in the Home District, from any person willing to contract for erecting Bridges over the Rivers Humber and Credit, near the mouth of each River, on the Line of the Middle Road from York to the Head of Lake Ontario; also for opening and amending the Road from Captain Givens's Lot near the Garrison of York to the River Credit, either for the whole, or by the mile, to be opened sixty six feet wide, being at present only thirty-three feet wide, and making good and sufficient Causeways eighteen feet wide where requisite. And also for opening, amending, and Causeywaying in like manner, the Road from the Eastern Boundary of the Home District, on Dundas Street, to the River Rouge.—Written Proposals will be received until the fifteenth of June next, by either of the undersigned Commissioners, or if left at William Allan's, Esquire, York, addressed to them, will be attended to, and the lowest Proposals will be accepted.

Thomas B. Gough,
Samuel Smith,
Wm. Graham,
Richard Beasley, } Commissioners.

York, 14th May, 1811.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, first Concession, West Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 50 are cleared, fenced and under grass, there is likewise on said Lot a good Dwelling House, a large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same. WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

To Let immediately,

FOR ONE OR SIX YEARS,

A Farm within two miles and a half of this Town, and one of Yonge Street (commonly called Davenport Farm) on which is a good Farm House, Barn, and other out Houses, and about 50 Acres well cleared Land, which is under tolerable Fence. The terms on which it is proposed to be let, will be of the most reasonable kind. Application to be made to Mr. Hugh Carfrae, York.

April 5, 1811.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land for which an undisputable Title will be given:—viz. Lots No. 28, 29, and half of Lot No. 25 in the 2d concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire at Owregarde, Mr. Woolstroff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nor 9 & 10, in Hospital Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one so offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.

York, 7th June, 1811.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market-Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dean and Lieut Johnson

Lot Nos. 25, 31, - - 1st Concession, 200
1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
29, - - - 3d, do. 200
7, 13, - - 4th, do. 400
27, 28, - - 5th, do. 500

1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - 1st Concession, 200
1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½ 1, - - - 3d, do. 100

700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - - 1st Concession, 600 acres
Township of Murray.
Nos. 1, - - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14 15, - - - 6th, do. 620

1000 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos. 21, 26, 27, - 7th Concession, 600
22, 25, 26, - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do. 800

2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W & J. Crooks, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the sets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Antient History, Vol. 2d; Gutherie's History of Scotland, Vol. 3d & 4th; Necker on the French Revolution, Vol 1st; De Lolme's B. Constitution; Titii Livii, Vol. 2d; Œuvres Posthumes de Frederic, 11 Vol. 1st; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol; Peyton Perverrir; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol 2d.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No 32, in Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do. - C. }
29 - Concession C 200
10 - Concession D. 200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough.
No. 21 in 4th Concession, } 300 Acres Township
East ½ 22 do. do. } of York.
No. 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres,
Township of Vaughan
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East ½ 20, 3d do. 100
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 1st do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres, Satisfiert
27, 7th do. 100
26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres,
Township of Crowland
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich
Also in the Town of York
The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To Wit } Fieri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the suit of Richard Cartwright; I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land, with one Log house, one Frame House and Log Barn, and other out buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or less, being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southwesterly by Flamboro' East, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Mississagas, burned and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked B. W. Standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Easterly direction from the house now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees East, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees East to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court house in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 10th Dec. 1810

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office. York, May 4.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the House which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
No 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
No 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do
North half of 24 in the 9th do.——— 3600 acres, in the Township of Etobicoke.
No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession
No 22, 7th do.
No 4, 8th do.
No 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Barford.
No 22, 23 and 24 5th.—600 acres in Whitby.
No 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the township of Gwillimbury.
No 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in King.
No 17, 3d concession,
No 14, 9th do.—40 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

UPPER CANADA, } *FRANCIS GORE, Esquire Lieutenant*
COURT OF PROBATE, } *Governor of the Province*
YORK TO WIT. } *of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.*

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, Duly exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March in the thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN, Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

WANTED

SOME Person of good character and morals to be engaged as Husbandman—liberal wages will be given and comfortable accommodations (at the Farm) for a family, should any Husbandman having a family be hired. For information enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 25th April, 1811.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1811. No. LI [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Twenty fifth day of inlant May, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of April last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of inflant May, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Second day of JULY next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

In Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada. &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of Niagara, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS. Secy.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leases for the Crown and Clergy Reserves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increased to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the first seven years —to Thirty Shillings the second seven years, and to Forty-five Shillings the third seven years. But that this increase of Rent will not extend to Leases Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leases shall not be obtained before the 29th of September next ensuing will be declared vacant and open for application.

And it is further notified, that One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, in advance, on account of Rent, for each Lease, must be paid to his Majesty's Receiver General by all future Applicants, before they receive the Order in Council for the same.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL, Clerk of the Executive Council.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 17th April, 1811.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Roads in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature—viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT,
Henry Marcle, Esquire,
The Revd. John Strachan,
David Sheek, } Esquires,
Joseph Anderson, }

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT,
Thomas Fraser,
Solomon Jones, } Esquires.
Peter Drummond, }
Stephen Burritt,

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
The Hon. Richard Cartwright, } Esquires,
Alexander Fisher, }
John Cumming,

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,
Alexr. Fletcher,
Elias Jones, } Esquires.
Zacheus Burnham,

HOME DISTRICT,
Thomas B. Gough,
Samuel Smith, } Esquires.
William Graham, }
Richard Beasley,

NIAGARA DISTRICT,
Joseph Edwards,
Richard Hatt, } Esquires.
Samuel Street,
Thomas Clark,

LONDON DISTRICT,
John Yeigh,
Gideon Tiffany, } Esquires.
Andw. Westbrook,

WESTERN DISTRICT,
Mathew Elliott,
John Mc. Gregor, } Esquires.
J. Bte. Baby,

By Order of the Lieut. Governor,
Wm. HALTON, Secy.

STRAYED OR TAKEN AWAY,

FROM this Town, about the 16th ult. a large pale red COW, upwards of ten years old and heavy with Calf; her horns of ordinary length, without any particular marks about her. Her return by any person to the Owner Captain Fish, or if left at the Printing Office, will be liberally paid for.

York, April 20, 1811.

Latest Intelligence.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Late last evening arrived the fast sailing ship Trident, Forman, in 26 days from Greenock, which port she left on the 5th of May, and brings papers from that place of the 5th, and London papers of the 1st of May.

Capt. F. informs us, that it was reported in Glasgow, that Mr. Pinkney the late Minister to the Court of St. James, and Mr. Foster, the new Minister to America, had both left London previous to Capt. F's sailing.

It will be seen by our extracts from English papers, that a war between France and Russia is confidently expected. The American frigate John Adams, capt. Dent, arrived at L'Orient, on the 16th of April, with Mr. Erving, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Denmark.

London, April 20.

A letter from Plymouth states, that an order has been received from Government to detain all American vessels bound to France.

The fleet destined for the Baltic is to fall immediately. Sir James Saumarez, the commander in chief, left town on Thursday morning to hoist his flag on board the Victory.

The Prince Regent has appointed James Stewart, Esq. Consul at New London.

The report of the capture of Marshal Ney and 8000 French troops is contradicted.

Serious insurrections have broken out in several parts of Holland.

The private letters from America are fraught with apprehensions that a war will certainly take place between this country and the United States. If there is any understanding between Bonaparte and the American government, it is necessary that our ministers should not confine their attention alone to the Baltic. If Napoleon should succeed in getting the Scheldt and Texel fleets to sea, which is now his object, he will be afraid to send them into the Baltic, and will probably order them to make a run for America, to unite with the government of the United States in attacking our West India colonies. It is necessary in addition to the Baltic fleet, that we should also have one of observation on an extensive scale, to frustrate his objects; and it is therefore with pleasure we find that the most active preparations are making by the Admiralty to meet him in all quarters.

The ship Coromandel has arrived in England from Bengal, and the Alonzo, Anderton, from New Orleans in the Clyde.

April 22.

Sir Edward Pellew will hoist his flag in the Caledonia, 120, and proceed in her to take the command in the Mediterranean. Lieut. Gen. Lord W. Bentick, who has been appointed to succeed Sir John Stuart at Sicily, goes out in the Caledonia.

It is mentioned in letters from the Mediterranean, that the Deys of Algiers and Tunis had determined upon actual hostilities against each other, and were fitting out fleets to carry their designs into execution: the fleet of the latter, it was supposed, would quit port the middle of this month.

April 23.

American letters and papers reached us yesterday, to the 22d of last month the contents of which are wholly uninteresting. In relation to the American dispute, however, we learn from what we deem good authority, in this country, that the Astean frigate, that sailed a few days ago for the Cape of Good Hope and India, took out despatches to those governments, apprizing them of the critical situation of affairs between England and America, together with instructions as to the conduct to be adopted in consequence—Similar dispatches have likewise, we hear, been forwarded to our commanders in the West Indies and at Halifax.

Sir Charles Cotten is appointed commander in chief of the Channel fleet, in the room of Lord Gambier.

Admiral Young is to hoist his flag on board the Christian VII. as commander in chief in the North Sea; he will leave town this day for Deal.

We gave yesterday the terms on which the Irish loan of 2,500,000l. was contracted for in Dublin on Friday last. This circumstance is expected to operate favorably for the public on the terms of the Loan for England: is it was apprehended that the Irish Loan would have to be raised in this country, in addition to the Loan for Great Britain.

The following are extracts from letters posted up at Lloyd's yesterday afternoon:

Gottenburgh, April 12.

"All the ships lying at Carlham, had got back their papers, and were at liberty to proceed, when an order came to put all Prussian vessels under embargo there and at Charlscrona, and even such as had loaded in Prussian ports. The cause of adopting such a measure is said to have arisen from some Swedish ships, laden with colonial produce, having been put under sequestration in Prussian ports.

"A gentleman arrived a few days ago from the former place informs us that all vessels had again been released with the exception of those loaded with colonial produce.

"An order has just come from Stockholm to our government, and to the custom house, permitting the importation of salt in Swedish ships direct from England."

Gottenburgh, April 14.

"The ships and cargoes here, as well as at Carlham, and other Swedish ports, are still under sequestration; it is nothing is likely to be decided until the arrival of a British fleet in the Baltic; and I hear it from very good authority, that in case (as it is supposed) the English are going to take Gothland, all the cargoes will be condemned."

May 1.

Despatches from Lisbon, and a mail arrived yesterday morning, with papers and letters to the 22d ult.

Lord Wellington, as we predicted, has left the British army under the command of General Spencer, and is gone to take the command of the army under Marshal Beresford. The latter was at Zafra on the 17th, Mortier still retreating before him. The 13th dragoons had taken 300 French dragoons on the road to Zafra.

With the exception of the siege of Almeida, the operations in Portugal have ceased to be of any importance. The place had not surrendered, but it could not hold out long, nor is its holding out any injury to our cause, or any advantage to the enemy. Massena is gone with part of his shattered army to Salamanca—another division is at Placentia, whilst the advanced guard, 5000 strong, with which Ney was sent under arrest, has reached Valladolid, in a most deplorable state.—There were 2000 fresh troops there, and with these Ney proceeded to Burgos on his way to Bayonne.

A mail from Heligoland, arrived yesterday. As affairs in the North begin to assume a more serious aspect, the communications by way of Heligoland increase in interest and importance.—All the French troops are said to have left the coast, and to have marched to the Prussian frontier.

The Wellesley Packet is arrived at Plymouth with dispatches from the isle of France, now the Isle of England in 72 days.

By a gentleman who has arrived in town from the Russian capital, we learn that during the space of the last two months, upwards of 800 pieces of artillery had been forwarded to the various frontier towns of Russia. An immense army had also followed in the same direction; and the general impression on the public mind was, that a war on Russian ground, with France, was on the eve of taking place. With respect to trade, the intelligence from St. Petersburgh is most afflicting. Immense quantities of produce were on hand, for which there was no vent.—The only hope of the merchants being saved from utter ruin, was in some favorable determinations on the part of the government with respect to a limited trade by licences.

France is sending troops into Prussia by every expeditious mode that can be adopted.

Letters from Paris are arrived to the 16th—They are filled with accounts of fresh bankruptcies, that as we lately noticed, the papers are not permitted to insert the names of the insolvent houses, but by three or four at a time. Among the most recent failures are the firms of Ribert and Co. closely connected with the firm of Hope and Co. at Amsterdam; Doyen and Co. and Pierlot and Co.—"Such," adds one of the letters "are the happy effects of the Continental System."

Lisbon, April 20.

The French have rebuilt the bridge and repaired the fortifications of Badajoz, and supplied it with stores, which leads us to suppose they intend standing a siege.

Badajoz is only a third or fourth rate fortified place

Heligoland, April 23. We have had one or two arrivals from the opposite coast to-day—the first for some time. By them we have been informed, that almost the whole of the French troops have now quitted the coast, and marched to the frontiers of Prussia.

A gentleman states that in travelling between Bremen and the coast, he did not see more than fifty soldiers; that all which could be spared were recent ly sent off with great dispatch in waggons; and that every exertion was made to accelerate their march to the army of Magdeburgh. From this circumstance, a war with Russia is confidently expected.

April 26. His Majesty the King of Sweden still continues on board the Horatio frigate in this harbour. His Majesty has only been once on shore since his arrival. We understand he has made application to government to allow the Horatio to carry him to the Baltic.

By a vessel just arrived from Holland, information has been obtained that the insurrection there gains ground and that there is a disturbance at Paris.

Unaccountable movements.—A gentleman of this city, (Baltimore) has received a letter from his friend, dated at Bayonne, the 30th of March, which affects that the French Imperial Guards were returning from Spain to France, and had marched through that town.

It is not long since that we were told that the French emperor had sent one hundred thousand men to reinforce the armies in the Peninsula—he, according to this account, he is with drawing his troops from it.—The retreat of Massena (the greatest general of the age perhaps) out of Portugal, shows that his army must have been greatly neglected, since it was evidently in great distress for want of provisions, &c. Whether we are to impute these unexpected movements to imperial caprice—or to necessity, created by some new storm, some new object, or new arrangement, in the North of Europe, we are at a loss to decide. Or, whether the Imperial Guards were merely exchanging positions with another body of French troops; whether Massena would be reinforced on the frontiers of Spain, and advance upon the English as rapidly as he retired from them, we are equally unable to judge. Other facts are requisite to form an opinion.——Does Napoleon mean to cancel Joseph's *kingship* as he did Jerome's and Louis's? Does he mean to relinquish Spain to Ferdinand VII.—hoping thus to hold South America to the mother country? If so, he will be baffled in his hopes. Time must resolve the other questions.

New York, June 8.

The article inserted in yesterday's Gazette, under the Postscript head, has excited as much, if not more attention, than would have done the news of the capture of Massena and his army, or a declaration of war on the part of Russia against France, hundreds having enquired the source of our information.—We have satisfied many; but, we are not at liberty to say, publicly, from whom we derive it. Ourselves, we feel satisfied of its accuracy. As the call for the Gazette yesterday was unusually great, and the impression having ran out, we here reinsert the article.

"The president of the U States is tired of the present state of things. He will soon do something of a decisive nature. He waits with anxiety for the arrival of the Essex; and it is known that he is angry at the conduct of the French Emperor. He has lost nearly all confidence in French promises, and will, it is confidently expected, convince the world, that the suspicions of his partiality for France are grounless. The readers of this article will recollect this paragraph a week or two hence—Mark the above assertion."

In addition to the above, we are warranted in asserting that the President has expressed a wish for the speedy arrival of Mr. Foster that he would be received with the utmost cordiality—and that certain points pending between G. Britain and the United States which had been instilled on, would for the present, be waved by our government, rather than procrastinate the wished for understanding.

We can also state, and we do not apprehend a contradiction, that there has been no new orders given to the commanders of our ships of war for the last 18 months.

This looks well. We hope for and expect a speedy verification of the above intelligence.

We understand that a letter was received by this morning's southern mail from an intelligent gentleman at Washington, strongly advising his friend not to send property to any foreign port, at the present critical moment. The writer adds, that it is not probable that the Confirmation, which had been ordered to be in readiness to convey Mr. Barlow to France, would fail for that country, and that government were not disposed to send abroad at present any of our frigates. The gentleman gives it as his decided opinion, that war is not far distant.

Boston June 5.

The following account of the late fire in Newburyport, is from Mr. E. W. Allen, publisher of the Herald, and who has lost all his property, the fruits of eleven years labour.

Newburyport, June 2. 1811.

"Dear Sirs,—I have the disagreeable task to call your attention to a scene which defies description. A destructive conflagration has laid waste this town. On Friday night last, about half past 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in a block of stables, back of Market-Square, to the westward, which burnt till 6 o'clock next morning, and consumed about 250 buildings in the centre of the town; the wind was high from the westward. A list of the sufferers I send you. Excepting the range under the Town Hall, there is scarcely an English good store remaining. All the west side of Cornhill, and State-street, to the Market, both sides of Middle-street, half way through; the whole of Centre street, both sides; almost the whole of Liberty street, both sides, and on both sides of Water street including all the stores on the wharves, down to Marquand's wharf, are laid in ashes. The post office, 4 printing offices, 2 insurance offices, the British meeting house, Bunn's and the Phoenix Buildings are in ruins. The town exhibits truly a melancholy appearance. Perhaps two millions of dollars would not place it in the situation it was before. Many have lost their all.

BOSTON, June 3, 1811.

Latest from England.—The official dispatches from Portugal, corroborate our former reports, that the French have entirely evacuated Portugal; that in the many actions which took place on the retreat and pursuit, particularly at Guarda, the French suffered immense loss; and the best part of their baggage, &c. that Lord Wellington was pursuing into Spain; but the impossibility of provisions keeping pace with the army favoured Massena's safety, otherwise he must have been entirely lost; that general Beresford was besieging Badajos with 20,000 men, which was expected to be either abandoned, or suffer capitulation.

General Ney was sent prisoner to France by Massena, who acculed him of neglect.

The Chinese have at length found it to be their interest to give circulation to the immense quantity of specie which they have been accumulating for ages. This change of their policy has been sensibly felt in India, and has reduced the rate of interest very considerably.

The Cortes of Spain have at length consented that two great Spanish armies shall be raised and disciplined by British officers, and placed under the command of Lord Wellington.

Latest from Cadiz.—Capt. Hetherington, arrived at Providence, on Saturday last, in the brig Hector, from Cadiz 36 days, reports, that Olivires had been taked by Marshal Beresford, and it was expected, that Badajos would soon follow the same fate; that sanguine expectations were entertained of the speedy raising of the siege of Cadiz, it being underflood that Marshal Beresford intended to direct an army of 30,000 men against the besiegers, whose utmost force does not exceed 20,000; Seville it was also thought must fall; that the expediti on of 8,000 men under Blake had landed at Huelva, with an intent to co operate with Beresford; that Gen. Ballesteros had already effected a junction with him; that up to the middle of March, affairs went well in Catalonia; and that on the whole the cause of the patriots wore a promising aspect.

Latest from Portugal.—The brig Fanny, Roberts, arrived at Philadelphia, left Madeira the first May. Coming out boarded a ship from Lisbon and had the perusal of Lisbon papers to the 16th April. They contained an account of the investment of Badajos by Marshal Beresford, who had summoned it to surrender, which had been twice refused by the French.—He was accordingly making preparations to storm it, and meant to attack it by the breach through which the French entered it.

Good News.—A vessel has arrived at New York from Gottenburgh, which she left the 4th April, and informs, that both Russia and Sweden had refused to adopt Bonaparte's Continental System; and further, that the trade of Russia had become free to all nations, and exchange on England had risen very much in consequence.

NEW YORK June 4.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated April 25th, received via Baltimore.

"The accounts received from the armies yesterday state, that the French army were on their way to Seville, that Lord Wellington's army was at Zapa—that the British troops at Cadiz, had crossed over to the Maine, for the purpose of forming a junction with the combined British and Portuguese army under Lord Wellington. This place, and the country adjacent, are entirely free from troops, and the merchants and other citizens are in high spirits, and are in expectation that Spain will ere long, be entirely freed from Frenchmen."

Extract of another letter.

"Portugal is now entirely free of the French. Prisoners are daily arriving, and Massena is said to have published a proclamation to his subjects, the Portuguese, declaring them to be unworthy of being governed by so great a king; but although he abandoned the country, he had left it desolate, ruined and destroyed, and not worth the English keeping possession of, which is too true."

From Bell's London Weekly Messenger.

GENERAL STATE OF EUROPE.

The face of Europe begins again to assumes that aspect which foretells that something important is at hand. After the Austrian Peace in 1800, the French government flattered itself that it had nothing further to dread; that it had thoroughly subdued its enemies, and conquered for itself a peace. The battle of Marida, and some other successes of the English again inspired the nations of Europe, and another Coalition was form ed against France before the Stipulations of the Treaty of Peace were executed. Something of this kind is now to all appearance again at hand. Austria, indeed, from an enemy, has passed into an Associate and natural Ally of France, but there is another Power in Europe, who, though once defeated or rather repulsed, still possesses an integral strength, and still retains her former interests and relations.

In any review of the state of Europe, France not only from her magnitude, but still more from her ambition, necessarily obtrudes herself as the main object of the picture. The present aim of the Emperor Napoleon is to render France, according to his own term, and the original idea of Talleyrand, the centre of a system of Public Law and Government; or in other words, to occupy the place amongst the European nations, which was formerly possessed by the Emperors of Germany amongst the Electoral States. The Young Bonaparte has thus been designated by the name of the king of the Romans, which was formerly the title of the Prince appointed to succeed the Emperor.

This new object of the Emperor Napoleon has been taken up on the strength of a compromise with the House of Austria. The Emperor Francis has been persuaded to consider the family of Napoleon as his own, and therefore not to consider his own grandeur so much lost as transferred. The son of Napoleon is the grandson of the Emperor Francis, and therefore the splendid title of the king of the Romans, and the acknowledged supremacy amongst the European States, is still attached to the Austrian family.

This point of view, however, is merely calculated to satisfy the Emperor Francis; it cannot be equally pleasing to the remainder of the Austrian family.—It forever excludes the Archduke from all hopes of the Imperial throne. It tends, in fact, to extinguish the greatness and lower dignity of the house of Austria, and must effectually to merge it in that of the house of Bonaparte.

This consideration, therefore, leads to a very important conclusion. The connexion of Bonaparte and the house of Austria, is merely with the Emperor Francis. If any accident whether of nature or fortune, should happen to the Emperor Francis, the family alliance would certainly not be held in much respect by the Archdukes, who are all discontented with the insignificance to which their house is reduced. Hence the report that one of the Archdukes is about to retire to England. And hence the anxiety of the court of France to conciliate the Princes of this family, because in the present state of things, their seeming friendships and concurrence are essentially necessary to the purposes of the Emperor Napoleon.

Such is the relative state of France & Austria; the alliance between them being rather between the Emperors Francis and Napoleon than between the two families. The Emperor Francis, in the matter be considered in a mere selfish point of view, loses very little, and gains much, that is to say, he gains a splendid establishment for his daughter, and he puts himself into a state of security by winning over his enemy. On the other hand the loss falls on the Archdukes, who are supplanted by the family of Bonaparte.

It is natural, therefore, that such of the states of Europe as from their natural interests, are the enemies of France, should keep a steady eye upon this principal of weakness in the French and Austrian alliance. The Court of Petersburgh can never forget that the alliance of France and Austria is necessarily an alliance against Russia, as the common object and purpose of Austria and Russia must necessarily be to aggrandize themselves at the expence of Turkey. Turkey, as we have repeatedly had occasion to observe, is the natural land from which both Austria and Russia must seek the accession of dominion, each power naturally looking towards the attainment of that district or province which immediately borders on itself, and which they see to be incapable of defending itself. Accordingly France, as the son and ally of Austria, must necessarily assist the Emperor Francis in these objects of his ambition, and thereby necessarily oppose the immediate views of Russia. There is no hope or possibility of any compromise, France having another motive to assist these designs of Austria, in as much as any accession of dominion or strength to the Russian Empire, would be so much added to the actual power of the enemy of France.

There is still another kingdom which has of late assumed an aspect by no means friendly to the growing ambition of France. Bernadotte had no sooner been appointed regent of Sweden, than an attempt has been made to assassinate him. If the Swedes be determined to affect his destruction, they will not long want the means & opportunity. The Swedes bear a very strong resemblance to the English. They are very obstinate, and pallionate lovers of what they judge to be their liberties. The great part of them have seen the expulsion of Gustavus with real sorrow. They have forgotten all the errors for which his youth provided a sufficient excuse.

When we connect this state of things with the recent departure of Gustavus from England, it very forcibly suggests itself, that some strong confederacy is already in operation, and that before a few weeks shall have passed over our heads, Sweden will present a very different scene than that of cowardly and tranquil submission.

With respect to Naples, Murat has sufficient employment in keeping himself upon the throne: and his ay yet been totally unable to contribute any thing towards the support of the imperial monarchy of France. He has made two or three attempts upon Sicily, the result of which has been the augmentation of the glory of the English arms.

Vote of thanks.

In the British House of Commons, March 28, a vote of thanks was passed to Gen. Graham, and his brave comrades in arms, for their dauntless and intrepid conduct at Barrofa. In the course of debate on this subject, the following remarks took place, which beflow a higher tribute of praise on the gallant chief, than could possibly be paid in any other manner:—

GEN. GRAHAM.

Mr. Sheridan was desirous of the honor of seconding a motion which had been so ably and clearly, with such energy and feeling, propofed by the Right Honorable Gentleman.—There was not one in that house, he was sure, but felt the same interest—but was anxious for the same honour. There could be no difference of opinion on such a subject.—They must all vie with each other in the zeal, the unanimity and the cordiality with which they offered their thanks to the brave general and his brave Army. *(Hear! hear! hear!)* He hoped he should not be considered as intrusive, if on this question he intermingled something of his private feelings. He had known gen. Graham in private life; and never, no never, was there seated a LOFTIER SPIRIT IN A BRAVER HEART *(Hear!)* After many disappointments, borne as that man would bear them, whose love of order and his country subdued his own ambition—Gen. Graham at length obtained his long withheld, long merited reward. He became a soldier almoft by accident, if, indeed, accident could be applied to such a circumstance. In the year 1793, a Noble friend of his (Mr. S.) lately at the head of the Admiralty, now at the head of the Ordinance—a friend with whom no difference of public politics ever created a private dissention——had the command at Toulon; and he had declared that the success against the besiegers, aided as they were by the talents of Bonaparte, was chiefly to be attributed to a private gentleman of the name of Graham. He was not in the army. With a broken spirit, but an undaunted heart, he had rambled through those scenes, by his acquaintance with which he so essentially benefitted our army. From that moment he became a soldier; why did he become a soldier? Because he could render a service to his King & country. He then raised two battalions, and afterwards joined the Austrian army.—There were few who were unacquainted with the assistance by which he contributed to the fall of Mantua, as with his almoft miraculous escape from that city—an escape not effected by any disgrace to his profession or his country—not more as a spy in secret, but openly as a British Officer, bearing the uniform of his King, and braving the vengeance of his enemies. At Malta, he acted with the temporary rank of Brigadier General; and so gallantly did he act, that General Pigott, who superceded him, declared that he had little else to do than receive the surrender of the place. He then served in the Austrian campaign—a campaign, in which, wherever danger was to be found, he was in motion. He next attended his ever to be lamented friend Moore to the Baltic, and after that to Spain. In that retreat Gen. Hope, Gen. Moore, and many other brave Officers, bore witness, that in the hour of peril, Graham was their best adviser—in the day of gloom after, Graham was their sureft consolation. (Mr. Sheridan here was much affected.) The house muft excuse me (said he) but I cannot help giving way a little to my private feelings amid the pfalms of my gallant friend. *(Loud cries of, hear! hear!)* I forgive the House a perfonal influence of that virtue which adorns the man, and dignifi a the soldier. When he went into Spain, he carried with him the map of the efcene of his toil and, on that map, the ground his bed, and the camp cloak his covering, he planned out future cottages, farms, nay villages, for his tenantry at home. Thus, even amidft the toils of foreign warfare, this brave man could not for a moment forget the duties of domestic tenderneft. I have seen myself the memorial of this virtue, and I cannot think its recital unconnected with his present panegyric. Not here are the generous motives, these are the noble impulles, which pouring out the last in acts of private benevolence, in time turn into a ftream of public honor, and adorn the warrior and hero of the patriot soldier. *(Hear! hear!)* After the Spanish campaign, Gen. Graham was raised in rank. He was a proper judge of what military honors ought to be conferred or ought to be withheld; but he could not help at this moment in gratitude recollecting, that the last act of the late Commander in Chief was the restoration of this gallant man to the service. *(Hear! hear!)* With respect to the brave men who had participated in this victory, he felt that the illuftrious perfonage who now held the reigns of government would make them this peculiar care. When he faid this, he spake not from any idea that any personal recommendation could sway him so much as his own generous anxiety to distinguish merit; and he was doubly proud in his consciousness, because he well knew that his gallant friend would receive no reward from his victory more gratifying than the knowledge that those he had recommended, were attended to. He should now conclude with the declaration, that he never in his life seconded a motion with more heartfelt satisfaction than the present.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

At a meeting of the Common Council, laft evening, a law was paſſed for the purpoſe of preventing dogs from going at large in this city and county. The law provides that all dogs ſhall be regiſtered—that they ſhall wear collars containing the owner's name—that they ſhall be taxed annually three dollars—and that it ſhall be the duty of Marſhalls, &c. to cauſe all dogs found in the ſtreets to be immediately killed. The law goes into effect on Friday next.

QUEBEC, May 16.

Mr. Campbell, paſſenger in the ſhip Lion from Aberdeen, brings intelligence of their ſpeaking the Nancy, who informed them that 13 ſail of veſſels had been loſt among the ice on the Banks of Newfoundland.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

To the politeneſs of a Gentleman, who obligingly handed us the Albany Gazette and Utica Patriot, dates of the 20th and 18th inſt. we are indebted for the general intelligence, which we think as late as any thing we could have received by this week's Mail had its papers arrived. From the general tenor of news from the North of Europe, we may look forward to a ſpeedy convulſion on the Continent, which will be new in all its features and operations Notwithſtanding the family connections formed with the Emperor of Germany, ſtill their policy is too widely different, to build upon any certain operation, ſhould war take place between France and Ruſſia. The powerful maritime force we are to have in the Baltic, will ſtrongly influence the conduct of Ruſſia, of Denmark and Sweden—and from general circumſtances, we would not be ſurpriſed to ſee a coalition of thoſe powers. The plan adopted in Spain of having their forces organized and officered by Britiſh officers, (now copying the ſucceſsful ſyſtem of Portugal) connected with the war, probably at this moment waged againſt Ruſſia—will call forth all the arts and powers of Bonaparte to oppoſe—indeed combining the various points on view in which we at this time ſee Europe circumſtanced, events ſeem yet to be but beginning.

From a recent communication, we may be induced to give credit to the actual exiſtence of large Snakes in this Lake.—A boat's crew ſaw one (ſuppoſed by them to be twenty feet long) a few days ſince at a ſhort diſtance on this ſide the River Credit.

We have noticed that more efficient meaſures have been adopted at Philadelphia to leſſen the wanton and uſeleſs cuſtom of keeping (for no neceſſary purpoſe) ſuch numbers of worthleſs curs—Many inſtances of hydrophobia and conſequent deaths, have recently occurred in the U. S. It were to be wiſhed that our own friends would weigh this matter with proper impreſſion.

Diary of Weather for June, 1811.
Saturday 8—Mild and cloudy.
Sunday—Rain in the morning, mild and cloudy in the afternoon.
Monday—Mild and pleaſant.
Tueſday—Clear and warm.
Wedneſday—Ditto Ditto.
Thurſday—Ditto Ditto.
Friday—Ditto Ditto.
Saturday—Do. Do.
Sunday—Mild and ſhowery, with light thunder towards the Southward.
Monday—Mild and cloudy.
Tueſday—Clear and warm.
Wedneſday—Do. Do.
Thurſday—Do. Do.
Friday—Clear and ſultry, with ſome lightning and thunder.

Sheriff's Office, June 21ſt, 1811.

Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is hereby given, that
To wit, } a Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tueſday the Ninth day of July now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which the Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, and Bailiffs, are required to take Notice, and that they be then and there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memorandums, to do and perform thoſe things which by reaſon of their reſpective offices, ſhall be to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife POLLY has eloped from my Bed and Board without any juſt reaſon or provocation, and refuſes to return. This is therefore to caution the Public againſt harbouring or truſting her on my account, I being determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JAMES NEVINS.

Vaughan, 3d June, 1811.

BLANKS of different Sorts for ſale

Executive Council Office, York, 14th June, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Locations deſignated by the Land Board of Naſſau for the following Perſons, in the Township of BINBROOK, Diſtrict of Niagara, will be declared open for Grant to other Perſons, unleſs within *ſix Months* from this date, they ſeverally appear, by themſelves or Agent, to eſtabliſh their Claims and ſue out their Patents.

Lieutenant George Harkimer,
Lieutenant Henry Hare,
Surgeon's Mate Patrick Burk,
Lieutenant Frederick Dachsteder,
Captain John M'Kinnon,

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Executive Council

THE Subſcribers being ſucceſs to believe, that the eſtabliſhing a STORE on YONGE STREET might in a great meaſure, conduce to the eaſe and convenience of the induſtrious Inhabitants on ſaid Street, take this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of York and Vicinity, that they have opened a Store at Springfield Park, the Seat of John Mills Jackſon, Eſq. three miles from the Town of York, on the Yonge Street Road, where they have on hand the under enumerated Goods, (being part of a very general Aſſortment thortly expected) which will be ſold uncommonly cheap for Cath, the ſame having been purchaſed at the firſt hand for ready Money, viz —black, green, and drab colored Caſſimeres—Cloths—gilt Buttons—Flannels—Ladies elegant Robe Patterns—Fancy Muſlin and Leno—white and colored Cambric—Iriſh Linen—Ginghams—printed Calicoes—Pocket Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Ladies Veils, lateſt London faſhion—Watch Chains—faſhionable Breaſt Pins—Table Mats—a few ſets of real China—ſets of Caſtors, with plated Stands—Soup Ladles, &c. &c.

J. M. JACKSON & Co.
Springfield Park,
30th May, 1811.

REgular COUNCIL DAYS for LAND MATTERS, throughout the Year of our Lord, 1811:—

Wedneſday,	2d January,	
	22d Ditto,	
	12th February,	
	5th March,	
	26th Ditto.	
	16th April,	
	7th May,	
Tueſday,	28th Ditto,	
	18th June,	
	9th July,	
	30th Ditto,	
	20th Auguſt,	
	10th September,	
	1ſt October,	
	22d Ditto,	
	12th November	
	3d December,	
	24th Ditto.	

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 63, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 2, and 4, in the 3d concession of the Township of King: Lot No 32, and Weſt half of No. 31 in the 7th concession of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made [illegible] Town, 16th Sept. 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Magiſtrates of the Home Diſtrict, give this Public Notice to all Owners of SWINE in the Town, and the neighborhood of the Town, that if any Swine are ſeen running at large in it or in its near neighborhood after the laſt day of the preſent month, they will immediately be impounded, and neceſſary ſteps taken.

York 25th April 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 83, firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Trafalgar. North ſide of Dundas Street; alſo the front half of Lot No. 22, in the firſt Conceſſion of the ſaid Township, and four Acres of the Northeaſt part of Lot No. 23, on the South ſide of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Aſhery on the above Premiſes. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premiſes. June 1, 1811.

THE Subſcriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Store in the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr Glen, his Summer Aſſortment will be laid on ow terms—he has alſo Bank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws paſſed in the two laſt Seſſions, &c. for ale Country Produce purchaſed by him at the higheſt price.

D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT deſirable Farm on the Eaſt Side of Yonge Street, being Lot No. 65, in the firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, containing about two hundred A cres of excellent Land well Watered. There is a ſmall Clearing of about ſeven Acres, a Houſe and Barn on the Farm. It will be ſold on very moderate terms For further particulars apply at the Printing Office, or to the ſubſcriber, JOHN EUDONT.

York, May 25, 1811.

FOR SALE.

LOT No 3, firſt Conceſſion, Weſt Side Yonge Street, containing one hundred acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grain, there is likewiſe on ſaid Lot, a good Dwelling Houſe, a large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed For particulars, apply to the Subſcriber, who will give a good and ſufficient Title to the ſame. WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

To Let immediately,

FOR ONE OR SIX YEARS,

A Farm within two miles and a half of this Town, and one of Yonge Street (commonly called Davenport Farm) on which is a good Farm Houſe, Barn, and other out Houſes, and about 50 Acres well cleared Land, which is under tolerable Fence. The terms on which it is propoſed to be let, will be of the moſt reaſonable kind. Application to be made to Mr. Hugh Carfrae, York.

April 5, 1811.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land for which an unſatisfactie Title will be given;—viz Lots No 28, 29, and half of Lot No 25 in the 2d conceſſion of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land. For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraſer, Enquire at Oswegatchie; Mr. Woodroff in the Township o Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

THE Subſcriber hereby gives Notice that any perſon who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots No 9 & 10, Hospital Street, will be proſecuted, and any perſon who will give information of any one ſo offending, will be handſomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.

York, 7th June, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate erms for cath, viz.

No. 1, 2, 3, 12, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion
No. 1, 2, 3, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do.——3600 acres, in the Township of Bienheim.
No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d conceſſion
No. 23, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—250 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the Township of Glanford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d conceſſion,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give [illegible]

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 13th June, 1807.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE Houſe and premiſes in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dream and Lieut Johnſon

Lots Nos.	25, 31,	18 Conceſſion,	200
	1, 2,	do. do.	400
	29,	3d, do.	200
	7, 13,	4th, do.	400
	17, 18,	5th, do.	500
			1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos.	1,	1ſt Conceſſion,	200
	1, 2,	2d, do.	400
South	½ 1,	3d, do.	150
			750 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos.	9, 10, 13,	1ſt Conceſſion,	600 acres

Township of Murray.

Nos.	1,	3d, do.	200
	10,	4th, do.	200
	9, 14, 15,	6th, do.	600
			1000 acres

Township of Weſt Flamborough.

Nos.	24, 26, 27,	7th Conceſſion,	600
	23, 25, 26,	8th, do.	600
	23, 24, 26, 27,	9th, do.	800
			2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookſhanks, Eſq. York; W & J. Crooks, Fleet Street, or to the ſubſcriber. ALEXANDER ELKINS.

York, 15th Nov. 1810.

N B Any gentleman who may be in poſſeſſion of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the ſets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol 1ſt; Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, Vol. 2d; Guthrie's Hiſtory of Scotland, Vol. 1ſt & 2d; Nuckon on the Britiſh Revolution, Vol 1ſt; De Loime's B. Conſtitution; Tour Livly Vol. 1ſt; Œuvres Poethumes de Frederic. II. Vol. 1ſt; Syſtem of Nature, Vol. 1ſt; Britiſh Plutarch Perverin; Bolteau's Works; Criminal Reporter, Vol 2d

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the LATE, Eſquire, of Upper Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Conceſſion B,		}	200 Acres.
Front half 32,	do.		
29	Conceſſion C		200
10	Conceſſion D,		200
24	Iſland Conceſſion,	Lake Ontario,	

Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in	4th Conceſſion,	}	300 Acres	Township
Eaſt ½ 22	do.			of York
No 40,	Weſt ſide Yonge Street		200 Acres,	

Township of Vaughan.

Eaſt ½ 12,	1ſt Conceſſion,	100		
Eaſt ½ 20,	3d do.	100		
Eaſt ½ 14,	4th do.	200	}	1000 Acres
Eaſt ½ 22,	7th do.	100	}	Township of
14,	2d do.	200	}	Markham.
10,	6th do.	200		
17,	6th do.	200		
26,	Weſt do.	200	}	400 Acres—
23,	4th do.	200	}	Whitby.
3,	3d do.	100	}	300 Acres,
30,	6th do.	100	}	Saltfleet.
27,	7th do.	100	}	

26, South ſide Chippewa Creek 100 Acres, Township or Crowland

2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 1ſt Conceſſion 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Alſo in the Town of York

The Houſe and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, Northeaſt Hospital Street.

Mr Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home Diſtrict, to any perſon who may be deſirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of Sale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

SHERIFF's SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To WIT } Fieri Facias iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the ſuit of Richard Cartwright; I have ſeized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log houſe, one Frame Houſe and Log Barn, and other out buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or leſs; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home Diſtrict, granted to Captain Joſeph Brant, which ſaid tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and ſouth-eaſterly by Flamboro' Eaſt, and Northerly by Lands purchaſed from the Mohawgans, buried and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. ſtanding on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Eaſterly direction from the houſe now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees Weſt, one hundred and five chains fifty links; thence North forty five degrees Eaſt, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees Eaſt to the Lake ſhore along the bank of the Lake, a Weſterly courſe to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or leſs; which will be expoſed to the higheſt bidder at the Court-door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'Clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons who may have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 10th Dec. 1810.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the firſt, and 10 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office. York, May 4.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1811. No. LII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Second day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of May laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Second day of JULY next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Tenth day of Auguſt next enſuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this twenty-ſeventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-firſt year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence objects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony puniſhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders thereon may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this twenty-ſeventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-firſt year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada. Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

Executive Council Office, York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leaſes for the Crown and Clergy Reſerves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increaſed to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the firſt ſeven years—to Thirty Shillings the ſecond ſeven years, and to Forty five Shillings the third ſeven years. But that this increaſe of Rent will not extend to Leaſes Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leaſes ſhall not be obtained before the 29th of September next, enſuing will be declared vacant and open for application.

And it is further notified, that One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, in advance, on account of Rent, for each Leaſe, muſt be paid to his Majeſty's Receiver General by all future Applicants, before they receive the Order in Council for the ſame.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, 17th April, 1811.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners of the Roads in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature—viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT,
Henry Marcle, Eſquire,
The Revd. John Stanton,
David Sheek, } Eſquires.
Joſeph Anderſon, }

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT,
Thomas Fraſer,
Solomon Jones,
Peter Drummond } Eſquires.
Stephen Burrett,

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
The Hon. Richard Cartwright, } Eſquires.
Alexander Fiſher,
John Cummings,

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,
Alexr. Fletcher,
Elias Jones, } Eſquires.
Zacheus Burnham,

HOME DISTRICT,
Thomas B. Gough,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham, } Eſquires.
Richard Beaſley,

NIAGARA DISTRICT,
Joſeph Edwards,
Richard Hatt,
Samuel Street, } Eſquires.
Thomas Clark,

LONDON DISTRICT,
John Teigh,
Gideon Tiffany, } Eſquires.
Andw. Weſtbrook,

WESTERN DISTRICT,
Mathew Elliott,
John Mc. Gregor, } Eſquires.
J. Bte. Baby,

By Order of the Lieut. Governor,
WM. HALTON, Secry.

STRAYED OR TAKEN AWAY,

FROM this Town, about the 16th inſt. a large pale red COW, upwards of ten years old and heavy with Calf; her horns of ordinary length, without any particular marks about her. Her return by any perſon to the Owner Captain Fiſh, or at leſt of the Printing Office, will be liberally paid for.

York, April 20, 1811.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, May 18.

The indications of a war between France and Ruſſia become ſtronger—ſo ſtrong that we may expect it to take place within a very ſhort time, if the intelligence in the German papers and letters be true. The former deſerve the moſt attention, becauſe being under the controul of France they could not dare to ſay a word encouraging the idea of a rupture, if they had not received inſtructions from the French government. The preſs forms a particular department of the French adminiſtration. Every paper on the Continent is watched with the utmoſt ſolicitude. The French Miniſter, in every town where a paper is publiſhed, has a direct communication and controul over it, and conveys his hints, or iſſues his orders in the moſt imperative manner.—The German papers, which are arrived the to 15th, ſtate, under the head of Berlin, that the King of Pruſſia has, for political reaſons, declined having an interview with the Great Emperor Alexander—that the organization of the national guards proceeds with great activity, to the regret of the inhabitants, who conſider it as an indication of tranquility being interrupted. This can only relate to a war with Ruſſia, in which Pruſſia, reluctantly of courſe, will be compelled to take part with France.—The private letters are more poſitive and direct than the public papers. Some affect that the Emperor Alexander is determined to adopt a ſyſtem of neutrality, feeling the continuance of a war with this country to be ruinous to his ſubjects, and conſequently to his finances. Such a determination will be conſidered by Bonaparte as a ſufficient ground for war. The will all his profeſſion of regard for the rights of neutrals, he never ſuffers any power to be neutral. "Who is not for me, is againſt me." The Letters from Konningsberg and Memel ſay that Ruſſia, ſeeing that war is inevitable, has already formed an Army of Obſervation in Poland, conſiſting of 50,000 men.—Artillery has arrived on the Polish frontier, and in addition to the imperial Guards, who were to leave Peterſburgh on the 10th, draffts have been made from the troops in Finland, where only a ſmall force is to be left.

"Towards Weſtphalia French troops have been moving for ſome time, and there are ſaid to be in that territory between 40 and 50,000 men."

APRIL 23.

INSURRECTION IN HOLLAND.

Oppreſſion will drive men mad, and the phlegmatic Hollander has at laſt turned upon the foot that has trodden him to the earth.—Our Dover letter mentions the arrival of a lugger from the oppoſite coaſt, bringing the information of an inſurrection having taken place in Holland. The populace are ſaid to have riſen upon the French garriſon at Rotterdam, and other places—to have diſarmed them and taken poſſeſſion of the forts and batteries. They had ſent emiſſaries to other parts, and the flame was rapidly ſpreading.

Another letter we have ſeen, mentions the arrival of a perſon from one of the Iſlands in the Scheldt, which he left on Saturday morning. He has brought the report that the Amſterdam poſt had been ſtopped in conſequence of a ſerious inſurrection in Dordt and Amſterdam, where the people had riſen on the ſoldiery and overpowered them. Nothing more was known in the iſland to which we have alluded laſt Saturday, beyond the interruption of the poſt, and the cauſe being an inſurrection.

Since writing the above, we have heard that all communication between Holland and Walcheren had been cut off for three days, and that the French troops were in every place overpowered. A Dutch populace is moſt furious.

It is alſo ſaid that inſurrectionary movements have taken place in different parts of France, and that great diſcontent has been manifeſted by all ranks on account of the general diſtreſs. The Pope's ill-treatment and captivity have given great offence.—The common people conſider Bonaparte's Son as illegitimate, the Pope having excommunicated him, and conſidered the divorce and ſubſequent marriage of Bonaparte, as illegal.

That the people of Holland, however great their hatred of Bonaparte may be, will be able to throw off his yoke, may be doubted; though their hiſtory records the noble and eventually ſucceſsful efforts of their anceſtors againſt their former tyrant of mighty power. But at leaſt this inſurrection ſhews the feelings and wiſhes of Holland.——They are no doubt the feelings and wiſhes of every other part of the Continent—and well we are perſuaded, that if the arms of Bonaparte prove ſignally diſaſtrous, if his affairs in the Peninſula continue bad, and his troops to be beaten, the ſpirit of inſurrection will quickly extend from Spain and Portugal, to Germany to Holland, and perhaps to France—and the ſtandard of patriotiſm that now waves on the banks of the Tagus, the Ebro, the Guadiana, and the Guadalquiver, will be diſplayed on the banks of the Rhine, the Scheldt, the Elbe, and the Viſtula.

APRIL 29.

A Gentleman who is arrived from Corunna, which he left on the 17th, ſtates 'that previous to his ſailing, intelligence had arrived of the enemy having ſuffered a defeat, with conſiderable loſs, in the vicinity of Gigon, and that they had been completely routed from that place and neighbourhood, Gen. Cafinos had arrived at Corunna, and a conſiderable force had aſſembled under his orders, whoſe operations were to be directed to the driving the enemy out of the province of Gallicia."

The TONNANT, on her paſſage home from Liſbon, boarded a Portuguese frigate, from Rio Janeiro, which communicated the intelligence that the Prince Regent of Portugal was about to leave that place for Liſbon; and it was ſuppoſed was then on his voyage.

A mail from Cadiz is arrived. A letter brought by it mentions, that Marſhall Beresford's Army was advancing upon Seville, and the enemy retreating before them.

A great number of cavalry are to embark at Plymouth, on board 21 tranſports now there, to-day and to-morrow and Wedneſday next. Their deſtination is ſuppoſed to be Cadiz.

MAY 1.

Deſpatches from Liſbon, and a mail arrived yeſterday morning, with papers and letters to the 22d ult.

Lord Wellington, as we predicted, has left the Britiſh army under the command of Gen. Spencer, and has gone to take the command of the army under Marſhall Beresford. The latter was at Zafra on the 17th, Mortier ſtill retreating before him. The 13th Dragoons had taken 300 French Dragoons on the road to Zafra.

Gen. Cole blockades Badajos. Olivenca has ſurrendered to our army.—Admiral Berkley writes that the Tagus hath, on the 18th, announced the ſurrender of that place, and that its garriſon had been marched into Portugal priſoners of war. The diſpatches from the Admiral are of the 20th—They add, that the fall of Olivenca would accelerate that of Badajos, which was expected in a few days.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA ORDINARY

Downing-Street, April 25, 1811.

A Diſpatch of which the following is a Copy, has been this morning received at Lord Liverpool's office, addreſſed to his Lordſhip by Lieut. General Viſcount Wellington, dated Villa Formoſa, April 9, 1811.

Villa Formoſa, April 9, 1811.

My Lord,—When I laſt addreſſed your Lordſhip, the enemy occupied the Upper Coa, having his right at Rovina, and guarding the Ford of Rapoilla de Coa, with a detachment at the bridge of Ferreiras, and his left at Sabugal, and the 8th corps was at Alfayates. The right of the Britiſh army was oppoſite Sabugal, and the left at the Ferreiras. The Militia under General Trant and Colonel Wilſon croſſed the Coa below Almeida, in order to threaten the communication of that place with Ciudad Rodrigo, and the enemy's army. The river Coa is difficult of acceſs throughout its courſe, and the poſition which the enemy had taken was very ſtrong, and could be approached only by its left.—The troops were therefore, put in motion on the morning of the 3d, to turn the enemy's left above Sabugal and to force the paſſage of the bridge of that town; with the exception of the 6th diviſion, which remained oppoſite the 6th corps, which was at Rovina; and one battilion of the 5th diviſion, which obſerved the enemy's detachment at the bridge of Ferreiras.

The 2d corps were in a ſtrong poſition, with their right upon a height immediately above the bridge and town of Sabugal, and their left extending along the road to Alfayates, to a height which commanded all the approaches to Sabugal from the Fords of the Coa, above the town.——The 2d corps communicated by Rendo with the 6th corps at Rovina.

It was intended to turn the left of this corps, and with this view the light diviſion and the cavalry, under Major Gen. Sir W. Erſkine and Major Gen. Slade, were to croſs the Coa by two ſeparate fords upon the right, the cavalry upon the right of the light diviſion; the third diviſion, under Major Gen. Picton, at a ford on their left, about a mile above Sabugal; and the fifth diviſion under Major Gen. Dunlop, and the artillery at the bridge of Sabugal. Col. Beckwith's brigade of the light diviſion were the firſt that croſſed the Coa, with two ſquadrons of cavalry upon their right. Four companies of the 95th and 3 companies of Col. Elder's Cacadores, drove in the enemy's picquets, and were ſupported by the 43d regt. At this moment a rain ſtorm came on, which rendered it impoſſible to ſee any thing; and their troops having puſhed on in purſuit of the enemy's picquets, came upon the left of their main body, which it has been intended they ſhould turn. The light troops were driven back upon the 43d regt. and as ſoon as the atmoſphere became clear, the enemy having perceived that the body which had advanced were not ſtrong, attacked them in a ſolid column, ſupported by cavalry and artillery. Theſe troops repulſed this attack, and advanced in purſuit upon the enemy's poſition, where they were attacked by a freſh column on their left, and were charged by the 1ſt Huſſars on their right. They retired and took poſt behind a wall, from which poſt they again repulſed the enemy; and advanced a ſecond time in purſuit of them, and took from them a howitzer. They were, however, again attacked by a freſh column with cavalry and retired again to their poſt, where they were joined by the other brigade of the light diviſion, conſiſting of the two battalions of the 52d regt. and the firſt Cacadores. Their troops repulſed the enemy, and Col. Beckwith's brigade, and the 1ſt battalion of the 52d regt. again advanced upon them. They were attacked again by a freſh column ſupported by cavalry, which charged their right, and they took poſt in an incloſure upon the top of the height, from whence they could protect the howitzer which the 43d had taken; and they drove the enemy.

The enemy were making arrangements to attack them again in this poſt, an dhad moved a column on their left, when the light infantry of Major Gen. Picton's diviſion, under Lieut. Col. Williams, ſupported by the hon. Major Gen. Colville's brigade, opened their fire upon them.—At the ſame moment the 5th of Major Gen. Dunlop's column croſſed the brigade of the Coa, and aſcended the heights on the right flank of the enemy; and the cavalry appeared on the high ground in the rear of the enemy's left, and the enemy retired acroſs the hills towards Rendo, leaving the howitzer in the poſſeſſion of thoſe who had ſo gallantly gained and preſerved it. and about 200 killed on the ground, and 6 officers and 800 priſoners in our hands.

Although the operations of this day were, by unavoidable accidents, not performed in the manner in which I intended they ſhould be, I conſider the action that was fought by the light diviſion, by Col. Beckwith's brigade principally, with the whole of the 2d corps, to be one of the moſt glorious that Britiſh troops were ever engaged in.

The 43d regt. under Major Patrickſon, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves; as did that part of the 95th regiment in Col. Beckwith's brigade, under the command of Major Gilmour, and Col. Elder's Cacadores; the firſt battalion 52d regt. under the command of Lieut. Col. Roſs, likewiſe ſhewed great readineſs and gallantry, when they joined Col. Beckwith's brigade. Throughout the action, the troops derived great advantage from the aſſiſtance of two guns of Captain Bull's troop of horſe artillery, which croſſed at the ford with the light diviſion and came up to their ſupport. It was impoſſible for any officer to conduct himſelf with more ability and gallantry than Col. Beckwith. The action was commenced by an unavoidable accident, to which all operations are liable; but having been commenced, it would have been impoſſible to withdraw from the ground without cauſing the loſs of the object of our movements; and it was deſirable to obtain poſſeſſion, if poſſible, of the top of the hill, from which the enemy had made ſo many attacks with advantage, on the firſt poſition taken by the 43d regiment. This was gained before the 3d diviſion came up. I had alſo great reaſon to be ſatisfied with the conduct of Col. Drummond, who commands the other brigade, in the light diviſion. When the firing commenced, the 6th corps broke up from their poſition at Rovina, and marched towards Rendo. The two corps joined at that place, and continued their retreat to Alfaytes, followed by our cavalry, part of which was that night at Seito. The enemy continued their retreat that night and the next morning; & entered the Spaniſh frontier on the 4th. They have ſince continued their retreat, and yeſterday the laſt of them croſſed the Agueda.

I have the honor to incloſe the return of killed and wounded from the 18th of March.—I am concerned to have to report that Lieut. Col. Waters was taken priſoner on the 3d, before the action commenced. He had croſſed the Coa to reconnoitre the enemy's poſition, and he was ſurrounded with ſome huſſars, and taken. He had rendered very important ſervices upon many occaſions in the laſt two years, and his loſs is ſenſibly felt.

I ſent ſix ſquadrons of cavalry, under Major Gen. Sir W. Erſkine, on the 7th, towards Almeida, to reconnoitre that place, and drive in any parties which might be in the neighbourhood, and to cut off the communication between the garriſon and the army. He found a diviſion of the 7th corps at Junca, which he drove before him acroſs the Turon and Duas Caſas, and he took from them many priſoners. Capt. Bull's troop of horſe artillery did great execution upon this occaſion. The enemy withdrew in the night acroſs the Agueda.

The allied army have taken up the poſition upon the Duas Caſas, which Brigadier Gen. Crauford occupied with his advanced guard in the laſt part of the ſiege of Ciuidad Rodrigo; having our advanced poſts upon Gallegos and upon the Agueda. The militia are at Ciuco Villas and Melpartida.—The enemy have no communication with the garriſon of Almeida, from whence they have lately withdrawn the heavy artillery employed in the ſummer in the ſiege of that place.

My laſt report from Caſtello is dated 13th March. I have not heard from Sir Wm. Beresford ſince the 1ſt inſt. At that time he hoped to be able to blockade Badajoz on the 3d.

I learn by letters of the 30th March received this day from the South of Portugal, that after the French had joined his corps at Huelve and Morgeer, the Duke d'Aremberg moved upon Morgner from Seville, with 3000 infantry and 800 cavalry, upon which the Spaniſh troops embarked again.—It is ſtated that the cavalry had loſt ſome of their equipments.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Foreign Office, April 25, 1811.

Extract of a diſpatch this day received by the Marquis Wellesley from C. Stuart, Eſq. his Majeſty's Miniſter at Liſbon, dated April 13, 1811.

Marſhal Beresford having completed the bridges over the Guadina, croſſed that river on the 5th inſt. On the 7th the French attacked his advanced poſts in the neighbourhood of Olivenca, but were repulſed with loſs.

The French withdrew the garriſons excepting 300 men from Olivenca, & three battalions from Badajoz, on the ſame day. The whole corps of Mortier conſiſting of 6000 men, took up a poſition between Albeira and St. Martha on the 8th.

Telegraphic accounts, dated the 12th, mention that the French have ſince retired by the road to Seville; and that Marſhal Beresford's head quarters were on the 11th in Albeira, and on the 12th in Sta. Martha. The diviſion of Gen. Cole beſieges Olivenca.

The accounts from the frontier of Algrave, dated the 9th, ſtate, that until the 1ſt of this month, Marſhal Soult had not quitted Seville.

Capture of the Iſland of Banda.

His Majeſty's ſhip Bracouts, Indian Ocean, Oct. 6, 1810.

Having met a merchant ſhip on her way to England, I avail myſelf of the opportunity of ſending you the earlieſt account of the capture of Banda; and as the public diſpatches cannot reach England for ſome time after this I take the liberty of giving you a detailed account of the attack.

The Caroline, Piedmonteſe, & Bracouta, arrived off Banda on the 8th of Aug. and hoveto, at a conſiderable diſtance from the land, to avoid being ſeen; a hope which was ſoon ſruſtrated by ſome ſiring boats. At 12 at night, being about 4 miles from the harbour, the boats were hoiſted out, and aſſembled alongſide the Caroline, containing 330 men.

At 12 the boats moved off, under the command of Capt. Cole, the weather being then tolerably fine, it ſoon however, became dark and ſqually, attended with a boiſterous ſea, which confirmed the ſeparation of the boats; and on arriving at the appointed rendezvous, Capt. Cole found the original force diminiſhed to 160 men. After remaining until 3 o'clock, in hopes of being joined by the miſſing boats, it became neceſſary to puſh for Banda Neira, 3 miles off, or return to our ſhips, moſt ſhe diſappointed.

Capt. Cole fortunately determined to go on, and on approaching the ſhore, we found by ſeveral alarm guns being fired, that the enemy were expecting us. The badneſs of the weather, which had before aſſed againſt us, now became our protection; for the boats grounded undiſcovered in a heavy ſquall of wind and rain within 100 yards of a battery of ten 24 pounders, which was ſtormed in the rear; the ſentinel was killed by a pike, and 60 men were diſarmed without firing a piſtol.

After leaving a guard in the battery the ſtorming party, headed by Capt. Keach, and the reſerve by Capt. Cole, proceeded to Fort Belgica, by a narrow path on the ſides of the town.—The bugle was then ſounding the alarm of our landing. The enemy in Belgica reſerved their fire until we got cloſe to the walls. The ſcaling ladders were then placed between the guns, and mounted with a rapidity exceeding all belief, notwithſtanding a very ſmart fire from the citadel and the ſurrounding buſhes, both ill directed. After gaining poſſeſſion of the lower works, the ladders were hauled up and placed againſt the inner walls; the ſame ſucceſsful occaſioned by this ſeemed to give the enemy freſh courage; but when they ſaw the ladders finally fixed, they ſeemed panic ſtruck, and fled in all directions, leaving the Colonel Commandant and ten men killed, and two Captains and 30 men priſoners.

The guns near which the ladders were placed fortunately burnt priming, owing to the heavy rains, and thus we found ourſelves in poſſeſſion of this ſtrong citadel, without the loſs of a ſingle man, juſt in time for the ſun to riſe on the Britiſh flag, and to ſhew us our commanding ſituation; having Fort Naſſau and the town immediately under our guns. A flag of truce was diſpatched to the Governor, offering protection to private property on the ſu render of the iſland, which was refuſed; however, a boat from Belgica, and a threat of ſtorming the town and forts, produced an immediate and unconditional ſurrender, and 700 diſciplined troops and 300 militia, grounded their arms to us.

Capt. Cole's feelings, at this moment, muſt have been in uniſon with his followers, proudly grateful. The enemy had notice of the ſquadron's approach at 6 o'clock in the afternoon and diſpatched a great part of their force to the place where Admiral Rainier landed; an event which Captain Cole had foreſeen.

The enemy taking advantage of the flag of truce which we had ſlying in Belgica, opened a fire on the ſhipping juſt entering the harbour, but a few ſhot from that commanding fort drove them from their guns. Fortunately the nature of the attack required no firing from the aſſailants, as the boats grounded at ſome diſtance from the ſhore, and the men had to wade up to the middle in water. The enemy were drawn up at their guns with lighted matches.

Banda Neira and its dependencies export 900,0001. worth of ſpices annually to Batavia; we found about 400,0001. worth of ſpices at the time of the capture.

The Piedmonteſe remains at Banda in charge of the iſland, until the Indian Government ſend to garriſon it. We are now on our way to Amboyna Drury, with diſpatches; and the Caroline is making arrangements to ſupply proviſions from the neigubouring iſlands.

EDMUND LYONS,
Lieutenant of the Bracouta.

Philadelphia, Sunday noon.

Arrived below, the ſhip Ganges, capt. Day, 33 days from Liſbon, having ſailed the 27th of April; the night previous to which a general illumination took place in conſequence of the receipt of Official Intelligence of a Peace having been concluded between Great Britain and Ruſſia.

The effect which this event may have upon our commerce to the North of Europe, and upon our relations with England is not eaſily preſdicted—though we may reaſonably apprehend it will not be very favourable to either.

A Montevideen ſquadron conſiſting of a frigate, two ſmaller veſſels alled the Belen and Cisne and two feluccas, engaged and captured a brig of 14 twelve pound carronades, a ſchooner of 12 guns and a ſloop mounting two 3 pounders and a ſwivel, belonging to the Junta of Buenos Ayres, at the pass of St. Nicholas, together with four pieces of cannon which had been fired on land at the Monte Videans, during the engagement which was about the laſt of February: the victors acknowledge the loſs of 11 killed and 16 wounded, and ſtate that of the vanquiſhed at 36 killed and wounded.

BOSTON, June 8.

We have before us late advices from Spain, Portugal, France and England.

The Spaniſh, Portuguese and Britiſh papers all concur in the continued triumph of the allied arms over the French invader:—That the army of Maſſena, driven out of Portugal, appeared to be nearly *hors du combat* in the interior provinces of Spain: That Lord Wellington had left an officer of inferior rank to watch the fugitive Prince, and had proceeded towards Andaluſia, and at the laſt dates was near Sierra Morena; and it was ſaid would proceed to attack the beſiegers of Cadiz:—That Badajoz had been carried by aſſault by Marſhal Beresford, with great loſs, and one account adds the garriſon was put to the ſword:—And that the troops from Cadiz had landed between the Guadalquiver and Guadiana to co operate with Wellington and Beresford. An illumination had taken place in Liſbon on the account of the capture of Badajoz.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF CAPE HENRY.

NON ILLI IMPERIUM PELAGI SAVUMQUE TRIDENTEM, SED MIHI SORTE DATUM.

MR. EASTON,

The very extraordinary, and as indeed a *fortunate*, in the caſe of two ſhips of War meeting together on the High Seas, all Rights and Privileges, to their fulleſt extent, become veſted in and indiſcriminately ſecured to the Belligerent, to the almoſt total excluſion of a neutrality in the Neutral.

Nothing therefore turns upon the fact of priority of hailing, as that is ſufficiently eſtabliſhed that Captain Bingham was intitled to, enforce an anſwer, (and a lawful force cannot lawfully be reſiſted) and that Commodore Rogers was not ſo except as he ſays, " by the common rules at Paſſamaquoddy" for if a Belligerent Ship of War cannot ascertain to what Nation an unknown Ship of War belongs by an *efficient* inquiry, ſhe muſt be a Pirate in effect and it would become impoſſible ever to capture, be even moleſt an Enemy at Sea.

As to the inſinuation that *any* Britiſh Ship of War " preſerved a poſition" (during the time of her being chaſed by another ſingle ſhip of unknown ſtrength) "calculated to expoſe her actual force" "and that ſhe appeared deſirous of engaging, during her colours." I ſhould hope, for the ſake of his *fame*, (the reputation of which appears to be in ſome jeopardy) that Commodore Rogers in this time wiſhes unſaid; for it ſeems to be a ſaw, (ſhe ſomething *quite new*) to be *rather hard to be* obliquely by implication at the Britiſh Navy in the want of that conglobation of great qualities which it has ſtood forth and conſtitutes its mighty and exclusive Character this, and ſhapes its individual ſovereignty over all the Kingdoms of the Earth, and which the ſtudious and deroux innuendo of Commodore Rogers, imputing to the Officers of the *Britiſh* Navy in general an " eagerneſs to embrace" ſo unfounded opportunity of " acquiring promotion, either at the expenſe of violating the neutrality and inſulting the Flag of the United States of America" is ſo much above the Britiſh Government, of which perhaps a proper and more formal notice may at ſome future period be taken; for it is not to be ſtrictly conſequences that, if theſe alleged " repeated outrages" of the Naval Officers that the ſure channel of promotion lies thro' the paths of wanton aggreſſion, premeditated injuſtice; and a ſyſtematic violation of the ſacred Law of Nations.

But I forbear to enlarge on this offenſive alſperſion left the unmanneread indignity offered the Britiſh Character ſhould manifeſt itſelf in the natural indignation, to the deviation of one ſtep beyond the preſcribed bounds of moderation in civiliſed and courteous diſquiſition. Britiſh Naval Government nor the Britiſh Navy needs any eulogy, it is the common fate of every Inſtitution that is moſt excellent in its nature, to become the ſure and deſired object of from and contumely, of abuſe, and ſalumny

Many more obſervations might be made on the communication of Commodore Rogers, from which I think it would clearly appear, that he muſt know the Race and force of this little ſloop of War—that he knew the Nation ſhe belonged to—that it was not the Frigate, it appears, he was ordered to ſail to ſeek, and demand the ſuppoſed impreſſed Americans from, and that it was enforce by violence, (which by the way, with diplomatic Statesmen is a ſubject of an Ambaſſador *repreſenting* the wrongs, not of a Commander of a ſhip of War, (and a Neutral) by a ſtrong force of Frigates, inſtead of demanding the ſuppoſed wrong done to his State) —that he did not after words proceed to purſue the *real* object of his Miſſion, but that he returned, and, in contempt, inſulted Fort, re *inſulte* as to that main obſervation of—that he could not direct his Fire *down into* the Veſſel without previouſly aſcertaining her pigmy force in comparison,—for that he could not ſtrike like the huge unwieldy Mammoth reſembled in the vulgar clumſy paw to cruſh the elegant buoy little ant; but

" Quid enim *Ferrea* in re
" Quid Trois *potuere* ?"

I conſider the return of the Little Belt's gun by the Preſident, as *giving Battle*, of courſe in a Neutral is an act of open hoſtility and war.—The Britiſh Sloop having ſtruck her colours to the American Frigate, made a reſpectful, and not a haſty and irreflection of ſuch capture on the part of the American Frigate, furniſhes a fair preſumption that Commodore Rogers conſidered himſelf that his conduct was not altogether correct and juſtifiable. The requeſting, unaccuſed, a formal inquiry into his conduct, and the general vindicatory, exculpatory tone of his whole despatch, further ſuch preſumption.

I agree with Commodore Rogers in one poſition, that it is a deſcription of impreſſment of ſeverity, conſequences I will not preſume to anticipate; but of this I am confident, that even by Commodore Rogers's concurrence, by the Law of Nations as recognized by the moſt learned Civilians of the Age, by the Law of Arms as recognized by every intelligent and honourable mind, he has not merely committed an inadvertent violation of the neutrality of his Flag, but a deep, a premeditated and unequivocal Act of Hoſtility and open War

I am, Sir,
&c. &c. &c.
A CALM OBSERVER.

Diary of Weather for June, 1811.
Saturday 22—Mild and cloudy with a little thunder and variable wind.
Sunday—Do. Do. Do.
Monday—Sultry, with light thunder.
Tuesday—Mild and cloudy with a little thunder.
Wednesday—Cloudy and moderate.
Thursday—Clear and pleasant, with a brisk North wind.
Friday—Clear and pleasant.

Such is the scarcity of money from the pressure of the times, that the late Duke of Queensbury's Tokay only *fetched eighty four pounds per dozen quarts*; that is 7½. per bottle.—*London Paper.*

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the TORONTO LIBRARY is requested, at the Library-Room in Elmsley house on Wednesday next at noon.

By order of the President and Directors.

J. MACDONELL, Secy.

York, 28th June, 1811.

FOR SALE.

Within 25 Miles of Mr. Overfield's Tavern.

A MILL-SEAT near DUNDAS, WITH Sites for Eight Mills, abundance of Water to supply the whole, a durable stream, all materials for building on the spot, and a fall of 36 feet. Along with the Seat will be sold about 40 Acres of excellent land, most of which is Meadow ground. On the premises are erected a Saw-Mill capable of Sawing 5000 feet of boards every 24 hours which is in good repair, and a small dwelling house. Application to be made to W. Hepburn's Store. Application to be made to W. Hepburn, Flamborough West, who would contract for erecting a Grist Mill thereon, capable of grinding 200 bushels of grain in the space of 24 hours, giving security for the performance.

June 29, 1811.

[9 w]

Sheriff's Office, June 21st, 1811.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby given, that
To wit. } a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York on Tuesday the Ninth day of July now next ensuing at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High and Petty Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take Notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memorandums, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the House which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made considerable additions to his Assortment of

DRY GOODS, | HARDWARE
GROCERIES, | CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of superior qualities, and flatters himself that he will be able to tell on terms which shall prove satisfactory, and as an inducement to purchasers:—country produce, Furs and Peltries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 3d Dec. 1810.

WANTED.

SOME Person of good character and morals to be engaged as Husbandman—liberal wages will be given and comfortable accommodations (at the Farm) for a family, should any husbandman having a family be hired. For information enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 6th April, 1811.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th June, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Locations designated by the Land-Board of Nassau for the following Persons, in the Township of BINBROOK, District of Niagara, will be declared open for Grant to other Persons, unless within *six Months* from this date, they severally appear, by themselves or Agent, to establish their Claim, and sue out their Patents.

Lieutenant George Harkimer,
Lieutenant Henry Hare,
Surgeon's Mate Patrick Burk,
Lieutenant Frederick Dachsteder,
Captain John M'Kinnon,

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Executive Council

THE Subscribers being induced to believe, that the establishing a STORE on YONGE STREET might in a great measure, conduce to the ease and convenience of the industrious Inhabitants on said Street, take this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of York and Vicinity, that they have opened a Store at Springfield Park, the Seat of John Mills Jackson, Esq. three miles from the Town of York, on the Yonge Street Road, where they have on hand the under enumerated Goods, (being part of a very general Assortment shortly expected) which will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash, the same having been purchased at the first hand for ready Money, viz —black, green, and drab colored Cassimeres—Cloths—gilt Buttons—Flannels—Ladies elegant Robe Patterns—Fancy Muslin and Leno—white and colored Cambric—Irish Linen—Ginghams—printed Calicoes—Pocket Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Ladies Veils, latest London fashion—WatchChains—fashionable Breast Pins—Table Mats—a few sets of real China—sets of Castors, with plated Stands—Soup Ladles, &c. &c.

J. M. JACKSON & Co.

Springfield Park,

30th May, 1811.

REgular COUNCIL DAYS for LAND MATTERS, throughout the Year of our Lord, 1811:—

Wednesday, } 2d January,
2d Ditto,
12th February,
5th March,
26th Ditto.
16th April,
7th May,
28th Ditto,
Tuesday, } 18th June,
9th July,
30th Ditto,
20th August,
10th September,
1st October,
22d Ditto,
12th November
3d December,
24th Ditto.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 83, East side of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 2, and 4, in the 3d concession of the Township of King: Lot No 38, and West half of No 31 in the 5th concession of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof.

York, 26th Sept. 1810

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of the Home District, give this Public Notice to all Owners of SWINE in that Town, and the neighborhood of the Town, that if any Swine are seen running at large in it or in its near neighborhood after the last day of the present month, they will immediately be impounded, and necessary steps taken.

York 25th April 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises.

June 1, 1811.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Store in the House formerly occupied by Mr Clen, his Summer Assortment will be laid on new terms—he has also Bank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws passed in the two last Sessions, &c. for sale Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price. D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT desirable Farm on the East side of Yonge Street, being Lot No. 65, in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing about two hundred Acres of excellent Land well Watered. There is a small Clearing of nine Acres, a House and Barn on the Farm. It will be sold on very moderate terms. For further particular apply at the Printing Office, or to the subscriber, JOHN FURONT.

York, May 25, 1811.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, first Concession, West Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grain, there is likewise on said Lot, a good Dwelling House, a large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same. WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

To Let immediately,

FOR ONE OR SIX YEARS,

A Farm within two miles and a half of this Town, and one of Yonge Street (commonly called Davenport Farm) on which is a good Farm House, Barn, and other out Houses, and about 50 Acres well cleared Land, which is under tolerable Fence. The terms on which it is proposed to be let, will be of the most reasonable kind. Application to be made to Mr. Hugh Carfrae, York.

April 5, 1811.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undisputable Title will be given:—viz Lots No 28, 29, and half of Lot No 27, in the first Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire at Georgetown; or Mr. Woodruff on the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from he Fence enclosing Lots No 9 & 10, in Esquesing Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one so offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.

York, 7th June, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
No. 1, 5, 8, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 6th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do.——3600 acres.
in the Township of Binbrook.
No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 3d concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 6th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—600 acres in the Township of Gianford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 acres
in Town
No. 17, 3d concession.
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

the above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be hoped the Situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dyke and Lieut. Johnson

Lots Nos. 25, 31, - - 18 Concession, 200
1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
29, - - - 3d, do. 200
7, 13, - - 4th, do. 400
17, 18, - - 5th, do. 300

1500 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - 18 Concession, 200
1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½ 1, - - - 3d, do. 100

700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - - 1st Concession, 600 acres

Township of Murray.

Nos. 1, - - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - 4th, do. 100
9, 14 15, - - 6th, do. 600

1900 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, - 7th Concession, 600
23, 25, 26, - - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do. 300

2200 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the Subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 15th Novr. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman wholmay be in possession of the following Books, will oblige him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the sets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Ancient History, Vol. 2d & Guthrie's History of Scotland, Vol. 1st & 2d; Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol 1st; De Lolme's B. Constitution; Tour Lois, Vol. 1st; Gerard's Synthesis de Preuves, II. Vol. 1st; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol: Payne Perverter; Bolleau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol 2d

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half Nos. 29, 30, in Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do. - C.
29 - Concession C. 200
30 - Concession D. 200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario.

Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Concession } 200 Acres Township
Eath ½ 22 5th do. } of York.
No 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres,
Township of Vaughan.
East ½ 15, in 3d Concession, 100
East ½ 20, 3d do. 100
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 22, 5th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet.
26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres,
Township of Crowland.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres,
Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York.

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, Northside Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the suit of Richard Cartwright; I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log house, one Frame House and Log Barn, and other outbuildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or less, being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southwesterly by Fiamboro' East, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Mississagua, sworn and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Easterly direction from the house now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees East, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees East to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning; containing about 120 Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. All person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
10th Decr. 1810. }

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office. York, May 4.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1811. No. I. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Second day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of May last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Second day of JULY next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Tenth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the Advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Tenth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Executive Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and provided, and to do and perform and execute all such other matters and things as they are authorized and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leases for the Crown and Clergy Reserves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increased to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the first seven years—to Thirty Shillings the second seven years, and to Forty five Shillings the third seven years. But that this increase of Rent will not extend to Leases Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leases shall not be obtained before the 29th of September next, ensuing will be declared vacant and open for application.

And it is further notified, that One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, in advance, on account of Rent, for each Lease, must be paid to his Majesty's Receiver General by all future Applicants, before they receive the Order in Council for the same.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 17th April, 1811.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Roads in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT,
Henry Merkle, Esquire,
The Revd. John Strachan,
David Sherwood, } Esquires.
Joseph Anderson, }

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT,
Thomas Fraser, }
Solomon Jones, } Esquires.
Peter Drummond, }
Stephen Burnett, }

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
The Hon. Richard Cartwright, }
Alexander Fisher, } Esquires.
John Cumming, }

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,
Alexr. Fletcher, }
Elias Jones, } Esquires.
Zaccheus Burnham }

HOME DISTRICT,
Thomas B. Gough, }
Samuel Smith, }
William Graham, } Esquires.
Richard Beasley, }

NIAGARA DISTRICT,
Joseph Edwards, }
Richard Hatt, } Esquires.
Samuel Street, }
Thomas Clark, }

LONDON DISTRICT,
John Wright, }
Gideon Tiffany, } Esquires.
Andrew Westbrook, }

WESTERN DISTRICT,
Mathew Elliott, }
John Mc. Gregor, } Esquires.
J. Bte. Baby, }

By Order of the Lieut. Governor,
WM. HALTON, Secy.

STRAYED OR TAKEN AWAY

FROM this Town, about the 16th inst. a large pale red COW, upwards of ten years old and heavy with Calf; her horns of ordinary length, without any particular marks about her. Whoever return by any person to the Owner, or Captain Fith, or if left at the Printing House Office, will be liberally paid for.

York, April 20, 1811.

Lateſt Intelligence.

NEW YORK, June 17.

By the ſhip Amazon, Capt. Turner, arrived at this port on Saturday from Lisbon, which port he left on the 8th of May, we learn that the French were entirely driven out of Portugal. He ſtates that Lord Wellington's head quarters were within 40 miles of Badajos, which place was occupied by 5000 French troops. Capt. T. alſo mentions that Lisbon had been illuminated for three nights on account of the ſucceſſes of the combined armies; and he adds that ſeveral Britiſh regiments had juſt arrived from England to reinforce the army of Lord Wellington.

June 20.

The ſhip Packet, arrived at Boſton on Wednesday from Denmark, brings ſome papers and oral information to the 11th May. It appears by thoſe papers, that a rupture between France and Ruſſia was daily talked of at Hamburg. French troops were marching to the North, through Poland, and towards the borders of Ruſſia.

The communication between England and the continent was becoming every day more difficult & hazardous.

June 19.

On Saturday afternoon arrived at this port, the ſhip Mentor, Bernard. She ſailed from Liverpool on the 12th of May. The U. S. frigate Eſſex failed from Cowes on the 7th, with Mr. Pinkney and family; and on the 6th the Britiſh frigate Minerva ſailed from Portſmouth for the United States with Mr. Foſter and ſuite. Mr. Smith of Baltimore had juſt arrived at London from Paris, with deſpatches for Mr. Pinkney, and immediately ſet out for the Iſle of Wight with the hope of overtaking him; but with little proſpect of affecting his object, unleſs Mr. P. ſhould be detained in the channel. Theſe deſpatches, however, it is ſuppoſed, were for ought out in the Mentor by Mr. Adams.

War between France and Ruſſia and Pruſſia, it was expected by many would take place ſhortly.

The King of England continues in a ſtate of convaleſcence.

The Baltic fleet ſailed on the 29th of April.

Nothing new from Spain or Portugal.

LONDON, May 2.

A gentleman who arrived from the continent by the laſt packet from Amſterdam, ſtates, that it was believed the King of Pruſſia had ſuddenly proceeded into Ruſſia, taking with him the greateſt part of his army; and that this was the cauſe of the French troops hastening towards Poland.

May 3.

We have received Monſieurs to the 26th inſt. We find from them that the King of Pruſſia, preceded by his guard had ſet out with his court to Potſdam. The report of his majeſty having marched with part of his force in the direction of Ruſſian Poland probably originated in this circumſtance. The fact, however, will not juſtify any ſuch concluſion. Potſdam is the uſual ſummer reſidence of the Pruſſian court.

The following are extracted from the Moniteur:—

"*Peterburgh, April 2.*

"Prince Dolgorucky, Lieut. Gen. in the ſervice of his Imperial Majeſty, will repair in quality of envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary from our court to that of Naples.

"His Majeſty the Emperor is on his return from his journey to Twer.

Stockholm (Sweden) April 6.

"The preparations for the defence of this reſidence coſt laſt year 214 860 ſix dollars; and the expences of the diet, as well as of furniſhing the apartments of the Prince Royal, amounted to 183,333 ſix dollars.

"Gen. Count d'Eſden will ſet out from hence to morrow, to take command of the troops deſtined for the defence of the coaſts. His head quarters will be at Gottenburgh.

"His Majeſty's health being nearly recovered, he will ſhortly reſume the reins of Government.

"*Berlin. (Pruſſia) April 11.*

"His Majeſty ſet out yeſterday with his ſuite, for Potſdam, his ſummer reſidence. The preceding evening the guards commenced their march for the ſame place.

London, May 4.

Information was received yeſterday of the ſeizure of two Britiſh veſſels in the waters of the U. States, under the nonintercourſe law.

May 7.

The letter received this morning from our correſpondent at Dover, contains the following paragraph:—

"*Dover, May 6.*—The Aſia tranſport, No. 234, from Liſbon, Heller, maſter, paſſed by this morning for the river, and landed Capt. Babington, of the light dragoons, & Mr. Humphrey. Sailed from Liſbon on the 26th ult. at which time no intelligence had been received of the ſurrender of Almeida or Badajos, nor is there any truth in the report of Marſhal Beresford having been taken priſoner."

The Minerva, 36 guns, capt. Hawkins, ſailed yeſterday from Portſmouth for the Cheſapeake, with Mr. Foſter, the new ambaſſador to the U. States.

The morning papers announce the arrival of Mr. Smith, an American gentleman, who landed at Dartmouth in a cartel from Morlaix, and came up to town with the utmoſt expedition, in the hope of overtaking Mr. Pinkney. He ſet out from town for the Iſle of Wight, with equal expedition, but unfortunately, as the annexed letter will ſhew, there is reaſon to fear that he will not be able to effect his object, although there is ſtill ſome chance of a ſtoppage in the channel, which, by Mr. Pinkney getting intimation of the arrival, may induce him to wait for Mr. Smith's coming to him.

Cowes, May 7.—This day at one of the clock, Mr. Pinkney, his lady and eight children, embarked on board the Eſſex, American frigate, when the immediately got under weigh, and ſucceeded to ſea through the Needles.—About an hour previous to Mr. Pinkney's embarking, he fired 17 guns as a ſalute to him.

Another quantity of coin to the amount of 4 50 guineas, half guineas, and ſeven ſhilling pieces, was found yeſterday morning concealed on board the New Union ſmack, mentioned in the Pilot of Saturday laſt, as having been ſent into Dover by the Furious gun brig, on ſuſpicion of being in the practice of exporting coin to the enemy's country.

A letter dated Dover, May 6, ſays, four thouſand and fifty more guineas have been found on board the ſhip lent in here laſt week. It is ſuppoſed the will be pulled to pieces, as the is full of concealment; her very iron ballaſt is hollowed to receive gold; the is called the New Union of London.

The following are the principal articles contained in the papers received this morning by the Cadiz mail, bro't to Falmouth by the Catteret packet in ten days.

Seville, April 2.—On the 5th, at half paſt 6 in the evening, 101 cannon announced the birth of a ſon to Napoleon. On the 6th, the capitularies went to Soult to conſult him reſpecting the demonſtrations of joy which ſhould take place on the occaſion.—They immediately agreed that a new contribution ſhould be exacted, and that the following day *Te Deum* ſhould be ſung, at which all the corporations ſhould aſſiſt. Illuminations, fire works, bull fights, &c. were ordered.

On the 8th ſeveral detachments of dragoons entered this city, many of them diſmounted.

On the batteries of Cartuga there are daily employed 900 countrymen, and 200 ſoldiers.

It is ſaid that Victor has written to Soult begging grenades, aſſuring him that he has in hopes of ſhortly being able to obtain poſſeſſion of the Iſle of Leon. To night altho' it rained, Soult with an aid de-camp and 12 horſemen went to view the works of the batteries of Cartuga, St. Jeans, &c.

Cadiz, April 19.—We have intelligence from the army of Marſhal Beresford, down to the 14th inſt. his advanced poſts were in Santa Marthal. Regnier's diviſion, belonging to Maſſena's army, which it appears, attempted to march towards Eſtremadura, was completely routed, on the 3d inſt. at Sabugal.

May 8.

Two Anholt mails arrived this morning. The following moſt important articles are contained in them. The refuſal of the demand of the French troops to paſs through Colberg, and the deſeat of their ſubſequent attempt to effect the paſſage by force, gives credible ground for the departure of Napoleon from Paris for the North of Germany.

Helſingburgh, April 26.

"According to accounts received from the oppoſite coaſt, there has been a ſerious rencounter between the Pruſſians and French at Colberg. It ſeems that the latter willed to paſs through that place, with a view to ſome ulterior operations, but probably with the intention of occupying it, when once in poſſeſſion. Their tranſit was there ſore refuſed by Gen. Blucher (the ſame who fought ſo deſperately at Lubeck, when the French entered it after the battle of Jena;) recourſe was then had to arms, and the reſult was 2 to killed and 800 wounded on the ſide of the French; the attempt to force a paſſage was then given up. The loſs of the Pruſſians is not mentioned. All the French troops which were in the environs of Hamburgh, have received orders to ſet out for Magdeburgh immediately."

It will be recollected that the firſt overt act of the treacherous uſurpation of Spain was the ſeizure of the fortreſs of Pamplona by a French corps, pretending to paſs through for a friendly object. After to forcible an example, an officer of Gen. Blucher's ability, could not fail to know his duty; and he has well ſuſtained his former exalted reputation in ſhewing that he had the ſpirit to execute what he knew to be right.

Arrived yeſterday in Dover Roads, the Hero cutter, from the Cariegal, with her maſt nearly ſhot aſunder, which happened in an action on the 25th ult. with ſome Daniſh gun boats off the coaſt of Sweden.

The Swan hired cutter, was taken in the ſame action, but is ſuppoſed to have ſunk before the enemy got her into the port, being obliged from the damage the ſuſtained to ſurrender.

The following paragraphs are extracted from a letter received this morning:—

Plymouth, May 7.

Laſt evening came down expreſs from London, a government meſſenger, with deſpatches for the Spaniſh Cortes at Cadiz: he immediately embarked on board the Caledonian, 14 captain Skinner, which will ſail the firſt fair wind. The tranſports with the 11th regiment of dragoons on board, are ſtill wind bound in Catwater. Marched into ſhip Barracks, to embark for Portugal, part of the 2d battalion of the 11th regt. of foot; they are going to join their regiment in Portugal.

The following account of the depredations of a French privateer is given by our correſpondent at Plymouth:

By a Spaniſh brig, Elperanza, from the Havanna, with logwood, Elephants' teeth, &c. captured by the Gen. Murat, French privateer, of Bordeaux, and recaptured by the Shannon, is learnt, that during the laſt three days ſhe was in her poſſeſſion, ſhe captured the Spaniſh brig S. Jago and the brig Adventure of Jerſy, from Jamaica, and an Engliſh ſhip from the Brazils, for London, name unknown. She had been from Bordeaux 55 days, and had been very ſucceſsful. He alſo ſtates the capture of the American brig Andrews, from Bayonne, for N. York, with wine and brandy, ſent in to Plymouth on Monday, by his Majeſty's ſhips Shannon & Amazon. The former frigate was obliged to fire into her, as ſhe would not bring to, and unfortunately a ſhot, from one of the large guns, took off the thighs of a Scotchman, when he almoſt immediately died; his name is not known. Two unfortunate men was taken by the French about two months ſince, in a brig from Newfoundland, and put into priſon, from whence he made his eſcape, and got on board the American, where he was concealed by the captain and crew. A ſhot from the Shannon alſo ſl ghtly wounded an American ſeaman.

Some of our cotemporaries expreſs doubts of the conflict between the French and Pruſſians at Colberg aſſerted in our paper of yeſterday, on the authority of a letter from Helſingburg. Nothing, however, is more conſiſtent with the character of Napoleon than the attempt to ſeize the place under the maſk of ſecuring an unoffending paſſage. Nothing is more conſiſtent with the character of General Blucher, the Governor, than to penetrate into the deſign, to refuſe the paſſage, and to repel with ſpirit the attempt to effect it by force.

New York, June 17.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, to a gentleman in this city, dated June 16.

"A very extraordinary conſpiracy to obtain money, is ſtated to have been diſcovered in this city yeſterday. One of the conſpirators, it is ſaid, failing in courage, gave information to the mayor, of a plan to kidnap certain monied men here, by inviting them to ſee ſpecimens of goods in a ware houſe, which had been fitted up for the purpoſe, by having a trap door made over a ſubterraneous chamber, well walled round. The victims were to be led over this trap door, through which they would immediately ſink into the apartment below, where inſtruments of torture were ready to force them to fill up and ſign Bank Checks for immenſe ſums, which the conſpirators imagined they had at command. Two of them were committed to priſon, and ſearch is making for the others.

"Such is the report here to-day. I was at firſt inclined to treat it as a *hoax*, but ſeveral gentlemen with whom I have converſed, have mentioned ſuch additional particulars, as leave little room for doubt on the ſubject. One of the conſpirators is ſaid to be from New York, and a phyſician."

Boſton June 15.

FROM HALIFAX

Captain Webſter, from Eaſtport yeſterday favoured us with a Halifax paper, containing the Britiſh account of the late affair between the President and Little Belt. Mr. Mowat, a paſſenger, mentions, that the impreſſion of the people at Windſor, in N. S. after they had heard the ſtatement of a gentleman who was preſent in Halifax at the examination of Capt. Bingham, was, that Commodore Rogers had acted improperly in chaſing the Little Belt; but that Capt. B. was wrong in firing on the President, and in bringing on action with a force ſo much ſuperior.

LONDON, May 2.

LISBON, April 18.—A letter dated the 16th, from Vil Formoso, where the Head Quarters of Lord Wellington were on the preceding day, ſtates, that on the 9th our army was within reach of the Artillery of Almeida; that the enemy ſtill occupied that place, to the number of about 1000 men. Notwithſtanding that (adds the ſame letter), we continue to purſue them with the greateſt ardour. Our advanced parties were yeſterday beyond Ciudad Rodrigo.—The enemy has retreated towards Salamanca, and its neighborhood, having left in Ciudad Rodrigo an equal portion of men to in Almeida, who, without doubt will experience the ſame fate.—The retreat of the enemy, who but occupied the right ſide of the Agueda, was ſo precipitate, that they even abandoned the rations which they had obliged the towns in that diſtrict to provide for them, and we have this day ſent in queſt of them. We have taken great quantities of baggage, and made an immenſe number of priſoners.—Among the former deſcription of captures, is baggage of Gen. Soult, which is of great importance.

Note by the Editor of the Lisbon paper,

"Gen. Soult, to whom the baggage juſt mentioned belonged, we ſuppoſe is the nephew of the Marſhal of the ſame name."

"ZARZA, April 17.

"Yeſterday we had a ſmart affair with the enemy's cavalry, amounting to 800 men, at Los Santos, a village two miles from hence. The Marſhal headed our Portuguese cavalry himſelf; we charged the French horſe, broke their line, and purſued them 4 leagues at a half gallop. We took 200 priſoners and 93 horſes, excluſive of the killed. We ſcarcely loſt a man or horſe. We have alſo taken a prize more valuable, 4000 rations of bread and the ſame quantity of brandy. As an example to the Portuguese Marſhal Beresford puts himſelf forward in every inſtance in the moſt conſpicuous manner, and they have nobly followed his lead.—Upon this ſignal occaſion we broke the French cavalry in a ſtyle that attracted the admiration of the Engliſh."

May 3.

Letters from Cadiz of the 18th, mention the failing of Gen. Blake on the 15th with a force of 10,000, not 14,000 men to ſupport Ballaſteros he would land at Ayamente. Ballaſteros is near Zafra—Caſtanos is on the banks of the Guadirna, in the rear of the allied Britiſh and Portuguese troops. It is ſaid that Soult has marched from Seville to join Mortier on his road thither, and that gen. Martoniere was detached by the latter to accelerate the junction. They will not have more, when united, than 16 or 17 000 men, a force with which they will hardly venture a battle.

The following is an Extract of a letter received by the laſt conveyance from Gottenburgh.

"Every thing looks very warlike at Berlin. The King is gone to Koningsburgh. It is preſumed the Pruſſians will aſſiſt Alexander. Already the garriſon of St. Petersburgh has been marched to Courland. It is high time for Sir James Saumarez to arrive in the Baltic. The Garriſon of Hamburgh, &c. have been marched to Magdeburgh, where an army is to be formed. No paſports are granted at Hamburgh, either for Pruſſia, Ruſſia, or Sweden. Ruſsia has ſo openly proteſted againſt the incorporation with France of the territory of Oldenburg."

May 4.

There was a report this morning that Badajos had fallen. We could not trace it to authentic ſource. Government have not received any further intelligence. The Cadiz papers of the 19th inſtant, that conſiderable uneaſineſs and alarm prevailed among the French & Soult died. They ſay that they ſhall not long be able to keep down the people, and as the activity, and enterprize of the Guerrillas encreaſe daily, they apprehend that the capital will be reduced to the greateſt ſtraits for proviſions. Joſeph Bonaparte appears little in public, & feels himſelf equally the object of contempt and deteſtation, of contempt to the French, of deteſtation of the Spaniards—No one applies to him for orders—the general never conſult him—*Stat nominis umbra*—he has only the name of King; the mortifications he has met with from all quarters, and the perils with which he has been conſtantly ſurrounded, have induced him to fly to the battle, in which he now indulges to ſuch exceſs, as to be called by the Spaniards *re di Betelo*.

The retreat of Maſſena has at length been made known in France, but the circumſtances under which it was made have been carefully kept ſecret. Bonaparte's continental ſyſtem, as he terms it, produces the moſt diſaſtrous effects in Paris, and indeed through out France; almoſt all the great Commercial Houſes have ſtopped payment. It is ſaid that accounts had reached of the ſurrender of Figueras, in to the Spaniards. The Catalonians conſiſted of 3000 men.

Garriſon conſiſted of 3000 men.

May 8.

Deſpatches from Admiral Keates.

Captain Cockburn, of his Majeſty's ſhip Implacable, arrived at Portſmouth on Monday, in the Druid frigate, with deſpatches for Government. Their contents have not yet transpired, but they are ſaid to be of conſiderable moment. Capt. Cockburn was deſpatched by Admiral Keats in great haſte, immediately after a ſecret ſitting of the Cortes, in which ſome important ſubject had been diſcuſſed, and decided upon.

The Cartaret Packet, which ſailed from Cadiz on the 24th ult. has ſix paſſed us with private accounts from thence to that date, but they do not contain any material information. About 7000 of the Spaniſh army, under the command of Gen. Blake, were landed at Huelva, as we had been previously informed by the Lisbon mail; but the remainder, conſiſting of about thirteen thouſand men, under general Lidriſabel, were, in conſequence of the blowing ſtate of the weather, compelled to return; and at the laſt dates continued at Santa Petri. The veſſels in which they had embarked had received much damage in their maſts, maſts and rigging; they were nevertheleſs to follow the main body, with all poſſible haſte. It was underſtood at Cadiz, that Blake's object was to join gen. Ballaſteros, and his ſubſequent determination to move towards Elvas, is ſuppoſed to have ariſen from ſome information he had received of Ballaſteros having received a check. We fear that there is ſome truth in this report. The enemy were concentrating themſelves in conſiderable numbers, near Seville, for the ſafety of which place they had indicated ſome apprehenſion. A diviſion of 3500 men had been ſent to that city from Soult's army.

The Cambrian merchant veſſel is arrived from Buenos Ayres; whence ſhe ſailed on the 24th February. The maſter ſtates, that great diſſenſions ſtill continued in the interior, and that in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes between the contending parties, the troops of the exiſting Government had been conſiderably worſted; but this occurrence was not allowed to be made public by the Junta at Buenos Ayres. Morino, who had embarked on board the Fame, on a miſſion to Great Britain, died ſoon after his embarkation.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

DOWNING STREET, MAY 7, 1811.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is an Extract, was on Sunday night received at Lord Liverpool's office, addreſſed to his Lordſhip by Lieut. General Viſcount Wellington, dated Portalegre, 25th April 1811.

I have the honor to inform you, that ſince I addreſſed you, I have been in Eſtremadura, from whence I am now on my return to the troops ſtationed between the Agueda and the Coa.

I have the honour to enclose the report of Marſhal Sir William Beresford on the ſurpriſe of a ſquadron, by the 13th Light Dragoons, on the night of the 6th inſtant, together with a return of the loſs upon that occaſion.

Sir William Beresford employed the 4th diviſion, under the command of the honorable major general Cole in the attack on Olivenza, which place ſurrendered at diſcretion on the 5th inſtant. I have the honor to enclose the report of the honorable major general Cole to Sir William Beresford, and returns of ordnance, arms, &c. and priſoners taken in the place.

As Sir William Beresford deemed it deſirable to oblige the enemy to retire from the Province of Eſtremadura entirely, before he ſhould commence his operations againſt Badajos, he moved forward with this view, while major general the honorable G. L. Cole was engaged in the attack upon Olivenza, as well as to give ſupport and protection to general Ballaſteros's diviſion of Spaniſh troops, which had been obliged to retire from Freyenal ſucceſſively upon Xeres de los Caballeros and Salvatierra, on the 13th and 14th inſtant, by a diviſion of French troops under the command of general Maranſin.

The Marſhal marched on the 15th to Santa Martha, and on the 16th to Los Santos, where the Britiſh and Portuguese cavalry fell upon a body of the enemy's cavalry, and took one hundred and ſixty priſoners and killed and wounded a great many. The cavalry conducted themſelves with the utmoſt readineſs and good order.

The enemy having retired to Guadalcenal, and the corps under general Maranſin having retired through the Sierre, the troops were put in motion to return to the northward, and to take their ſtations for the operations of the ſiege of Badajoz, and the Marſhal met me at Elvas on the 21ſt.

We reconnoitred Badajoz on the 22d, eſcorted by two light battalions of the King's German Legion, & two ſquadrons of Portuguese Cavalry.

They brought three battalions out of the town, which skirmiſhed with our troops; but I have not yet received the returns of our loſs upon this occaſion.

As the preparations for the ſiege are nearly completed, the place would by this have been regularly inveſted, only that on the night of the 23d the floods in the Guadiana carried away the bridge which Sir W. Beresford had with great difficulty, conſtructed under Juramenha; and the river was no longer fordable any where. Under theſe circumſtances I yeſterday determined to delay the operations of the ſiege, till we ſhould be able to re eſtabliſh the bridge, or until the Guadiana ſhould again become fordable; ſtill keeping Badajos blockaded as cloſely as might be in his power.

Plymouth, April 29.

The Eaſt India Packet Wellefley, is juſt arrived from the Iſle of France, in only 72 days, with deſpatches for the Eaſt India Co. She brings the account of a French brig letter of marque having been taken, with important deſpatches from the French government, by the Eclipſe, 18, and Racehorſe, 18.

From Spain.—Yeſterday we received a file of Cadiz papers to the 22d of April. They are filled with the proceedings of the Cortes on interior regulations; and accounts of events in Portugal and Spain. They ſpeak of many ſucceſſes in various provinces; and the language of confidence of the final expulſion of the French never had a higher tone. The Baron de Antella was Preſident of the Cortes; and Blake, Aga and Ciscar compoſed the Regency.

Baltimore, June 16.

Arrived, ſchooner Manitus, M'Connel, 39 days from Bordeaux. Sailed from that river the 7th of May. The reports by the Manitus are, that Bonaparte was withdrawing his troops from every part of Spain, except the two northern provinces contiguous to France; that French troops were marching to the north; that there were ſtrong indications of a Ruſſian war, which was publicly ſpoken of in France—that a congreſs of the northern powers was to meet on the 2d June; that Murat is made King of Poland; and that the non importation law had been received and puniſhed in the Moniteur without comments, &c.

Philadelphia, June 17.

Arrived here the brig Financier, capt Robinſon, from Cadiz, which port ſhe left on the 4th May. Spaniſh papers to that date received at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, contain nothing new. We are indebted for the following particulars to the politeneſs of a gentleman paſſenger.

Since the battle at Baroſa, the beſieging army before Cadiz, have been very inactive.—Deſpatches from the French commander in chief to his government are ſaid to have been intercepted and ſent to Lord Wellington; in which he acknowledged the loſs of 3000 men, in killed, wounded and miſſing, at the affair of Barola; and ſtated, that had not ſome miſunderſtanding, in regard to the co operation of the Spaniſh forces happened on that day, the ſiege muſt have been raiſed.—He now demands a reinforcement of 20,000 men to ſupport the ſiege with vigour.—It appears by the above, that the Britiſh, without almoſt any aſſiſtance from the Spaniards, oppoſed to nearly the whole force of the French at Baroſa, were victorious, but with the loſs of nearly half their troops.

Cure for the Whooping Cough.—Take one fourth of a pint of ſweet or olive oil, the ſame quantity of common leeks, cut them fine and ſimmer them moderately two or three hours; add honey ſufficient to make it palatable. A half a table ſpoonful a portion for an adult—if taken four or five times a day it will in a few days remove this diſtreſsing diſorder.

In the Ruſſians bills of mortality, during the year 1809, is counted—127 from 100 to 105 years—86 from 105 to 110—36 from 110 to 115—23 from 115 to 120.—8 from 120 to 125—6 from 125 to 130—1 from 130 to 135—1 from 135 to 140—1 from 145 to 150—2 from 155 to 160.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

DIARY OF WEATHER FOR JULY 1811.

Saturday, 29th.—Mild and pleaſant with high Eaſterly wind.

Sunday.—Warm and Sultry, with variable wind.

Monday.—Cloudy and a little rain in the morning, mild and pleaſant in the afternoon.

Tuesday.—Warm and Sultry with variable wind.

Wednesday.—Do. do. do. do.

Thursday.—Warm and ſultry in the morning, mild and ſhowery in the afternoon.

Friday.—Very Warm and ſome appearance of rain.

MARRIED, On Monday the 24th of June, by the Rev. George Child Stuart, the Rev. ROBERT ARDISON, of Niagara, to MISS REBECCA PEARMAN, of Lyonsdale.

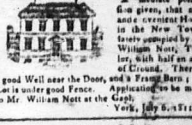
Alſo, On Tuesday the 2d Inſtant, WILLIAM B. SHELDON, to MISS JANE JOHNSTON, of Leicester, both of Yonge Street.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premiſes an Improvement of 40 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and ſowed with Hay Seed, and incloſed with a new Rail Fence. There is alſo a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and living Springs of fine Water; likewiſe a large Sugar Bush. A good and ſufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.



TO be let and immediate poſſeſſion given, that neat and convenient Houſe in the New Town lately occupied by Mr William Nott, Tayler, with half an acre of Ground. There is a good Well near the Door, and a Frame Barn; the Lot is under good Fence. Application to be made to Mr. William Nott at the Shop in York, July 6, 1811.

FOR SALE.

Within 14 Miles of Mr. Ovenfield's Tavern,

a MILL-SEAT near DUNDAS,

WITH Sites for Eight More, abundance of Water to ſupply the whole; a durable Stream, all materials for building on the ſpot, and a fall of 35 feet. Along with the Seat will be laid 25 Acres of excellent land, moſt of which is Meadow ground. On the premiſes are erected a Saw Mill capable of ſawing 5000 feet of boards every 24 hours, which is in good repair, and a ſmall dwelling houſe. Application to be made to W. Hamborne, Flamborough Weſt, who is contracted for erecting a Grist Mill thereon, capable of grinding 50 buſhels of grain in the ſpace of 24 hours, giving ſecurity for the performance

[9 w] June 29, 1811.

Sheriff's Office, June 21ſt, 1811.

Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is hereby given, that
To wit, } a Court of General Quarter
Seſſions of the Peace for the Home Diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York on Tueſday the Ninth day of July now next enſuing at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, and Bailiffs, are deſired to take Notice, and that they be then and there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, and other Remembrances, to do and perform thoſe things which by reaſon of their reſpective offices, ſhall be to be done.

JOHN BURKE, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

LOT Number 29, in the firſt Conceſſion, and of the Bro-en Front, in the Township of Darlington and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 400 Acres of Land, of which 100 Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premiſes are a Framed Barn, a good Log Houſe and ſeveral Springs of excellent Water. If Sold, a part of the purchaſe money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder. For farther information, apply at the Printing Office.

APRIL COONEY.

Sheriff's Office,

York, 1st July 1811.

WHEREAS many persons have obtained Leases of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, as well as Licences of Occupation of Glebe Lands, in the Home District, for which they are in arrears for Rent:

Notice is hereby given, that unless they do make immediate payment of such Arrears of Rent, to the Subscriber, they will be returned as defaulters, and legal steps will be taken to recover the same.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

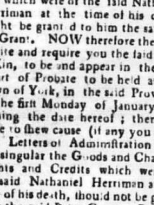
UPPER CANADA, COURT OF PROBATE, YORK TO WIT. } *FRANCIS GORE, Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.*

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Town ship of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this 8th day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.
W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the House which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.
York, April 5, 1811.

WANTED.

SOME Person of good character and morals to be engaged as Husbandman—liberal wages will be given and comfortable accommodations (at the Farm) for a family, should any husbandman having a family be hired. For information enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 29th April, 1811.

Executive Council Office, York, 14th June, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Locations designated by the Land Board of Nassau for the following Persons, in the Township of BINBROOK, District of Niagara, will be declared open for Grant to other Persons, unless within *six Months* from this date, they severally appear, by themselves or Agent, to establish their Claim, and sue out their Patents.

Lieutenant George Harkimer,
Lieutenant Henry Hare,
Surgeon's Mate Patrick Burk,
Lieutenant Frederick Dachsteder,
Captain John M'Kinnon,

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Executive Council

THE Subscribers being induced to believe, that the establishing a STORE on YONGE STREET might in a great measure, conduce to the ease and convenience of the industrious Inhabitants on said Street, take this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of York and Vicinity, that they have opened a Store at Springfield Park, the Seat of John Mills Jackson, Esq. three miles from the Town of York, on the Yonge Street Road, where they have on hand the under enumerated Goods, (being part of a very general Assortment shortly expected) which will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash, the same having been purchased at the first hand for ready Money, viz.—black, green, and drab colored Cassimeres—Cloths—gilt Buttons—Flannels—Ladies elegant Robe Patterns—Fancy Muslin and Leno—white and colored Cambric—Irish Linen—Ginghams—printed Calicoes—Pocket Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Ladies Veils, latest London fashion—WatchChains—fathionable Breast Pins—Table Mats—a few sets of real China—sets of Castors, with plated Stands—Soup Ladles, &c. &c.

J. M. JACKSON & Co.
Springfield Park,
30th May, 1811.

REgular COUNCIL DAYS for LAND MATTERS, throughout the Year of our Lord, 1811:—

Wednesday,	2d January,	
	2nd Ditto,	
	12th February,	
	5th March,	
	26th Ditto.	
	16th April,	
	7th May,	
	28th Ditto,	
Tuesday,	18th June,	
	9th July,	
	30th Ditto,	
	20th August,	
	10th September,	
	1st October,	
	22d Ditto,	
	12th November	
	3d December,	
	24th Ditto.	

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 63, East side of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 3, and 4, in the 3d concession of the Township of King: Lot No. 32, and West half of No. 31 in the 7th concession of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof. York, 26th Sept. 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of the Home District, give this Public Notice to all Owners of SWINE in the Town, and the neighborhood of the Town, that if any Swine are seen running at large in it or in the near neighborhood after the last day of the present month, they will immediately be empounded, and necessary steps taken.

York 25th April 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises. June 1, 1811.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened a Store in the House formerly occupied by Mr Glen, his Summer Assortment will be found on low terms—he has also Bank Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Laws passed in the two last Sessions, &c. for sale. Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price.

D. TIERS.
York, 27th May, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT desirable Farm on the East side of Yonge Street, being Lot No. 65, in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing about two hundred Acres of excellent Land well Watered. There is a small Clearing of nine Acres, a House and Barn on the Farm. It will be sold on very moderate terms. For further particular apply at the Printing Office, or to the Subscriber, JOHN TURON.

York, May 25, 1811.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, 8th Concession, West Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grain, there is also on said Lot, a good Dwelling House, a large Barn and other convenient buildings, which may be viewed. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same.

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, 29th October, 1810.

To Let immediately,

FOR ONE OR SIX YEARS,

A Farm within two miles and a half of this Town, and one of Yonge Street (commonly called Davenport Farm) on which is a good Farm House, Barn, and other out Houses, and about 50 Acres well cleared Land, which is under tolerable Fence. The terms on which it is propoted to be let, will be of the most reasonable kind. Application to be made to Mr. Hugh Carfrae, York.

April 5, 1811.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land for which an unsuitable Title will be given;—viz. Lots No 28, 29, and half of Lot No 25 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 600 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire at Gwegwizing; Mr. Woodruff in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots No 9 & 10, in Hospital Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one so offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to

JOHN JORDEN.
York, 7th June, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession

No. 1, 2, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.

No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do.

North half of 25 in the 5th do.——300 acres.

In the Township of Bronhem.

No. 23 and Southern 3 of 24 22 concession

No. 22, 7th do.

No. 4, 8th do.

No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.

No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.

No. 10, 6th and 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—600 acres in the Township of Glanford.

No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 acres in King.

No. 17, 3d concession,

No. 35 4th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Landshaving been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superiour—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.
York, 19th June, 1807.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dean and Lieut Johnson.

Lots Nos. 25, 34, - - - 1st Concession, 200
4, 5, - - - 8th, do. 400
29, 7, - - - 5th, do. 200
7, 31, - - - 4th, do. 400
17, 18, - - - 5th, do. 500

1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - - 1st Concession, 200
1, 2, - - - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½, - - - - - 3d, do. 100

700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 11, - - - 1st Concession, 600 acres

Township of Murray.

Nos. 1, - - - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14 15, - - - 8th, do. 620

1000 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, - - 7th Concession, 600
23, 25, 26, - - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 26, 27, 30, do. 800

2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Esqs. Niagara, or to the Subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, would do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the sets they belong to are untrue were not without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Ancient History, Vol. 2d; Goldsmith's History of Rome, Vol. 1st & 2d; Necker on the French Revolution, Vol. 1st; the Lounet's Dictionary, Tom I. to Vol. 1st; Gibbon's Roman Empire, Vol. 1st; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol.; Payne Perverse; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol. 2d.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Real half No. 28 in Concession B
Front half 32, - - Do. - C. } 200 Acres.
29 - Concession C. 200
10 - Concession D. 200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough

No. 2110 in the fourth Concession, } 200 Acres Township
East ½ 22 5th do. } of York.
No 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres,
Township of Vaughan.

East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 200
East ½ 20, 3d do. 200
East ½ 4, 4th do. 200 } 1000 Acres
Lot 4 25, 7th do. 200 } Township of
14, 21 do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 18 do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
31, 5th do. 200
30, 6th do. 200 } 300 Acres,
27, 5th do. 200 } Sanford.
26, South side Chippewa Creek 200 Acres,
Township of Bowland.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres,
Township of Norwich.
In the Township of Dunwich.

The House and Lot No. 5, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, North side Hospital Street, Mr. Michael Smith Bookseller, the Lessee in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is duly empowered to grant a Deed in fee simple of the same.

JOHN McGILL.
York, 17th September, 1810.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To Wit: } Fieri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENJAMIN MALLORY, at the suit of Richard Cartwright; I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with certain Log Houses, one Frame House and Log Barn, and other outbuildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or less; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southwesterly by Hamboro' East, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Northwagan, buried and bounded as follows, (to wit) beginning at an Elm Tree marked R. W. standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Easterly direction from the Southwest corner of the said Lot, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links, then North forty five degrees East, twenty chains, then South forty five degrees East to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less; which will be subjected to the highest bidder at the Court House in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, 10th Dec. 1810.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 7 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the 6th, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, May 4.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1811. No. II {4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Second day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of May last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Second day of JULY next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby commanding and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Tenth day of August next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be thereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the last hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisions contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

Executive Council Office, York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leases for the Crown and Clergy Reserves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increased to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the first seven years—to Thirty Shillings the second seven years, and to Forty five Shillings the third seven years. But that this increase of Rent will not extend to Leases Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leases shall not be obtained before the 29th of September next, enfuing will be declared vacant and open for application:

And it is further notified, that One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, currence, in advance, on account of Rent, for each Lease, must be paid to his Majesty's Receiver General by all future Applicants, before they receive the Order in Council for the same.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, 17th April, 1811.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Following Gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Roads in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature:

EASTERN DISTRICT,
Henry Merkle, Esquire,
The Revd. John Stanton,
David Sheek, } Esquires.
Joseph Anderson, }

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT,
Thomas Fraser, }
Solomon Jones, } Esquires.
Peter Drummond, }
Stephen Burnet, }

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
The Hon. Richard Cartwright, }
Alexander Fisher, } Esquires.
John Cummings, }

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,
Alexr. Fletcher, }
Elias Jones, } Esquires.
Zacheus Burnham }

HOME DISTRICT,
Thomas B Gough, }
Samuel Smith, } Esquires.
William Graham, }
Richard Beasley, }

NIAGARA DISTRICT,
Joseph Edwards, }
Richard Hatt, } Esquires.
Samuel Street, }
Thomas Clark, }

LONDON DISTRICT,
Joh. Veigh, }
Gideon Tiffany, } Esquires.
Andw. Westbrook, }

WESTERN DISTRICT,
Mathew Elliott, }
John Mc. Gregor, } Esquires.
J. Bte. Baby, }

By Order of the Lieut. Governor,
WM HALTON S'y.

STRAYED OR TAKEN AWAY FROM this Town, about the 16th inst. a large grey mare COW upwards of ten years old and heavy with Calf; her horns of ordinary length, without any particular marks about her. Her return by any person to the Owner at Captain Fish, or if left at the Printing Office, will be liberally paid for.

York, April 20, 1811.

From the United States Papers of June 17.

On the twenty-seventh of April last the thanks of the British House of Lords, was unanimously voted to Lord Viscount Wellington; and on the same day the thanks of the House of Commons was also voted to him with the same unanimity.—On which occasion, Mr. Canning said, he rose under strong feelings of the happy presage which the late campaign gave of the advantages which would accrue to our posterity, and the civilized world. We had now not only the honor to keep our enemy from our door, but to chase them from that of our allies, which he hoped we should never lose the power of doing. He heard a rumour that France itself had thown its disconcerted, but he was afraid it was rather premature, although it might be expected hereafter; but the effect it would produce in other parts might be easily anticipated, and another Austerlitz or Jena, might produce consequences different from the former. He expected much from Spain now, which it would have done already, had not their foolish councils misled them two years ago; another glorious opportunity was now offered them.

General Tarleton, though he could not concur in the vote of thanks given to the Noble Lord for the battle of Talavera, entirely concurred in that now proposed. With English courage, Irish spirit, and Scotch intrepidity, under such a commander, every thing was to be expected, and the result had shown, that against such troops the Invincibles of France were not only not invincible, but could not stand.

Gen. Ferguson was convinced there could be but one opinion of the gallantry of our army in Portugal, and of the heroism of its commander. He could not add any thing to the praise of either. He had only to repeat, that there could be but one opinion on the subject: and though his mind was imprssed with full admiration of the late achievements in Portugal, he must say he had not been surprized, having expected nothing else from such a commander and such an army. He never gave a vote with more satisfaction than he now did in support of the resolution.

Lord G. Grenville concurred, not in the vote merely, but in every sentiment of gratitude and admiration which had been expressed, both as to the noble Lord and his gallant army.

LONDON.

We understand that the loan will be at least nineteen millions. An attempt is to be made, in the first instance, to raise the Irish loan in Ireland, before the English loan is made; and if it shall be found impracticable, then the whole loan will be made at once, not as heretofore, referring a part to be taken conditional by the contractors.

The new taxes in contemplation are said to be,

1. Upon pottery and porcelain, which from its cheapness and universal use, it is thought will bear an annual duty of 800,000l.

2. A tax upon Swedish and Baltic timber, as an encouragement to our colonies.

3. An equaliz[illegible] of the duties upon sugar and barley used in distillation, supposed to produce 300,000l.

RUSSIA.

It is known that Caulincourt, the French Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburgh, had been recalled under pretence of ill health. It was not until the arrival of the Anholt mail to day, we were informed of the real source of his Excellency's disgrace; which we are fully assured, is on account of letters to him from his court, having been intercepted, *which had in contemplation the life of the Emperor Alexander.* His aid-de-camp was implicated in the plot, and has been actually sent off to Siberia.

Warsaw, Feb. 20. Two couriers have arrived here from Constantinople. The 56 officers, 400 men, 16 pieces of cannon, besides ammunition, swords and fire arms.

intelligence they bring is extremely interesting. All letters agree in stating, that the Wechabites continue to be very formidable enemies to the Porte. The number of their partizans which at present is great, augments daily in Asiatic Turkey.

Semlin, March 1. There is still much inquietude at Constantinople. These exists among the janissaries a fermentation, and an explosion is feared every day. The Ottoman ministers are obliged to have recourse to the most severe measures in imprisoning and decapitating some of the mutineers.

The last sitting of the Servian national assembly was boisterous. The question relative to the occupation of Servia by the Russians was discussed with much heat by the different parties into which the nation is divided.

Vienna, March 5. The Russians are not only at present in possession of Belgrade, but have also placed garrisons in all the strong places of Servia. Czerni Georges has lost his command, which causes much discontent in the Servian army, accustomed to fight and to conquer under his orders.

St. Petersburgh March 5. We learn by despatches from the commandant of the Moldavian army, that the troops which are on the other side of the Danube, under the order of the Adjutant General Count de St. Priest, took by assult on the 12th of Feb. from the Turks, the town of Lowischa.—The garrison which consisted of about 15,000 men, defended themselves with the most determined obstinacy, and continued the contest even after the Russians had entered the town. The enemy lost the greater part of his troops, and according to the first reports, were taken 1,200 prisoners, a mongst whom are the Ayan of Nicopoli, and upwards of 20 officers of distinguished rank. The number of killed and wounded on the part of the Russians does not exceed 300 men.—We found in the place 14 pieces of artillery, 44 stand of colours, and a considerable quantity of provisions and ammunition.

The Kingston (Jamaica) Chronicle, of the 30th of April, contains the following singular article:

In the event of hostilities with America, we may expect an entire revolution in our commercial relations.—No vessel can proceed without convoy, for it is incalculable the quantity of tonnage that the American States can fit out for privateering. The sea will swarm with these *depredators*; and it will require half our navy to protect our trade. This is precisely what Bonaparte wishes—but unfortunately, our own navy with it too, for at present they are idle.

We sincerely lament to state that a fire broke out in Montego Bay, on Sunday night last, which consumed a most valuable and extensive part of the town. The following is an extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, the 29th of May.

"I am sorry to inform you that a very unfortunate circumstance has happened here by a fire which broke out last evening about eleven o'clock, thro' the carelessness of a drunken sailor, who having a light in his hand, set fire to some thavings, in a yard of Hill's the chair-maker; the place was immediately in a blaze, and the following houses confumed: from John Gordier's corner to Homer and Dewer's from that to the large tavern, including from Beninger's to Messrs. Hmay's, which comprised Messrs. Alexander Davidson, Cummings, and Spence's house next to the latter unoccupied, Andrew's wharf, John Fray's wharf, and the house at the corner belonging to Mess. Hmay; from Henry Pat's corner to Gallant's, the tailor, and all that square.—I am happy to say, that a good deal of goods have been saved."

Accounts from the 19th of April from Vera Cruz state, that a body of revolutionists in Mexico had been routed by 800 of the viceroy's party, with the loss of their leader, Herrera,

Extract of a letter from Plymouth.

"His Majesty's ship Amelia has anchored here, after a favourable cruize of three months to Madeira, the Canaries and Western Islands, I have great pleasure in communicating an account of the capture of the French corvette Le Charles, of 22 guns and 170 men, commanded by Monsieur A. P. Marriaud, in lat. 44 42 N. & long. 21 23 W. after running 144 miles in 13 hours.

"About ten in the morning saw a strange sail a-head standing towards us, but on seeing our fore top gallant yard hoisted and crossed, she tacked and stood from us, crowding all the sail she could carry, having studding sails, royals, and a large ring tail. This being evidently the conduct of an enemy, we lost no time in commencing a spirited chace, and from the superior excellence of this ship, in point of sailing, we gained on her confiderably by noon. About 6 P. M. the enemy carried away his main top gallant mast, & fore top mast studding sail booms which appeared confiderably to embarrass him, and enabled us to get within gun shot of him by ten at night—on perceiving this and no chance left of escaping (it being a clear and moonlight night) the shortened sail & hove to, and ran along side and hailed him, when he hauled down a light which had been suspended at the mizen peak, and said "he had struck his colours." The only prize he had made was the Americana, a large and very valuable Brazil merchant ship, bound to London, which we are happy to find, has been retaken by the Dryad frigate. When the Americana was captured the enemy allowed the capt. to remain on board her with his wife, but took out the crew and despatched her to the first French port she could make. It is impossible to describe the joy and gratitude testified by the Portuguese on being retaken, considering themselves on the day before, doomed to a long and tedious imprisonment.

"La Charles had been only 50 days off the flocks when taken; was 35 day out from L'Orient, and on her first cruize. She is copper bottomed and fastened, is a strong built ship, one of the largest of her class, a beautiful model, is upwards of 300 tons burthen well found in every kind of stores, and is what seamen term 'a good sea boat.' She had been chased by a line of battle ship, a frigate, and a sloop of war; all of which she easily eluded; but when we chased her, there being a heavy sea and it was blowing strong, she met with the accident before described; without which the chace would have been confiderably prolonged, if she had not effected her escape."

QUEBEC, June 20.

Yesterday his Excellency Sir James Henry Craig, Governor General of British North America, embarked on board the Amelia frigate for England. The embarkation took place at three o'clock in the afternoon, and perhaps never on a similar occasion was such a ceremony better conducted, or furnished a scene more solemn and interesting. The garrison formed an unbroken avenue in close order, from the Chateau to the landing place, a distance of half a mile, each regiment having its colours and music in the centre of its line. The moment the carriage was brought to the door, a number of the inhabitants of Quebec, having yellow cockades in their hats, (his Excellency's state colour) unharnessed the horses, and in conveying their illustrious charge over the last piece of Canadian territory he had to pass, mixed in a suitable manner, triumph to sadness. As his Excellency passed on the troops presented arms, and the bands of music played different national airs. His Excellency was received at the place of embarkation by captain Irby, and after addressing in an appropriate manner, the worthy men who had paid him the last service he was ever to receive in this Province, he gave signs of embarrassment for the first time since his residence amongst us. His heart was full; and his calm and martial look subdued for an instant. He was not only about for to terminate an administration marked throughout by pure intentions and successful results; he was closing for ever a long career of useful public life; he was taking leave of a whole community, whose esteem he had justly won; and looking for the last time on a few who had been his companions in arms in various quarters of the world, and particularly on one, who long since, and through many of the changes of his life, had enjoyed his entire confidence and friendship.

A salute of nineteen guns from the Grand Battery gave the last farewell of the country. He was conveyed to the frigate, and received with yards manned in the usual manner, and a salute as Vice Admiral of British North America. The shipping had all their colours displayed, and a transport vessel repeated the salute in a most spirited manner.

AUGUSTUS PENTHENY, Esq.

Who died in an obscure lodging in Leesen street, Dublin, on the 23d of November last, was a miser of the most perfect drawing. From the low and laborious condition of a journeyman cooper, he accumulated the enormous sum of 30,000l. in the funds of Antigua and St. Croix. He was born in the village of Longwood, County of Meath, and was very early in life encouraged to make a voyage to the West Indies, to follow his trade, under the patronage of his maternal uncle another adventurer, of the name of Caynot, better known among his neighbors by the name of *Peter Big Brogues*, from the enormous shoes he was mounted in on the day he set out on his travels: Peter acquired an immense fortune, and lived to see his only child married to Sir G. Colebrook, chairman to the East India Company, and a banker in London, to whom Peter gave with his daughter £200,000.

Mr. A. Pentheny saw mankind early thro' one medium; his vital powers were so diverted from generous or social objects, by the prevailing passions of gold that he could discover no trait in any character, however venerable or respectable, that was not secunded by riches; in fact, any one that was not rich he considered as an inferior animal, neither worthy of notice, nor safe to be admitted into society. This extraordinary feeling he extended to female society, and, if possible, with a greater degree of disgust. A woman he considered only as an incumbrance on a man of property, and therefore he could never be prevailed on to admit one into his confidence. Wedlock he utterly and uniformly rejected.—His wife was the public funds, and his children guineas; and no parent or husband paid more deference or care to the comforts of his family. He was never known to separate his immense hoard by rewarding a noble action or alleviating a premature or accidental misfortune by the application of one shilling to such purposes. It could scarcely be expected he would bestow a gift or extend a gratitude to others, he was so niggard of comforts to himself. The evening before he died, some holy friend sent a respectable physician to him, at which the old miser showed no apparent dislike, until he recollected the doctor might expect a fee; this alarmed him, and he immediately rained himself in bed, and addressed the physician as follows: "Doctor I am a strong man and know my disorder, and could cure myself; but as Mr. Nangle has sent you to my assistance, I shall not exchange you for any other person, if you can come to an understanding; in short I wish to know what you will charge for your attendance until I am recovered?" The doctor answered 8 guineas. "Ah, sir (said the old man) if you knew my disorder you would not be so exhorbitant! but to put an end to this discussion, I will give you 6 guineas and a half." The doctor assented, and the patient

From the New York Spectator.

War.—It is so long since this word has been sounding at a distance, and so many years since we have experienced the misery and distress attendant on a state of actual hostility with any nation, that many have concluded we are never to be involved in war, and that America is exempt from this the greatest evil which human nature is heir to. But we have well grounded fears that the time is not far distant when have will be the cry, and when the dogs of war will be let loose upon this so long favored country. We would not disturb our fellow citizens with unnecessary and false alarms; we would not frighten them with frivolous reports, and unfounded surmises; God forbid that we should make a mock of miles of fraud. But there are times when it becomes our bounden duty to sound the trumpet, and to summon our brethren to the work of war, that they may be ready to defend themselves, their wives and their little ones against the murdering hand of the destroyer. Such a time appears to be now approaching;—and we give this notice, that our friends may not be caught slumbering in the hour of danger. The preliminations of our country cannot long continue. Things are progressing fast to a crisis. War seems to be inevitable. We must either wage it, or cease to be a nation,—there appears to be no alternative left us. And this war, independent of the calamities naturally arising from a state of hostility, is of the utmost consequence to our country. It must eventuate in the permanent establishment, or the annihilation of the nation. There is no middle way—We fall in honor, power and stability, and fix ourselves on high and permanent ground, or we sink in insignificance and contempt, never more to rise.

By every thing which has been received from France for many months, it appears that there is but one thing which this country can do to satisfy the emperor. We cannot be considered as a favoured nation, unless we will make war on England. This has been the opinion of thinking men for a long time; and many would not believe it; and others who knew it, declared it was not the case. It is now our duty to state, that hostility towards Great Britain is the only condition on which the emperor will condescend to tender us the *fraternal embrace*, & that he will accept of our friendship on no other. We must also state, though we cannot at this time name our authority, that this condition has been made known *officially* to our government, and a categorical answer demanded. What kind of an answer our government has given, we know not; but it is probable that the new instructions to our naval commanders have grown out of this demand, and that Commodore Rodgers's rencontre with the Little Belt, was in consequence of those instructions.—These things will undoubtedly be denied by the friends of the Emperor, and the supporters of the present administration; but time, which often diffuses light into dark transactions, will show to the credulous that this statement is not materially incorrect.

However willing our administration may be to gratify the Emperor and to "conform themselves to his decrees," they would not in the present condition of the country declare war. They have no course left therefore, but to attempt to provoke the British to make war on us; and in this we fear they may be but too successful. We hope, however, that a kind and over ruling Providence, may disappoint them;—but we must warn the public to be vigilant; for they may rest assured that *all it not well* at Washington.

From the 56th number of the N. York Medical Repository.—By the Hon. Samuel L. Mitchell.

Some of the farms at Onondago carry strong evidence of possession by the Europeans, at a time considerably remote from the present. Iron, brass, and copper have been ploughed up in considerable quantities. Utensils made of these metals have been frequently found. Locks, and other parts of guns, kettles, and religious medallions, are met with commonly enough. There are likewise the remains of human dwellings, known by the bottoms of palisados yet found in the earth, by the ruins of cellars and foundations, and by the heaps evidently raised by the labour of men. Skulls, and other human bones are also found in such plenty and preservation as to afford satisfactory proofs that men must have died there in great numbers, at a time not sufficiently distant for their bones to have crumbled to dust.

It has not yet been generally understood what population it was which has left behind it so many vestiges of settlement and of art. Onondago was a central and famous place among the Iroquois. This nation consisted of 5 tribes; the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondigus, Cayugas and Senecas. They were very powerful, and extended their sway over a great tract of country in all directions. They waged war with the Algonquins and Hurons; they carried their expeditions to the lands of the Miamis and Potowatarates; they spread the terror of their arms among the Mohegans, and they committed murder and other mischief in Pensylvania, Maryland and Virginia. They appear to have advanced further towards a federative or all state government than any people of North America; for in matters of such general consequence as to affect all the tribes, their respective sachems held a general meeting for deliberation on their common concerns. Onondago was the place for these assemblies. It was about midway between the villages of Mohawks and Senecas; and this central situation was the seat of their national government.

To this seat of population and business, the Europeans turned their attention, soon after their colonies were established. Yet I have not found so much historical information on the subject, as might have been expected.—From Colden, the professed historian of the five Nations, very little can be derived. He seems to have known nothing of the remains of former settlements, now rendered so familiar. But CHARLEVOIX, the historian of New France, has recorded some events and proceedings which throw light upon this dark portion of time. He relates, (Tom. I. Liv. 7. p. 320) that in 1654. father Le Moyne was first sent by the French Governour of Canada, to Onondago. His errand was political: he was to carry Commissioned in the name of the Governor General, to ratify a treaty then depending. In 1655, two other missionaries, *fathers Chaumonnat* and *Dablon*, were sent thither.—They arrived at Onondago on the 5th November, that year.

In 1656, a project was formed of a French colony at Onondago; and fifty Frenchmen, under the command of the *Sieur Dupuys*, were assigned to the service. They arrived, after encountering great difficulties.

The Salt Lake was then known by the name of *Gannentaha*. There were grand ceremonies at the castle on the arrival of these adventurers. In 1658, the, secretly withdrew, and abandoned their settlement, being alarmed for their safety.

In the autumn of 1661, father *Le Moyne* was again sent to Onondago, and perfuaded the great chief *Garatonthie* to accompany him to Quebec;

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 18.

On Tuesday last, a boat from the Township of Whitby, was upset (off the Light House, on Gibraltar Point) occasioned by a sudden squall of wind—on board the boat was three persons, two of the name of Crawford, and the one who perished, John Martin, whole body is not yet found.—We regret to say, that a widow and eight children (now in Whitby) have to deplore his loss.—[If he was the person the Editor believes him to have been, who came to this Province three or four years since from Lower Canada, the Editor is not a stranger to his early loyalty and services during the American War—his character for sobriety, honesty and industry whilst living, rendered him a valuable British subject—and the Editor will not be the last to contribute something to lessen the burden, and alleviate the misfortune of his suffering family.]

Mr. EDITOR,

Please infer the following small Tribute to the Memory of Mr. J. Mc. ARTHUR, who lately died in Montreal, and obliged a Subscriber.

York, 10th July, 1811

FAREWELL, and peace thy absent shade attend,
Thy former life by virtue ever warm'd!!!
A life so blameless claim'd each one thy friend;
And Death of every terror quite disarm'd.

The Poor, the Needful, bless'd thy liberal hand—
The Wealthy priz'd thy unassuming worth—
Whate'er thy duty urg'd, or virtue plann'd,
Each day new objects call'd to action forth.

Each night remembrance made thy pillow bleft—
Each day fome act of virtue mark'd thy way—
Few—few alas! can on the bed of reft,
Say as thou could'ft, I have not loft a day!

Thy hopes immort'ality, were plac'd whilft here,
On that bleft'd Point in which no hopes are vain,
The facred fount, which ne'er deceives, perfevere,
And waits a tranfit little mark'd with pain.

A Son ftill lives, from vice's courfe ftrang'd a
Per may it be his leading guide, his aim
Such fteps, fuch virtuous paths to tread unchang'd,
And emulate a worthy Parent's fame.

DIARY OF WEATHER FOR JULY 1811.

Saturday 6.—Warm and fultry.
Sunday—Mild and pleafant.
Monday—Heavy and cloudy in the morning, thunder, lightning and rain in the evening.
Tuefday—Mild and cloudy, with appearance of rain
Wednefday—Warm and pleafant.
Thurfday—Warm and cloudy.
Friday—Cool and cloudy, with thunder, lightning and rain.

ALL perfons having any Demands againft the Eftate of BENJAMIN BROOKE, late of the Township of Whitchurch, deceafed, are hereby requefted to bring in their Accompts, properly attefted, for Settlement—and all thofe indebted to the faid Eftate are hereby required to make Payment by the firft of the Ninth Month next, to

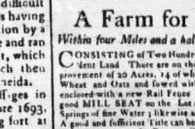
CYRUS DENNIS, }
PETER WILLSON, } Executors.
Whitchurch, 6th Month 24th, 1811 [1w

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an Improvement of 30 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and fowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is alfo a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and feveral living Springs of fine Water; like wife a large Sugar-Bufh. A good and fufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.



TO be let and immediate poffeffion given, that neat and convenient Houfe in the New Town, lately occupied by Mr William Nott, Taylor, with half an acre of Ground. There is

a good Well near the Door, and a Frame Barn; alfo Lot in under good Fence. Application to be made to Mr William Nott at the Gaol.

York, July 6, 1811.

FOR SALE.

Within 25 Miles of Mr. Overfield's Tavern,

a MILL-SEAT near DUNDAS,

WITH Sites for Eight Mills, abundance of Water to supply the whole, a durable ftream, all materials for building on the fpot, and a fall of 36 feet. Along with the Seat will be fold about 40 Acres of excellent land, moft of which is Meadow ground. On the premises are erected a Saw-Mill capable of Sawing 3000 feet of boards every 24 hours which is in good repair, and a fmall dwelling houfe. Application to be made to W. Hepburne, Flamborough Weft, who would contract for erecting a Grift Mill thereon, capable of grinding 600 bufhels of grain in the fpace of 24 hours, giving fecurity for the performance.

[6w] June 29, 1811.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Perfons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perfonally to difcharge their Warrants, are in future to furnifh their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Inquefti n or Reviewer (a Military Tract), Common Bonds, Arbitration a ti; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate, Memorials fur do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies & Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that has made confiderable additions to his Affortment

DRY GOODS, | HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, | CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of fuperior qualities, and flatters himfelf that he will be able to tell on terms which fhall prove fatisfactory, and as an inducement to purchafers, that country produce, Furs and Peltries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 31 Dec 1810.

A great Bargain

FOR fale on very low terms, that defirable Acre Lot in this Town, with a comfortable dwelling Houfe, a good Stable, and other out Buildings thereon (the property of Mr. ISAAC COLLOMBE.) The Garden is ftocked with a variety of choice Fruit Trees, and is full in excellent.

For particulars enquire of the Proprietor, or at the Printing Office.

York, 20th April, 1811.

Sheriff's Office,

York, 1st July 1811.

WHEREAS many persons have ob ained Leases of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, as well as Licences of Occupation of Glebe Lands, in the Home District, for which they are in arrears for Rent.

Notice is hereby given, that unless they do make immediate payment of such Arrears of Rent, to the Subscriber, they will be returned as defaulters, and legal steps will be taken to recover the same.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

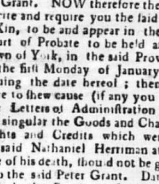
UPPER CANADA, COURT OF PROBATE, } FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, *late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.*

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.
W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the House which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

WANTED.

SOME Person of good character and morals to be regarded as Husbandman—liberal wages will be given and comfortable accommodations (at the Farm) to hire. For information enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 15th April, 1811.

Executive Council Office,

York, 14th June, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Locations designated by the Land Board of Nassau for the following Persons, in the Township of Bivarook, District of Niagara, will be declared open for Grant to other Persons, unless within *six Months* from this date, they severally appear, by themselves or Agent, to establish their Claim, and sue out their Patents.

Lieutenant George Harkimer,
Lieutenant Henry Hare,
Surgeon's Mate Patrick Burk,
Lieutenant Frederick Dachsieder,
Captain John M'Kinnon,

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Executive Council

THE Subscribers being induced to believe, that the establishing a STORE on YONGE STREET might in a great measure, conduce to the ease and convenience of the industrious Inhabitants on said Street, take this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of York and Vicinity, that they have opened a Store at Springfield Park, the Seat of John Mills Jackson, Esq. three miles from the Town of York, on the Yonge Street Road, where they have on hand the under enumerated Goods, (being part of a very general Assortment thortly expected) which will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash, the same having been purchased at the first hand for ready Money, viz.—black, green, and drab colored Cassimeres—Cloths—gilt Buttons—Flannels—Ladies elegant Robe Patterns—Fancy Muslin and Leno—white and colored Cambric—Irish Linen—Ginghams—printed Calicoes—Pocket Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Ladies Veils, lateft London fashion—WatchChains—fashionable Breast Pins—Table Mats—a few sets of real China—sets of Castors, with plated Stands—Soup Ladles, &c. &c.

J. M. JACKSON & Co.
Springfield Park,
30 h May, 1811.

REgular COUNCIL DAYS for LAND MATTERS, throughout the Year of our Lord, 1811:—

Wednesday,	}	3d January, 22d Ditto, 12th February, 5th March, 26th Ditto.
Tuesday,	}	16th April, 7th May, 28th Ditto, 18th June, 9th July, 30th Ditto, 20th August, 10th September, 1st October, 22d Ditto, 12th November 3d December, 24th Ditto.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land, viz. No. 63, East side of Yonge Street, Township of Whitchurch; Lots No. 1, 3, and 4, in the 3d concession of the Township of Vaughan; Lot No. 32, and West half of No. 31 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Uxbridge. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in three years. Application to be made to the Printer hereof.

York, 26th Sept. 1810

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of the Home District, give this Public Notice to all Owners of SWINE in this Town, and the neighborhood of the Town, that if any Swine are seen running at large in it or in its near neighborhood after the last day of the present month, they will immediately be impounded, and necessary steps taken.

York 25th April 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises June 1, 1811.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Store in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Glen, his Summer Assortment will be found on low terms—he has also Plank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws passed in the two last Sessions, &c. for sale. Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price.

D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT desirable Farm on the East side of Yonge Street, being Lot No. 65, in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing about two hundred Acres of excellent Land well Watered. There is a small Clearing of nine Acres, a House and Barn on the Farm. It will be sold on very moderate terms. For further particulars apply at the Printing Office, or to the subscriber, JOHN FURONE.

York, May 25, 1811.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, first Concession, West Side Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which about 30 are cleared, fenced and under grass, there is likewise on said Lot a good Dwelling House, a large Barn and other convenient buildings which may be viewed. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 29th October, 1810.

To Let immediately,

FOR ONE OR SIX YEARS,

A Farm within two miles and a half of this Town, and one of Yonge Street (commonly called Davenport Farm) on which is a good Farm House, Barn, and other out Houses, and about 50 Acres well cleared Land, which is under tolerable Fence. The terms on which it is propoted to be let, will be of the most reatonable kind. Application to be made to Mr. Hugh Carfrae, York.

April 5, 1811.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following Lots of Land, for which an undisputable Title will be given:—viz Lots No. 22, 29, and half of Lot No. 25 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 500 Acres of Land.—For particulars enquire of Thomas Fraser, Esquire at Gwynedd; Mr. Westbrook in the Township of Whitby, or at the Printing Office.

York, 28th Feb. 1810.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots No. 9 & 10, in Hospital Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to

JOHN JORDEN.

York, 7th June, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession

No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.

No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do

North half of 24 in the 9th do.——3600 acres.

In the Township of Bentham.

No. 23 and southern ½ of 24 2d concession

No. 22, 7th do.

No. 4, 8th do.

No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.

No. 22, 23 and 24 9th,—600 acres in Whitby.

No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the Township of Gwillimbury.

No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in King.

No. 27, 3d concession,

No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Landshaving been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are elegible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undoubtable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

House and Land for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dixon and Lieut. Johnson.

Lots Nos. 25, 31, - - 1st Concession, 200
1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
29, - - - 3d, do. 200
7, 13, - - 4th, do. 400
17, 18, - - 5th, do. 500

1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 2, - - - 1st Concession, 200
1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½ 1, - - - 3d, do. 100

700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - - 1st Concession, 900 Acres
Township of Murray.

Nos. 1, - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14 15, - - 6th, do. 600

1000 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 27, - 7th Concession, 600
23, 26, - 8th, do. 600
22, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do. 800

2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Fort Niagara, or to the Subscriber. ALEXANDER ROSS.

York, 15th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the sets they belong to are at this time without them.

Hutchin's Lives, Vol. 1st; Robin's Ancient History, Vol. 2d; Guthrie's History of Scotland, Vol. 1st & 2d; Goldsmith's French Revolution, Vol. 1st; De Lolme's B. Constitution; Trial by Jury, Vol. 1st; Guvres Posthumes de Frederic, II. Vol. 1st; Sullen or Anatomy, 3d Vol.; Payne Perverse; Boileau's Works; Criminal Excerpts, Vol. 2d.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - - Do - - C. }
29 - - Concession C. 200
10 - - Concession D. 200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario.
Township of Scarborough.
No. 21 in 4th Concession, } 300 Acres Township
East ½ 22 5th do. } on York.
No. 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.
East ½ 12, to 3d Concession, 100
East ½ 29, 3d do. 100
East ½ 16, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
18, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
25, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet.
20, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York.

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, Northside Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known upon application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

SHERIFF's SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of To Wit. } Venditioni Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the suit of Richard Cartwright; I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log House, one Frame House and Log Barn, and other outbuildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or less; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of Land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southwesterly by Fairboro' East, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Mississagua, buried and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. standing on the Bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Easterly direction from the House now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees East, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees East to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres more or less; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 10th Dec. 1810.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, May 4.



G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1811. No. 111. [4 DOLL. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Second day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING!—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of May last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Second day of JULY next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Tenth day of August next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, hot being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands engranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigourof the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, Tye Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Executive Council Office,

York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leases for the Crown and Clergy Reserves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increased to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the first seven years—to Thirty Shillings the second seven years, and to Forty five Shillings the third seven years. But that this increase of Rent will not extend to Leases Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leases shall not be obtained before the 29th of September next enfuing will be declared vacant and open for application.

And it is further notified, that One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, in advance, on account of Rent, for each Leafe, muft be paid to his Majesty's Receiver General by all future Applicants, before they receive the Order in Council for the same.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,

York, 17th April, 1811.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Roads in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the 1st Session of the Legislature—viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT,
Henry Marcle, Esquire,
The Revd. John Strachan,
David Sheek,
Joseph Anderson, } Esquires.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT,
Thomas Fraser,
Solomon Jones,
Peter Drummond, } Esquires.
Stephen Burrett,

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
The Hon. Richard Cartwright,
Alexander Fisher, } Esquires.
John Cumming,

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,
Alex. Fletcher,
Elias Jones, } Esquires.
Zacheus Burnham,

HOME DISTRICT,
Thomas B. Gough,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham, } Esquires.
Richard Beasley,

NIAGARA DISTRICT,
Joseph Edwards,
Richard Hatt,
Samuel Street, } Esquires.
Thomas Clark,

LONDON DISTRICT,
John Teigh,
Gideon Tiffany, } Esquires.
Andw. Westbrook,

WESTERN DISTRICT,
Mathew Elliott,
John Mc. Gregor, } Esquires.
J. Bte. Baby,

By Order of the Lieut. Governor,
WM. HALTON Sec'y.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perfonally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnith their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, May 10.

An Anholt Mail arrived this morning, but the intelligence brought by it is unimportant. It affords no confirmation of the reported hoſtilities at Colberg between the French and Pruſſians: indeed Government have received intelligence from that quarter of a date long ſubſequent to the day on which the action is ſaid to have taken place, and in which no mention of ſuch an occurrence is made.

The Turks have rejected all offers of accommodations on the part of Ruſſia. The following article alludes to ſome diſturbances at Bagdad which ſeem to threaten ſerious conſequences.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5

We now know, in a circumſtantial manner, the events which preceded, and followed the depoſition of the Pacha of Bagdad ——The Grand Seignior had depoſed Soliyman Pacha, and ſent 10,000 men to reduce him to obedience. On the 24th Sept. the Janiſſaries ſeized upon the Caſtle of Bagdad, from which they fired, without intermiſſion, upon the Seraglio, in order to force him to quit it. All his troops were without the town and he had with him but 60 Georgian ſlaves. In this interval the town was given up to plunder; undiſciplined troops ſpread themſelves throughout the ſtreets, and maſſacred, without diſtinction, all whom they met. In this extremity the Pacha, not wiſhing to fall into the hands of the Janiſſaries, addreſſed himſelf to the Georgians, and as a favour requeſted they would kill him. This inflamed their courage and furniſhed with two pieces of artillery, they made a ſortie and in the end ſucceeded in again ſeizing upon the Caſtle.

A domeſtic of the Engliſh Conſul loſt on this occaſion, the effects he was conducting to his maſter. The Capidge Pacha, who the Porte had ſent againſt, refuſing any amicable propoſitions, Soliyman took the reſolution of aſſembling his troops, and with 8000 men attacked the Capidge Pacha, but his own ſoldiers betrayed him and deſerted after having pilliged his treaſury. Not more than 500 men remained with him. He ſaved himſelf with 40 Georgians among the Bedouins who offered him the rights of hoſpitality, but he was the victim of his confidence. They cut off his head, which on the 8th October, they ſent to Capidge Pacha.

On the 30th the latter made his entry into the town, where the Kurdes committed the greateſt diſorders—many women were violated, the inhabitants thrown into the Tigris, and the partiſans of Soliyman ſtrangled.

VIENNA, April 3.

Letters from Turkey ſtate, that the Grand Vizier had ſent two ſtrong diviſions of his army to Sophia, where a this moment are aſſembling a large corps d'armes, whoſe deſtination is not known. The army of the Grand Vizier conſiſted of 210,000 men, after detaching theſe two corps.

The Grand Vizier, it is ſaid remains upon the defenſive, in his camp at Schumla. The Captain Pacha has returned from his miſſion into Minor Aſia; the fleets will be conſiderably augmented. The ſailors from Alia have already arrived at their deſtination.

The accounts by the Seaflower, which left Lisbon on the 1ſt inſtant, ſtate that Lord Wellington had returned to Celerico. It was not his intention to beſiege Almeida, but to perſiſt in the blockade, in order to avoid deſtroying the works of that important fortreſs. It is alſo ſaid that Ciudad Rodrigo was to be inveſted. The French troops which had again approached the Portuguese frontiers were underſtood at Liſbon to be thoſe lately under Beſſieres, about 7000 in number, including 1400 of the Imperial Guards. Theſe had been tranſferred to Maſſena, and Beſſieres had returned into the interior with the hoſtileſtives of Maſſena's army.

Mortier, it is aſſerted, is recalled, on account of ſome differences between him and Marſhal Soult. A full expectation prevailed among the Engliſh troops at Cadiz, that the beſieging army before the place would abandon their fortifications, ſome night favourable to their purpoſe, and make a precipitate retreat. The whole garriſon, and the ſhips in the Bay were on the watch to make ſuch a movement as deſtructive as poſſible to the enemy.

Various ineffectual attempts had been made by the French, at a laſt reſource, to raiſe Spaniſh brigades in the provinces of Aſturias and Biscay, and in the North of Catalonia.

It was conſidently believed at Liſboo, that the French were, in every direction from the Weſt, preparing to collect their troops in a time commencing North at Burgos, and terminating South at Toledo, preparatory to their falling back on the left Bank of the Ebro.

A letter from Portſmouth ſtates, that an order has been received from Government, to detain all American veſſels bound to France.

NEW YORK, June 26.

On Sunday afternoon, arrived off Sandy Hook, the Britiſh ſloop of war Sapphire, from Bermuda, and yeſterday an officer belonging to her came up to town with deſpatches relative to the affair between the United States frigate Preſident, and the Britiſh ſloop of war Little Belt. We underſtand they conſiſt of an official letter from Admiral Sawyer, including Captain Bingham's letter, containing a minute and circumſtantial detail of what took place from the moment he deſcried the Preſident to the cloſe of the battle which terminated ſo diſaſtrouſly to his ſhip.—The deſpatches were ſent on to Mr. Merrier, the Britiſh Miniſter at Waſhington, by yeſterday's mail.

To the politeneſs of a mercantile friend we are indebted for the following copy of Captain Bingham's Letter to Admiral Sawyer, giving the particulars of the late rencounter between the United States frigate Preſident, and his Britannic Majeſty's ſloop of war Little Belt.—We underſtand it was received here on Monday by the ſchooner Virginia Packet, in three days from Norfolk. [*Even. Poſt.*

"*His Majeſty's ſloop Little Belt. May 21ſt, 1811. lat. 36. 53. N. long. 71. 48 W. Cape Charles bearing Weſt, 46 miles.*

"Sir—I beg leave to acquaint you, that in purſuance of your orders to join his Majeſty's ſhip Guerrier, and being on my return from the north ward, not having fallen in with her—That about 11 A. M. ſaw a ſtrange ſail, to which I immediately gave chaſe. At 1 P. M. diſcovered her to be a man of war, apparently a frigate, ſtanding to the eaſtward, who, when he made us out, edged away from us, and ſet his royals. Made the ſignal 275, and finding it not anſwered, concluded ſhe was an American frigate, as ſhe had a Commodore's blue pendant flying at the main. Hoiſted the colours and made all fair ſouth, the courſe I intended to ſteer round Cape Hatteras; the ſtranger edging away but not making any more ſail. At 3 3/4 he made ſail in chaſe, when I made the private ſignal which was not anſwered. At 6 50, finding he gained ſo conſiderable on us as not to be able to elude him, during the night, being within gun ſhot, and clearly diſcerning the ſtars in his broad pendant. I imagined the moſt prudent method was, to bring to and hoiſt the colours that no miſtake might ariſe, and that he might ſee what we were. The ſhip was therefore brought too, her colours hoiſted, her guns double ſhotted, and every preparation made in caſe of a ſurpriſe. By his manner of bearing down, he evidently wiſhed to lay me ſhip in a poſition for raking, which I fruſtrated by wearing three times. About 8 15 he came within hail.—I hailed, and aſked what ſhip it was?—He repeated my queſtion. I again hailed, and aſked what ſhip it was? He again repeated my words, and fired a broad ſide, which I inſtantly returned. The action then became general, and continued ſo for three quarters of an hour, when he ceaſed firing, and appeared to be on fire about the main hatchway. He then filled—I was obliged to deſiſt from firing, as the ſhip falling off, no gun would bear, and had no after ſails to keep her too. All the rigging and ſails cut to pieces; not a brace nor a bowline left.—He hailed and aſked what ſhip this was? I told him—He then aſked me if I had ſtruck my colours? My anſwer was No, and aſked what ſhip it was? As plain as I could underſtand (he having got ſome diſtance at this time) he anſwered, The United States frigate. He fired no more guns, but ſtood from us, giving no reaſon for his moſt extraordinary conduct.

At day light in the morning, ſaw a ſhip to windward, when having made out well what we were, bore up and paſſed within hail fully prepared for action. About 8 o'clock he hailed and ſaid, if I pleaſed, he would ſend a boat on board; I replied in the affirmative, and a boat accordingly came with an officer and a meſſage from Commodore Rogers of the Preſident of the United States, to ſay that he lamented much the unfortunate affair (as he termed it) that had happened, and that had he known her force was ſo inferior he ſhould not have fired at me. I aſked his motive for having fired at all? His reply was that "we fired the firſt gun at him;" which was poſitively not the caſe. I cautioned both the officers and men to be particularly careful, and not to ſuffer any more than one man to be at the gun. Nor is it probable that a ſloop of war, within piſtol ſhot of a large 44 gun frigate ſhould commence hoſtilities. He offered me every aſſiſtance I ſtood in need of, and ſubmitted to me that I had better put into one of the ports of the U. States, which I immediately declined.

By the manner in which he apologized it appeared to me evident that he had failed in with a Britiſh frigate he would certainly have brought her to action. And what further confirms me in that opinion is, that his guns were not only loaded with round and grape ſhot, but with every ſcrap of iron that could poſſibly be collected.

I have to lament the loſs of thirty-two men killed and wounded, among whom is the maſter.

His Majeſty's ſhip is much damaged in her maſts, ſails, rigging and hull, and as there are many ſhot through between wind and water, and many ſhots ſtill remaining inſide, and upper works all ſhot away, ſtarboard pump alſo, I have judged it proper to proceed to Halifax, which will I hope meet with your approbation.

I cannot ſpeak in too high terms of the officers and men I have the honor to command, for their ſteady and active conduct throughout the whole of this buſineſs, who had much to do, as a gale of wind came on the ſecond night after the action. I have to requeſt, Sir, that you will be pleaſed to recommend to the notice of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty my firſt Lieutenant, Mr. John Molenly, who is in every reſpect a moſt excellent officer, and afforded me great aſſiſtance in ſtopping the leak himſelf in the gale, ſecuring the maſts and doing every thing in his power. It would be the greateſt injuſtice was I not to ſpeak moſt highly of Lieutenant Lovell, ſecond Lieutenant, of Mr. M'Queen, maſter, who as I have before ſtated, was wounded in the right arm, in nearly the middle of the action, and Mr. Wilſon, Maſter's Mate; indeed the conduct of every officer and man was ſo good that it was impoſſible in me to diſcriminate.

I beg leave to incloſe a liſt of the thirty two men killed and wounded, moſt of them mortally I fear.

I hope, Sir, in this affair, I ſhall appear to have done my duty, and to have conducted myſelf as I ought to have done againſt ſo ſuperior a force, and that the honor of the Britiſh colours was well ſupported.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with much reſpect, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

A. B. BINGHAM, Captain.

To Herbert Sawyer, Eſqr. Rear Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

New York, June 29.

From Madrazs.—Capt. Thompſon, who arrived at this port yeſterday forenoon, in 108 days from Madraſs, informs that an expedition was fitting out there by the Britiſh under the command of Admiral Drury, for the purpoſe of going againſt the iſland of Java.—The troops were to conſiſt of 12 000, principally natives, under the command of Gen. Abercrombie, and were to ſail about the middle of April.

Capt. Savre, who arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday laſt from Jeremie, reports, that buſineſs was very dull, no produce of any kind worth notice, and caſh extremely ſcarce. The Brigands were committing murder every day. Chriſtophe was fighting againſt Petion, and Petion againſt Rigaud; the Brigands that inhabit the mountains were carrying on a moſt cruel war againſt Rigaud and his adherents; Chriſtophe was blockaded at Gonave and the Cape, for hoiſting a man on board a Britiſh frigate's boat.

Lateſt from Spain.—Captain Pratt, of the ſhip Otho, who arrived this morning, in 45 days from Cadiz, was informed juſt before he ſailed that the Spaniſh Cortes had received deſpatches from their miniſter at St. Petersburgh, ſtating that the Emperor of Ruſſia had declared war againſt France. There were great rejoicings at Cadiz on account of the taking of Figeura, which had lately fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, with 1500 priſoners, and a vaſt quantity of military ſtores, ſaid to be valued at a million of dollars.

By the Laſt Mail from Niagara.

London, May 13.

An action was fought on the 19th of March off the iſland of Liſſi, between a French and Italian fleet, of 5 frigates, 1 corvette, 1 brig, 2 ſchooners, 1 gun boat, and 1 zebec; and the Britiſh frigates Cerberus, Amphion, Active, and Volage, which laſted 6 hours; one of the French frigates was burnt, and two were taken—the remainder eſcaped. The Britiſh loſt in officers and ſeamen, 50 killed, and 150 wounded.

The cauſe of Sir Francis Burdett, *vs.* the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, for committing Sir Francis to the Tower, was decided on the 17th of May, in the Court of King's Bench in favour of the defendant.

Failure in the City.—A very long eſtabliſhed firm in the city of London, from unavoidable circumſtances (P. and H. Le Meſſurier and Co.) appeared in the Gazette of Saturday laſt. Lucien Bonaparte is a creditor for *eight thouſand pounds*, being money paid at Malta and from thence remitted to the houſe above mentioned.

Robert Liſton, Eſq. his majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte; and Baſil Solomew Ferre, Eſq. ſecretary of embaſſy to the court, and their reſpective ſuites, take their paſſage to Conſtantinople in the Argo, 44, Capt. Frederick Warren, which is fitting for the purpoſe.

May 19.

In a Paris paper of the 6th inſt. it is ſtated, that the diviſion of the army lately under the command of the duke of Eichingen (Ney) is to be put under the orders of the Duke of Raguſa, (Marmont.) This appears to us to confirm the long reported recal of Ney from his command in Spain.

May 20.

The bidders for the loan waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer this morning, when the offers of Roberts, Curtis & Co. and the gentlemen of the ſtock exchange, being found to agree as to the loweſt ſum in the long annuities, they were declared joint contractors. The bidders were

Roberts Curtis & Co.	6	11
Barnes, Steers and Ricardo,	7	4
Baring, Angerſtein & Co.	7	4
Reid, Irving, Jackſon & Co.	7	5

May 23.

French papers to the 13th, and letters from the Dutch coaſt to the 8th inſt. have arrived. The former ſtate the arrival of Ney at Paris, but aſſign no reaſon for his return. By an article from Vienna it appears that the Grand Vizier has been deprived of the command of the Ottoman armies, on account of his age and infirmities. His ſucceſſor is ſaid to be a man of ability and courage.

The letters from Holland ſtate, that the French troops were expected to be withdrawn from that country, but whether they would be marched to Spain or the North of Europe was not particularly known.

The miniſter opened what is called his annual budget on Monday laſt, & this important day once the object of ſo much dread to the Britiſh nation. paſſed over without exciting any alarm or uneaſineſs. Nothing was ſaid about new taxes, but on the contrary, an old tax was taken off, againſt all ordinary precedent and general expectation.

The King of England rode out on horſeback on the 20th inſt. King Joſeph has fled from Spain for France. He arrived at Valladolid on the 27th of April, and ſet out again on the 28th, with his ſuite for France.

A letter from Sir C. Cotton encloſes the following:

Cambrian, off Roſas, April 16, 1811.

SIR—I have great pleaſure in ſending to you, by the Bloſſom, the important intelligence of the ſurrender of Figueras to the Spaniards, on the 10th inſt. and that St. Philion and Palamos were taken poſſeſſion of by the Cambrian and Volontaire on the 12th and 14th, the guns all embarked, and the batteries deſtroyed. I am now on my way to Roſas and Cadequis, and I have reaſon to hope the latter place, with Silva, will alſo ſhortly be ours.

The fall of the Figueras has rouſed the Spaniards who are arming in every direction, and Hoſtalrich and Gerona are at this moment garriſoned by Spaniſh troops. The only correct account I can learn is, that 400 Italians with 200 French troops were left to proteſt Figueras, and that the former, diſguſted with the treatment they daily received from the French, and being alſo half ſtarved, opened the gates of the fortreſs to a body of Spaniſh troops, (apprized of their intentions) who ruſhed into the caſtle and put the Frenchmen to the ſword.

At this moment about 2000 effective Spaniſh troops are in poſſeſſion of this important place; and Gen. Sarſfield is on his way with more, as well as ſupplies of every kind.

The French General D'Hilliers, who has the command in Catalonia, on hearing of the fall of Figueras, has abandoned all his holds in Spain, except Barcelona, and is collecting the whole of his force to attack it, as well as to prevent ſupplies getting in; but I am told that a quantity of proviſions was concealed in the town, unknown to the French, which have been given up to the Spaniſh troops in the Caſtle, who are in the higheſt ſpirits poſſible.

The Kerm-gant continues to watch Barcelona, and I ſuppoſe remaining off here with the Volontaire, ready for any thing that may offer; as under all the exiſting circumſtances, I think it likely Roſas may give up.

I alſo beg to inform you, that a large ſettee, deeply laden with grain for Barcelona from Port vendee, was the night before laſt cut out from under the Medes iſland and batteries by the boats of this ſhip, led on by Lieut. Conolly, without a man being hurt.

I beg leave to offer you my congratulations on the fall of Figueras, and the fair proſpect it opens.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. BULLEN.

Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart.

P. S. Since writing the above I ſpoke a ſmall boat from Begar, which tells me the French General had made a 24th attempt to recover Figueras two days ſince, and loſt 700 more.

LONDON, May 29.

WHITEHALL, May 25, 1811.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent has been pleaſed to appoint Field Marſhal His Royal Highneſs Frederick Duke of York to be Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Land Forces.

Lord Wellington's Deſpatch.

DOWNING STREET, May 25.

Lord Liverpool has juſt received deſpatches from Lord Wellington, dated the 8th and 10th May. The Park and Tower guns have been fired in conſequence of the victory thoſe deſpatches announce. The following Bulletin has been ſent to the lord Mayor, and poſted on the Mansionhouſe, and at Lloyd's:—

DOWNING STREET, May 25, 1811.

"MY LORD,

"Deſpatches have been received from Lord Wellington, of the 8th and 10th inſt. by which it appears that the enemy's whole army conſiſting of the 2d, 6th and 8th corps, and all the cavalry which could be collected in Caſtile and Leon, including 900 of the Imperial Guards, together with ſome of the battalions of the 9th corps croſſed the Agueda at Ciudad Rodrigo on the 2d inſtant, and on the 3d and 5th, made two deſperate attacks on the Britiſh army, for the purpoſe of relieving Almeida. The conteſt, though very ſevere, eſpecially on the 5th, terminated in the complete repulſe of the enemy, and in the allied army continuing to hold its poſition.

"On the 7th, at night, the French army retired from the poſition which it had occupied on the preceding day at Duas Casas.

"On the 8th, the enemy continued their retreat to the woods between Galligos, Eſpeja, and Fuentes del Honor. On the 9th they croſſed the Agueda, and on the 10th, the Agueda, leaving Almeida to its fate. In the action of the 3d of May, the Britiſh loſs conſiſted of 22 killed, and 171 wounded; that of the Portugueſe to 14 killed and 33 wounded. On the 5th, the Britiſh loſs conſiſted of 148 killed, and 872 wounded; the Portugueſe loſs, 50 killed, and 158 wounded. The number of the allies miſſing in the two days amounted to 320.

"The enemy's loſs appears to have been great in killed, wounded and priſoners; but no return has been tranſmitted of the exact amount. I have the honor, &c.

LIVERPOOL."

"To the Lord Mayor."

The 3d regiment of Guards ſuffered ſeverely.—Lt. Col. Hill, of that regiment, is wounded and taken priſoner. Lieut. Col. Cameron is alſo among the badly wounded. The loſs of the Allies is 1,774 killed, wounded and miſſing. The enemy are ſuppoſed to have loſt about 7000 killed, wounded and priſoners.

POSTSCRIPT.

Tuesday night, 10 o'clock.

Corroboration. We have juſt received information, that capt. Kempton has arrived in Salem, from Lisbon, bringing papers to May 27th. The news from Oporto is corroborated, Marſhal Soult has been beaten by Marſhal Beresford, at Albuera, the 16th May.—French loſs, 7000—allied army 4000. Generals Ruffin and Girard, and one other French General, killed, and three wounded.—Of the allied army General Houghton killed. Generals Stewart and Cole, wounded. —The French retreated in the night after the battle, followed by Beresford's army.

Lord Wellington writes from Villa Formoſa 15th May, that the French garriſon at Almeida, had blown up the walls, and cut their way through the blockading lines.

A letter from Lisbon, May 28th, ſays, "A leu de joie is ſtring on account of the victory at Albuhera."—*N. Y. Spect.*

BOSTON, July 2.

Extract of a letter from Newburyport.

"This day arrived the ſhip Harriet, Captain Chaſe, 34 days from Oporto, which he left the 26th of May. He confirms generally the accounts of the battle near Almeida, but ſtates the loſs as much larger. I received a letter by this veſſel from a brother at Oporto, dated the 23d of May. It ſtates, that the French have alſo been defeated in another quarter. The letter follows:

"*Oporto, May 23.*

"This is a poor place to gain correct information from the armies. There are, however, letters in town to day from officers in Beresford's army, ſaying they had a very ſevere battle on the 16th, with Soult, and entirely diſperſed his army—that the French loſt 14 000 men, 3 Generals killed and 2 priſoners—that the Engliſh acknowledge the loſs of 8000. Almeida has ſurrendered to Lord Wellington, at which place he now is.

"From the various reports it is impoſſible to make any accurate calculations reſpecting the movements of the army. It is however generally thought that Lord Wellington will move to the Southward.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, received in Baltimore, by the Editor of the Federal Republican, dated the 25th of June.

"The brig South Carolina, has juſt arrived from Teneriffe, which left there the 2d of June, on which day an expreſs has been received by the governor, giving an account of a ſanguinary battle having been fought near Seville on the 16th May, between Marſhal Beresford & the French army under Soult.—The French were ſtated to have been nearly annihilated—the allies are ſaid to have loſt 14 000 men and 20 general officers. The capt. and paſſengers of the South Carolina ſtate, that they heard the Gazette read, but could not procure a copy—they alſo confirm the account of the defeat of Maſſena's army on the 5th.

BOSTON July 1.

By the arrival, yeſterday, of the ſchr. Nymph, Captain Contony, from Lisbon, we have received the Britiſh official account of the battles near Almeida. It is contained in a long letter from Lord Wellington, dated at Villa Formoso, May 8; and gives the details of every transaction which took place from the 3d to the 8th of May. We have only time to notice the following:—In the battle of the 3d of May, the allied armies had 1 capt. 1 lieut. 2 ſerjeants, and 32 privates killed; 1 lieut. col. 4 captains, 10 lieut's, 5 enſigns, 2 officers of the etat major, 11 ſerjeant, and 170 privates wounded; 1 ſerjeant, and 21 ſoldiers miſſing;—In the action of May 5, the Portugueſe had 5 ſerjeants and 44 privates killed; 1 lieu. col. 2 lieut's, 11 ſerjeants, 140 privates wounded; 1 ſerjeant, 43 privates miſſing; the Engliſh loſt 1 cap. 7 lieut's, 3 ſerjeant's, 2 musicians; 129 privates killed; 3 generals of the ſtaff, 1 lieut. col. 4 Majors, 15 captains, 21 lieut's 7 enſigns, 25 ſtaff officers, 50 ſerjeants 4 musicians, and 760 privates wounded; 1 lieut. col. 2 captains, 3 lieut's, 1 enſign, 8 ſerjeants, and 226 privates miſſing. Among the wounded were Gen. Nightingale, ſlightly; Major Meyer, do.; Lieut. Col. Cameron, badly; Major Beck, ſlightly; Lieut Col. Williams, do.; Lieut. col. Hill, miſſing. The account adds, that the French failed in every object of purſuit, and were finally compelled to retire, with great loſs.

A private letter from Lisbon, of 16th May, gives the following: A ſevere battle has been recently fought on our frontiers, near Almeida, by the two grand armies, commanded by Lord Wellington, and Marſhal Maſſena. The latter attacked with the view of ſaving Almeida; but was repulſed in every charge. On both ſides the loſs has been conſiderable. The garriſon of Almeida, deſpairing of holding it, blew up the fortifications, and a part of the garriſon effected their eſcape. This event leaves Portugal once more free from the rapacity of the French, who do not now poſſeſs an inch of ground in the country.

Captain Couthony ſtates, that the French loſt upwards of 12,000 men in the battles of the 3d and 5th of May.

The frigates Eſſex and Minerva, with Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Pouſſerot on board, arrived at Annapolis on Saturday laſt, the 29th of June.

From the Cadiz Gazette Extraordinary, May 23, 1811.

Copy of a Deſpatch from his Excellency Don Joaquin Blake, to the Council of Regency, with an account of the glorious and complete victory obtained over the army of the enemy commanded by Soult.

Moſt Excellent Sir,

I have the ſatisfaction to announce to you that the allied Spaniſh, Britiſh, and Portugueſe army, have completely and gloriouſly beaten, in the camp of Albuhera, yeſterday the 16th May, the army of the enemy which was marching under the command of Marſhal Soult to the relief of Badajoz and the conqueſt of New Eſtremadura. But we have defeated his projects, and he is rapidly retreating, purſued by our cavalry, who are ſupported by our van guard and ſome Britiſh infantry.

We have not gained an eaſy victory. The battle has been very obſtinate and ſanguinary on both ſides; but the loſs of the enemy greatly exceeded ours. Their loſs is certainly 7000 men. Our army fought for many hours without giving an inch, which enhances the glory of our victory.—Soult had united extraordinary forces with activity proportionate to the grand object he had in view. We were equal in force as to infantry, but his cavalry and artillery far exceeded ours in number; but ſuch was the ardour with which the allied army fought againſt the common enemy, their noble emulation to diſtinguiſh themſelves, and the mutual ſupport which they afforded to each other, that they defeated 30,000 of the tyrant's fatellites; and ſuch was their enthuſiaſm, that they would have conquered any number, in defence of the liberties of Europe.

I will procure you the details of this moſt brilliant and memorable day, as ſoon as poſſible; and in order that you may be early informed of this important victory, I ſend this by my adjut ant Don Sebaſtian Llano, who was in the action, and who will give every verbal information you may require.

I want words to convey to you an idea of the intrepidity, courage and good conduct of all the Spaniſh Generals, officers and troops, who animated by the glorious example of their illuſtrious Britiſh and Portugueſe allies, with whom there ſubſiſted the moſt cordial union, ſtrove to rival them in heroic deeds.

I do not wiſh to particulariſe thoſe who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves, leſt I ſhould involuntarily give an unjuſt preference, as all have done their duty—but I cannot paſs over in ſilence the extraordinary military merit of his Excellency Marſhal Beresford, General in Chief of the United Britiſh and Portugueſe troops, and the ſuperior good conduct of Gen. Caſtanos, who acted in concert and planned the action. Nothing indeed can be compared to the intelligence, activity and valour of Marſhal Beresford, whoſe example animated the troops and led them on to victory.

God preſerve you Excellency many years. From the Camp at Albuera, May 18, 1811.

JOAQUIN BLAKE.

To the Council of Regency.

MONTREAL, June 24.

Arrived at Quebec the 14th inſtant Major General Drummond.

A diviſion of the 98th regiment, under the command of Major Lloyd, is ſailed from Halifax for Bermuda.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 18th inſtant, by the Rev. Geo. O. Stuart, Mr. BARNEY VANSLYCK to Miss HANNAH SOULES, by License, both of the Township of Vaughan: And on the ſame day,

ROBERT BRANTS to Miss CATHERINE PEEL, by Licence; both of the Township of Pickering.

Circuits for the present Year.

On the Eastern Circuit, the Assizes will be held before the Hon. THOMAS SCOTT, Chief Justice

At Hamilton, in and for the Newcastle District, Monday August 13.

At Kingston, in and for the Midland District, Monday August 19.

At Elizabeth Town, in and for the District of Johnstown, Thursday August 29.

At Cornwall, in and for the Eastern District, Tuesday September 10.

On the Western Circuit, the Assizes will be held before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE POWELL,

At Charlotteville, in and for the District of London, Monday August 26.

At Sandwich, in and for the Western District, Wednesday September 4.

At Niagara, in and for the District of Niagara, Monday September 18.

DIARY of WEATHER for July, 1811.

Saturday 13—Moderate and cloudy

Sunday—Warm and pleasant.

Monday—Pleasant.

Tuesday—Pleasant in the morning, thunder, lightning and rain in the evening.

Wednesday—Mild.

Thursday—Warm, with light east wind.

Friday—Pleasant.

FOR SALE.

LOTS Number Ten and Eleven in the first Concession (Southern Division) of the Township of Etobicoke; also Lot Number Two in the fourth Concession of the Township of Markham, containing Four Hundred Acres of Land. The said Lands are of good quality and will be sold on very reasonable terms.—A part of the purchase Money will be required to be paid on a Deed being made, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder with interest thereon 'till paid. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber at the Printing Office.

York, 30th July. H. WEBSTER

SUBSCRIBERS to the TORONTO LIBRARY are requested, without delay, to pay to the Treasurer, WM. ALLAN, Esquire, the Annual Subscription of Four Dollars, due on the 1st of January last.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN MACDONELL, Sec'y.

York July 18, 1811

THE Subscriber is authorized to contract with any Person who will engage (on the usual terms) for conveying the Mails regularly once a Fortnight, to and from New Castle throughout the Year; also from York to Niagara via St. Mary's, Esq (as frequently if required.) Good Security must be given for the due and regular performance

W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 19th July, 1811.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his House on Palace Street, near Mrs. Ruffell's where he offers for sale a large supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kidderminster Carpeting,
Tell, Cupboard, Brass Desk, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compasses and Iron Squares,
Wood Bench-screws,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Brass Rules,
Screws, and brass socket Castors,
Gold Rings and Silver Pencil Cases,
Gilt and Silver Watches,
Brass Cable-Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Closet and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks single and double bolted,
Joiners Squares,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Ballard fine plate Stock Locks 9, 10 and 12 inch,
Chest Hinges, brass do.
Clock Case Trimmings,
Coat Knobs and Bed-cups,
Drawer Locks in sets,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Cast and German Steel Hand-saws,
Bolts, key-hole and tenon Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chissels,
Screw Augers and Drawing-knives,
Braces and Bits,
Bench Moulding Plains.

He expects by the next vessel from Kingston, a fashionable supply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the last vessels from England—also a further supply of Ironmongery. ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

THE Co-partnership between THOMAS CLARK and JAMES KERBY, under the Firm of THOMAS CLARK & Co. being this day Dissolved, public Notice is hereby given, that the Business hereto carried on at this place by that Firm, will be continued by ROBERT GRANT from Amherstburg, and JAMES KERBY, under the name of GRANT & KERBY.

THOMAS CLARK,
JAMES KERBY,
ROBERT GRANT.

Queenston, June 18, 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscribers,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811. [3w

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several strong Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811

FOR SALE.

Within 24 Miles of Mr. Overholt's Tavern.

a MILL-SEAT near DUNDAS,

WITH Sites for Eight Mills, abundance of Water to supply the whole, a durable stream, all materials for building on the spot, and a fall of 36 feet. Along with the Seat will be sold about 40 Acres of excellent land, most of which is Meadow ground. On the premises are erected a Saw Mill capable of Sawing 5000 feet of boards every 24 hours which is in good repair, and a small dwelling house. Application to be made to W Hepburne, Flamborough West, who would contract for erecting a Grist Mill thereon, capable of grinding 800 bushels of grain in the space of 24 hours, giving security for the performance.

June 29, 1811. [6w

A great Bargain

FOR Sale on very low terms, that desirable Acre Lot in this Town, with a comfortable dwelling House, good Stable, and other out Buildings thereon (the property of Mr. ISAAC COLLOTBEE.) The Garden is stocked with a variety of choice Fruit Trees—and its soil is excellent.

For particulars enquire of the Proprietor, or at the Printing Office.

York, 20th April, 1811.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made considerable additions to his Assortment of

DRY GOODS, | HARDWARE
GROCERIES, | CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of superior qualities, and flatters himself that he will be able to sell on terms which shall prove satisfactory, and as an inducement to purchasers:—country produce, Furs and Peltries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 3d Dec 1810.

Executive Council Office,

York, 14th June, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Locations designated by the Land Board of Nassau for the following Persons, in the Township of BINBROOK, District of Niagara, will be declared open for Grant to other Persons, unless within *six Months* from this date, they severally appear, by themselves or Agent, to establish their Claim, and sue out their Patents.

Lieutenant George Harkimer,
Lieutenant Henry Hare,
Surgeon's Mate Patrick Burk,
Lieutenant Frederick Dachsteder,
Captain John M'Kinnon,

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Executive Council

Sheriff's Office,

York, 1st July 1811.

☞ WHEREAS many persons have obtained Leases of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, as well as Licences of Occupation of Glebe Lands, in the Home District, for which they are in arrears for Rent

Notice is hereby given, that unless they do make immediate payment of such Arrears of Rent, to the Subscriber, they will be returned as defaulters, and legal steps will be taken to recover the same.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

ALL persons having any Demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN BROOKS, late of the Township of Whitchurch, deceased, are hereby requested to bring in their Accounts, properly attested, for Settlement—and all those Indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make Payment by the first of the Ninth Month next, to

CYRUS DENNIS, PETER WILLSON, } Executors.

Whitchurch, 6th Month 24th, 1811. [3w

UPPER CANADA, COURT OF PROBATE, YORK TO WIT.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

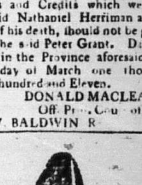
{L. S.}

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts there of; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this 5th day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN R



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the House which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises.

June 1, 1811.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened a Store in the House formerly occupied by Mr Allen, his Summer Assortment will be laid on low terms—he has also Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws passed in the two last Sessions, &c. for sale. Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price.

D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nor 9 & 10, in Hospital Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one so offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to

JOHN JORDEN.

York, 7th June, 1811.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market-Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Duran and Lieut. Johnson.

Lots Nos. 25, 31, } = 18 Concession, 200
1, 3, } = 2d, do. 400
29, } = 3d, do. 200
7, 13, } = 4th, do. 400
17, 18, } = 5th, do. 300

1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, } = 18 Concession, 200
2, 3, } = 2d, do. 400
South ½ 1, } = 3d, do. 100

700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 13, } = 1st Concession, 600 acres

Township of Murray.

Nos. 1, } = 3d, do. 300
10, } = 4th, do. 300
9, 14 15, } = 6th, do. 600

1200 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, } = 7th Concession, 800
23, 25, 26, } = 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do. 800

2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the sets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Antient History, Vol. 2d; Guthrie's History of Scotland, Vol. 1st & 2d; Anchor on the French Revolution, Vol. 1st; De Lolme's B. Constitution; Tom Lyle, Vol. 1st; Œuvres Posthumes de Frederic, II. Roi de Prusse, Vol. 1st; Anatomy, 3d Vol.; Paley's Perverse; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol. 2d.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B } 280 Acres.
Front half 32, } = C. }
29 = Concession C. 200
10 = Concession D. 200
24 = front Concession on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough. 100

No. 21 in 4th Concession, } 200 Acres Township
East ½ 22 5th do. } of York.
No. 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan
East ½ 13, 14 2d Concession, 100
East ½ 20, 3d do. 100
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 24 do. 200 } Markham.
20, 6th do. 200
21, 6th do. 200
16, 18 do. 200 } 400 Acres
13, 20 do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 34 do. 100 }
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet.
28, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, & 32 Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Gwillimbury.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of King Street, and one North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENJAMIN HALDIMAND, at the suit of Richard Cartwright; I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log House, one Frame House and Log Barn, and other out buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or less; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and South-westerly by Flamboro' East, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Mississaguas, bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Easterly direction from the Brick House now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees East, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees East to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning, containing about 168 Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less, which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court House in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises, either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

Sheriff's Office, } JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.
10th Dec. 1810. }

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, May 4.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1811. No. IV. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith;—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Second day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of May last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Second day of JULY next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Tenth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Executive Council Office,

York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leases for the Crown and Clergy Reserves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increased to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the first seven years—to Thirty Shillings the second seven years, and to Forty five Shillings the third seven years. But that this increase of Rent will not extend to Leases Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leases shall not be obtained before the 29th of September next ensuing will be declared vacant and open for application.

And it is further notified, that One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, in advance, on account of Rent, for each Lease, must be paid to his Majesty's Receiver General by all future Applicants, before they receive the Order in Council for the same.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Circuits for the present Year.

On the Eastern Circuit, the Assizes will be held before the Hon. THOMAS SCOTT, Chief Justice

At Hamilton, in and for the Newcastle District, Monday August 12.

At Kingston, in and for the Midland District, Monday August 19.

At Elizabeth Town, in and for the District of Johnstown, Thursday August 29.

At Cornwall, in and for the Eastern District, Tuesday September 10.

On the Western Circuit, the Assizes will be held before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE POWELL,

At Charlotteville, in and for the District of London, Monday August 26.

At Sandwich, in and for the Western District, Wednesday September 4.

At Niagara, in and for the District of Niagara, Monday September 18.

Executive Council Office,

York, 14th June, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Locations designated by the Land Board of Nassau for the following Persons, in the Township of BINBROOK, District of Niagara, will be declared open for Grant to other Persons, unless within *six Months* from this date, they severally appear, by themselves or Agent, to establish their Claim, and sue out their Patents.

Lieutenant George Harkimer,
Lieutenant Henry Hare,
Surgeon's Mate Patrick Burk,
Lieutenant Frederick Dachsteder,
Captain John M'Kinnon,

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Executive Council.

Sheriff's Office,

York, 1st July 1811.

☞ WHEREAS many persons have obtained Leases of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, as well as Licences of Occupation of Glebe Lands, in the Home District, for which they are in arrears for Rent.

Notice is hereby given, that unless they do make immediate payment of such Arrears of Rent, to the Subscriber, they will be returned as defaulters, and legal steps will be taken to recover the same.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Latest Intelligence.

From the London Gazette.

His Majesty's Ship Amphion, off the Island of Lisa, March 14, 1811.

Sir—It is with much pleasure I have to acquaint you, that after an action of six hours, we have completely defeated the combined French and Italian squadrons, consisting of 5 frigates 2 corvette, 1 brig, 2 schooners, 1 gun boat, and 1 xebec; the force opposed to them was his Majesty's ships Amphion, Cerberus, Active and Volage. On the morning of the 13th, the Active made the signal for a strange fleet to windward, and day light discovered to us the enemy's squadron lying too, off the north point of the island of Lisa; the wind at that time was from the north west, a fine breeze. The enemy having formed in two divisions, instantly bore down to attack us under all possible sail. The British line led by the Amphion, was formed by signal in the closest order on the starboard tack to receive them. At nine A. M. the action commenced by our firing on the headmost ships as they came within range; the intention of the enemy appeared to be to break our line in two places, the starboard division led by the French Commodore, bearing upon the Amphion and Active, and the larboard division on the Cerberus and Volage; in this attempt he failed (though almost aboard of us) by the well directed fire and compact order of the line. He then endeavoured to round the van ship, to engage to leeward, and thereby place us between two fires, but was so warmly received in the attempt, and rendered so totally unmanageable, that in the act of wearing, he went on the rocks on shore on Lisa in the greatest possible confusion.

The line was then wore to renew the action, the Amphion not half a cable length from the shore; the remainder of the enemy's starboard division pulling under our stern, and engaging us at leeward, whilst the larboard division tacked and remained to windward, engaging the Cerberus, Volage and Active. In this situation the action commenced with great fury, his Majesty's ships frequently in positions which unavoidably exposed them to a raking fire of the enemy, who with his superiority of numbers had ability to take advantage of it; but nothing, sir, could withstand the brave squadron I had the honor to command. At 20 minutes past 11 A. M. the Flora struck her colours, and at 12 the Bellona followed her example. The enemy to windward now endeavoured to make off, but were followed up as close as the disabled state of his Majesty's ships would admit of, and the Active and Cerberus were enabled at 3 P. M. to compel the flagmost of them to surrender, when the action ceased, leaving us in possession of the Corona of 44 guns, and the Bellona of 32 guns (the French Commodore) the Favourite of 44 guns on shore, which shortly after blew up with a dreadful explosion, the corvette of the enemy making all possible sail to the north west and two frigates crowding sail for the port of Lessina, the small craft flying in every direction; nor was it in my power to prevent them, having no ship in a state to follow.

I must now account for the Flora's getting away after having struck her colours. At the time I was engaged with that ship, the Bellona was taking us, and when she struck, I had no boat that could possibly take possession of her. I therefore preferred closing the Bellona and taking her, to losing time along side the Flora, which I already considered belonging to us. I call on the officers of my own squadron, as well as those of the enemy to witness my assertion. The correspondence I have had on the subject with the French captain of the Danae (now their Commodore) and which I enclose herewith, is convincing, and even their own officers (prisoners here) acknowledge the fact. Indeed I might have sunk her, and so might the Active; but as the Bellona were down, and all firing from her had long ceased both Capt. Gordon and myself considered her as our own. The delay of getting a boat on board the Bellona, and the various pursuit of Capt. Gordon after the beaten enemy, enabled him to steal off, till too late for our shattered ships to come up with him, his rigging and sails apparently not much injured; but by the laws of war I shall ever maintain he belongs to us. The enemy's squadron, as per enclosed return, was commanded by Monsr. Dubordieu, a Cap. de Vaisseau, and a Member of the Legion of Honor, who is killed. In justice to a brave man, I must say, he set a noble example of intrepidity to those under him. They sailed from Ancona on the 11th inst. with 500 troops on board, and every thing necessary for fortifying and garrisoning the island of Lissa. Thanks to Providence we have this time prevented them.

I have to lament the loss of many valuable officers and men; but in a contest of this kind it was to be expected. I am now on my way to Lissa, with the squadron and prizes. The damage the ships have sustained is very considerable, and I fear will render us totally incapable of keeping the sea. I enclose a statement of the enemy's force, together with a return of the killed and wounded in the squadron, and deeply lament they are so great.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed)

WM. HOSTE.

Admiral Sir C. Cotton.

The English squadron consisted of the Amphion, Capt. Hoste, 32 guns, 254 men; the Active, Capt. Gordon, 38 guns, 300 men; Volage, Captain Hornby, 22 guns, 175 men; and Cerberus, Capt. Whitby, 32 guns, and 254 men.—Total 125 guns, and 984 men, from which deduct 104, being ships short of compliment.

The French squadron consisted of La Favorite, Mon. Dubordieu, Commandant de Division, capt. Dellamaliere, of 44 guns, and 350 men; burnt.—Flore, M. Peridier, captain of 44 guns and 350 men; struck, but escaped.—Corona, M. Paiquilago, capt. of 44 24-pounders and 350 men; taken.—Bellona, M. Dodon, capt. of 32 guns and 225 men; taken.—Caroline, Bruvick, capt. of 18 guns and 224 men; escaped.—Schooner of 10 guns and 60 men; escaped.—Xebec, of 6x guns and 80 men, escaped.—Troops embarked 500.—Total 272 guns, and 2655 men

Total officers and seamen, 50 killed and 150 wounded.

His Majesty's Ship Amphion, Island of Lissa Adriatic, March 15, 1811.

SIR,

On my arrival here this morning, I found the remainder of the French Commodore's crew and troops, 200 in number, had retired to Lissa; they were summoned to surrender by Messrs Lee and Kingston, two midshipmen of the Active, who had been left in the charge of prizes, and several men belonging to privateers. The summons was acceded to; they laid down their arms, and were made prisoners of war.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE ABOVE ACTION.

From the Moniteur of April 11.

Lesina, March 24.

Monseigneur—In consequence of the command of your royal highness, I embarked on board the frigate Favorite, at Ancona, on the 11th, in the evening. The division was under the command of captain Dubourdieu, consisting of four frigates and two small corvettes, forming in all six ships, two of which belong to the French, and four to the Italian navy. They got under sail with a light breeze about seven in the evening. At sunset on the 12th, we perceived the eastern point of Lissa. I proposed to Captain Dubourdieu, that I should land at Lissa with 300 men, whom I had on board, in order to take a position. This, however, he refused, and the division remained the whole night in sight of land, keeping before the wind. At day-break we perceived the English division, which consisted of a two decker ship of the line, carrying only her lower deck guns, and three frigates.—The Commodore immediately made the signal to prepare for battle. As the Favourite sailed better than the other ships, she was two leagues ahead of the rest of the division. However, at a quarter past seven, the order was given for the action to commence. Captain Meillerie said to me: "Colonel would it not be better were we to wait an hour longer, and form our line?" I communicated this observation to the Commander, who replied:—"This is the happiest day of our lives, two of these ships must be ours; we have the advantage of two frigates over the enemy, and are as well manned as he is." Your royal highness must be aware, than on board this ship I am nothing; and that I now, for the first time in action as sea, could only concur with this brave officer; and it is impossible to describe the courage which animated the crew of the Favourite. A few minutes after eight the frigates had got within gun shot of two of the enemy's ships, received their fire, and returned it with astonishing activity from both sides: the wind, however, which had become very slack, entirely sunk; and it became at last quite calm. We had been an hour and a quarter in action and no ship of our division had joined us.

At a quarter past nine, Captain Dubourdieu said to me: "this is a glorious day, but I have been somewhat to rash; courage however! our division will yet support us." Scarce had he spoken these words, when a ball struck his breast. At the same time, the frigate Flora came into the line; and a boat half past ten, the Couronne, and half an hour later the Danae also joined.—From this plain statement, your highness will perceive how incomprehensible our manoeuvres were.

As the captain of the frigate and the Lieutenant were killed, the command according to the practice in such cases, devolved on me; the Midshipman Villeneuve directed the manoeuvres. About half past 10 o'clock the masts of the Favourite fell by the board, and M. Villeneuve intimated to me that he could no longer steer the vessel. We were standing at the same time before the wind, close by the island of Lissa. I gave orders to steer for the land, took possession of several vessels, in which I put my Gilors on board, and allowed the frigate to escape without interruption.

The Couronne having lost all her masts, was, after the most obstinate resistance, obliged to strike, about half past four o'clock. The Danae, the Flora, and a corvette, ran, during the night, into Lissian. The English, in the utmost distress, took refuge in the island of St. George, after they had set fire to the Couronne; and one of their frigates, after being wholly dismasted, ran against the rocks of the island, and in all probability must have been dashed to pieces.

The result of this action is, on our part, the loss of two frigates; the loss on the part of the English, is one frigate, and a two-decked vessel.

It is certain that if Captain Dubourdieu had wished to wait longer and concentrate his division, this day would have been very glorious for the Italian navy. The extraordinary zeal and abilities of this officer would have atchieved a two-fold victory. At all events the Italian marine have covered themselves with glory, and acquired a fame that will be transmitted to posterity, by engaging and battling with an an equal, if not inferior force, in spite of the skill and manoeuvres of their Commanders. This merit will neither be overlooked nor unrewarded by his Majesty. Having once engaged us, the enemy found no difference between the French and Italian regiment. The Italian marine had merited the same praise; and it must be to England a source of much anxiety and disappointment, that the Italians of the Adriatic are not inferior to the French seamen. The division will set sail to-morrow from Lesina for Ragusa in order to refit.

It is the opinion of all sea-faring people, that if Captain Dubourdieu had kept his division together, we should have got possession of two of the enemy's ships, though the enemy had cut down ships of the line. However, without reckoning the two corvettes which we had more than the enemy, and the advantage resulting from their having two reduced ships of the line, our frigates had each 80 men on board, which enabled them to fire from both sides. The rashness and impetuosity of Captain Dubourdieu lost every thing. Your royal highness will no doubt receive pleasure from the good conduct of the seamen on this day, (though a positive victory was not obtained,) which is the more to be wondered at, as it is the first action in which the Italian Marine has been engaged, which must gain them the favor and approbation of his Majesty. I have no doubt that the French officers will represent to the Minister of Marine the distinguished courage the Italian seamen displayed on this occasion.

Great as the error was which Capt. Dubourdieu committed, his loss is much to be regretted. Never was an officer more brave or seamen more skilful, but the sight of the enemy produced an imprudent temerity.

The loss of the English is immense; half their officers, and great part of their crews were killed.

Finally, the good disposition of inhabitants of the coast of Dalmatia, ought to be made known to your highness.

Vessels came from all the islands to our affiliance; & the national guards hastened to the coast, and offered us their affiliance.

A. Gefflenga Colonel-Adjutant.

From a Liverpool paper of May 22.

Holland.—The late effervescence at Amsterdam has given the Corsican an opportunity of gratifying his revengeful disposition.—Troops had been poured into the city, the magistrates were made responsible for any tumult which might take place, and not more than three persons were allowed to be seen together in the streets! These measures no less mark the feelings of the Hollanders than the jealousies and fears of the tyrant who had enslaved them. But the Dutch have not reached the measure of their vexations. A decree is reported to have been issued, the object of which is to increase the number of persons liable to the conscription, by prohibiting all men under the age of thirty from marrying! The same iron hand of despotism is exerting itself at Hamburgh. The soldiers have been marched by force, and a French Admiral has arrived to superintend the caption of all the remaining young men for the sea service of his master.

France.—A speech attributed to Bonaparte, and addressed to a deputation of French merchants, has been inserted in the papers. Its authenticity not being fully alcertained, we postpone our comments upon it. If authentic it must be in answer to the complaints of the merchants for which there appears to be an increasing cause which all the gasconades of the anti-commercial Emperor will not remove. Every communication from the French coast announces some important failure. In addition to the banking house of Pierlot & Co. we now find the firm of Goss, D'Avilliers and Co. one of the most respectable in Paris, and which is likely to involve others. The Imperial Banker at St. Petersburgh, Baron Roll and the house of Haselgreen & Co. at Amsterdam, have also failed. No relaxation in favor of commerce was however expected; on the contrary, it was rumoured at Paris that a decree would soon appear, subjecting to capital punishment any one who should be found guilty of drawing or negociating a Bill of Exchange upon England! Yet we suppose Mr. Whitebread will not, as he lately expressed it, "see any thing wicked or tyrannical in the decrees of Bonaparte against commerce."

Summary of Events.—We hear that the despatches brought up by the Gleaner, from Cadiz, contenance the statement that Marshal Victor alarmed by the misfortunes which the French arms have recently sustained in various parts of the Peninsula, and deeming his force unequal to successful prosecution of the siege had determined to abandon it. The force under his command amounts to 14,000 men.

On Saturday an Anholt mail reached town with papers and letters from Sweden to the 12th inst.—A gentleman who arrived in the packet states that previous to his departure from Stockholm, accounts had been received there of all differences between Russia and France having been amicably adjusted, and that the former power had in consequence withdrawn a part of her troops which she had assembled on the frontiers of Poland. The declaration of Austria & Prussia, that in the case of hostilities taking place, they would join the French force is supposed to have greatly influenced the Russian Emperor; besides which, the determination of the Porte to listen to no terms of peace which had not for their basis, the restoration of Moldavia and Wallachia would oblige him to employ all his troops to bring the war to a successful termination in this quarter.

The Duke of Oldenburg, on being dispossessed of his territory by the injustice of Bonaparte, not only protested against the measure, but published a farewell address to his subjects in which he deplores the necessity he was under for abandoning them for the present, and expresses hopes that the mediation of his kinsman, the Emperor of Russia, would be successful in restoring him. On account of the strong language in which the address was couched its circulation was forbidden by Koverberg, the Prefect of the Ems, who also required that those who had copies should give them up. The Duke was offered a pension by Bonaparte, but thinking that his acceptance might be deemed a compromise of his rights, he rejected it.

On Saturday twelve stands of colours taken from the enemy on different occasions, including the French eagle taken by the 87th regiment at the battle of Barossa, were carried with military ceremonies from the Parade in St. James Park, to Whitehall Chapel, and deposited on each side of the altar. The spectacle, which was one of the finest ever witnessed, was attended by the Dukes of York and Cambridge, Sir D. Dundas, Generals Hope, Doyle Calvert and Phipps, Spanish and Portuguese Ministers, besides a number of Indies of distinction.

The French General Rusin, who was made prisoner at Barrosa expired on board the Gorgon ship of war, on Wednesday evening off St. Helena; he had spent the day in good spirits, expressing his satisfation at arriving in England, and his escape from the Spaniards.

Extract from the Morning Chronicle or Mirror of Fashion, (a London Paper,) dated 20th May, 1811.

The Maelstroom.—A Danish paper states, that this dreadful Whirlpool, situated to the Westward of the coast of Lapland, has, within the last two years, increased its phenomena. It now stands 15 minutes every fifth hour. Vessels at the distance of eight or nine English miles are no longer safe; and its attractive force, when agitated by a storm, will even reach them or the larger kind of animals, at the distance of ten miles, and impetuously hurry them to certain destruction in the gulph. Two Vessels bound from Norway to the Vygien Islands, having been driven last Summer within nine miles of the Maelstroom, and imagining themselves secure, as its operation was thought to be confined to six miles, were on a sudden carried away by the torrent, and with their crews entirely lost.

A small Island has lately emerged from the sea, to the north of Moscoe. It is ten miles long and five broad, and bears no marks of Volcanic origin.

NEW YORK, July 13.

Latest European News.—The news by the Massachusetts from Dublin, which we publish this day, is a few days later than has been before received; but it is of very little importance. The accounts from the North of Europe are the most interesting; and these are unsatisfactory.—It appears, however, that Bonaparte is likely to settle the disturbances in the north without fighting. He has already bought the King of Prussia; and is undoubtedly in negociation with the Emperor of Russia. How he will succeed cannot yet be determined; but there is very little hope that any thing can be done for humanity in the North of Europe while the people are under the present governments in that quarter. As long as Bonaparte has the government under his control, the people have very little hope. While they submit to the wills of the weak and cowardly second hand tyrants, now can they expect to resist the mighty conqueror, the great overbearing master of Europe?

The British appear to be determined to follow up their successes in Spain and Portugal. They are sending off both troops daily, to reinforce their armies. If Bonaparte should succeed in quieting his disturbances in the north, it is probable he will make another effort in the peninsula, and more bloody battles may be expected.—*N. Y. Spect.*

LONDON May 25.

"Wings's Sound, May 10.—The fleet under Sir James Saumarez remains here, and it is supposed will not proceed up the Baltic until joined by four sail of the line expected from England. A boat's crew, it is said, belonging to one of the naval vessels, had been detained in one of the rivers of the Swedes, and confined. Sir James Saumarez sent a flag of truce to demand them, but the result has not transpired. Bernadotte has signified his intention of visiting Gottenburgh. He has made a requisition of the services of all males from the age of 18 to 45 years. The question of peace or war is supposed to depend upon the decision the Swedes will make on a demand made by Sir James Saumarez for the restitution of the British property on board the Prussian ships detained at Carleham."

In addition to the above letter, we have to mention a report that the Swedish government has replied to a demand made by our admiral, that the taking possession of the cargoes was not meant as an act of hostility against his country, but as a reprisal against Prussia, for having detained Swedish vessels in their ports.

May 27.

A mail from Anholt arrived this morning with the important intelligence of negociations for peace having at length been opened between the Porte and Russia, with every prospect of being brought to a favorable termination. The eagerness with which Russia has of late prefled her overtures upon the Porte, and the avowed diminution of her pretentions confirm us almost in the belief, that war between Russia and France is at hand.

Another circumstance that will further confirm this belief is, that orders have been received at Portsmouth relative to the return of the Russian prisoners of war to their own country. There are about three thousand, for whom conveyance will be shortly provided.

Intercepted Correspondence.

Minsters have received by the Mermaid, from Cadiz, copies of Intercepted Letters of great importance.—Baron Le Jeune, Aide de Camp to Bertheir, who was before employed on a confidential message to the King of Sweden, has been lately engaged in a duel to the Duke of Dalmatia, who [illegible] had remonstrated to the Minister at Paris the absolute impossibility of his retaining his situation South of the Sierra Morena, and his intention of retreating to La Carlielina, with the corps under Victor and Sebastiani, unless he should receive immediate reinforcements.—Baron Le Jeune having arrived on the frontiers of Spain, ventured to proceed with an escort only fifty dragoons, and after having proceeded to some distance, he was met by a strong party of the Guerillas, who cut down every one of his companions, seized his papers, and made him prisoner. The documents were, without delay, forwarded to the Regency at Cadiz, and on discovering he contents, copies were prepared & sent off immediately to Marshal Beresford, Lord Wellington, and to all the Spanish Generals.—We have only room to state the substance of these most interesting details.

Berthier in reply to Soult's observations, urges him to employ every exertion to maintain his position South of the Sierra, and informs him that he can be provided with no reinforcements until a depending negociation with Russia, which requires France to place herself in the most imposing attitude, shall have been brought to a conclusion. The Minister adds, that there is every probability of an amicable adjustment, and when that is accomplished, "We shall again see each other." The reinforcements will be supplied, and a great plan which has been agreed upon with his Imperial Majesty will be carried into early operation.—"But the project cannot yet ripen."

PARIS, May 10.

The King of Spain arrived this day at Rambouliet. He went in person to the Emperor, to congratulate him on the birth of his son, the King of Rome.

Important.—A gentleman arrived in this city from Washington, mentions that the opinion of the best informed persons there, before the arrival of Mr. Foster, was, that there would be war with Great Britain—that since Mr. Foster's arrival, he and Mr. Monroe have had several long conversations together, one of which lasted nearly a day—and that it is now confidently believed that an amicable termination of all disputes will take place very speedily.

By the Palas, Capt Heath from Cadiz.

Cadiz May 16.

Last night despatches were received by the British Envoy, stating, that the British lines had been attacked at Puente del Honour on the 3d and 5th by the army of Massena, he having been reinforced by Marshal Bessieres with 6000 cavalry of the imperial guards, the result was the discomfiture of the French, 6000 being killed, wounded and prisoners; the loss of the allies 1477. When the despatches were sent off, the light troops were in full pursuit of the flying enemy. On the 18th inst. the 72d Highland regiment which sustained the shock, were severely cut up. On the 19th inst. salutes were fired and the city illuminated, in celebration of the capture of Figueras, a frontier town of Catalonia, and the fourth fortress in Europe for strength. On the night of the 4th April, Rove to with 700 Spaniards, furprised the garrison consisting of 2000 French, and put to death all who resisted; the governor was stabbed asleep. The fort was in a condition to stand a siege;—1500 pieces of ordnance, an abundance of muskets and other military accoutrements were found uninjured. There are within the walls, bomb proof accommodations for 10,000 horse and 20,000 foot; the Catalans are employed in furnishing it with stores and provisions, and are determined to defend it to the last extremity. No Turk is within the walls, with a force competent to its defence; Rovera, with his army is without.

The commander in chief in Valencia has issued an Edict, ordering a certain penalty to be inflicted on any Spaniard who shall permit to live any Frenchman who was necessary to the burning of Manresa, where the most barbarous acts were committed. They burnt 900 houses, and had the inhumanity to set fire to the hospitals filled with the sick. On the reduction of Oloh, one of the articles of capitulation was, that the French would surrender themselves prisoners of war, on condition that they should not be marched through Manresa.

May 20.

Accounts have been received by the Regency this morning, that on the 10th inst. the French evacuated Almeida at 12 at night, and at half past 12 the mines under the fortification, which had been previously fired, exploded, and reduced this important fortress to a heap of ruins. The allies are in full pursuit of the panic-struck enemy.

A letter from Antwerp flates, that Bonaparte has 16 sail of the line in that harbor, and 8 others building.—This is something towards his "more than a hundred sail;" but unless they are kept very busy, they will never form a part of the complement, as the British are smagingly fond of *second-hand* vessels!—

The Spanish patriot arms have been unusually successful in Catalonia.—All letters from the South are full of confidence. The last accounts flate, that Gerona had been added to their late re-conquests.

Mungo Park.—The Nereid, which arrived a few days ago at Plymouth, has brought accounts, which completely put an end to all hopes of the existence of Mungo Park, the enterprising traveller. The search that had been made after him tended fully to confirm the accounts previously received of his diffolution. It seems the immediate cause of his death was a fever brought on by the hardships he endured. He drew his last breath in the hovel of an old negro woman.—Not a veftige of his papers has been received.—*Lon. pap.*

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 27.

The Papers this day arrived (which we have received) dates, 10th & 13th inst. from New York, contain little more than the official flatements of the brilliant atchievements of the Allies on the Peninsula. Large British reinforcements are sent from England. His Majesty's indifposition still continues. No positive opinion can yet be formed of our relations with the American States; but we think them not unfavorable.

DIARY of WEATHER for July, 1811

Saturday 20—Mild and clear.
Sunday—Cloudy, with light showers in the morning.
Monday—Showery in the morning, mild and cloudy in the evening.
Tuesday—Moderate and pleasant.
Wednesday—Mild and pleasant.
Thursday—Clear and pleasant.
Friday—Cool and pleasant.

TO BE LET (OR SOLD)

FROM the tenth day of next month, by the Subscriber, that large commodious HOUSE in Palace-Street, at present occupied by D'Arcy Boulton, junr. Esq. together with the Stable, Coach House, Garden, Yard, Lot of Ground adjoining, and the Well in the opposite side, an Acre Lot, No. 77, in Queen-Street, Town of Niagara. Wm. WILLCOCKS.

York, July 27, 1811.

SHERIFF's SALES.

Home District, } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Hunter, at the suit of John Gray, I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land being composed of lot number Thirty three, East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, more or less, about two of which are cleared, and a log house and blacksmith's shop thereon erected, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Roseberry Hotel, in the Town of York, on Thursday the thirty-first day of October next. Sale to begin at one o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to above property, are requested to attend at the said sale, or are required to make the same known to me before the day of sale. JOHN BERIAH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 26, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Samuel Heron, at the suit of William Allan, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that tract or lot of land, known by being Lot Number Nine, East side of Yonge Street, containing 190 acres, more or less, about fifteen acres of which is cleared, and a saw mill and grist-mill, dwelling-house, still-house, and other buildings erected thereon; all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Keachie's Hotel, in the town of York, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to the above mentioned premises either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 16th July, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi-
TO WIT. } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Henry Dickinson, at the suit of Samuel Heron, I have taken in Execution all the following parcels of land in the Town of York, known by being Lots number Nine and Ten, South side of Duke Street, containing two-fifths of an acre; also the East part of Lot number Four, North of Duke-Street, in the Old Town of York, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or less, with the dwelling House thereon. All the above property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Keachie's Hotel in the Town of York, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to the above mentioned premises, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi-
TO WIT. } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John H. Hudson, at the suit of William Allan, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that lot or parcel of land known by the name of Lot number 44, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, more or less, about forty of which are cleared and under cultivation; there is also a small log house on the premises, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Noah's Hotel, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons having any just claim to the above mentioned premises, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } Fieri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the suit of Richard Cartwright, I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log house, one Frame House and Log Barn, and other out-buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or less, being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southwesterly by Flamboro' East, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Mississagues, butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Easterly direction from the house now occupied by Nicholas Mc'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees East, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees East to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less, which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Gaol door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, } 19th Dec 1810 }

FOR SALE.

LOTS Number Ten and Eleven in the first Concession (Northern Division) of the Township of Etobicoke; also Lot Number Two in the fourth Concession of the Township of Markham, containing Four Hundred Acres of Land. The said Lands are of good quality and will be sold on very reasonable terms.—A part of the purchase Money will be required to be paid on a Deed being made, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder with Interest thereon till paid. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber at the Printing Office. York, 20th July. H. WEBSTER.

SUBSCRIBERS to the TORONTO LIBRARY are requested, without delay, to call on the Treasurer, WM. ALLAN, Esquire, the Annual Subscription of Four Dollars, due on the 10th of January last.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN MACDONELL, Sec'y.

York July 18, 1811

THE Subscriber is authorized to contract with any Person who will engage (on the lowest terms) for conveying the Mails regularly once a Fortnight, to and from New Castle through out the Year; also from York to Niagara via St. Davis's, Esq (as frequently it required.) Good Security must be given for the due and regular performance. W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 19th July, 1811.

THE Co-partnership between THOMAS CLARK and JAMES KERBY, under the Firm of THOMAS CLARK & Co. being this day Dissolved, public Notice is hereby given, that the Business heretofore carried on at this place by that Firm, will be continued by ROBERT GRANT from Amherstburg, and JAMES KERBY, under the name of GRANT and KERBY.

THOMAS CLARK,
JAMES KERBY,
ROBERT GRANT.

Queenston, June 18, 1811.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his House on Palace Street, near Miss Ruffell's where he offers for sale a large supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kidderminster Carpeting,
Tin, Cupboard, Brass Bell, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compasses and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-screws,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and brass socket Candlesticks,
Gold Rings and Silver Pencil Cases,
Gilt and Silver Watches,
Brass Cash Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Closet and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks single and double bolted,
Joiners Squares,
Cast and German Steel Hand-saws,
Sash, key-hair and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chissels,
Screw Augurs and Drawing-knives,
Braces and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Plains.

He expects by the next vessel from Kingston, a fashionable supply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the last vessel from England—also a further supply of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

For Sale
ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,
Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an Improvement of 20 Acres, two Log Houses with Stone Chimnies, one of which is now under Frame and is covered with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and never failing Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 4th July, 1811.

FOR SALE.
Within 34 Miles of Mr. Overfield's Tavern.

a MILL-SEAT near DUNDAS, WITH Sites for Eight Mills, abundance of Water to supply the whole, a durable stream, all materials for building on the spot, and a fall of 36 feet. Any person with the Seat will be sold about 40 Acres of excellent land, most of which is Meadow ground. On the premises are erected a Saw Mill, capable of sawing 1500 feet of boards every 24 hours which is in good repair, and a small dwelling house. Application to be made to W. Hepburne, Flamborough West, who would contract for Burne, Flamborough West, who would contract for the erection of a Mill thereon, capable of grinding 600 bushels of grain in the space of 24 hours, giving Security for the performance.

[2w] June 29, 1811.

ALL persons having any Demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN BROOKE, late of the Township of Whitchurch, deceased, are hereby requested to bring in their Accounts, properly attested, for Settlement—and all those Indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make Payment by the first of the Ninth Month next, to

CYRUS DENNIS, PETER WILLSON, } Executors,

Whitchurch, 6th Month 24th, 1811 [1w

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar. North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises. June 1, 1811.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Store in the House formerly occupied by Mr Glen, his Fall and Winter Assortment will be found low terms—he has also Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws passed in the two last Sessions, &c. for sale. Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price. D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office. York, May 4.

WANTED.

SOME Person of good character and morals to be engaged as Husbandman—liberal wages will be given and comfortable accommodations (at the Priany) for a family, should any husband man having a family be hired. For information enquire at the Printing Office. York, 25th April, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 13, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 6th do
North half of 24 in the 7th do. ——3600 acres.
in the Township of Binbarnie.
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 2, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—600 acres in the Township of Glanford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the Situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, ESQUIRE, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do. - C. }
29 - Concession C. 200
30 - - Concession D. 200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough.
No. 21 in 4th Concession, } 300 Acres Township
East ½ 22 in 5th do. } of York.
No 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.

East ½ no. 31	3d	do.	100
East ½ 20,	3d	do.	100
East ½ 14,	4th	do.	100
East ½ 7,	7th	do.	100
14,	2d	do.	200
10,	6th	do.	200
11,	6th	do.	200
7/16,	4th	do.	200
13,	4th	do.	200
3,	3d	do.	100
30,	7th	do.	100
27,	7th	do.	100

Township of Vaughan.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.
Also in the Town of York
the House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give deeds and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 29th September, 1810.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market-Street, in the Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dean and Lieut. Johnson

Lots Nos. 25, 31, - -	1st	Concession,	200
2, 3, - -	2d,	do.	400
2, 3, - -	3d,	do.	200
7, 13, - -	4th,	do.	400
17, 18. - -	5th,	do.	500

1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - -		Concession,	200
1, 2, - -		3d,	do. 400
South ½ 1, - -		3d,	do. 100
			700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - -		1st Concession,	600 acres
		Township of Murray.	
Nos. 1, - - - -		3d,	do. 200
10, - - - -		4th,	do. 200
9, 14 15, - -		6th,	do. 600
			1000 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, -		7th Concession,	600
23, 25, 26, -		8th,	do. 600
23, 24, 26, 27,	9th,	do.	800
			2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman or whomsoever be in possession of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the sets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Ancient History, Vol. 2d; Gutherie's History of Scotland, Vol. 1st & 2d; Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol. 1st; Dr. Gregory's Conspectus; Tytler's Lives, Vol. 1st; Graves' Posthumes de Frederic, 2d Vol. 1st; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol.; Payson Perrault; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol. 2d.

To Let immediately,
FOR ONE OR SIX YEARS,

A Farm within two miles and a half of this Town, and one of Yonge Street (commonly called Davenport Farm) on which is a good Farm House, Barn, and other out Houses, and about 50 Acres well cleared Land, which is under tolerable Fence. The terms on which it is propofed to be let, will be of the moft reafonable kind. Application to be made to Mr. Hugh Carfrae, York. Ap. 5, 1811.

UPPER CANADA, COURT OF PROBATE, YORK TO WIT. } FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the House which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nor 9 & 10, in Hospital Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one so offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to

JOHN JORDEN.

York, 7th June, 1811.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made considerable additions to his Assortment of

DRY GOODS,	HARDWARE
GROCERIES,	CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c.	

which upon trial will be found of superior qualities, and flatters himself that he will be able to sell on terms which shall prove satisfactory, and as an inducement to purchasers:—country produce, Furs and Peltries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 3d Dec. 1810.

BLANKS of different Sorts for sale at this Office.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1811. No. V. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Second day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Fourteenth day of May last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Second day of JULY next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convening and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Tenth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders thereto may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the fortty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leases for the Crown and Clergy Reserves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increased to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the first seven years—to Thirty Shillings the second seven years, and to Forty five Shillings the third seven years. But that this increase of Rent will not extend to Leases Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leases shall not be obtained before the 29th of September next ensuing will be declared vacant and open for application.

And it is further notified, that One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, in advance, on account of Rent, for each Lease, must be paid to his Majesty's Receiver General by all future Applicants, before they receive the Order in Council for the same.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Circuits for the present Year.

On the Eastern Circuit, the Assizes will be held before the Hon. THOMAS SCOTT, Chief Justice.
At Hamilton, in and for the Newcastle District, Monday August 12.
At Kingston, in and for the Midland District, Monday August 19.
At Elizabeth Town, in and for the District of Johnstown, Thursday August 29.
At Cornwall, in and for the Eastern District, Tuesday September 10.
On the Western Circuit, the Assizes will be held before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE POWELL.
At Charlottville, in and for the District of London, Monday August 26
At Sandwich, in and for the Western District, Wednesday September 4.
At Niagara, in and for the District of Niagara, Monday September 16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th June, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Locations designated by the Land Board of Nassau for the following Persons, in the Township of Binbarnie, District of Niagara, will be declared open for Grant to other Persons, unless within *six Months* from this date, they severally appear, by themselves or Agent, to establish their Claim, and sue out their Patents.

Lieutenant George Harkimer,
Lieutenant Henry Hare,
Surgeon's Mate Patrick Burk,
Lieutenant Frederick Dachsieder,
Captain John M'Kinnon,

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Executive Council.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July 1811.

☞ WHEREAS many persons have obtained Leases of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, as well as Licences of Occupation of Glebe Lands, in the Home District, for which they are in arrears for Rent.

Notice is hereby given, that unless they do make immediate payment of such Arrears of Rent, to the Subscriber, they will be returned as defaulters, and legal steps will be taken to recover the same.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

VICTORY OF ALBUHERA.

Copy of a Despatch from his Excellency Marshal W. C. Beresford, to his Excellency Lord Viscount Wellington.

ALBUHERA, May 18, 1811.

I have infinite satisfaction in communicating to your Excellency, that the Allied Army united at this place under my orders, gained on the 16th inst. after a very sanguinary battle, a complete victory over that of the enemy, commanded by Marshal Soult; and I proceed to relate to your Excellency the particulars of it.

In a former despatch I acquainted your Excellency of the March of Marshal Soult from Seville, and that in consequence I judged it prudent to raise completely the siege of Badajoz, and to prepare to fight him with our combined forces, rather than by attending to two objects at the same time to risk the loss of both. It appears that Marshal Soult was using every means to collect a force that he thought fully sufficient for his object, the relief of Badajoz; and for that purpose he drew sufficient troops from the corps of Marshal Victor and General Sebastiani, and I believe also from the French army of the centre: having thus completed his preparations he marched from Seville on the 10th inst. with a corps estimated then at 15 or 16,000 men; and on his descent into Estremadura he formed a junction with the corps of General Latour Maubourg, estimated at 5000 men. His Excellency Gen. Blake, instantly on learning the movement of Marshal Soult, in strict conformity to the plan proposed by your Excellency, marched to form a junction with the corps under my command, and arrived at Valverde in person on the 14th inst. having then consulted with his Excellency Gen. Castanos, it was resolved to go and meet the enemy and give him battle.

Learning the determination of the enemy to relieve Badajoz, I marched from before that place with the infantry to the post opposite Valverde, excepting the division of the Hon. Maj. Gen. G. L. Cole, which I left with 3000 of the Spanish troops to cover the retreat of our stores.

The cavalry which according to my orders was retiring, in proportion as the advanced, formed a junction in Santa Martha with the cavalry of Gen. Blake; that of Gen. Castanos commanded by the Count de Penne Villemur, continued united with ours.

As halting at Valverde, though a stronger position, left Badajoz completely open, I determined to take a position (such as could be found in this open and level country) in this place, being thus directly between the enemy and Badajoz.

The army was consequently united here on the 15th inst. the corps of Gen. Blake, though it made a forced march for the purpose, only joined that night, and could not take its position before the morning of the 16th, when the division of gen. Cole also joined with the Spanish brigade of Don Carlos d'Hespanita, a little before the beginning of the action. Our cavalry had been obliged in the morning of the 15th to retire from Santa Martha and join here.

In the afternoon of this day the enemy appeared on our front; on the following morning our dispositions were made to receive them, being formed in two lines almost parallel to the river at Albuhera at the high water mark, and covering the roads to Badajoz and Valverde; though your Excellency knows that the whole superfices of this country is passable in every part by troops of all descriptions.

Gen. Blake's corps was on the right in two lines, his left on the road of Valverde, joined on the right to the division of Maj. Gen. the Hon. W. Stewart; its left reached the road of Badajoz, where commenced the right of the division of Maj. Gen. Hamilton, which terminated the line on the left; Gen. Cole's division with one brigade of Gen. Hamilton formed the second line of the British and Portuguese army.

The enemy on the morning of the 16th was not tardy in making the attack; at eight o'clock he was in motion, and his cavalry was seen to pass the brook of Albuhera considerably above our right; shortly afterwards he sent out of the wood which was in front of us, a great force of cavalry, & two heavy columns of infantry, which marched towards our front, as if intending to attack the village & bridge of Albuhera. During this time, under the protection of his very superior cavalry, he caused the principal corps of his infantry to defile near the river beyond our right, shortly after which it appeared to be his intention to turn us on that side and cut us off from Valverde. I ordered in consequence, Maj. Gen. Cole's division to form anoblique line in the rear of our right, and its right to be thrown back; and it becoming evident that the enemy's intention was to attack our right, I requested Gen. Blake to form a part of his first line, and the whole of his second in the same way, which he did. The enemy commenced his attack at nine o'clock, continuing at the same time to threaten our left; and after a strong and brave resistance from the Spanish troops, he gained the heights upon which they were formed. In the mean time the division of the Hon. Maj. Gen. W. Stewart was brought up to support them, and that of Maj. Gen. Hamilton brot up towards the left of the Spanish line, and formed into battalions with contigious open columns, so as to be able to move in any direction.

The Portuguese brigade of cavalry, commanded by Brig. Gen. Otway, remained at some diffance upon the left in order to oppose any attempt of the enemy below the village.

As the heights which the enemy had gained overlooked and completely commanded the whole of our position, it became necessary to use every effort to retake and keep them; & a very noble one was made by the division of Gen. Stewart, with that brave officer at their head. From almost the commencement of the enemy's attack, it began to rain hard, which with the smoke, rendered it impossible to discern any thing distinctly; which circumstance, together with the nature of the ground, was very favorable to the enemy in forming his columns, and in his subsequent attack. The brigade of Gen. Stewart's division, commanded by Col. Colborne, was first in action, and behaved in the bravest manner; and finding that the enemy could not be dislodged by firing, proceeded to attack it with the bayonet; and in the act of attacking, a body of Polish lance men (clearly whom the obscurity of the atmosphere and the nature of the ground hindered me from) and besides when seen, were mistaken by the brigade for Spanish cavalry, and consequently not fired on) turned it; and being thus unexpectedly attacked in the rear was unfortunately broken, and suffered greatly. The 31st regiment, forming to the left of the brigade, alone escaped this charge, and under the orders of Major L'Estrange, maintained its ground until the arrival of the 3d brigade, under the orders of Maj. Gen. Houghton—The conduct of this brigade was evidently very brave, nor was that of the 2d brigade, under command of the Hon. Lt. Col. Abercrombie, inferior.

Maj. Gen. Houghton, while exciting his brigade to a charge, fell covered with wounds. Though the principal attack of the enemy was upon this part of the right, he also made a continued attempt upon that part of our original front in the village and bridge, which were defended in the bravest manner by Maj. Gen. Baron Alten, and the brigade of light infantry of the German Legion, whose conduct was in every point of view, evidently good. This point now formed our left, and Maj. Gen. Hamilton's division had been sent thither, and was left to direct the defence of that point, while the attack of the enemy continued upon our right. A considerable proportion of the Spanish troops defending this place, the enemy's cavalry in attempting to force our right had endeavored to turn it; but by the able manoeuvres of Maj. Gen. the Hon. W. Lumley, commanding the allied cavalry, though greatley inferior in number to that of the enemy, their attempts were frustrated.

Maj. Gen. Cole, seeing the attack of the enemy, very judiciously changed the position of his left a little, marched in a line to attack the enemy's left, and arrived very opportunely to contribute with the charges of the brigade of Gen. Stewart's division, to force the enemy to abandon their situation, retreat precipitately and take shelter behind their reserve. Here the brigade of fusiliers particularly distinguished itself. The enemy was purfued by the allies to a considerable distance, and as far as I judged prudent, considering their immense superiority in cavalry, and I contented myself with seeing them driven beyond Albuhera.

I have every reason to speak very favorably of the manner in which our artillery was served and fought; and Maj. Harman, commander of the English, and Maj. Dixon, commander of the Portuguese, and the officers and soldiers, are entitled to my thanks. The four pieces of horse artillery, commanded by Capt. Lefebure, made great havoc among the enemy's caval ry, and a brigade of Spanish artillery [the only one in the field] shewed equal good conduct and bravery.

We lost in the misfortune that befel the brigade commanded by Lt. Col. Colbourne [respecting whom Gen. Stewart states, that he acted & was then acting in the most noble manner, leading the brigade in admirable order] one howitzer, which the enemy, before the arrival of the brave Gen. Houghton, had time to withdraw, with two or three hundred prisoners of that brigade.

After he was routed in his principal attack, he still continued near the village, from whence he could never make any progress, or pass the brook; notwithstanding that I had been obliged to draw from thence a large proportion of troops to support the principal point of the attack; but the enemy seeing his principal attack frustrated relaxed his efforts in the other quarter.

The Portuguese division of Major Gen. Hamilton, shewed on all occasions the greatest firmness and courage and manoeuvred as well as the Enlish.

The Portuguese brigade of General Harvey, belonging to Gen. Cole's division, had an opportunity of distinguishing itself, when it marched in a line along the plain, with the utmost firmness, against a charge from the enemy's cavalry.

It is impossible to enumerate all the instances of discipline and valor exhibited in this strongly contested action; but never did troops more bravely or gloriously sustain the honor of their respective countries. I am not able to particularize the Spanish divisions, brigades or regiments, that were engaged in the battle, because I know not their denominations, or names; but I have great satisfaction in saying that their conduct was brave and honorable; and although by reason of the superior number and weight of the enemy's force, the portion of troops that was in the attacked position, was obliged to give ground, it was after an obstinate resistance, and they continued to support their allies in good order, and enabled his Excellency Gen. Blake will do ample justice in this respect, by making honorable mention of those who deserve it.

The battle commenced at 9 in the morning, and continued without interruption until two in the afternoon, when the enemy were driven beyond Albuhera; in the remainder of the day there was only firing of great guns and skirmishing.

It is impossible to do justice by words to the valor of the troops; every individual most nobly did his duty; as it proved by the great loss we have sustained; notwithstanding that we have repulsed the enemy 1,8 it was observed that our killed, particularly those of the 57th regiment, lay, as they had fought, in files, and the wounded received their wounds in front.

The Hon. Maj. Gen. Stewart distinguished himself very particularly, and contributed much to the honour of the day. He received two contusions, but did not quit the field. Maj. Gen. the Hon. G. L. Cole also deserves the highest praise, and I have to regret being deprived of his services for some time, by reason of the wound he received.—The Hon. Lieut. Col. Abercrombie, commanding the 2d brigade of the 2d division, and Major L'Estrange of the 31st regiment deserve to be particularly mentioned; and nothing can exceed the conduct and bravery of Col. Highs, at the head of his regiment. I am particularly obliged to the Hon. Maj. Gen. W. Lumley for the very able manner in which he opposed the numerous cavalry of the enemy, and frustrated their intention. I am also much obliged to Maj. Gen. Hamilton, who commanded the left during the violent attack on our right; and the Portuguese brigade of brigadier Gen. Fouseca and Campbell deserve to be mentioned.—I muft highly praise Maj. Gen. Alton, and the excellent brigade under his command; and it is with great satisfaction that I assure your Excellency that the good conduct and bravery of every corps and individual was suitable to the opportunity that they had to distinguish themselves. I know not a single individual who did not do his duty well.

I have to lament the loss of Col. Collins, commander of a Portuguese brigade;—a cannon ball took off one of hisleg; he is an officer of great merit; and I deeply lament the death of Maj. Gen. Hoghton, and two officers of great hopes.—Lieut. Col. Sir W. Myers and Lieut. Col. Duckworth.

"I have great satisfaction in informing your Excellency, not only of the firm and brave conduct of our allies, the Spanish troops, commanded by his Excellency Gen. Blake, but also to assure you that there was a perfect harmony between us; and that General Blake not only conformed in every respect to the general plan proposed by your Excellency, but in the details, & in every thing that I suggested to his Excellency, I received the most immediate and cordial consent and co-operation, and nothing was omitted on his part to secure the success of our combined forces; and during the battle he continued most effentially by his experience, knowledge, and zeal, to us happy result.

His Excellency Capt. Gen. Castanos who had joined the few troops that he had left for service, to those of General Blake, and placed them under his orders, alisted in perfon in the field; not only on this, but on all occasions I owe much to Gen. Castanos, who is always eager to go wherever he can contribute to the success of the common cause.

Though unfortunately I cannot designate the corps of the many individuals of the Spanish troops who distinguished themselves, I will not however omit the names of Gen. Ballesteros, whose valor was conspicuous; as was also that of the corps under his command, and likewise that of Gen. Zayas, and of Don Carlos D'Hefpanita.—The Spanish cavalry behaved extremely well, and the Count de Peune Villemur merits to be particularly mentioned.

I annex the return of our loss in this action, which is very heavy; to it we muft add the loss of the troops under the command of his Excellency Gen. Blake in killed, wounded and missing, but of which I have not the return.—Tho' I cannot know the loss of the enemy with certainty, it muft be ftill great; they left about 2000 dead on the field of battle, and we made from 900 to 1000 prisoners; they have five generals killed or wounded; of the former the Generals of division Mallem and Peftin; Gazan, and 2 others among the latter. Their force was much more considerable than we were informed at first, and they had certainly 4000 horfe, with a numerous and heavy artillery. Their numerous cavalry fuspended and limited all our operations, and with their artillery fwept their infantry, after it was routed.

They retreated after the battle to the ground which they had previouflv occupied; and this morning, or rather during the night, commenced their retreat by the road by which they came towards Seville, and abandoned Badajoz to its fate. They left a number of wounded in the camp from which they retreated, to whom we are giving all the affiftance in our power. I have ordered our cavalry to purfue the enemy; but he is too ftrong in that defcription of troops for us to attempt any thing in the plains that he is crofting.—We have thus reaped the advantages that we had propofed to ourfelves when we oppofed the attempts of the enemy; and as he was obliged to abandon the object, on account of which he had nearly ftripped Andalufia of troops, inftead of fulfilling the arrogant boafts and promifes which Marfhal Soult made to his troops on the fetting out from Seville; he returns thither with a defeated army, and what perhaps is ftill more prejudicial, with a diminifhed reputation.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD.

Marfhal an t Lieu. General.

To his Excellency the Marfhal Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K B &c.

P. S. Maj. Gen. Hamilton's divifion and Brigadier Madden's brigade of Portuguefe cavalry march to-morrow morning to again inveft Badajoz on the fouth fide of the Guadiana.

Total loffes of the Portuguefe—1 general officer at the ftaff; 1 officer of the ftaff, 2 ferjeants, 38 non commiffioned officers and foldiers, 9 horfes, killed, 1 gen. of the ftaff, 1 lieut. col. 1 major, 5 capts. 5 lieuts. 2 enfigns, 1 officer of the ftaff, 14 ferjeants, 1 drummer, 230 non commiffioned officers and foldiers, 9 horfes wounded, 1 drummer, 25 non commiffioned officers and foldiers miffing—Sum total, 389 men, & 18 horfes.

Total loffs of the Englifh—1 general of the ftaff, 1 lieut. col. 1 major, 7 captains, 13 lieuts. 4 enfigns, 31 ferjeants, 4 drummers, 815 non commiffioned officers and foldiers, 54 horfes killed, 7 offi ers of the general ftaff, 4 lieut. cols. 4 majors, 43 capts. 81 lieuts. 28 enfigns, 6 offi ers of the ftaff, 123 ferjeants, 9 drummers, 2426 non commiffioned officers and foldiers 26 horfes wounded, 1 major, 4 capts. 8 lieuts. 1 enfign, 28 ferjeants to drummers, 492 non-commiffioned officers and foldiers, 17 horfes miffing.—Sum total, 4158 men and 97 horfes.

LISBON, May 28.

Copy of a difpatch from his Excellency Marfhal Beresford, to his Excellency Marfhal General Lord Wellington

My Lord,

In conformity to the inftructions which your Excellency gave me on the 24th of laft month; in confequence of the ftate of the Guadiana, and of our means of communication acrofs the Guadiana, having been deftroyed by the fudden rife of that river; I was leaving my cavalry at Zafra, Los Santos and Villa la France, I paffed the infantry with the head quarters at Almendralejo, Aarachal and Villalba, in which places were the divifions of Gen. William Stewart, and Major Gen. Hamilton, and the divifion of Major Gen. Cole, with the brigade of Brigadier Gen. Madden, of the Portuguefe cavalry to Merida, the brigade of infantry commanded by Brigr. Gen. Kemmis, and the one intended for the attack of Fort St. Chriftoval, in Montijo, the light brigade of the German Legion, under the orders of Major General Baron Alten, in Talavera Real, having the light battalion of the Lufitanian Legion in Olivenza.

I reported that the waters of the Guadiana would fall, and that by the 1ft of April, it being of con fiderable importance to drive away the enemy from us as much as poffible during the fiege, fearing they fhould, after we had paffed the river, retire from Leirna to Gyudal-canal, kept poffeffion of the latter place, which enabled them to raife contributions and main tain themfelves in the province of Eftremadura. I determined that a fmall column of 2000 men, compofed of the 1ft brigade of the 2nd divifion, commanded by col. Colborne, Alten, with a fquadrons of cavalry and 2 Spanifh fquadrons, march from Almendralejo by way of Ribeira and Marquilla towards Arzuga, in order to threaten their right, fending at the fame time a ftrong party to Llerena, and make them from Villa Franca to Llerna, to fupport the count de Penne Villemur, who was there with the Spanifh cavalry of the corps of gen. Caftanos, and make them fenfe of an attack in front, while gen. Ballefteros, marching from Monaftario by way of Montemolin, threatened their left. Thefe manoeuvres had the defired effect; fcarcely had the 1ft brigade, lieut. colonel Colborne advance near Arzuga, where they had 500 infantry and 300 horfe, when they precipitately abandoned the place, and retired towards Guadalcanal, and that place gen. Latour Maubourg, with the 5th corps, quitted two hours after the arrival of this detachment, and is at prefent retreated to the vicinity of Conftantia. Lieut. col Colborne performed this fervice in the moft noble manner.

The weather having for fome days been fine, the waters of the Guadiana having fallen, and our preparations for the fiege of Badajoz, being, through the activity of lieut. col. Fletcher, nearly completed, on the 3d of May I ordered 3 brigades of infantry, one brigade of the 6th of the guards, and 2 fquadrons of cavalry to march from their cantonments to inveft Badajoz more clofely, on the fouth fide of the river, which he did with his ufual zeal and vigilance on the 14th. On the 6th inft. I ordered the remaining 3 brigades of infantry to Badajoz, by the way of Albuhera, the other by Talavera, the cavalry remaining poffed as before. On the 7th I came before Badajoz with the firft divifion. Gen. Colborne alfo gave 2000 men to co-operate in the fiege, under the orders of brigr gen Don Carlos d'Hefpanita. On the 8th I received the brigade of brigr gen. Kemmis, which was previouflv poffed upon the Xevora, to proceed to Torre de Santa Fogracia, 3 hour 2 miles from Badajoz, on the road to Campo Mayor, and there to join hifon with the Portuguefe regiment 17, and two fquadrons of cavalry of the 4th and 6th from Elvas, who were to march at 3 in the morning, the whole to remain under the orders of the hon. major gen. Lumley, to inveft the north fide, and attack the fort of San Chriftoval.

By fome accident that happened to the bearer of the orders for brig. gen Kemmis, that officer did not arrive at his poft until 9 o'clock; and on the hon. gen. Lumley's joining the light companies of the brigade which was advancing towards the city, with the force that he brought from Elvas, the garrifon made a fortie upon him, but was immediately repulfed, and the grenadiers of the regiment commanded col. Turner, particularly diftinguifhed themfelves in charging the enemy. The detachment fuffered the lofs, which is ftated in return No. I.

On the 8th, lieut col. Fletcher conftructed batteries againft Pardaleiras and Picurina, upon the heights which command thofe places at a favorable diftance; and capt. Squire, when the lieut col. had fent to infpect the works, determined to order them to be raifed againft San Chriftoval.

The ground was completed on the 8th, the opening of the trench on that fide immediately caufed great alarm to the enemy; and they oppofed it with a moft heavy fire of balls and bombs; and on the morning of the 10th, made a fortie againft the battery which was conftructing, with 1200 men; being only apprized of the attack when the men reached it, and there being in it of the troops that covered it, only one company of light infantry, the enemy took poffeffion of it, but did not retain it two minutes, for the whole corps which fupported it, and which was very nigh in the declivity of the mountain, immediately feized their arms, and drove out the enemy with conliderable lofs. I regret that it was to fay that ours on this occafion, was greater; becaufe the troops were expofed to the balls and bombs from the caftle, upon which they had to march, and to the mufquetry from the latter. I annex the return of our lofs on this day; and have to lament being deprived of the fervices of Lieut. Col. Fletcher, in the fhort time that he was in the Portuguefe fervice, gave me the greateft fatisfaction, and in thefe two days the moft evident proofs of his valour.

I herewith tranfmit a return of the laft fubfequent lofs of men during our operations againft Badajoz; and the accounts of the hon major gen. Lumley, relative to the circumftances and conf equences of the enemy's fortie.—The lofs was wholly on the north fide; for the enemy turned his whole attention to oppofe our progrefs on that fide, and remained idle works with balls and bombs; and we have to lament the lofs of a greater number of Officers and foldiers than we had reafon to expect.

On the 12th I received intelligence from General Blake, that Marfhal Soult had left Seville on the 10th, and with the declared intention of coming to Badajoz. It was faid that a force of 15,000 men and that Gen Latour Maubourg had again advanced, and occupied Guadal-canal and Llerena, from which places the Count de Penne Villemur was obliged to retire. As Gen Blake, in conformity to the plan of operations propofed by your Excellency, had ordered 2000 men to Fregenal, Gen. Ballefteros from Medaffera extended his advanced guards until within a league of Seville. I could not fuppofe that this march of Marfhal Soult was merely to difpoffe thofe pofitions, and leave him to remain in Seville, or, as was actually ftated, againft me, and for the purpofe of raifing the fiege of Badajoz; and conf equently determined to remain where I was, to place until the ulterior movements of Soult fhould determine this point for memore certain; & in the night of the 13th ftill in the act of fhelling the city, our trenches to the fourth fide of the Guadiana; but in the middle of the night I received intelligence on from Gen. Blake, and from other quarters, of the rapid advance of Marfhal Soult, and which left no doubt as to his intentions.

I immediately ordered the operations againft Badajoz to fe fufpended, & commenced with drawing towards Elvas our artillery and ftores, which unfortunately comprized nearly all that was neceffary for the fiege; to withdraw which, appeared to be a very dangerous operation, as well as a moft laborious one, under the circumftances of being obliged to prepare ourfelves to receive Marfhal Soult. However I determined to ufe every effort to prevent any thing from falling into the hands of the enemy, and thro' the great exertions of Lieut. Col. Fletcher of the Royal Engineers, and Maj. Dixon of the artillery, every thing was withdrawn in the afternoon of the 15th.

It is but juftice to ftate, that to the zeal and inceffant activity in every branch of the fervice, and for the good of his country, of Brigr. Gen. Hamilton, Governor of the province of Alem Tejo, we are indebted on all occafions, & particularly on this, for having furniflied us with the neceffary conveyances, and aflifted in every refpect in which he could be ferviceable to us. I avail myfelf with pleafure of this opportunity to give to Lieut. Gen. Leite the praife which he has amply merited.

I was obliged, in order to cover the withdrawing of the ftores, to leave the divifion of Maj. Gen. the hon. G. L. Cole, before Badajoz, and doubtleis, as your Excellency will perceive by my laft defpatch, the arrangements to avoid the unpleafantnefs of abandoning fome of our ftores to the enemy, and to prepare for fighting Marfhal Soult were as perfect as poffible; fince Maj Gen. Cole marched from before Badajoz to join this army at two in the morning of the 16th, and arrived half an hour before the enemy began the attack.

I have however the fatisfaction to inform your Excellency, that the enemy cannot boaft of having taken the leaft part of our ftores; all of them were fafely collected at Elvas; and with the exception of the brigade of Brig. Gen. Kemmis, which was to the northward of the Guadiana, our troops were all united on the morning of the 16th to receive the attack, and oppofe the advance of Marfhal Soult.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD.

Marfhal and Lieut. Gen.

To his Excellency Marfhal Gen. Lord Vif. Wellington, K. B.

BOSTON, July 15.

LISBON, May 30.

We learn from H. Q. that information has been received there, that the Englifh and Portuguese cavalry which Marfhal Beresford fent in purfuit of Soult, have beaten the enemy, taken 60 prifoners, and killed 100.

June 1.

Our laft advices from Elvas, ftate, that the trenches were opened in front of Badajoz, the 28th May; and that the fiege was continued with the greateft activity.

A battle was fought at Usagre, on the 26th ult. between the cavalry of the allied army, and that of the Fr. The enemy loft 760 killed including officers and privates, and we took 73 perfoners, including a Lieut Colonel, a Grand Major, &c. We have alfo received a confirmation of the rout of Sebaftiana's divifion at Baezs.

A letter from Lifbon, dated May 29, to a merchant in this town, says, "Genoa is ours! immediately become a free port, it being laid that an Englifh squadron were invited into the port by the inhabitants." Another letter dated on the 2d June, from the fame fource, mentioning that letters had been received, confirming the above report, and alfo adds, "it is fully believed that the detachment of French troops in Spain, commanded by Gen. Sebaftiani, has been entirely cut up, and it is expected Malaca will foon be in poffeffion of the Englifh."—*Ex. C. H. Book.*

It is said that Government has obtained the conſent of the Cortes and Regency to take 30,000 Spaniards into British pay.

LONDON, June 3.

The Turks and Ruſſians are ſaid to have concluded another armiſtice of 42 days for the purpoſe of entering into preliminaries of peace. It is ſaid in one letter, that a new m tive of hoſtility has ariſen between Ruſſia and France. A courier of the laſt war taken by the Ruſſians on his way to the Turkiſh camp worth of Adrianople. His papers were examined, and by them it appeared that there ſubſiſted a connexion between Bonaparte and the Ottoman Porte hoſtile to the intereſt of Alexander.

June 5.

Elvas, May 22, 1811.

My Lord—I enclose a letter of the 22d inft. which I have received from Marfhal Sir Wm. Beresford, containing a letter from Gen. Gazan to Marfhal Soult, which has been intercepted by fome of our parties.

Gen. Gazan, wounded himfelf, was marching with the wounded; and from his account of thofe with him, from the account of thofe at Alsendralejo, and thofe left on the ground at Albuhera, from the numbers found dead on the field, and the prifoners, the loss fhal computes the enemy's loft not to fall fhort of 9000 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Camp near Albuhera, 21ſt May, 1811.

My Lord—I have the honour to tranſmit to your Lordſhip the accompanying intercepted letter of ſome importance; after the ſevere battle we had, it is ſatisfactory to know that our calculations of the enemy's loſs were not exaggerated, and you will ſee by Gen. Gazan's letter to Marſhal Soult, that in killed and wounded, it cannot be leſs than 8000 men left dead on the field and taken; we have the knowledge of three thouſand; Gen. Gazan ſtates, that he has more than 4000 wounded with him; 320 were at Almendralejo, by the ſame letters; Gazan ſays many have died on the road, and which we know to have been the caſe, as it is in the few firſt days that the bad caſes die in numbers, and a precipitate retreat and want of convenient cottage muſt increaſe the mortality; thus we can fcarcely calculate the loſs of the enemy from theſe data at no leſs than 9000 men.

Our advance was cloſe to Aſtichal and Almendralejo, and I propoſe putting a ſtrong column of infantry to march towards thoſe places to-morrow morning and ſhall occupy it.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD.

New York, July 20.

By the brig Bevan, and the ſchooner Charles, from Liſbon, and the brig Union from Gibraltar, in 30 days, arrived at this port, intelligence is received from Liſbon to the 11th, and from Gibraltar to the 8th of June.

We have received Gibraltar papers, but have not time to make extracts from them for this day's REGISTER.

The following verbal details are all we have yet been able to collect.

A battle is ſaid to have been fought between the combined and the French armies in which the latter were defeated, and the remains of their army ſhut up in Seville.

Letters from Malta had been received at Gibraltar, by a reſpectable houſe, which ſtated that information had reached Malta, on the 16th of May, from Conſtantinople, Smyrna, and Odeſſa, of peace being concluded between Ruſſia and Turkey—and of war being declared by Ruſſia againſt France.

From Liſbon.—Capt. Gibſon, of the Ontario, arrived at Baltimore, the 28th inſtant, from Liſbon on the 3d June—reports that the combined Britiſh, Spaniſh and Portugueſe army had commenced the bombardment of Badajoz on the 3d; Lord Wellington was preſent, and the place cloſely inveſted.—Several ſhips had paſſed between the beſieged and beſieging.

Before Lord Wellington would open the batteries againſt the city, he ſent in a flag to the French general offering and advising, that as they reſuſed to ſurrender, they ſhould ſend the women and children, knowing he commanded a force adequate to reducing the place. The offer was rejected immediately, the Frenchman ſtating that he would defend the place while tenable, and that he was able to protect thoſe whom the beſiegers offered to receive.

The whole kingdom of Portugal remained clear of Frenchmen. No truth in the report of Wellington's army having fallen back.

Capt. G. heard of a very ſerious battle on the 23d May, ſeven days after that of Albuhera, and near the place, but no particulars.

SALEM, July 26.

From Cadiz.—Capt. Leach, who left Cadiz on the 23d of May, informs us, that the ſiege of the French had nearly ceaſed, and it was expected that they would ſhortly move off, and intercourſe with St. Mary's and the neighbouring places now in their power, be reſtored. Their fire had never done any damage in the city.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

MARRIED.]—On Friday the 2d of August, at Church, by the Revd. George Okill Stuart, GEORGE HAMILTON Esquire of Queenston, to Miss MARIA LAVINIA JARVIS, eldest daughter of William Jarvis Esq. Secretary of the Province.

DIARY of WEATHER for Aug. 1811

Saturday July 27.—Clear and warm.
Sunday—Distant thunder in the forenoon and showers in the afternoon.
Monday—Showery in the morning mild and pleasant in the evening.
Tuesday—Mild and pleasant with a little rain.
Wednesday—Warm and clear.
Thursday, Aug. 1—Clear and mild.
Friday—Clear in the forenoon, thunder lightning & rain in the afternoon.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General's Office, York, 29th July, 1811.

THE following articles of Condemned TOOLS and STORES, will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the King's Store at this Post, on Tuesday the 13th August next at 12 o'clock:—

Chissels of sorts.
Gouges of do.
Hammers of do.
Scrapers, iron,
Wheel Barrows,
Files of sorts,
Brad Awls,
Plane Irons,
Whitewash do.
Battearus,
Battenes Cables,
Hatchets Sails,
Ox Cart,
Carpenters Compasses,
Gimblets,
Gang Boards,
Oars,
Paddles,
Mast Rings,
Setting Poles do.
Saws,
Shovels,
Spades,
Oil Stones,
Rag do.
Ox Side,
Bricklayers Trowels,

THOMAS HAMILTON, Auctioneer.

TO BE LET (OR SOLD)

FROM the tenth day of next month, by the Subscriber, that large comodious HOUSE in Palace-Street, opposite Mr. Allan's, now occupied by D'Arcey Boulton, junr. Esq. together with the Stable, Kitchen out Offices, large Lot of Ground adjoining, and the Water Lot opposite; also, an Acre Lot, No. 77, in Queen Street, Town of Niagara. WM. WILLCOCKS.

York, July 27, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi-
To wit. } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Hunter, at the suit of John Gray, I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land, being composed of lot number Thirty three, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, more or less, about ten of which are cleared and a log house and blacksmith's shop thereon erected, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Roache's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Thursday the thirty-first day of October next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to the above property, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi-
To wit. } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Samuel Heron, at the suit of William Allan, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that tract or lot of land, known by being Lot Number Nine, East side of Yonge Street, containing 190 acres, more or less, about fifteen acres of which is cleared, and a fawmill and grist-mill, dwelling-house, mill-house, and out buildings erected thereon; all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Roache's Hotel, in the town of York, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to the above mentioned premises either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 16th July, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi-
To wit } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Henry Kelsmer, at the suit of Samuel Heron, I have taken in Execution all the following parcels of Land in the Town of York, known by being Lots number Nine and Ten, South side of Duke Street, containing two-thirds of an acre: also the East part of Lot number Four North of Duke-Street, in the said Town of York, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or less, with the dwelling House thereon. All the above property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's House in the Town of York, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to the above premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 28, 1811.

SUBSCRIBERS to the TORONTO LIBRARY are requested, without delay, to pay to the Treasurer, WM. ALLAN, Esquire, the Annual Subscription of four Dollars, due on the 20th of January last.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN MACDONELL, Sec'y.

York, July 18, 1811

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi-
To wit. } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John H. Houlton, at the suit of William Allan, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that lot or parcel of land known by being Lot number 44, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, more or less, about forty of which are cleared and under cultivation; there is also a small log house on the premises, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roach's Hotel, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons having any just claim to the above mentioned premises, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT. } BY virtue of a Writ of
—To Wit } Fieri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the suit of Richard Cartwright; I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log house, one Frame House and Log Barn, and other out buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or less; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario 20 South westerly by Flamboro' East, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Messieurs, butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains to an Easterly direction from the house now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougall, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; thence North forty five degrees East, twenty chains; thence South forty five degrees East to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, AT the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 10th Decr 1810.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give Notice that from the 2d instant, the Subscriber has forborne to be accountable for any part of his Wife RUBY's conduct, and that from the said 2d instant, he will pay none of her Debts or Contracts made thereafter of whatsoever nature.

OSBORNE COX.

York, 3d August, 1811.

THE Subscriber is authorized to contract with any Person who will engage (on the lowest terms) for conveying the Mails regularly once a Fortnight, to and from New Castle through all the Year; also from York to Niagara via St Davis's, Esq. (as frequently if required.) Good Security must be given for the due and regular performance. W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 19th July, 1811.

THE Co-partnership between THOMAS CLARK and JAMES KERRY, under the Firm of THOMAS CLARK & Co. being this day Dissolved, public Notice is hereby given, that the Business heretofore carried on at this place by that Firm, will be continued by ROBERT GRANT from Amherstburg, and JAMES KERRY, under the name of GRANT and KERRY.

THOMAS CLARK,
JAMES KERRY,
ROBERT GRANT.

Queenston, June 18, 1811.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his House on Palace Street, near Miss Russell's where he offers for sale a large supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kidderminster Carpeting,
Till, Cupboard, Brass Desk, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compasses and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-screws,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and brass socket Castors,
Gold Rings and silver Pencil Cases,
Gilt and silver Watches,
Brass Cash Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Closet and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks single and double bolted,
Tenners Squares,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Ballard fine plate Steel Locks 9, 10 and 12 inch,
Chest Hinges, brass do.
Clock Case Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-cups,
Drawer Locks in sets,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Cast and German Steel Hand-saws,
Sash, key-hole and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chissels,
Screw Augurs and Drawing-knives,
Braces and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Plains.

He expects by the next vessel from Kingston, a fashionable Supply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the last vessels from England—also a further supply of Ironmongery. ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 23, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises. June 5, 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and fowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

FOR SALE,

Within 2½ Miles of Mr. Overfield's Tavern.

A MILL-SEAT near DUNDAS, WITH Sites for Eight Mills, abundance of Water to supply the whole, a durable Stream, all materials for building on the spot, and a fall of 36 feet. Along with the Seat will be sold about 30 Acres of excellent land, most of which is Meadow ground. On the premises are erected a Saw-Mill capable of Sawing 5000 feet of boards every 24 hours which is in good repair, and a small dwelling house. Application to be made to W. Hepburne, Flamborough West, who would contract for erecting a Grist Mill thereon, capable of grinding 800 bushels of grain in the space of 24 hours, giving security for the performance.

[9w] June 29, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 13, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
No 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do. ——1600 acres.
in the Township of Ancaster.
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 22 concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 5th do.— 600 acres in the Township of Glanford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 22—500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B. } 240 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do. - C. }
29 - Concession C 200
10 - Concession D. 200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough.
No. 21 in 4th Concession, } 300 Acres Township
East ½ 22 5th do } of York.
No 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East ½ 20, 3d do. 100
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1300 Acres
East ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
31, 3d do. 100 }
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet.
26, South side Chippewa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York.

The House and Lot No. 2, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

To Let immediately,

FOR ONE OR SIX YEARS,

A Farm within two miles and a half of this Town, and one of Yonge Street (commonly called Davenport Farm) on which is a good Farm House, Barn, and other out Houses, and about 50 Acres well cleared Land, which is under tolerable Fence. The terms on which it is proposed to be let, will be of the most reasonable kind. Application to be made to Mr. Hugh Carfrae, York, Ap. 5, 1811.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market-Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dread and Lieut. Johnson

Lots Nos. 25, 31, - - 1st Concession, 200
1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
29, - - - 3d, do. 200
7, 14, - - 4th, do. 400
17, 18, - - 5th, do. 500

1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - 1st Concession, 200
1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½ 1, - - 3d, do. 100

700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 12, 12, - - 1st Concession, 600 acres

Township of Murray.

Nos. 1, - - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14 15, - - 6th, do. 600

1000 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, - 7th Concession, 600
23, 25, 26, - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do. 800

2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the sets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 18; Rollin's Ancient History, Vol. 24; Guthrie's History of Scotland, Vol 12 & 13; Necker on the French Revolution, Vol 18; De Lolme's B. Constitution; Titil Livii, Vol. 18; Œuvres Posthumes de Frederic, II. Vol. 18; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol.; Payne Perverse; Bulcan's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol 2d

UPPER CANADA, } FRANCIS GORE,
COURT OF PROBATE, } Esquire, Lieutenant
YORK TO WIT. } Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province,

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nos 9 & 10, in Hospital Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one to offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.

York, 7th June, 1811.

FOR SALE.

LOTS Number Ten and Eleven in the first Concession (Southern Division) of the Township of Etobicoke; also Lot Number Two in the fourth Concession of the Township of Markham, containing Four Hundred Acres of Land. The Land lands are of good quality and will be sold on very reasonable terms. A part of the purchase Money will be required to be paid on a Deed being made, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder with Interest thereon till paid. For particulars inquire of the Subscriber at the Printing Office.

York, 20th July. H. WEBSTER.

BLANKS of different sorts for sale at this Office.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1811. No. VII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Tenth day of August next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of June last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Tenth day of August next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the eighteenth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leases for the Crown and Clergy Reserves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increased to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the first seven years —to Thirty Shillings the second seven years, and to Forty-five Shillings the third seven years. But that this increase of Rent will not extend to Leases Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leases shall not be obtained before the 29th of September next ensuing will be declared vacant and open for application.

And it is further notified, that One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, in advance, on account of Rent, for each Lease, must be paid to his Majesty's Receiver General by all future Applicants, before they receive the Order in Council for the same.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th June, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Locations designated by the Land Board of Nassau for the following Persons, in the Township of BINBROOK, District of Niagara, will be declared open for Grant to other Persons, unless within *six Months* from this date, they severally appear, by themselves or Agent, to establish their Claim, and sue out their Patents.

Lieutenant George Harkimer,
Lieutenant Henry Hare,
Surgeon's Mate Patrick Burk,
Lieutenant Frederick Dachsteder,
Captain John M'Kinnon,

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Executive Council.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July 1811.

☞ WHEREAS many persons have obtained Leases of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, as well as Licences of Occupation of Glebe Lands, in the Home District, for which they are in arrears for Rent.

Notice is hereby given, that unless they do make immediate payment of such Arrears of Rent, to the Subscriber, they will be returned as defaulters, and legal steps will be taken to recover the same.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

Surprise of the Caſtle of Figueras.

An account of this extraordinary event has been publiſhed in the Mancheſter Diary of the 22d April. It begins by ſtating, that Dr. Lovira—a Clergyman who, ever ſince the beginning of the War, has been remarkably active againſt the French in the Eaſtern diſtrict of Catalonia, at the head of a gallant band of Patriots—had long ago formed a plan for reconquering Figueras, and communicated it to former commanders in Chief of the army in that Province, who had conſtantly rejected it, and even nick-named it the *Raviradа*. The Marquis de Campoverde having been appointed to that exalted ſituation, the Doctor, ever convinced that a project might be carried into execution, ſubmitted it to his Excellency; and the Marquis, having approved of it, readily ſupplied him with the means of making the attempt.—The Doctor next concerted matters with the Commandant of the Diviſion of the Ampurdan, D. Joſe Antonio Martinez; and, having, from religious motives, fixed upon Paſſion week, it was agreed, that, on Palm Sunday, (the 6th April) the diviſion ſhould be formed in Equitol. And, accordingly, having made it known, that volunteers were wanted for a perilous, but highly important and honorable expedition, they were joined id that town by 200 men of the 1ſt Section of the Catalan Legion and 300 of the 2d light Section; proceeded to Ridaura; where they were further reinforced by 92 men of the Battalion of Almogavares and 462 of that of Expatriados; and, marching out on the morning of the 7th, arrived, at night, in the town of Oix near the frontier of France.

On the next day, in order to miſlead the enemy and their own gallant followers, they purſued their march through Sadernes, Gittariu and Coſi to Llorona, and gave out, that they were going to penetrate into France; which report obtained ſo much credit, that precautions were taken by the Inhabitants of that part of the frontier to guard againſt the threatened invaſion.—On the 9th, at 12 o'clock noon, they ſet out for the wood of Villarig, and kept concealed, until dark, in the ravine. There the whole force was divided into ſeveral detachments; officers were appointed to take charge of them, and the, received their inſtructions reſpecting the points to which they were reſpectively to proceed.

This concluded, and ſome wine having been diſtributed among the men, who, from the moment they ſtarted, had taken but little nouriſhment in cold and rainy weather, they purſued their march to Palau-Surroca, ſhort league from the caſtle, where the officers, who were all well acquainted with the place, received further and more detailed inſtructions; and, at half paſt two in the morning of the 10th, the whole diviſion leaped into the ditches, and, leaving under the arches a ſmall reſerve to carry aſſiſtance wherever it might be neceſſary, went into the caſtle at the door of the Magazine which opens to the ditch, and which had been kept open by three of Dr. Rovira's men whom he had maintained there for this purpoſe, at his own expence for upwards of a twelve month back. The firſt enemy they met with in their progreſs, was ſtabbed on the ſpot; and the Commandants of the detachments ruſhing on as quick as lightning, to the poſts reſpectively allotted to each of them, the ſurpriſe was ſo complete, that neither governor, nor officers nor ſoldiers had time to come out of their quarters, or almoſt to open their eyes or mouths; ſo that it may be truly aſſerted, that the ſurpriſe of the caſtle of Figueras was the buſineſs of a few minutes—of courſe it was effected without the loſs of a ſingle man.

This moſt important attempt having thus been crowned with complete ſucceſs, the reſerve was brought in, and the remainder of the Corps, to which belonged the troops of the Expedition, was ſent for—by which means 4 garriſon was ſhortly collected of 2600 men; and, as there was no artillery men among them, ſome of the Expatriados, who had a ſlight know ledge of that branch of the ſervice, took charge of the cannon. The leaders next thought of ſecuring the caſtle from any attempt of the enemy's. For this purpoſe, they firſt directed the door of the ſtore to be walled up without loſs of time; and then Doctor Rovira, who was better known in the Ampurdan than Commandant Martinez, ſent orders to the Inhabitants of all the neighboring towns and villages to come immediately and reinforce the Garriſon. Although his hand writing and ſignature were quite familiar to them, they heſitated to give credit to ſo wonderful a change; but the Spaniſh flag having been hoiſted and a few guns fired to remove their doubts, all the young men flocked to the caſtle, which, in a few hours was perfectly ſecure. No great apprehenſion need be entertained, as there was but 6 or 700 French foot and 40 horſe in the town of Figueras. Theſe, aſtoniſhed and terrified, knew not what to think of what was paſſing before their eyes, and doubted whether it was a dream or a reality. Concluding however, that it muſt have been a mere diſpute between the French and Italian troops, of which the Garriſon was compoſed, they ſent an orderly to aſcertain the fact, who, being challenged as he approached, & anſwering France! —was ſhot dead upon the ſpot. The reception, given to their orderly, convinced thoſe in the town that it was a more ſerious buſineſs than they were aware of, and they diſpatched a flag of truce, to whoſe inquiries no other anſwer was returned than a ſtrict injunction never to come back, as any other meſſage would be anſwered at the mouth of the cannon. Upon hearing this, the French Commandant, rendered desperate, and foaming with rage, drew up his men and ſhowed himſelf in ſight of the caſtle; but, no ſooner was his ſmall band deſcried by the gallant Conquerors, than a few cannon ſhot warned them of the imminent danger to which they were expoſed, and they directly moved out of the reach of the batteries.

The account concludes with a return of the enemy's force in the caſtle at the time it was ſurpriſed; it conſiſted of between 300 & 1200 French men of no Napolitans, with the whole ſtaff of the Ampurdan. No detailed ſtatement is given of the articles found in it; but it is aſſerted, in general, that they are worth thouſands of millions, as they were depoſited within its walls the plunder not only of the garriſon, but of almoſt the whole of the army of Catalonia, and a vaſt quantity of ordnance, clothing, proviſions, &c.

By the Preſident of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas great and weighty matters claiming the conſideration of the Congreſs of the United States, form an extraordinary occaſion for convening them. I do by theſe preſents appoint Monday the fourth day of November next for their meeting at the city of Wathington; hereby requiring the reſpective Senators and Repreſentatives then and there to aſſemble in Congreſs, in order to receive ſuch communications as may then be made to them, and to conſult and determine on ſuch meaſures, as in their wiſdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

JAMES MADISON.

By the Preſident,
JAMES MONROE, Secretary.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

Captain Farwell, arrived at Boſton from St. Ubes, when off the Weſt end of the iſland of St. Michaels, on the 18th ult. at 10 A. M. paſſed to leeward within 4 or 5 miles of a great ſmoke riſing out of the ſea, and throwing up large columns of water to a great diſtance, attended with flaſhes of fire—he ſaw ſimilar ſights the night before, at the diſtance of 50 miles.—The water appeared very much colored, and filled with dead fiſh. We ſome time ſince ſaw an account of this phenomenon in a letter from St. Michaels. It appears by this account that the ſub marine eruption continued.

[It will be recollected, that captain Thomas, of the ſhip Otis, from Liſboon, ſaw the above phenomenon on the 17th ult. and gives a deſcription of it ſimilar to the above.

NEW YORK, July 31.

From Liſbon—Arrived this day, the ſhip Columbia, Captain Selden, in 43 days from Liſbon. Captain S. ſtates, that no authentic information of the raiſing of the ſiege of Badajos had arrived at that port. The rumour of the day was, that the French army had been reinforced; and it was believed by many, that the combined armies would find it prudent to retire from Badajos. Capt. Selden adds, that from ſix to eight thouſand troops, moſtly cavalry, had arrived at Liſbon from England, to reinforce Lord Wellington's army. The people were daily ſtrengthening the fortifications in the neighbourhood of Liſbon. No apprehenſions are entertained for the ſafety of Portugal.

PROVIDENCE, July 26.

On Wednesday arrived at this port, brig George Washington, in fifty days from Gibraltar, and 48 from Algeſiras. The day before the ſailed, June 13, a Spaniſh convoy arrived from Tarragona, and brought information that the ſiege of that city, by the French, under General Souchet, had been raiſed. It was ſaid the French were preparing to leave Malaga. No late battle had been fought. The late ſucceſs of the allied armies had inſpired the Patriots with a confidence hitherto unknown, and the prevailing opinion was, that in the courſe of a few months there would not be a French ſoldier in the ſouth and eaſt part of Spain, unleſs a priſoner.

Captain Oxnard, who arriv d at Alexandria on Monday laſt, left Cadiz the 18th of June, at which time the ſiege had not been raiſed—There was a report there, which was not believed that Wellington had retreated towards the confines of Portugal. The ſiege of Badajos was going on when that latter account reached Cadiz—The ſhip Nowburyport was ſired at by the French when going into Cadiz but received no damage.

CHARLESTON, July 20.

From Cadiz via Barbadoes.—We learn by the arrival laſt evening of the ſch'r. Newbern, in 18 days from Barbadoes, that the day ſhe ſailed, a veſſel arrived at that Iſland from Cadiz, with the intelligence that General Graham had had another battle with the French, in which they were defeated; that the ſiege of Cadiz had been raiſed, and that the French were retreating out of that part of Spain.

NORFOLK, July 26.

Extract from the Log Book of the ſloop Lydia.

"Saturday, July 20, ſpoke ſchr. Mercury, Swift, from Providence bound to Charleſton; ſame day at 7 A. M. lat. 38 58, in 20 fathom water, ſpoke an Engliſh ſhip of war with another ſhip in company, ſteering to the Eaſtward by the wind, who ſaid they were bound to England; and at half paſt 9 A. M. they tacked ſhip and ſtood to the S. W. at 20 minutes paſt meredian diſcovered two ſhips were ſtanding to the Eaſtward, and ſuppoſed them to be the ſame under a preſs of ſail, and to appearance one of them was in chaſe of the other: at half paſt 1 P. M. loſt ſight of them entirely: at 4 P. M. ſaw two pilot boats, one on our lee bow and the other on our lee quarter, ſtanding out to ſea: at half paſt 4 the one a head ran athwart our bows, but did not appear inclined to ſpeak us; at 20 minutes paſt 6 P. M. ſaw three large ſhips to windward, diſtance from us 12 leagues, two of them very cloſe to each other, and the other ſome diſtance to the windward, and to appearance all covered in ſmoke, the 3 ſhips were engaged firing continual broadſides and irregular ſingle guns in quick ſucceſſion—we could diſtinguiſh the difference in the report of the guns; the ſhip to windward fired not ſo faſt, and more irregular; they kept up their fire without any interruſſion till 25 minutes paſt 6, when frequently they were ſilenced on both ſides; at 47 minutes paſt 6 they ceaſed firing entirely, but ſtill kept in company."

Ship Rapid, Capt. Dorr, of & from Boſton, with 80,000 dollars in ſpecie, has been totally loſt on the coaſt of New Holland, captain and crew ſaved. Capt. Dorr and part of his crew of the Rapid, navigated to Philadelphia the General Green, ſhe having loſt her captain and moſt of her crew at Batavia.

From the Intelligencer.

It will be obſerved, by our paper of this day that Congreſs are convened to meet at an earlier day than that appointed by the conſtitution. It cannot be expected that the conſiderations which produced this meaſure will be fully known until they ſhall be deſcloſed to the legiſlature. It is to be preſumed that it grows out of our foreign relations. It ſeems to be underſtood that the communications of Mr. Foſter do not correſpond with the reaſonable expectations which might have been formed. We do not underſtand that they have extended directly to any ſubject beyond the orders in council and the blockade of May, 1806. With reſpect to this blockade, it is underſtood to be placed under a conſtruction and on a footing to render it no longer an inſeparable difficulty. As to the Orders in Council, it would ſeem that a repeal of them is made to depend, not only on further evidence than is yet afforded of any repeal whatever of the French Decrees, but on a repeal of theſe decrees in a far greater extent than the United States have required, or can require as violating any of their neutral rights, and an idea is held out of a retaliation on the non-importation act, if continued in force without ſuch repeal of the French decrees as is contended for by Great Britain.

INDIAN NEWS.

ST LEWIS, June 27.

Perhaps ſome of our readers will imagine, when they read the following ſtatements, that like the ſhepherd's boy in the fable, we are inclined to cry wolf! wolf! when no danger is near. The alarm has certainly been given ſeveral times before, and meaſures had been taken to frighten the wolves from the fold with effect. But in the preſent inſtance, they have burſt the incloſure, and immolated ſome victims. This, we hope, will awaken the ſhepherds to a ſenſe of danger.

Mr. Laline, Indian Interpreter informs, that "the ſavages are preparing for hoſtilities; that war is the language of all the white people. Two brothers of the wife of Main Pock, with a ſmall party, ſeized about twenty horſes on the Kaskaskia river; theſe robbers are Pattawatomies, and live in the Prairie du Borbeau, near Piorias, on the Illinois river." An old Pattawatomie, who has abandoned his tribe, and reſides near this place (St. Lewis) ſays that his ſon is juſt returned from the Prophet's town, and the numerous Indian villages on the ſouthern borders of the lakes. The prophet calculates on being able to collect all the Pottawatomies & Saukies, two thirds of the Kickapoos, a conſiderable number of Ottoways, and a ſmall portion of the Shawanees. Two or three hundred of theſe Indians have gone, by invitation, to Fort Malden, for arms and ammunition.

Since writing the above, we are told that the ſmall party ſent in the purſuit of the Indians who committed the murder on Clinton Hill, have returned; they overtook them on the road to their village, in a praire, 3 days north of the ſcene of blood. The ſavages fled towards a grove, but their prisoner, ſeeing relief ſo near, jumped off her horſe and ran to meet her friends: as ſoon as this was obſerved by her captors, they wheeled, and one of them endeavored to dispatch her by ſinking his war hatchet in her neck and back, but the girl dodged at each blow, and came off with ſleſh wounds, very deep gaſhes! We underſtand that the main body of his army, had been cut off from all communication with Seville, and with the army of Victor near Cadiz; that he was ſurrounded by Lord Wellington, and Marſhal Beresford, and was without the hope of eſcape. This intelligence is later than what we had received from the theatre of war, and while we have no doubt that ſuch was the report at Cadiz, we are inclined to queſtion its accuracy.

Expeditions were to have left Cadiz about the 10th of June, a gainſt Rota and St. Mary's, while General Graham was to make an attack on Chiclana. The Spaniards were in high ſpirits, and expected that in two months there would not be a Frenchman in Spain.—*Nor. Ledg.*

Lateſt Reports.—The brig Mohawk, arrived this morning from Madeira, brings a report ſimilar to that under the New-York head, of the retreat of the allies in Spain: Alſo a report of the King of England's increaſing illneſs. The following from the Norfolk Ledger contains her news:—*Balt pap.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the ſhip Mohawk, off Cape Henry dated July 23

We ſailed from Madeira on 27th June—there were letters and papers from Liſbon to 15th June. The French armies had received large acinforcements, and had raiſed the ſiege of Badajoz the allies having fallen back—another battle was daily expected.

There was a report in Madeira, that Admiral Cotton had fallen in with the Toulon fleet, with a number of tranſports bound to Barcelona, and had captured nine ſail of the line and ten thouſand troops, &c. but as I could not trace the channel through which the news came, to my ſatisfaction, I merely give you the report without having much confidence in it myſelf. We alſo had London papers to 15 June—the King had been taken ſuddenly ill again and it was believed could not live long.

The Britiſh and Foreign Bible Society have presented a donation of 100l. ſterl to the Charleſton (S. C.) Bible Society.

By a gentleman who arrived yeſterday from Vermont, we are informed that a very deſtructive freſhet took place in Poultney river in that ſtate, on Monday laſt, by which property eſtimated at the value of 100,000 dollars, had been ſwept away by the rapid riſe of the river; mills, bridges, dwelling houſes, barns, fences and cattle, with large fields of grain and graſs, were ſo ſuddenly taken off that in ſome inſtances the occupants had ſcarcely time to eſcape the deſtruction—our informant adds, that two or three lives have been loſt; an extenſive woollen cloth manufactory was carried off, the value of which was ſuppoſed to be 15,000 dollars—in ſome inſtances, where flouriſhing fields of grain and graſs promiſed an abundant reward for the labour of the huſbandman, the crop and ſoil were waſhed away and replaced by ſand and gravel—Poultney, Caſtleton and Middleton, are the only places from which we have heard.

BOSTON, July 27.

Capt. Endicott, arrived at Salem, yeſterday, in 49 days from Riga, Ruſſia. We have not learnt that the brings much political intelligence. Mr. Erving, our miniſter to the Court of Denmark, arrived at Copenhagen from France, on the firſt of June. His arrival had been anxiouſly looked for by our ſuffering brethren in that quarter. It appears by the Sound Liſt, that two or three American veſſels which had been captured and ſent into Denmark, had been liberated prior to his arrival. The talk of war between Ruſſia and France had ſubſided in Ruſſia.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.

Diary of Weather for Auguſt, 1811.
Saturday 10—Heavy and threaten ing to rain in the morning, clear and ſunſhine in the evening.
Sunday—Warm and clear.
Monday—Mild and pleaſant.
Tueſday—Warm and clear.
Wednesday—Cloudy and threaten ing to rain.
Thurſday—Warm and cloudy.
Friday—Clear and pleaſant.
Saturday—A heavy fog in the morn ing, clear and ſultry in the afternoon.

THE Subſcribers take the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of York and Vicinity, that they have juſt received, direct from the firſt Manufactories in England, the under enumerated Goods, which with the remains of their former Stock, will be ſold uncommonly cheap for Caſh or Country Produce, viz.—

A general aſſortment of Haberdaſhery; coloured printed Furniture; Table Cloths and Dinner Napkins in general aſſortment of Diaper; Mens, Womens, and Childrens Silk, Cotton and Worſted Hoſiery; Ladies white and colored Robes; book Muſlin Handkerchiefs; tambored Muſlins and Lenoes; printed and worked Muſlins for Dreſſes; figured Chambrays; Ginghams; Maroons; plain and figured Luſtrings; Turkitic and other Shawls; Ladies Veils; colored Velvets for Peliſſes; patent and other Laces; Plaid Cloaks; cravat Shawls; Dimities; Calicoes; American Cloth; ready made Gentlemens fine Cotton and Worſted Shirts with French Frilling; Cotton Towels; Silk and other Handkerchiefs; plated, gilt, and metal Buttons; Drogheda and Lancaſhire Sheetings; Cambrics; Muſlins and other Cloths; Peliſſe Cloths and Caſſimers; ſtriped cotton Shirting; Leather Gaiters, long and ſhort; Mud Boots; an aſſortment of Beaver and other Gloves; Suſpenders; Button Hooks; Gaiter Buckles and Buttons; Gentlemens beſt Saddles with poliſhed Steel Furniture; ditto beſt curb and ſnaffle Bridles; curry Combs, Bruſhes and Water Buckets; a few Garden Seeds: Stationary; Gentlemens beſt Shoes; a general aſſortment of blue edged and other Crockery; Attic Gilt Ware; Flatnuts; Gentlemens travelling Leather Caps; Ribbons; Threads; Needles; pound and paper Pins; flat and round Ribbons; Holland and fine Tapes; ſett of Table and Deſert Knives and Forks; tablecombe Cloths for Ladies Waiſt Bands; elegant Breaſt Pins and Watch Chains; a Tea ſet of Real China; Cutlers with plated Stands; Soup Ladles; together with a variety of other articles too numerous for inſertion.

John Mills Jackſon & Co.

Springfield Place,
Aug. 14, 1811. 5

SCHOOL.

THE Subſcriber returns his grateful and ſincere Thanks to the Public, for their countenance and patronage. He has juſt built a large Room for the comfortable reception of their Children; and hopes through his ſteady attention to the Morals and Education of the Pupils placed under his care, will ſtill gain their ſhare approbation and encouragement.

N B. Evening School will commence preciſely on the firſt of September.

CHARLES M'DONNELL.
Duke-Street, York, Aug. 10, 1811.

THE Subſcriber informs his Friends and the Public that having opened a Store in the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. Glen, his Summer Aſſortment will be ſold on low terms—he has alſo Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorandals, Leaves bound in the beſt manner, &c. for ſale. Country Produce purchaſed by him at the higheſt price.

D. TIERS.
York, 27th May, 1811.

TO BE LET (OR SOLD)

FROM the tenth day of next month, by the Subſcriber, that large commodious HOUSE in Palace-Street, oppoſite Mr. Allan's, now occupied by D'Arcey Boulton, jun'r. Eſq. together with the Stable, Kitchen out Offices, large Lot of Ground adjoining, and the Water Lot oppoſite; alſo, an Acre Lot, No. 57, in Queen Street, Town of Niagara. WM. WILLCOCKS.
York, July 27, 1811.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

Unleſs diſpoſed of by private Contract;

ALL that ſpacious and newly Built Manſion, called

HOLYROOD HOUSE;

Comprising eleven commodious, large and lofty Rooms on one Floor, and two Chambers, and ample Space for Cellars or others to be put into uſe, for the reception of a large family; with two Barns, Stabling, Coach Houſe and extenſive Outhouſes, together with ſmall Cottage, and four Acres of Land, three of which are incloſed within a ſtrong Park-Paling eight feet high:—Alſo, To be ſold by Auction on Saturday Auguſt 19th inſt. and continued thence till ſold All the genteel Furniture and other Genteel Houſehold Furniture, Plate, China, Linen, Books, Muſic, Wines, Liquors, &c. &c. the property of

WILLIAM FIRTH, Eſqr.

comprising ſuperb Mahogany Four Poſt Bedſteads in Cabbot, with Chintz and Dimity Furniture and large bordered, and Prime Goose Feather Beds and Pillows, Beds, Mahogany Bedſteads, Table and other Linen, quilted new, and Blue Mattreſſes of every firſt quality, Tent and other Bedſteads, Drawing-Room bordered Sofa on Caſters, with brown Holland and Chintz Covers, ſtuffed back Chairs and back Cushions and Bolſters complete, Dining, Card and Pembroke Tables, Looking Glaſſes, Pictures, Wardrobes, Cheſt of Drawers, Hearth rugs and variety of Carpeting, Dinner Service of Plate, Pyrgue, &c. Blue and White Engliſh China, complete Set, Deſert Service, Decanters of beſt Glouceſter Shape cut Glaſſes, Wine Glaſſes, white and green Finger Glaſſes, Salver, Tumblers, Jelly Glaſſes, Water and Flat Decanters, Preſerve Pots, Caſtor, Egg Cloſe in Black Walnut Caſe, excellent Mangle, fine toned double Key'd Harpſichord and Piano Forte inlaid with Sattinwood and other beautiful Mechanical Liquids, Rifle (late Genl Hunter's) with Chain, Weights, Pouches, 3 Spits and Fire Irons, with large Tin Reflector complete, a double barrel Gun, Mahogany Portable Bidet, capital Bear with Sails, Gear, Tackle and Furniture complete, fine toned Chapel Bell, complete Set of Tin, Earthen and White Ware and all ordinary Utenſils, Fishing, and Shooting Tubs, Cart, Wheel-barrow, 3 Sleighs and Cariole, Side Saddle, Harneſs, Saddles and Bridles, four Clever Pairs, chamber's, Mill, Iron herſe Tracers, Crown, new Caſt Iron Pots lined with white Metal, Sauce-Pans, Boilers and ramp Ovens, ſeveral hundred Volumes of Books, ancient and modern in all Languages, exclusive of an extenſive & complete Law Library, Cabinet of curious antique Gems with MSS Catalogue Raiſonne, Maps, Atlaſſes, Prints, Secretary, Vellum Paper for Drawing, Box of Patent Water Colour Paints, Indian Ink, Cabouchow, Drawing Board, Rule and Pencils, Sealing Wax, Pipers and Quills, Inkpowder, capital ſingle barrel Gun, with gold touchhole and Patent Breech, Lock by Twigg & Bal. & Barrel (Tower Proof) by Walker, in Wainscot caſe with copper Powder Flaſk, Shot-Pouch and furniture complete, ſeveral pounds of beſt double refined Caſtiller Powder and ſeveral Bags of Patent Shot, Keys of white and black Paint and Linseed Oil, barrels of Norway Pitch, Spaniſh White, and Tar, Garden Tools, Rakes, Spades, Shovels, Forks &c. Alſo a large quantity of Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars, and a variety of other Groceries, Pickles and Fish Sauces, fine old Port and Madeira Wines, old Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Geneva, Whiſky, Shrub, Cherry, Aile, Porter and ſmall white Wine Vinegar, ſeveral dozen empty bottles, fine Pocket Telescope, by Bolland, Pocket Thermometer, Pocket Compaſs, Bunting Flag, Marſeilles Shoe Magnet, Argand Lamp, beautiful Globe in Caſe, Mathematical Inſtruments, Writing and Draft Paper, Pen Knife, Ladies Cutler, capital Fly and other Fiſhing Rods, Landing, Minnow and Gilling Nets, Reels, Hooks, Lines, Fiſhing-baſket, Book, Loggers and Night Lines for Pike, &c. never uſed, with a great variety of ſundry other Articles.

☞ THE Editor regrets to ſtate, that his repeated Notifications to many of his Printing Office Cuſtomers has been ſo long ineffectual—he therefore again requeſts, that payments may be made without unſeaſonable delay.—From diſappointments he has reluctantly been obliged to adopt a rule in which he will invariably perſiſt, which is, 'that few orders will be hereafter 'executed unleſs accompanied with 'payment. York, Aug. 11, 1811.

NEW YORK, July 31.

By the following article from the Intelligencer, relative to the negociations with Mr. Foster, it may be fairly "inferred" that no accommodation is likely to take place with Great Britain. For our own parts we never had the least expectation that Mr. Foster's mission would be of any use;—we had no idea that the differences subsisting between this country and Great Britain could ever be settled while the present party wield the destinies of the nation.—A war with France would be the inevitable consequence of an accommodation with England; and what democratic government either in Holland, the United States, or elsewhere dare risk a war with the great Napoleon!

From the Intelligencer.

It will be observed, by our paper of this day, that Congress are convened to meet at an earlier day than that appointed by the constitution. It cannot be expected that the considerations which produced this measure will be fully known until they shall be disclosed to the legislature. It is to be presumed that it grows out of our foreign relations. It seems to be understood that the communications of Mr. Foster do not correspond with the reasonable expectations which might have been formed. We do not understand that they have extended directly to any subject beyond the orders in council and the block de of May, 1806.—With respect to this blockade, it is understood to be placed under a constitution and on a footing to render it no longer an insuperable difficulty. As to the Orders in Council, it would seem that a repeal of them is made to depend, not only on further evidence than is yet afforded of any repeal what ever of the French decrees, but on a repeal of these decrees in a far greater extent than the United States have required, or can require as violating any of their neutral rights. And an idea is held out of a retaliation on the non importation act, if continued in force without such repeal of the French decrees as is contended for by Great Britain.

SALEM, July 26.

Captain Wardwell, from Gibraltar, July 16th, fell in with and took three men from the wreck of the brig Almira, of Warren, R. I. During a heavy gale on the 12th, she was thrown on her beam ends, and immediately filled with water. In a short time a sea which righted her, carried every spar over her side The three men were preserved by lashing themselves to the taffrel, on which they had remained four days when taken off. One man perished on the wreck after the accident—the cabin boy was washed off and drowned—the two mates and one hand took to the small boat: whether they were drowned or fortunately picked up by some vessel, is uncertain; but the men from the wreck saw the boat drift past them next day.

The following Oration was delivered by the Dean of Westminster, at the close of the Funeral Ceremony at the interment of R. Cumberland, in Poets Corner, Westminster Abbey.

"Good People,

"The person you see now deposited is Richard Cumberland, an author of no small merit; his writings were chiefly for the Stage; but of strict moral tendency; they were not without faults, but they were not gross, abounding with satire and libidinous expressions, as I am shocked to observe is the case of many of the present day. He wrote as much as any; few wrote better; and his works will be held in the highest estimation as long as the English language will be understood. He conducted the Theatre a (chool for moral improvements, and his remains are truly worthy of mingling with the illustrious dead which surround us.—Read his profe fubjects on divinity! there you will find the true Christian fpirit of the man who trufted in our Lord and Saviour Jefus Chrift; may God forgive him his fins, and at the refurrection of the juft receive him to everlafting glory."

Latest from France.—The pilot boat Faith, Capt. Minugh, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, failed from L'Orient on the 21ft ult. at which time every thing relative to this country remained as per our advices by the Matchlefs. There were at L'Orient, four fail of the line and fome frigates, blockaded by fix or feven Britifh fhips of war. The American frigate John Adams was at Cherborough, and it was expected fhe would return to England previous to her departure for the United States. The news in France from England was as late as the 17 h June, above a week later than received here.

We have it in our power (from the moft refpectable authority) to contradict the reported fufpenfion of the negociation between our government & the Britifh Miniiter. The negociation is ftill continued, but in confequence of the limited powers of Mr. Foller he is obliged to wait for orders from his governmeat before any thing decifive can be determined on. By the fourth day of November Mr. Foller will have time to know the ultimatum of his government. He muft know it and this government muft know it too—different policy muft be purfued towards us or it will be feen that there is fome Wig Wam.—It is known that Mr. Madifon's proclamation grows out of the ftate of our Foreign Relations, and that he was difappointed in the miffion of Mr. Foller.—*Alexr. Herald.*

The following extracts of letters which we copy from the Aurora, will ferve to fhow the fituation of our trade to France,—that "extenfive and lucrative trade" which was mentioned in the National Intelligencer fome days fince. It will appear that the moft of this "lucrative trade" is carried on under licences, and not only French but Englifh licences! how will our good democrats fwallow this? The editor of the Intelligencer in his paper of Saturday, declared the New Orleans Packet was claffed among the other veffels which had arrived in France fubfequent to the 2d of November.—This was a miftake, to fay no worfe of it, which in fuch a knowing one as the Editor of the Intelligencer, ought not to have been committed. Mr. Duane's letters, confirm the ftatement we have before given, that the New Orleans Packet is not releafed.

We have received letters from Bourdeaux, of the dates between the 17th May and the 11th of June inclufive, from which we make the following extracts:—

"The fhip Ann, which lately arrived here, entered as a French fhip, though fhe had no French licence, but it is fuppofed fhe had a double fet of papers. She was admitted to enter on the 21 May, with other veffels mentioned in the annexed abftract; had the a French licence, fhe would have been admitted fourteen days after her arrival.

"The fchooner Henry, of and from Baltimore, to St. Sebaftians, burthen 97 and a half tuns, capt. Jacobs, with a cargo of fix'y tuns of tobacco, put into this river on the 28th Dec. 18 9, in diftrefs; the veffel and cargo were then feized by the cuftom houfe, and the tobacco fold. By an imperial decree of the 25th April, 1811, this fchooner and the proceeds of the cargo have been ordered to be reftored to the owners, or their agents here, on condition of exporting filk goods for the amount. The decree ftates, that the property is reftored in conlequence of the magnanimous and benevolent conduct of captain Jacobs in having affifted in Auguft, 1810, 250 French paffengers in diftrefs, flying from affaffination in the iiland of Cuba.

"Among the veffels not yet (May 17) admitted, are,

"The New Orleans Packet of New York, which arrived on the 14th Nov. from Gibraltar, where part of her cargo had been fold.

"The fchooner Friendfhip, of and from Baltimore, which arrived the 8th Dec. 1810, with coffee—fhe had cleared out for Gottenburgh.

"The brig Calypfo, of New York, which arrived at L'Orient in 18 8, where fhe was feized—has been reftored to the owners."—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Political Manœuvreing—The Non-Intercourfe with Great Britain is a fore evil to our country. The people now know and feel the diftreffes which this foolifh meaiure has brot upon them. Nothing could make the independant citizens of our country, fubmit to fuch an unneceffary reftriction, did they know that the government expects no benefit from it, and that it was the intention of our rulers never to releafe us from the burden of it. In order that the people fhould not underftand this bufinefs, the members of the adminiftration find it neceffary to have frequent recourfe to the old Jeffertonian fyftem of deception. It was given out foon after the paffage of this odious law, that on board the Effex were defpatches, which would enable the President to determine whether it was expedient to call Congrefs or not. Mr. Foller was alfo on his way from Great Britain, authorifed to do every thing our government fhould require of him. The Non Intercourfe had already totally deftroyed that obftinate nation, and they muft now come to our terms, alias, the terms of Bonaparte, or the ſtarving manufacturers, every man, woman and child of them would rife. The Effex arrived, but we heard nothing of her despatches. Mr. Foller alſo arrived.—Although he offered more than our government really expected, yet it was not enough—ne negociations are therefore *ſuſpended*, it not brought to a final clofe, and nothing is to be expected from the miſſion of Mr. Foſter. The Government G zette gravely tells us of this, and at the fame time declares that no defpatches were received by the Eſſex, ſubſequent to the arrival of the John Adams in France. Here then the curtain is let fall over two acts of the political farce. But leſt the people ſhould have time to think and reflect upon theſe diſgraceful ſcenes, before theſe acts are cloſed, another is commenced. In the ſame paper that announced the ſuſpenſion of the negociation with Mr. Foſter, and the non-arrival of the expected deſpatches by the Eſſex, we find the Preſident's Proclamation for a call of Congreſs. This is to keep up the play until November next. In November ſomething is to be done. The Preſident has important matters to communicate. The non-intercourſe will then be taken off, war will be declared againſt England, or againſt France, or perhaps againſt both. Theſe are the ideas that will now be held out. But they are fallacious. When November comes, the Preſident will take care to have ſundry deſpatch veſſels out, which will be all winter running. The proceedings of Congreſs will be ſuſpended from day to day, to hear news from Europe. Congreſs will adjourn without the expected intelligence, and the non-intercourſe will be faſtened on the country for another year.—Thus will this buſineſs be kept up from year to year, until commerce is entirely deſtroyed—and Mr. Jefferſon's Chineſe ſyſtem eſtabliſhed in our country.—*N. Y. Spect.*

Extract of a letter from Capt. Wm. P. Coffin of the ſchr Paulina, farmed with 4 guns and 13 men] to his owners in this city, dated

ELSINEUR May 30, 1811.

"With pleaſure I inform you of my ſafe arrival at this port, after a paſſage of 32 days. Nothing of conſequence occurred until the 28th inſt. the Naze of Norway bearing N. N. W. 6 leagues diſtant. At 3 a. m. diſcovered a ſail making towards us. The wind being light I found ſhe gained upon me, and it immediately fell calm. I perceived ſhe came up with me in 40 ſweeps. Every exertion was made to eſcape, but in vain; conſequently I was prepared to be made a prize of, ſeeing his force ſo great, up wards of 40 men, and of course more muſkets than cannon, although we found he had enough of the latter. About 10 o'clock, he commenced a fire upon us. I made our ports and guns appear to the beſt advantage, but did not dare to fire; and when we came to his view, I ſaw by his actions that he was frightened. I had already 5 men ſtowed away for the purpoſe of re taking her if poſſible. He was now within half a mile, and his ſhot whiſtling round us in every direction. I thought it a pitty to loſe ſuch a veſſel as the Paulina. My ſailors, for which they deſerve credit, ſaid they would as ſoon die as be taken, and if I would head them, we could beat them off. I conſented. He ran up Daniſh colors, and I anſwered them with my guns, determined that he ſhould have the ſchooner at as dear a rate as poſſible; and after a ſmart engagement of near an hour, I was overjoyed to ſee him ſweep away from us as faſt as he came to us. I expended about 50 pounds of powder, and had only 3 cartridges left when he ran off. I found that the ſmall iron on the ſtarboard ſide did more execution than the great ſhot. Thus far the guns have ſaved the Paulina. The ſchooner is very little damaged. The privateer was a large cutter."

French Licences.—In a former paper we gave ſome account of foreign licences. We have heard, ſince that time, very little about *French Licences*, which used formerly to be ſounded in our ears through every democratic paper from Georgia to Maine. French licences, like Pharoah's lean kine, appear to have eaten up thoſe of Britain, and we ſhall find, on recurrence to the books of thoſe who have uſed them, that the emperor's licences are ſimilar to Pharoah's kine in another point of view; ſo withſtanding they have devoured all the other commerce of the United States, they are ſtill *lean*. That this ſyſtem of trading under licence, has brought diſgrace on our country, none can deny; and we are ſatisfied, that if continued, it will bring poverty as well as diſgrace. Though in the time of the Embargo, there were undoubtedly many veſſels which ſailed under Britiſh licences, yet the buſineſs was conſidered ſo degrading, that none would avow it. A captain of a veſſel who carried a Britiſh licence, felt himſelf in the ſame ſituation as if he carried two ſets of papers, and he never expoſed the licence but in the greateſt neceſſity. But how are the times altered! French licences are now ſold publicly—they have been adverſiſed by the agents of his imperial Majeſty in our capital ſeaports, and no one conſiders it a diſgrace to purchaſe. Some of the public officers in the employment of the United States, have dealt in French licences to an extent that will aſtoniſh the people, when their conduct ſhall be developed; but as this has been done *under the roſe*, we ſhall not meddle with it at preſent. We leave theſe people like their ſuperiors to expoſe each other. We would call the attention of our readers to the ſituation of the trade of our country, as it is at preſent conducted. Let the people read the ſtatements from the Aurora, which we publiſhed on Wedneſday; they will there find that the "lucrative trade to France," as the Intelligencer calls it, is carried on almoſt excluſively under French licences, and not only *French* but *Britiſh* licences. That our readers may underſtand a little of this buſineſs, and ſee what an enormous tribute we are paying under this *licence ſyſtem*, we will ſtate the price of French licences as they have been ſold by the Emperor, and by his agents or pedlars. A licence in France without the *line in cypher*, which muſt in all caſes be affixed in this country, uſually coſt 40 Napoleons. Theſe, if we have not been miſinformed, have actually been ſold in this city, for more than two thouſand dollars. Thus we are not only paying an enormous tribute into the emperor's *caiſe privé*, but we are ſupporting a number of his minions in this country, who, to ſay the leaſt of them, are not our beſt friends. If this buſineſs had been carried on privately, and by a few individuals only, the circumſtance would not have been ſo alarming; but when all the trade we are allowed to have to foreign countries is conducted in this way, and our government appear to be diſpoſed to acquieſce in the ſyſtem, it is certain a matter of very ſerious concern. We paſs laws to extend the freedom of our trade, while we encourage and patronize a trade carried on under licences. We prohibit a trade to the only nation which will meet us on reciprocal terms, and pay for commerce to a nation, which will not permit us to trade, only in a way that takes from us all the profits of our enterprize. What is this but paying a tribute to a foreign power?—*N. P. Spect.*

Boſton, Auguſt 2.

We yeſterday received London papers to June 17th. They do not furniſh any important occurrences.

The Prince Regent, in company with the Duke of York as Commander in Chief, reviewed 18,000 troops on Wimbleton Common, the 10th June. Several fleets of merchantmen to and from various parts of the Globe, had ſailed and arrived ſafe. According to the official returns there were in England June 1ſt, no leſs than 49 531 French priſoners of war. The letters by the Howard ſay, the Prince Regent was very well diſpoſed to cultivate a good underſtanding with the United States and to remove the Orders of Council, if they could be effected without a ſacrifice of the vital intereſts of his country.

The ceremony of the Baptiſm of the Baby King of Rome, took place in Paris, June 9th, amidſt the new made Kings and Queens and Princes of the Napoleon Dynaſty.—It was magnificient beyond deſcription. All Paris, beſides ſtrangers, ſays the Moniteur, were preſent. The day was devoted to feſtivity throughout the Empire.

MARRIED,

In Herefordſhire, England, John Freeman, a chimney-ſweeper, to Miſs Priſcilla Thankthwaite, with a fortune of 4000l. Miſs T. was a very eccentric character, and on her coming of age, declared that ſhe would be married either to a ſoldier, a ſailor, a cobler, or a chimney-ſweeper. In conſequence of this declaration, Peter Norman, a ſoldier, Henry Dalton, a ſailor, James Hunt, a cobler, & John Freeman, a chimney ſweeper, reſpectively paid their addreſſes to this fair female, and exerted all their abilities to win her heart. After a mature deliberation on the merits of the different ſuitors, ſhe gave her preference to the member of the ſooty tribe!

KINGSTON, (U. C.) Aug. 20.

DIED—On Thurſday evening laſt, the Reverend Dr. JOHN STUART, Rector of this Parish, after a ſhort but painful illneſs, which he ſupported with Chriſtian fortitude and reſignation; and on Saturday his remains were interred with every poſſible mark of reſpect.

Though Doctor STUART had attained to the age of ſeventy one years, the vigor of his conſtitution appeared to be ſtill unimpaired, and at the time he was attacked by the diſeaſe which terminated his uſeful life, he ſeemed likely to continue with us many years. He was appointed Rector to this Parish in the year 1785. At that time the Epiſcopal Church here held few members; and its increaſe, from very ſlender beginnings, to its preſent reſpectable ſtate, is in a great meaſure to be aſcribed to the reſpectability and influence of his character as a paſtor.

In his domeſtic relations he was an affectionate huſband and parent, and a kind maſter. The pleaſantneſs of his manners endeared him to his friends and acquaintance. His converſation was always remarkably cheerful, without ever derogating from the gravity of his character, or leſſening for a moment in the minds of the company the reſpect due to his ſituation.

He will be long lamented by his family and intimate friends; nor will it be eaſy to find a ſucceſſor every way qualified to repair his loſs to the public.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 6.

Latest from Liſbon.—Arrived this forenoon, the ſchr. Atalanta, Palmer, in 36 days from Liſbon, which place ſhe left the 28th June. At that time it was reported that Marſhal Soult had been joined by reinforcements, and was advancing along the banks of the Guadiana with 45,000 men.—The Britiſh had raiſed the ſiege of Badajoz, and were retiring towards Liſbon. Capt. P. further ſtates, that a few days before he ſailed, a fleet of transports had arrived from England with 4000 troops, principally cavalry, to reinforce the army of Lord Wellington.

Auguſt 10.

The Toulon Squadron.—By an intelligent gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſhip Maria Thereſa, arrived at this port this forenoon from Liſbon, we learn the official account of the capture of the French Fleet from Toulon, conſiſting of nine ſail, bound up the ſtraits, with ſome thouſand troops on board, off Cape de Gatt, by an Engliſh ſquadron of five ſail of the line, commanded by Admiral Cotton, after a very obſtinate conflict. Seven of the French ſhips had been carried in to port, and the remaining two deſtroyed. This account was received by Admiral Berkley, on the Liſbon ſtation, by a deſpatch veſſel from the ſtraits and by him communicated to the Britiſh Ambaſſador at Liſbon.

From the New York Morning Poſt.

STATE OF THE NEGOCIATIONS WITH MR. FOSTER.

We underſtand, from a ſource that we cannot but ſuſpect, that Mr. Foſter, believing the French Decrees to remain untrepealed, had propoſed to the Preſident that a non importation law ſhould be paſſed with France, placing her in the ſame ſituation, with reſpect to this country, as England; and in conſideration thereof his government would be willing to rescind their Orders in Council—or, on the other hand, produce proof of the mutual revocation of the French decrees, and then the Orders ſhall ceaſe to operate and be void. Mr. Madiſon, being unable to do the firſt, without the aſſiſtance of Congreſs, and, perhaps, not having it in his power to perform the latter, did accordingly iſſue a proclamation, convening Congreſs on the firſt Munday in November next. If Congreſs conclude that Bonaparte's decrees are ſtill in force, then there is no doubt they will paſs the reſtrictive law, and a final ſettlement with England, will be the conſequence, as we are informed that Mr. Foſter has inſtructions to make ſuch arrangements, with regard to minor points, as will obviate every material difficulty in their ſettlement. But ſhould the President and Congreſs contend, contrary to our expectations, that the French decrees are repealed, without producing proof of their revocation, and refuſe to paſs the law againſt France, then we muſt confeſs there is a great probability of retaliatory meaſures from England, which may eventuate in war.

Mr. Foſter, previous to Mr. Monroe's departure from Waſhington, had an interview with him, which laſted ſeveral hours, and terminated ſatisfactory to both gentlemen. Mr. Foſter, we learn, is making arrangements to ſtay in this country a conſiderable time.

BOSTON, Auguſt 6.

From Portugal.—Capt. Weſt, who arrived yeſterday, ſailed from Oporto on the 18th of July. It was underſtood that, for want of proviſions, the Britiſh and Portugueſe army had fallen back towards Liſbon, and within about 60 miles of that city; that Maſſena's army had formed a junction with that of Soult, and the ſeene of war had been carried to the ſouthward of the Tagus; inſomuch, that the Britiſh had ſuſpended purchaſes at Oporto for the troops, and ordered the public ſtores to be removed to Liſbon. There was a slight rumour at Oporto, that 20,000 French troops were coming down to the northward of that place, which occaſioned ſome alarm. No new battle had taken place.

The retreat of the Britiſh army cannot have been very rapid; because, if our former accounts were true, it muſt have began about the 9th of June, & to the late dates they had not retrogated more than two days march.—It was rather perhaps, a change of poſition, on the advance of the French with their reinforcements. It would appear by the laſt intelligence that the army was between Eſtremadura and Evora.

Dreadful Calamity in Hungary.

A German paper, (Neue Z. stung) which came to hand laſt week, contains the following article, dated Piesburgh, April 24. "Early on the morning of the 10th inſt. the Danube without any previous warning, ſuddenly overflowed its banks below Breſl and inundated the adjacent country thirty miles. By this incident, 24 villages, for the moſt part extremely populous, were ſwept away, with the greateſt part of their inhabitants. It is computed, that between three and four thouſand perſons have loſt their lives.

Capture of the French Brig Adele.—The U. S. brig Vixen, Capt. Gadsden, returned into this port yeſterday. She went to ſea on Friday morning, thereby after the French brig Adele, Capt. Vilac, and ſhoved to the ſouthward after her, in order to ſee her off the coaſt. In the afternoon, the Britiſh ſhip Emulous, of 18 guns, hove in ſight, and immediately gave chaſe to the French brig. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, the Emulous came up with the Adele, and captured her; on Saturday morning, Capt. Gadsden fell in with the Britiſh ſhip, and her prize in company.

From the Norfolk Pub. Ledger of July 31

By the arrival of the ſhip Sheffield, capt. Cowper, in 37 days from Liſbon we have received a regular file of papers to the 2nd of June.

One of our papers contains an official diſpatch from Lord Wellington, dated at Elvas, 13th June, which is of conſiderable length. It ſtates that a breach having been made in the fort of St. Chriſtopher at Badajoz, a general aſſault was made on the 10th of June, in which the allied army was repulſed with conſiderable loſs. At this juncture, Lord Wellington learned that Gen. Drouet, who had collected a force of 10,000 men in the vicinity of Toledo, was marching in great haſte to join Soult. At the ſame time information was received by Lord Welling on that a French corps of 18,000 infantry, 3000 cavalry and 34 pieces of artillery, had marched from Salamanca, and was moving with great rapidity to join Marſhal Soult. The whole of the French forces were expected to unite in Merida on the 16th June.

This information, admitting of no doubt, Lord Wellington raiſed the ſiege of Badajoz on the 11th of June, and drew off all the heavy artillery, which with the head quarters, was tranſferred to Elvas. Marſhal Beresford remained with his command before Badajoz, the place being under blockade.

It appears that the French army, (lately Maſſena's) is marching to the ſouth, and the future ſcene of active operations will be Eſtremadura. We apprehend from Lord Wellington's diſpatch, that he will in all probability move ſtill nearer Liſbon. Gen. Hill with the late reinforcement from England of 10,000 men, of which 15 were cavalry, had not united with the main army, but would in a few days.

Marſhal Soult was at Llerena on the 5th of June, but was to march in the direction of Merida in a day or two.

Nothing of importance had occurred in the north of Spain; the allied army under Gen. Sir Brent Spencer, in conſequence of the movements of the French army had approached nearer to Liſbon, and on the 6th of June was at Siota.

It appears from our Liſbon papers, that the armies of the interior, both of France and thoſe of the patriots are in motion. Several partial actions had taken place, in which the patriots obtained the advantage. The French are determined (if we may judge from appearances) to make one grand effort to drive the Britiſh from the Peninſula, until they effect which, they cannot extinguiſh what they call "rebellions" in Spain. In Gallicia, the patriots have aſſembled a reſpectable force, with which they were marching towards the neareſt French poſt. In that part of Spain, the French were very weak, from the drafts that had been made to ſupply the army of Portugal, as it is termed.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester, Governor General of Jamaica, attended by Mr. Mc. Leod and Col. Gould, arrived here the 17h inſtant—on the 19th he proceeded to Niagara, and was accompanied by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor as far as Fort Erie; from whence his Grace purſued his journey to Amherſtburgh, intending to return to Montreal by the route of Lake Huron and the Ottawa River.

We have received authentic information, that Sir George Prevoſt, Bart. is appointed Governor in Chief of Britiſh North America, and he is ſuppoſed to be now at Quebec.

DIARY of WEATHER for Auguſt, 1811.

Sunday 18—Warm and ſultry.
Monday the ſame.
Tueſday very warm with a little wind in the forenoon; in the evening ſome thunder and a ſlight ſhower of rain.
Wedneſday, heavy rain in the morning, cloudy and a ſhower of rain in the evening.
Thurſday, cloudy and ſhowery.
Friday, fair and clear in the morning; in the afternoon a little thunder and a heavy ſhower of rain.
Saturday, clear and moderate the whole day.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri
to wit: } Facias, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of Peſkerett Cleaveland, at the ſuit of John Macſie all, Eſquire, I have ſeized and taken in execution all the right, title, intereſt or truſt of the ſaid Peſkerett Cleaveland, of, in, to or out of the following Lands, Tenements and Real Eſtate, viz. All and ſingular that certain parcel or tract of Land, being compoſed of the weſt half of lot number Seventeen, and Eaſt half of lot number Eighteen in the ſecond conceſſion of Goulbourn Eaſt, containing two hundred acres, more or leſs, with the buildings and improvements thereon; all which property will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of York, on Monday the ninth day of December next. Notice is given at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons that may have a claim or title to the above premiſes either by mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Aug. 16, 1811.

THE Subſcribers take the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of York and Vicinity, that they have juſt received, direct from the firſt Manufactories in England, the under enumerated Goods, which with the remains of their former Stock, will be ſold uncommonly cheap for Caſh or Country Produce, viz.—

A general aſſortment of Haberdaſhery; colored printed Furniture; Table Cloths and Dinner Napkins in a general aſſortment of Meſs, Women's and Children's Silk, Cotton and Worſted Hoſe; Ladies white and colored Robes; book Muſlin Handkerchiefs; tambored Muſlins and Laces; printed and worked Muſlins for Dreſſes; figured Chambrays Gingham; Maroons; plain and figured Luſtrings; Cambric and other Shawls; Ladies Veils; colored Velvets for Dreſſes; plain and other Laces; Field-Cloaks; Gravat Shalloons; Bombazetts; an American Cloth; ready made Gentlemens fine Cotton Shirts with French Cambric Frills; Cotton Towels; Silk Handkerchiefs and other Hoſe; plated, gilt, and metal Buttons; Dreſſcheds and Lancaſhire Sheetings; ſuperfine Molefkin and other Cloths; Caſſimere Drabs and Cambrets; a general aſſortment of Leather Gaiters, and long ſhort; Muſt Boots; an aſſortment of Beaver and other Gloves; Suſpenders; Bottle Hooks; Gaffer Buckles and Buttons; Fancy Combs; Bett Saddles and Bridles; Coach Furniture; ditto bett cork and ſnaffle Bridles; curry Combs, Brufhes and water Brufhes; a few Garden Seeds; Stationary; Groceries; bett Shoes; a general aſſortment of blue edged and other Crockery; ditto Grals Ware; Pinnions; Gentlemens traveling & Leather Cheſts; Ribbons; Threads; Needles; pens and paper Pins; flat and round Ribbons; Hooks and fine Tapes; ſets of Table and Deſert Knives and Forks; fathionable Claſps for Ladies Waiſtbands; elegant Bread Pins and Watch Chains; a Tea ſet of Real China; Cutlers with plated Stands; Soup Ladles; together with a variety of other articles too numerous for inſertion.

John Mills Jackſon & Co.

Springfield Farm, 2
Aug. 24, 1811. 3

WHEREAS my Wife Mary has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, and seems determined to run me in Debt, I therefore caution all persons from crediting or harbouring her on my account, as I will not pay any Debt or her contracting from the date hereof.—Given under my hand at Gallowsbury, this 29th day of August 1811.

WILLIAM DUNHAM.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public that having opened Store in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Glen, his Summer Assortment will be found to consist of the usual Dry Goods, Bonnets, Millinery, Laces, Lawns, &c. for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price.

D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the House which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made considerable additions to his Assortment of

DRY GOODS, | HARDWARE
GROCERIES, | CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of superior qualities, and flatters himself that he will be able to sell on terms which shall prove satisfactory, and as an inducement to purchasers:—country produce, Furs and Peltries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 3d Dec. 1810.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office. York, May 4

SUBSCRIBERS to the TORONTO LIBRARY are requested, without delay, to pay to the Treasurer, Wm. ALLAN, Esquire, the annual Subscription of Four Dollars, due on the 10th of January last.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN MACDONNELL, Sec'y.

York July 18, 1811

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of
To Wit. } his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Master, at the suit of John Gray, I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land being composed of lot number Thirty three, West Side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred and two acres, more or less, about ten of which are cleared and a log house and blacksmith's shop thereon erected, all which property will be subjected to the highest bidder, at Rouche's House, in the Town of York, on Thursday the thirty-first day of October next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to the above property, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of
To Wit. } his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Benjamin Mallory, at the suit of Richard Cartwright; I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log house, one Frame House and Log Barn, and other outbuildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land more or less; being part of a certain tract of Land in the County of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southwesterly by Plumboro' East, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Messieurs, butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Easterly direction from the house now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; thence North forty five degrees East, twenty chains; thence South forty five degrees East to the Lake; thence along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Gallows in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
10th Dec. 1810 }

NOTICE

THIS is to give Notice that from the 24 instant, the Subscriber will be forborne to be accountable for any part of his Wife RUBY's conduct, and that from the said 24 instant, he will pay none of her Debts or Contracts made thereafter of whatsoever nature.

OSBORNE COX

York, 3d August, 1811.

THE Subscriber is authorized to contract with any Person who will engage (on the lowest terms) for conveying the Mails regularly once a Fortnight, to and from New Castle throughout the Year; all to Start from York on Night next. HATT's, Esq (as frequently if required.) Good Security must be given for the due and regular performance. D. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 19th July, 1811.

THE Co-partnership between THOMAS CLARK and JAMES KEARSY, under the Firm of THOMAS CLARK & Co. being this day Dissolved, public Notice is hereby given, that the Business heretofore carried on at this place by that Firm, will be continued by ROBERT GRANT from Amherstburg, and JAMES KEARSY, under the name of GRANT and KEARSY.

THOMAS CLARK,
JAMES KERBY,
ROBERT GRANT.

Queenston, June 1st, 1811

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his House on Palace Street, near Mr. Small's, where he offers for Sale a large Supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kilderminster and Ingrain Carpeting,
Tea, Cupboard, Brass Desk, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Cast Iron and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-screws,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and brass Locks for Cabins,
Gold Rings and Silver Pencil Cases,
Gilt and Silver Watches,
Brass Cafe Locks, do. do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Closet and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks single and double bolted,
Inners Squares,
6 by 7, 7 and 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Ballard fine plate Stock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Chest Hinges, brass do.
Clock Cafe Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-cups,
Drawer Locks in sets,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Caft and German Steel Hand-saws,
Sash, key-hole and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chiffels,
Screw Augurs and Drawing-knives,
Braces and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Plains.

He expects by the next veffel from Kingfton, a fafhionable fupply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the laft veffels from England.—alfo a further fupply of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, firft Conceffion of the Township of Trafalgar North fide of Dundas Street; alfo the front half of Lot No. 22, in the firft Conceffion of the faid Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South fide of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premifes. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premifes. June 1, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, iffued out of
To Wit. } his Majefty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, againft the Lands and Tenements of John Hudfon, at the fuit of William Allan, I have feized and taken in Execution, all that lot or parcel of land known by being Lot number 44, Weft fide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeafurement two hundred and ten acres, more or lefs, about forty of which are cleared and under cultivation; there is alfo a fmall log houfe on the premifes, all which property will be adjudged to the higheft bidder at Rouch's Hotel, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perfon or perfons having any juft claim to the above mentioned premifes, are requefted to make the fame known to me before the day of fale JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias iffued out of
To Wit. } his Majefty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againft the lands and tenements of John Henry Kaltman, at the fuit of Samuel Heron, I have taken in Execution all the following parcels of Land in the Town of York, known by being Lots number Nine and Ten, South fide of Duke Street, containing two acres and an acre; alfo the Eaft part of Lot number Four North of Duke-ftreet, in the faid Town of York, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or lefs, with the dwelling houfe thereon. All the above property will be adjudged to the higheft bidder at Rouche's Hotel in the Town of York, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perfon or perfons who may have any juft claim to the above premifes, either by Mortgage or otherwife, are requefted to make the fame known to me before the day of fale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

For Sale,

ON THE LOWEST TERMS.

LOT No. 9, Eaft fide Yonge-Street; on the Premifes there are a Saw Mill and a Grift Mill, both in good order, and a Still-Houfe with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whifkey per day The Mills with a portion of Land will be fold feparate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on faid Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subfcriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land There are on the premifes an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and fowed with Hay Seed, and enclofed with a new Rail Fence There is alfo a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and feveral living Springs of fine Water; likewife a large Sugar Bufh. A good and fufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

FOR SALE.

Within 25 Miles of Mr. Gwoefelt's Tavern

A MILL-SEAT near DUNDAS, WITH Site for Eight Mills, abundance of Water to fupply the whole, a durable ftream, all materials for building on the fpot, and a fall of 36 feet. Along with the Seat will be fold about 30 Acres of excellent land, moft of which is Meadow ground On the premifes are erected a Saw-Mill capable of Sawing 5000 feet of boards every 24 hours which is in good repair, and a fmall dwelling houfe. Application to be made to W. Hepburne, Flamborough Weft, who would contract for erecting a Grift Mill thereon, capable of grinding 150 bufhels of grain in the fpace of 24 hours, giving Security for the performance

[9 w] June 29, 1811.

LANDS for SALE.

THE following Lands will be fold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 13, and 23, and in the 6th conceffion

No 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weft half of 24, 7th do.
No 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do. ——1600 acres
in the Township of Bienheim.
No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d conceffion
No. 25, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford
No 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the township of Grantord.
No 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in Kingf.
No. 17, 3d concefion,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham
the above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the feveral townfhips were Surveyed, are fo fuppofed the fituations are eligible, and the quality fuperiour—for particulars apply to the fubfcriber who can give an undifputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, ESQUIRE, of Lower Canada, will be fold on moderate terms for Cafh or fhort Credit, viz.

Front half 32, - - Do - C. } 200 Acres.
29 - Conceffion C. 200
10 - Conceffion D. 200
24 - front Conceffion on Lake Ontario.
Township of Scarborough.

No. 2210 4th Conceffion, } 300 Acres Township
Eaft ½ 22 5th do. } of York
No 49, Weft side Yonge Street 210 Acres.
Township of Vaughan

Eaft ½	11, 3d Conceffion,	100	
Eaft	20, 3d do.	200	
Eaft	14, 4th do.	200	1000 Acres
Eaft	6 7th do.	200	Township of
	14, 2d do.	200	Markham.
	20, 6th do.	200	
	11, 6th do.	200	
	16, 1st do.	200	400 Acres—
	13, 4th do.	200	Whitby.
	3, 3d do.	200	
	30, 6th do.	200	300 Acres,
	27, 7th do.	100	Saltfleet.

26, South fide Chippawa Creek 200 Acres, Township of Cowland.

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Conceffion 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Township of York.

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, Northside Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will fhew the Lands in the Home Diftrict, to any perfon who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of fale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

SCHOOL.

THE Subfcriber returns his grateful and fincere Thanks to the Public, for their countenance and patronage. He has juft built a large Room for the comfortable reception of their Children; and hopes through his ready attention to the Morals and Education of the Pupils placed under his care, will ftill gain their future approbation and encouragement

N B. Evening School will commence precifely on the firft of September.

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

Duke-Street, York, Aug 10, 1811

WANTED.

SOME Perfon of good character and morals to be engaged as Husbandman—liberal wages will be given and comfortable accommodations (at the Farm) for a family, fhould any husbandman having a family be hired. For information enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 20th July. H. WEBSTER.

BLANKS of different forts for fale at this Office.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market-Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Ferrea and Lieut Johnson.

Lots Nos. 25, 31, - - 1st Conceffion, 300
1, 3, - - - 2d, do. 400
89, - - - 3d, do. 180
7, 13, - - 4th, do. 400
87, 18, - - 5th, do. 500
1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 8, - - - - 1st Conceffion, 200
1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½ 1, - - 3d, do. 100
700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - 1st Conceffion, 600 acres

Township of Murray

Nos. 1, - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14 15, - - 6th, do. 600
1000 acres

Township of Weft Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, - 7th Conceffion, 600
23, 25, 28, - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do. 800
2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to the Honourable Grant Cowan Cockburn, Esq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the fubfcriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 25th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in poffeffion of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the sets they belong to are defective without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Robin's Antient Hiftory, Vol. 2d; Gutherie's Hiftory of Scotland, Vol. 1st & 2d; Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol. 1st; De Lolme's B. Conftitution; Tull Live, Vol. 1st; Œuvres Pofthumes de Frederic, II. Vol. 1st; Syftem of Anatomy, 2 Vol.; Pofan Perverti; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol. 2d

UPPER CANADA, } FRANCIS GORE,
COURT HOUSE, } Efquire Lieutenant Governor of the
YORK TO WIT. } Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the faid Province.

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the Diftrict of Newcaftle and Province aforefaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingfton in the faid Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman fome time paft died intestate without this Province, poffeffed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more feveral Diftricts thereof; and praying that Letters of Adminiftration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the faid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the faid next of Kin, to be and appear in the faid Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the firft Monday of January next enfuing the date hereof; then and there to fhew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Adminiftration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, fhou d not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this 23d day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any perfon who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots No 9 & 10, in Hospital Street, will be profecuted, and any person who will give information of any one fo offending, will be handfomely rewarded by applying to

JOHN JORDEN.

York, 7th June, 1811.

FOR SALE.

LOTS Number Ten and Eleven in the firft Conceffion (Southern Diviſion) of the Township of Etobicoke; alſo Lot Number Two in the fourth Conceſſion of the Township of Markham, containing Four Hundred Acres of Land. The faid Lands are of good quality and will be ſold on very reaſonable terms.—A part of the purchaſe Money will be required to be paid on a Deed being made, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder with Intereſt thereon till paid. For particulars enquire of the Subſcriber at the Printing Office.

York, 20th July. H. WEBSTER.

BLANKS of different forts for ſale at this Office.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1811. No. IX. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Tenth day of Auguſt next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of June laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Tenth day of Auguſt next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby conſtraining and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the eighteenth day of September next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made, Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this thirty firſt day of July in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty firſt year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

From the London Gazette.

War-Office, June 4 1811.

HIS Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent has been pleaſed, in the name and on behalf of His Majeſty, to appoint

Major Generals.

Ferdinand Baron Derfchiel, with temporary rank.
Charles Baron Linſingen, with ditto.
Roger Aſhton,
George Rochfort,
Francis Grofe,
Henry Richmond Gale,
John Spens,
William Grant,
Robert Tupper,
Archibald Campbell,
Alexander Hunter,
Francis Fuller,
Sir James Affleck, Bart.
George Vaughan Hart,
John Robertſon,
George Wardle,
Honourable Thomas Maitland,
Richard Bright,
William Ramſay,
James Campbell,
John Harriott,
Heidelrand Baker,
Colin Campbell,
Sir George Prevoſt, Bart.
William Wilſey,
Mervyn Archdall,
Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K. B.
Gordon Drummond,
James Warton,
William Payne,
Honourable Edward Bligh,
William Earl Craven,
Lord William Bentinck,
Edmund Earl of Cork,
Honourable Henry George Grey,
Honourable Edward Paget,
Arthur Wheſham,
Sir Brent Spencer, K. B.

To be Lieutenant Generals in the Army.

COLONELS.

Benjamin Fiſher, of the royal Engineers,
Thomas Nepean, of ditto.
Thomas B. Charleton, of the royal Artillery,
Henry de Hinuber, of the King's German Legion, with temporary rank.
Sir Charles Shipley, Knt. of the Royal Engineers,
Henry Bell, of the Royal Marines,
Thomas Strickland, of ditto,
Thomas Maſon, of 9th Light Dragoons,
William Thomas Dirkens, of 3d Foot Guards,
Henry Rouyerd, of the Royal Engineers,
John Oſwald, of 35th Foot,
J. Gabriel Le Marchant, of the Military College,
James M. Hadden, of the Royal Artillery,
William Doyle, of 62d Foot,
John Harriott, of 60th Foot,
Pinson Bonham, of 69th Foot,
John Burnett, Military Superintendant of Hoſpitals,
William Aſton, of the 1ſt Foot Guards,
John Bourchier, of the late Royal Irith Artillery,
Iſaac Brock, of 49th Foot,
George William Ramſay, of 60th Foot,
Robert Crauford, on Half-Pay, 60th Foot,
Edward Hamarth, of the Royal Artillery,
John Dorrien, of the Royal Horſe Guards,
Thomas Defbrifay, of the Royal Artillery,
Charles Terrott, of ditto,
William Fyers, of Royal Engineers,
George Glafgow, of Royal Artillery,
Robert William Elliot, of ditto,
William Bentham, of the Royal Artillery,
Edward Stehelin, of ditto,
John Augufus Schaeffer, of ditto.
Henry Hutton, of ditto,
Thomas Barrow, of 5th Weſt India Regiment,
Henry Raleigh Knight, of 6th Foot,
John Wood, on the Half-Pay of the Liverpool Regiment,
Hector Churchill, of the late Horſe Grenadier Guards,
John Jenkinſon, on Half-Pay of the Sheffield Regiment,
Theophilus Lewis, of the Royal Marines,
Thomas Dunbar, of 32 Weſt India Regiment,
Robert Williams, of the Royal Marines,
Lauchlan Dellbridge, of ditto,
Alexander Keith, of 6th Foot,
John Mackelcan, of the Royal Engineers,
John Thomas Layard of 54th Foot,
John Skinner, of 15th Foot,
James Meredith, of the Royal Marines,
Robert Hill Farmer, of ditto,
Watkin Tench, of ditto,
John Stratford Saunders, of the 61ſt Foot,
Lachlan Maclean, Quarter-Maſter-General in Weſt Indies,
George Wilſon, of the Royal Artillery,
Samuel Rimington, of ditto,
David Brimgrall, of the Royal Marines,
David Shaluk, of the Canadian Fencibles,
Æneas Shaw, on Half-Pay of the Queen's Rangers
George Dyer, of the Royal Marines,
Andrew Hay, of 6th Foot,
John James Barlow, on Half-Pay of the Cheſhire Fencibles,
William Mount, of 30th Foot,
Warren M. Peacocke, of Coldſtream Guards,
Sir John Douglas, Knt. of the Royal Marines,
John Pare, on Half-Pay of 96th Foot,
Wardgerave Felton Clay, on Half-Pay of 42d Ft.
Charles Wair, of 66th Foot.
Trevor Hall, of 82d Foot,
James Kitmaris, of 4th Foot,
Robert Burne, of 30th Foot,
John Ormſby Vandeleur, of 15th Light Dragoons,
Charles Frye, of 3d Dragoons,
Sir William Ayerſt, Knt. on Half-Pay, of the 6th Garriſon Battalion,
John Rigby Hatcher, of 6th Dragoons,
Robert Browne, of 12th Light Dragoons,
Hugh Mackay Gordon, on Half-Pay of the 16th Foot,
Alexander John Goldie, of 6th Dragoon Guards,
Robert Sidney Barclay, of the 13th Light Dragoons,
R. gor anie Sherſton, of 49th Foot,
Alexander Duff, on Half-Pay of 4th Foot,
George Avery, of 8th Foot,
Rutzen Shaw Boukin, Quarter-Maſter-General in Mediterranean,
Honourable Edward Stopford, of 32 Foot Guards,
George Cockburn, of 18 Foot Guards,
Thomas Joſeph Backhouſe, of 47th Foot,
John Wilſon, of 4th Ceylon Regiment,
William Eden, of 84th Foot,
Francis Gerard Vifcount Lake, of 60th Foot,
George Townſhend Walker, of 54th Foot,
Johnſtone Grand Avery, on Half-Pay, of 89th Foot,
Richard Stovin, of 17th Foot,
Kenneth Mackenzie, on Half-Pay of 15th Foot,
John Jolly-ripple, Barr. of 3d Foot Guards,
Francis Hall, of 53d Foot,
Honourable George de Grey, Aid-de-Camp to the King,
Samuel Hawker, ditto,

To be Major Generals in the Army.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Sir Chas Imhoff, Knt of the 4th Garrison Battalion,
Gabriel Gordon, on Half Pay of 4th Foot,
Duncan Macdonald, of 57th Foot,
Archibald Stewart, of 18 Foot,
Alexander Adamſon, of 78th Foot,
John Cornelius Halcett, on Half-Pay of 55th foot,
Honourable Godfrey Macdonald, of the 1ſt Foot Guards,
Thomas Norton Powler, on Half-Pay of 95th Foot
Sir Edward Gerald Butler, Knt. of 87th Foot,
Samuel Herd, of 24th Light Dragoons,
Michael Kelly, on Half-Pay of 88th foot,
Thomas L'Eſtrange, Inſpecting Field Officer,
Sir E. Brooke Pechell, Bart. of late Horſe Grenadier Guards,
William Letham, of 7th Dragoon Guards,
David Dewar, on Half-Pay of Unattached Officers
George Cockell Dans, on Half-Pay, 60th Garriſon Battalion,
James Moor, of 20th Light Dragoons,
Edward Baynes, of Nova-Scotia Fencibles,
Nathaniel Peacocke, of 74th Foot,
James Stirling, of 42d Foot,
Thomas Steele o. 90th Foot,
Patrick Stanwell, of 7th Dragoon Guards,
Robert Young, of 8th Foot,
Burgh Leighton, of 4th Dragoons,
Henry M Mervin Vavaſour, of the late Horſe Grenadier Guards,
Edward Vicars, of 21ſt Light Dragoons,
James Meiler, of the Ingliſ Artillery,
Henry Raleigh Knight, of the 4th Garriſon Battalion,
Robert Bouglas, of 55th Foot,
Samuel Venables Hinde, of 52d Foot,
Berkenhead Gibſon, on Half-Pay of the 9th Foot
Honourable James Ramſay, of 21 Foot,
Lewis Methewm, of the Depot at Lymington,
Francis Streicher, of the York Ligh Infantry Volunteers,
Colquhoun Grant, Aid-de-Camp to His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent,
James Lyon, of 97th Foot,
William Gifford, of 43d Foot,
Arthur Gore, of 33d Foot,
James Orde, of 69th Foot,
J Baron de Sonnenberg, of De Lolle's Regiment,
Charles Bukeley Egerton, of 44th Foot,
Hughes Hughes, of 95th Foot,

To be Colonels in the Army.

MAJORS.

John Campbell, on Half-Pay 68th Foot,
Henry Sheddarth, on Half-Pay, Queen's Rangers,
John Burgoyne, of 24th Foot,
Alexander Hamilton, of 30th Foot,
Michael White Lee, of 96th Foot,
John French, on half-pay 21ſt Foot,
Robert Lucas, on half-pay York Rangers,
Arthur Lloyd, of 48th Foot,
John M'Dermottin, of 44th Foot,
Alexander Cuming, of 31ſt Foot Regiment,
John Pringle, of 6th Garriſon Battalion,
Alexander Light, of 25th Foot,
John Weir, of 32d Foot,
David Campbell, of 9th Foot,
George Auguſtus Tonyn, of 31ſt Foot,
Henry Thornhill, of 40th Foot,
Andrew Davidſon, of 15th Foot,
Thomas Chamberlain, of 24th Foot,
John Hicks, of 32d Foot,
Edmund Craigie, of 7th Foot,
Frederick Mouſer, of 18th Foot,
Fletcher Barclay, of 56th Foot,
Barry Jones Papps, on half pay Steele's late Recruiting Corps,
David Ximenes, of 82d Foot,
William Spearman, of 1ſt Dragoon Guards,
Thomas Weſtby, on half-pay of 14th Garriſon Battalion,
William Collis Spring, of the 57th Foot,
Daniel Coupbann, on half-pay late the 7th Garriſon Battalion,
Brook Henry Young, of 58th Foot,
William Burgess Neynoe, of 29th foot,
Thomas Carroll, of 6th Foot,
John Roſs, of 28th Foot,
James Kyrie Money, on half-pay Armſtrong's Recruiting Corps,
Thomas Lyther, of Cape Regiment,
Alexander Money, of 58th Foot,
Peter Thomas Roberton, of 8th Foot,
Samuel Higgins, on half-pay 12th Weſt India Regiment,
Dave Jones, of 6th Foot,
George Grey, of 30th Foot,
Thomas Pearſon, of 23d Foot,
Auguſtus Meade, on half pay of Regiment of Malta,
Robert Nixon, of 28th Foot,
William Frederick Spicer, of 78th Foot,
Robert MacNab, of 9th Foot,
Richard Payne of 46th Foot,
John Stafford, of 53d Foot,

To be Lieutenant Colonels in the Army.

War Office, July 18 1811.

2d Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Cornet —— Homewood to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Story promoted.

6th Do.—Major St. George French to be Lieut. Col. without purchase.

Capt. Henry Wm. Davenport to be Major vice French.

Lieut. Andrew Ferguson to be capt. of a troop vice Davenport.

Cornet Wm. Huth to be Lieutenant vice Ferguſon.

2d Regt. of Dragoons—Lieutenant Lever Gegge to be Capt. of a troop, by purchaſe, vice Campbell, retired.

9 h Regt. of Light Dragoons—Cornet Henry Webſter, from the 1ſt Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant without purchaſe.

John Minchin, Gent. to be Cornet without purchaſe, vice Kerr, promoted.

Serjeant Major John Wright to be do. vice Boſs promoted.

10th Do.—Henry Marquis of Worceſter, to be Cornet by purchaſe, vice Montgomerie, promoted.

18th Do.—Danl. Pilcher, Gent. to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Neſbitt, placed on half pay.

Coldſtream Regt. of Foot Guards—Henry Salwey, gent. to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Ferris, who retires.

3d Regt. of Foot Guards—Lieut. Col. Henry Torrens, from 89th foot, to be Captain of a company, without purchaſe, vice Weſt, appointed to the 6th Veteran Battalion.

1ſt Regt. of Foot—Lieut. Charles Thos. Grant, from the 7th foot, to be Lieut. vice King, who exchanges.

5th Do.—Major John Grey, from half pay of the Argyllſhire Fencibles, to be Major, vice Bathurſt who exchanges.

Enſign William V. Fitzgerald to be Lieut. vice Walton, deceaſed.

6th Regt. Foot—Lieut. P. George Lewis, from the 1ſt Garriſon Battalion to be Lieut. vice Ridd, who exchanges.

7th Do.—Lieut. John D. King from the Royal, to be Lieut. vice Grant, who exchanges.

To be continued.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

Naval Battle.—The following account of a naval battle in the Mediterranean was brought by the Maria Theresa, in 44 days from Lisbon:—

An Express had arrived from Admiral Cotton—Admiral Berkley, stating, that Admiral Cotton had fallen in with a French fleet from Toulon, of 9 sail of the line, off Cape De Gatt, full of troops; and had succeeded in taking seven sail, and in sinking the other two. This account was published in an Extra Gazette at Lisbon, by Mr. Stewart, British Ambassador at that place.

From Gottenburg.—Captain Coggeshall, of the Eliza, failed from Gottenburg the 21st of June—and was convoyed through the Belt by a British frigate. Admiral Stuarzes, the British commander in chief, had hoisted his flag at Gottenburg, which is his head quarters. His whole force in the Baltic consisted of 21 sail of the line, besides a great number of frigates and other vessels. No operation was had been undertaken since the arrival of Sir James.—Capt. C. states, that the conduct of the British cruizers to American vessels was marked by polite and friendly. An American vessel arrived at Gottenburg a few days before Capt. Coggeshall sailed, which was boarded off the Scaw by two Danish privateers, who permitted her to proceed. The privateersmen informed, that they had late orders not to molest American vessels.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

LONDON, June 24.

A vessel arrived on Saturday from the coast of Holland.—The passengers state, that the prohibitory system continues to be rigorously enforced, and that fresh failures are daily taking place among the most respectable commercial firms.

An Heligoland Mail arrived this morning, which left that Island on the 24th inst. The Horatio frigate, and some other vessels, had sailed upon an expedition, to cut out a flotilla of 29 armed vessels, near the mouth of the Ems. These, with other vessels of a similar description off the Elbe and the Weser, were placed there, it is supposed, for the purpose of cutting off all communication between the Island the Continent. Several persons had been arrested, and sent off to Hamburgh, to be tried for holding communication with the English. Some had been convicted and shot for this offence, previous to the 11th inst. the date of the latest papers from that city. The Danes are making the most active military preparations.

The 68th Regiment, 800 strong, sailed on Tuesday, to join the British army in Portugal. The 32d and 45th regiments are likewise on their passage from Guernsey, for the same destination.

The Volcano and Strombolo bombs, which, it is understood, were intended for Cadiz, sailed last week to join Sir James Saumarez, in the Baltic.

The capture of the five French privateers, and the destruction of a sixth, at Sidonia, deserves more notice than we could take of it last week. Sidonia is about 20 miles from Cadiz, and well situated for affording protection to this species of naval warfare, and facilitating the capture of any merchant vessels going into Cadiz; to which service these privateers had been too successful; not long since two large ships, laden with flour, fell into their hands. Their capture had also long been an object of desire, from a suspicion that their crews were principally deserters from the British ships lying in Cadiz Bay, Americans and others. They were small cutter rigged vessels, with sweeps; and when they undertook any considerable enterprize, 70 French Dragoons (in garrison at Sidonia) were embarked on board them. Capt. Price, of the Sabine, provoked by their daring intrusions, anchored his ship as close as possible into the road-stead, and, in the night, dispatched the boats manned with volunteers, to attack them, under the command of Lieutenant Usherwood, assisted by Lieut. Flannane, and Mr. Settle, Master. They succeeded most admirably: each boat took a privateer, though moored under a battery protected by their crews (125 men) and a strong guard of soldiers. The soldiers and crew drew 2 of them on shore, after they were taken; but were quickly put to flight by the cutlas.—Capt. Price attributes the small loss sustained (one man only wounded) to Lieutenant Usherwood's well conceived plan of attack, and the determined bravery of the officers and men. The prisoners taken had been marched from Antwerp.

The Mermaid, armed enflut, Hon. Capt. Percy, sailed on Friday from Portsmouth, with the Prince of Orange and suite on board, for Lisbon. His Highness waited only for the Prince Regent's Fete to commence his military career by active service, in pursuance of his recent nomination to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army. He left Oxford only on Tuesday, the day preceding the Fete.

Constantinople, May 10.—According to intelligence from Schumla, dated 28th April, the Grand Vizir had come days before hoisted the horses tails, which is the signal of the order given for the troops to march from their winter quarters, and join the camp. The army immediately under his command will daily receive reinforcements from Romelia and Natolia. His principal force will nevertheless consist of troops from Romelia, whose confidence can be depended upon with some security.

The detachments of Russian troops, which were posted upon the right bank of the Danube, continue to pass by degrees to the left side.—They destroyed Nicopolis previous to quitting it. There is still in Silistria, a Russian garrison of 12000 men. Those which remain at Radschuck for the defence of that fortress, and maintain the communication with Guirgewo on the opposite bank, are estimated at about 5000 men. Gen. Siss has his head quarters at Crajova. It appears that the environs of Widden are free, and in general we now observe the greatest silence relative to the servians.

The fleet destined for the Black Sea has begun to go out of the Bay of Bujukdere, and it is believed that the Captain Pacha will shortly sail with the other ships of war which are to form a part of it.

Affairs of Portugal—We have received files of Lisbon papers to the 24th June. They contain accounts of gallant actions in various parts of Spain, in which great numbers of the invaders were killed or rendered useless.—The patriotic armies in Valencia and Catalonia appeared to be in the best spirits. Succours had been thrown into the citadel of Figueras; and a British squadron co-operated with the defenders of Tarragona. Gen. Doyle has furnished these armies with arms, stores and clothing for 10,000 men. The patriotic scouting parties were active. Even in indolent Gallicia something effective against the common enemy was expected. There did not appear to be much preparations making in Lisbon to receive the allied army; but the lines on the South side of the Tagus were very extensive and complete. We noticed many months since an article which announced the arrival in the Tagus, from England, of intrenching tools for 18,000 men; which we learn have been employed for months in rendering these lines, like those on the North side, impregnable against any force the French can bring against them.

St Louis, June 4.

We have been a letter from Governor Harrison to a public officer of this territory, informing him of the movements of the Indians. He says that the Pottowatomies who murdered Captain Cole's party, have claimed the protection of Main poc; that they will not give them up, nor is there the least probability of obtaining redress, as the whole nation have joined the prophet, who is preparing to attack the settlements shortly. These murderers have left that part of the Indian country bordering on Governor Hill's jurisdiction, fearing apprehension, as the Governor had taken measures to secure them. They now reside at the Piorias. It rests with Governor Edwards to exert his powers in bringing them to condign punishment.

From travellers, from spies and from every other source of information, direct from the hostile Indian country, we have every reason to expect a general attack as soon as the corn is ripe enough for food. We are happy to learn, that the people are placing themselves in a posture of defence by building block houses, and moving in to compact societies. We regret the want of arms among the people; scarcely a fourth house in Illinois can fur nish a rifle.

New York, Aug. 17.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

By the arrival this day of the Eliz, Robinson, in 38 days from Lisbon, we learn, that the French had succeeded in relieving Badajoz, by a reinforcement of troops, and that such as had not entered had fallen back to Laredo, near Seville. No action had taken place on the advance of Marshal Soult and Marmont, as the English had taken the precaution to raise the siege & fall back to Elvas; but on the French retiring to Zarena, this English had again advanced and invested Badajoz. The Prince of Orange and suite had arrived at Lisbon, from England, and Lord Paget was daily expected. General Beresford was about returning to England. It was reported at Lisbon on the 4th of July, that the advanced army under Gen. Blake had entered Seville on the 28th of June, but it was believed that he would make but a short stay, and return to raise the siege of Cadiz. Marshal Soult had detached 20,000 troops to cut off Blake, but his success was confidered doubtful.—Five transports with troops, under convoy of a frigate was entering Lisbon when the Eriz came out. It was said to be very sickly in Badajoz, and no battles had lately been fought.

By the above arrival we have received London papers to the 27th of June inclusive, from which we have taken the following extracts.

Paris, June 21.

The Grand Duke of Baden departed this life on the 10th, after a reign of 65 years. He is succeeded by his grandson.

London, June 26.

A gentleman who arrived from Copenhagen yesterday informs us, that, according to the accounts received at that city from St. Petersburgh, matters were still in suspense between France and Russia; but that a favourable termination of the differences was expected, owing to the state of the latter power's finances. This gentleman had received at Copenhagen a paper, purporting to be an official document from France, relative to the complaints of that government against Russia. This instrument demanded of Russia, that she should shut her ports against all trade whatever, until her flag, and that of every other nation, should be respected by Great Britain.

June 27.

The idea of an immediate rupture between France and Russia gains credit; particularly since the arrival of a mail from Anholt last night. It is mentioned in several letters both from Stockholm and Gottenburgh.

Gottenburgh, June 17.

"Our letters from Stockholm speak in positive terms of war between France and Russia. The Russians are fortifying Aland, where there are 10,000 men. The storm is certainly gathering, and will most assuredly be very severely felt."

The following letter is from a gentleman in an official situation.

"*Gottenburgh, June* 17.

"Our accounts to day corroborate what appears in the newspapers, viz. A Rupture between Russia and France. Add to these letters the fact of the Danish army having been ordered to hold itself in readiness to march,—and the circumstance of so large a portion of the French and Rhenish troops moving towards the frontiers of Poland. And also the circumstance of so many of the French Generals having been ordered to Paris: Massena, Mortier, Junot, Ney, and others; Generals who would have been kept in Spain, if their services had not been wanted elsewhere. To all these facts we must unite the important omissions in Bonaparte's speech—the omission of all mention of Russia—the rage he vents against us for endeavouring to stimulate other powers against France, and the doubtful indecisive manner in which he speaks of the continuance of peace upon the continent.

There is a rumour in circulation that Sir Joseph York will immediately be despatched to the coast of America, with a squadron, of which the Venguer, Edinburgh and America, will form a part.

Some time ago we mentioned that the Archduke Francis, one of the Emperor of Austria's brothers, had left Vienna secretly, with all the valuables he could collect. We now find that he has made his escape to Malta, from whence he means to proceed to Messina. The motives of his departure from his brother's court and territories, are not yet known.

Mr. Wellesley Pole is appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland, and has in consequence vacated his seat in Parliament, in order to be re-elected, for which purpose he left town last night for Ireland. He has expressed his determination not to accept any part of the salary or emoluments belonging to that office.

Government have agreed to grant licences for French ships to come to British ports in ballast, and receive on board cargoes of coffee and sugar; but those ships are not allowed to import articles of French production.

Windsor, June 26, 2 *P. M.*

"The King remains much in the same state as he was yesterday, at least there is no alteration for the worse."

Philadelphia, August 13.

Mr. Foster, the British minister, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. He makes his summer residence at a country seat a few miles from town.

Boston, Aug. 3. Mr. Choate has arrived here, via Nantucket from Cadiz, which he left June 23d.—A few days before, it was reported in Cadiz, that a French squadron with troops had failed from Toulon; on which the British admiral in Cadiz put to sea immediately with four sail of the line, in search of it. Mr. C. was informed by an English officer, the day before he failed, that the French near Badajoz had been reinforced by an army of 20,000 men; and that the siege of Cadiz continued.

Dublin, June 19.—Lord Louth was this day brought up in the Court of King's Bench to receive judgement, having been convicted in Trinity Term upon a criminal information for abuse of his authority, and oppression as a Magistrate in the year 1809, in issuing a warrant against——Matthews his tenant, the prosecutor, and having him arrested and committed to Dundalk goal for an alledged felony, of having cut timber upon his Lordship's estate between sun-rise and sunset.

Judge Day recited the evidence given on the trial, from which it appeared, that the prosecutor held under the defendant, since the year 1811, a piece of ground in the county of Louth, and was in the employment of his Lordship as a labourer. No disagreement took place between them until the defendant took a fancy to about four acres of the prosecutor's land, which the latter refused to part with; and this drew down upon him the displeasure of his Lordship, which manifested itself in several acts of oppression. In the month of December, 1809, the act for which the defendant was now before the Court, was committed. On a Monday in that Month he summoned the prosecutor before him, for the alledged offence of cutting the timber; but the charge was not acted upon, and he was sent away, with orders to attend again on Saturday. His Lordship, however, did not wait for the expiration of the time, but on the intermediate Thursday he went with a constable to the prosecutor's house, and arrested him upon the warrant. In vain did he implore his landlord's clemency, urging that his wife was despaired of in a fever, and that his child lay dead in the next appartment to her. In vain did he urge his innocence; for, after the most minute investigation, not a trace appeared to warrant the charge of cutting the trees, none having ever grown where they were alledged to have been cut. His Lordship was inexorable, and, without either oath, information, or any document whatever to substantiate the charge, committed the prosecutor to prison for a felony, where he lay confined in a dungeon, as a felon, for 24 days, and was not delivered until the assizes, when he was discharged for want of prosecution. The defence set up by the defendant on this trial was error in judgement; but every circumstance tended to prove that his Lordship was actuated by malicious motives, and that it was done in revenge, in consequence of the prosecutor's refusal to give up the four acres.—The Judge fined that the Court had taken a considerable time to mature their opinion of what the sentence ought to be, and thereby afforded the defendant an opportunity of making compensation to the prosecutor, which had been done; but that reparation to the public for the injury yet remained, and the Court had decided as the sentence of his Lordship, that he be imprisoned in Newgate for three calander Months.

The sum paid to the prosecutor is said to be 300*l.* besides costs.

Villainy Rewarded.—In the rebellion of 1754, a party of Cumberland's dragoons was hurrying through Nithsdale in search of rebels—Hungry and fatigued, they called at a lone widow's house, and demanded refreshment.—Her son, a lad of six teen, dressed them up *lang kale and butter*, and the good woman brought new milk, which she told them was all her stock. One of the party inquired with seeming kindness, how she lived—"Indeed," quoth she, "the cow and the kale yard, with God's blessing, are my maiden." He stole, and with his fabre killed the cow, and destroyed all the kale. The poor woman was thrown upon the world, and died of a broken heart—the disconsolate youth, her son, wandered away, beyond the inquiry of friends or the search of compassion. In the continental war, when the British army had gained a great and signal victory, the soldiery were making merry with wine, and recounting their exploits—a dragoon roared out, 'I once starved a Scotch witch in Nithsdale: I killed her cow, and destroyed her greens; but,' added he, 'she could live for all that on her God, as she said.' 'And don't you rue it,' cried a young soldier, starting up, 'don't you rue it?'. 'Rue what?' said he, 'I rue aught like that.' 'Then, by my God,' retorted the youth, unsheathing his sword, 'that woman was my mother! draw, you brutal villain, draw.' They fought; the youth passed his sword twice through the dragoon's body, and, while he turned him over in the throes of death, exclaimed, '*had you rued it, you should have only been punished by your God.*'

From the London Courier of June 25.

The speech of Bonaparte to the Legislative Body, is entirely his own composition—There are all the features of his character in it—Violence and coarseness; the wish to be thought careful of the interests of religion struggling to conceal, but ill concealing, that hatred he has of the Christian Religion, and the Catholic Religion above all, because, above all, it threatens to give a counterbalance to his power.—Observe, too, his desire to be thought well versed in ancient history; he can faintly misapplies and misunderstands it. Then the affectation of moderation in his views and intentions which he exemplifies by a recapitulation of the most horrible acts of tyranny and injustice—He is shocked at religion being mixed with politics, and he seizes Rome; he does not wish for any thing that is not contained in the treaties he has concluded; and he destroys the independence of Holland, which he had guaranteed by the most solemn treaties. There is a levity too in his manner of speaking of those acts which increase our disgust of his character: 'the tyger and the monkey are mixed up in him;' "Holland has been united to the empire; (he is but an emanation of it!" Infolent mockery! He is scandalized at our attack upon neutrals, and he secures the mouths of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe, all belonging to neutrals; not that he wants to increase his territories, but for maritime means. The crying injustice of seizing the Valais he gently dismisses by saying that that event was foreseen from the moment the act of mediation took place. Foreseen it was, no doubt, because it was foreseen that he would stick at nothing that he could accomplish, by fraud or force, by treachery or violence—but foreseen it could not be upon any other ground, because he had expressly stipulated for the independence of the Valais, complimenting the inhabitants upon their simple and pastoral habits, so worthy of the patriarchal ages!—But England! the mighty nation that still rebukes his power and mocks his means, the very mention of England stirs all the gall in his composition, and excites a paroxism of rage and hate. What accuracy does he not attribute to us—What power of raising the arms of nations against him! What a promptitude in laying hold of every event that occurs! What a quickness of perception in his designs! But why this furious tirade now, now against us!—Why? but because some continental power has evinced an intention of escaping from his system; because that power has remonstrated against its impolicy, and shewn that it is calculated to do more harm to those who adopt it than to those against whom it is directed. This is the only key we can find to his present fury, and Russia is the power which he supposes us to have attempted to route.—Russia, as we remarked on Saturday, he does not name, nor even alude to. Nor does he mention Prussia. He never omits particularising the powers with which he is satisfied. The omission of their names is a purpoled one. He is evidently not sure that the peace of the Continent will not be disturbed—"he wishes nothing that is not in the treaties he has concluded." expressions, we may be sure, full of meaning, and sufficiently significant to Russia if not to Prussia. Were we to hazard a conjecture, we should say, that Russia had bound herself, by secret articles, to adopt all the means he might adopt against this country; to be of one mind with him for peace or for war; that Russia has since found out the folly & ruin of clinging to his system, and has resolved upon deparring from it.——Hence his rage and his accusations against us!

The manner in which he speaks of our interference on the Peninsula is worthy of remark, on account of its bombast and its absurdity. He is to put an end to us by a peal of thunder. Let him take care that the bolt he would launch against us does not fall upon his own head.

The account of the operations in Catalonia is the next article worthy of notice. After our readers have perused it, we would ask them, whether two troops of any nation could have shewn more courage, more discipline, more firmness, more constancy, than these Catalonians? Every day is a day of combat; the scene terrible, as the French themselves confess; the Spanish artillerymen suffer themselves to be cut down at their guns; they will not capitulate; they stand an assault, and defend the fort to the last ditch, to the last entrenchment. If, without this discipline and skill the Spaniards have been able to refist France for three years, what may they not be expected to do, now that they have added a knowledge of the military art, to a love of their country and a hatred of their oppressors. It will be from Spain then "that the peal of thunder" will come that will appal if not destroy the Tyrant.

Charleston, July 29.

INSURRECTION AND MASSACRE!!

Captain Spalding, of the schooner Mary, in 17 days from Aux Cayes, arrived at Quarantine ground this morning. Capt. S. not having been visited by the port Physician, we could not board him; but learned while our boat lay at some distance from him, that there had been a serious insurrection at Aux Cayes. The facts, as nearly as our situation would permit us to gather them, are that a detachment of Rigaud's troops, stationed near Petion's line, being in great want of provisions, &c. had frequently petitioned for supplies; which were promised by Rigaud to be furnished in a few days—not satisfied with this, they still continued their murmurs, and finally determined on marching into town, and supplying themselves by force; and on putting Rigaud to death should he oppose them. They offered to place their captain, in the event of success, in Rigaud's place, if he would head them in the enterprize; this he peremptorily refused, and was immediately shot. The Rebels entered the city at two o'clock in the morning of the 28th June; and, there being but few troops in town to oppose them, took possession of the arsenal, and commenced a dreadful slaughter of the inhabitants, which they continued till 11 o'clock, A. M. when finding that General Rigaud was drawing in from out posts a reinforcement of troops for the defence of the city, they retreated and endeavored to gain the mountains for refuge; but being closely purfued, 50 or 60 of them, with their leader, were killed and shot.—When Captain S. failed, the people were apprehensive of another serious attack, and were making preparations for it, by placing the town in a better state of defence. It was a dreadful sight to see the women and children flying from their homes to the beach, and in attitudes of inexpressible anguith, imploring the shipping in the harbor to save them from the savage massacre.

John Mills Jackson & Co.

Springfield Park,
Aug. 14, 1811.

REgular COUNCIL DAYS for LAND MATTERS, throughout the Year of our Lord, 1811:—

Wednesday,	8d January,	
	22d Ditto,	
	12th February,	
	5th March,	
	26th Ditto,	
	16th April,	
	7th May,	
Tuesday,	28th Ditto,	
	18th June,	
	9th July,	
	30th Ditto,	
	20th August,	
	10th September,	
	1st October,	
	22d Ditto,	
	12th November	
	3d December,	
	24th Ditto.	

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

TO BE LET (OR SOLD)

FROM the tenth day of next month, by the Subscriber, that large commodious HOUSE in Palace-Street, opposite Mr. Allan's, now occupied by D'Arcey Boulton, junr. Esq. together with the Stable, Kitchen out Offices, large Lot of Ground adjoining, and the Water Lot opposite; also, an Acre Lot, No. 77, in Queen Street, Town of Niagara. WM. WILLCOCKS.

York, July 25, 1811.

York, August 30, 1811.

Diary of Weather for Aug. 1811.

Sunday 25—Warm and pleasant.

Monday—Mild and pleasant in the morning; cloudy with a little rain in the evening.

Tuesday—Clear and pleasant.

Wednesday—Warm with light E. wind.

Thursday—Cloudy in the morning, high S. W. wind, thunder, lightning and heavy rain in the evening.

Friday—Warm and sultry.

Saturday—Clear and warm.

☞ THE Editor regrets to state that his repeated Notifications to many of his Printing Office Customers has been so long ineffectual—he therefore again requests, that payments may be made without unreasonable delay.—From disappointments he has reluctantly been obliged to adopt a rule in which he will invariably persist, which is, "that few orders will be hereafter executed unless accompanied with payment. York, Aug. 11, 1811.

THE Subscribers take the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of York and Vicinity, that they have just received, direct from the first Manufactories in England, the under enumerated Goods, which with the remains of their former Stock, will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash or Country Produce, viz.—

A general afforment of Haberdashery; coloured printed Furniture; Table Cloths and Dinner Napkins; a general afforment of Mens, Women, and Childrens Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; Ladies white and coloured Robes; book Muslin Handkerchiefs; jaconet Muslins and Lenos; plain and worked Muslins for Dresses; figured Chambrays; Ginghams; Marcoons; plain and figured Lustrings; Cambric and other Shawls; Ladies Veils, coloured Velvets for Pelisses; patent and other Laces; Plaid Cloaks; gravat Shawls; Dimities; Calicoes; American Cloth; ready made Gentlemens fine Cotton Shirts; French Cambric Frills; Cotton Towels; Silk and other Handkerchiefs; plated, gilt, and metal Buttons; Drugheds and Lancashire Sheetings, superfine Medelins and other Clothes; Pelisse Cloths and Cashimers; striped cotton Shirting; Leather Gaiters, long and short; Mud Boots; an afsortment of Beaver and other Gloves; Suspenders; Button Hooks; Gaiter Buckles and Buttons; Gentlemens belt Saddles with polished Steel Furniture; ditto belt cords and Shuffle Bridles; sweep Combs, Brushes and Water Brushes; Garden Seeds; Stationary; Gentlemens belt Shoes; a general afsortment of blue edged and other Crockery; ditto Glafs Ware; Blankets; Gentlemens travelling Leather Caps; Ribbons; Threads; Needles; pot and paper Pins; flat and round Bodkins; Hollow and Bone Tapes; Sets of Table and Desert Knives and Forks; fashionable Clasps for Ladies Waistbands; elegant Breast Pins and Watch Chains; a Tea set of Real China; Cotton with plated Stands; Soup Ladles; together with a variety of other articles too numerous for insertion.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31.

MR. EDITOR.

A most inhuman practice exists in this town and neighbourhood, at which the humane mind ought to revolt with horror and detestation.

If a latent desire of revenge is cherished towards any person who may own cattle, by some miscreant whose mind is rendered callous by the indulgence of vicious inclinations, or if an horse or cow may happen to stray on the premises of those whose breasts are devoid of feeling; the poor animal, whose only desire is the gratifying his appetite, feels the effects of their brutal rage.

Two horses, accustomed to run on the Commons here, one owned by Mr. Murchison and the other by Mr. Cooper, were fince Monday last, cut in a most shocking manner with an axe-knife, or some other sharp instrument —If such internal customs are passed by, we shall by degrees degenerate into such a state of barbarity, that the next courfe taken will be to mangle one another.

I have been informed, that of late, this practice has become so horribly prevalent, as hardly to excite belief; and it is to be hoped, that every one who posseses the common feelings of humanity, will join in a fervent wish, that the Magistrates of this town will enforce the law (if such there is) which may tend to prevent the recurrence of such atrocities. AN INHABITANT.

York, August 30, 1811.

Diary of Weather for Aug. 1811.

Sunday 25—Warm and pleasant.

Monday—Mild and pleasant in the morning; cloudy with a little rain in the evening.

Tuesday—Clear and pleasant.

Wednesday—Warm with light E. wind.

Thursday—Cloudy in the morning, high S. W. wind, thunder, lightning and heavy rain in the evening.

Friday—Warm and sultry.

Saturday—Clear and warm.

TO be Sold on easy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22. 23. 7th Con } 1000
21, 24, 8th Con } acres
22, 9th Con.

Enquire of the Printer
York, Aug. 31, 1811.

WHEREAS my Wife Mary has in several instances misbehaved herself to my bed, and seems determined to run me in Debt, I therefore caution all person from crediting or harboring her on my account, as I will not pay any Debt of her contracting from the date hereof.—Given under my hand at East Gwillimsbury, this 29th day of August 1811.

WILLIAM DUNHAM.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the House which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.
York, April 5, 1811

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made considerable additions to his Assortment of

DRY GOODS, | HARDWARE
GROCERIES, | CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of superior qualities, and flatters himself that he will be able to sell on terms which shall prove satisfactory, and as an inducement to purchasers:—country produce, Furs and Pelteries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 3d Dec. 1810.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office. York, May 4

SUBSCRIBERS to the TORONTO LIBRARY are requested, without delay, to pay to the Treasurer, Wm. ALLAN, Esquire, the Annual Subscription of Four Dollars, due on the 10th of January last.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN MACDONELL, Sec'y
York, July 18, 1811

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri
To wit. } Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Hunter, at the suit of John Gray, I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land, being composed of lot number Thirty three, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, more or less, about ten of which are cleared and a log house and blacksmith's shop thereon erected, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Roache's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Thursday the thirty-first day of October next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to the above property, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, July 9th, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri
To wit } Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Henry Kahman, at the suit of Samuel Heron, I have taken in Execution all the following parcels of Land in the Town of York, known by being Lots number Nine and Ten, South side of Duke Street, containing two thirds of an acre; also the East part of Lot number Four North of Duke Street, in the said Town of York, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or less, with the dwelling House thereon. All the above property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel in the Town of York, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to the above premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri
To Wit } Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the suit of Richard Cartwright, I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log house, one Frame House and Log Barn, and other out buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land more or less; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southwesterly by Flamboro' East, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Mississagas, butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Easterly direction from the house now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; thence North forty five degrees East, twenty chains; thence South forty five degrees East to the Lake; thence along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Gaol door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, }
10th Dec. 1810 }

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri
TO WIT } Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Resolved Cleaveland, at the suit of John Macdonell, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of Land, being composed of the West half of lot number Seventeen, and East half of lot number Eighteen in the third concession of Gwillimsbury East, containing two hundred acres, more or less, with the buildings and improvements thereon; all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Stayles's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Monday the ninth day of December next, Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons that may have any lawful claim to the above premises either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 19, 1811

THE Subscriber is authorized to contract with any Person who will engage (on the lowest terms) for conveying the Mails regularly once a Fortnight, to and from New Castle throughout the Year; also from York to Niagara via Smith's, Elis (as frequently if required.) Good Security must be given for the due and regular performance. W. ALLAN, P. M.
York, 19th July, 1811

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his House on Palace Street, near Mr. Radcliff's where he offers for sale a large Assortment of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloths and Trimmings,
Kidderminster Carpeting,
Tea, Cupboard, Brass Desk, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Chappalles and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-cabons,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Side Rules,
Screws, and brass socket Castors,
Gold Rings and silver Pencil Cases,
Gilt and Silver Watches,
Brass Cafe Locks, Iron do double and treble bolts,
Iron Butts, Closet and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks Single and Double bolted,
Jointed Squares,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Ballard fine plate Stock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Chest Hinges, brass do.
Clock Case Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-cups,
Drawer Locks on lets,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Cast and German Steel Hand-saws,
Sash, key-hole and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chissels,
Screw Augers and Drawing-knives,
Braces and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Plains.

He expects by the next vessel from Kingston, a fashionable supply of Woolen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the last vessels from England—with a further supply of Ironmongery. ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Fratargar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises. June 25 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON

York, 15th July, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres excellent Land. There are on the premises, Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several never-failing Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811

FOR SALE.

Within 24 Miles of Mr. Overfield's Tavern

A MILL-SEAT near DUNDAS,

WITH Sites for Eight Mills, abundance of Water to supply the whole, a durable stream, all materials for building on the spot, and a fall of 36 feet. Along with the Seat will be sold about 40 Acres of excellent land, most of which is Meadow ground. On the premises are erected a Saw-Mill capable of Sawing 5000 feet of boards every 24 hours which is in good repair, and a small dwelling house. Application to be made to W. Heyborne, Flamborough West, who would contract for erecting a Grist Mill thereon, capable of grinding 200 bushels of grain in the space of 24 hours, giving security for the performance.

[9 w] June 29, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
Do 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do
North half of 24 in the 9th do. ——1600 acres.
in the Township of Bienheim.
No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford
No 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the township of Cramond.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 24—500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an indisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Near half No. 32, in Concession B. }
Front half 32, - - Do - C. } 200 Acres.
29 - Concession C. 200
10 - Concession D. 200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough.
No. 21 in 4th Concession, } 200 Acres Township
East ½ 22 5th do. } of York
No 49. West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100 }
East 20, 3d do. 100 }
East 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East 12, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
12, 6th do. 200 }
13, 6th do. 200 }
16, 18 do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 200 }
30, 6th do. 100 } 330 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet.
20, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland.
2, 3, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township at Norwich.
Also in the Town of York.

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful and sincere Thanks to the Public, for their countenance and patronage. He has just built a large Room for the comfortable reception of their Children; and hopes through his steady attention to the Morals and Education of the Pupils placed under his care, will still gain their future approbation and encouragement.

N B. Evening School will commence precisely on the first of September.

CHARLES M'DONNELL.
Duke-Street, York, Aug 10, 1811

WANTED.

SOME Person of good character and morals to be engaged as Husbandman—liberal wages will be given and comfortable accommodations (at the Farm) for a family, should any husbandman having a family be hired. For information enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 25th April, 1811.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Church Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Lieut Johnson

Lots Nos. 25, 31, } - 1st Concession, 200
1, 2, } - - 2d, do. 400
29, } - - 3d, do. 200
7, 13, } - - 4th, do. 400
17, 18, } - - 5th, do. 500

1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 2, - - - - 1st Concession, 200
1, 2, - - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½ 1, - - 3d, do. 100

700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - - 1st Concession, 600 acres

Township of Murray

Nos. 1, - - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14 15, - - 6th, do. 600

1000 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, - 7th Concession, 600
23, 25, 26, - - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 26, 27, 9th, do. 800

2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshank, Esq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Elqrs. Niagara, or to the subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as it sets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Ancient History, Vol. 2d; Guthrie's History of Scotland, Vol 1st & 2d; Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol 1st; De Lolme's British Constitution, Vol. 1st; Œuvres Posthumes de Frederic II. Vol. 1st; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol.; Payson Perrettie; Josephus's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol. 2d.

UPPER CANADA, } PERCIVAL O'HARA,
COURT OF PROBATE, } Esquire, Lieutenant
YORK TO WIT. } Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, *late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.*

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next enfuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.
W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots No. 9 & 10, in Hospital Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one so offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.

York, 7th June, 1811.

FOR SALE.

LOTS Number Ten and Eleven in the first Concession (Southern Division) of the Township of Etobicoke; also Lot Number Two in the fourth Concession of the Township of Markham, containing Four Hundred Acres of Land. The last Lots are of good quality and will be sold on very reasonable terms. A part of the purchase Money will be required to be paid on a Deed being made, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder with Interest thereon till paid. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber at the Printing Office.

York, 20th July H. WEBSTER.

BLANKS of different Sorts for sale at this Office.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1811. No. X. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Tenth day of August next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of June last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Tenth day of August next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear: but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and enabling thefe prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the eighteenth day of September next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this thirty-firſt day of July in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty firſt year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

From the London Gazette.

War Office June 18 1811.

(Promotions Continued from our laſt.)

9th Foot.—Lieut. Hiram Cutler from the 1st Weſt York Militia to be enſign.

11th Do.—Capt. Charles Griffith, from half pay of the American Iriſh Fencibles, to be Lieut. Col. vice Foſter, who exchanges.

18th Do.—Capt. John Warren, from half pay of the Regiment of Malta, to be Capt. of a company, vice Dewar, who exchanges.

25th Do.—Lieutenant Edward Hule, from the Lanarkſhire militia, to be Enſign.

28th Do.—Henry Alexander, gent. to be enſign, by purchaſe, vice Shelton, promoted.

29 Do.—Lieut. George Ford, from the Caſtle Riſing militia, to be enſign.

31ſt Do.—G. H. Matlack, gent. to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Wilſon, promoted.

34th Do.—Lieut. Geo. Manning, from the Hereford militia, to be enſign.

35th Do.—Major Geo. Berkeley to be Lieut. Col. without purchaſe.

Capt. —— M'Auſter to be Major, vice Berkeley.

48th Do.—Brevet Lieut Col. Henry Thornton to be Lieut. Col. without purchaſe.

Capt. John Whetham to be Major, vice Thornton.

Lieut. —— Burnett to be Captain of a company, vice Whetham.

Enſign J. Greenthelus to be Lieut. by purchaſe, vice Upjohn, appointed to the 2d Life Guards.

43d Do.—Enſign Phil M'Pherſon, to be Lieut. vice Creighton, dead of his wounds.

44th Do.—Lieut. Henry Barrett, from the Worceſter militia, to be Enſign.

47th Do.—Brevet Lieut. Col. James Cumming to be Lieut. Col. without purchaſe.

Brevet Major Robt. Kelly to be Major vice Cumming.

Lieut. Henry Parſons to be Captain of a company, vice Kelly.

Enſign and Adjutant J. Burrows to have the rank of Lieut.

49th Do.—Brevet Col. John Vincent to be Lieut. Col. without purchaſe.

Brevet Major Adam Ormſby to be Major vice Vincent.

Lieut. Alex. Lewis to be Captain of a company, vice Ormſby.

Enſign Wm. Walker to be Lieut. vice Lewis.

50th Do.—Brevet Lieut. Col. Charles Hill, to be Lieut. Colonel without purchaſe.

Captain T. D. Campbell to be Major, vice Hill,

53d Do. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Buckland to be Lieutenant Colonel without purchaſe

Captain Jeffery Piercy to be Major, vice Buckland

Lieutenant Robert Youngſhuſband to be Captain of a Company, vice Piercy.

Enſign John Chriſtie to be Lieutenant, vice Youngſhuſband.

56th Ditto. Enſign James Beghie, from the North York Militia, to be Enſign.

59th Ditto, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander M'Leod, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchaſe.

Captain William Oliphants to be Major, vice M'Leod.

61ſt Regiment of Foot, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. James Coghlan to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchaſe

Captain John Chetham to be Major, vice Coghlan.

Lieutenant Duncan M'Dougall to be Captain of a Company, vice Chetham.

Enſign Edward Gaynour to be Lieutenant, vice M'Dougall.

62d Ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Blackwell, from the 4th Weſt India Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchaſe.

63d Ditto, Charles Perceval, Gent. to be Enſign, without purchaſe, vice Wilſon, promoted in the 27th Foot.

66th Ditto, Major Charles Nicol to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchaſe.

Captain H. V. Graham, from the 26th Foot, to be Major, Vice Nicol

67th Ditto, Lieutenant Henry Driſcol, from the Worceſter Militia to be Enſign.

77th Ditto, to be Lieutenants without purchaſe.—Lieutenant James Aigen, from the 101ſt Foot.

Lieutenant Jonathan Howell, from the Royal Artillery Drivers.

Enſign St. John A. Clarke, from the 24th Foot.

Enſign Richard Tatton, from the 62d Foot.

Enſign Hector Graham, from the 50th Foot.

Enſign ——— Burnaby,

Enſign Joſeph Wilſon, from the 63d Foot.

Enſign William Smith, from the 16th Foot.

Enſign Owen Griffiths.

Enſign ——— Farmar.

79th Ditto, Enſign John Kynock to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice J. C. Cameron, who retires.

83d Ditto, Major Jacob Brunt to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchaſe

Captain J. Boquiere to be Major, vice Brunt.

Lieutenant Joſeph Venables to be Captain of a Company, vice Boquiere

Enſign Joſeph Mathews to be Lieutenant, vice Venables.

Enſign Thomas Neligan, from the 2d Weſt India Regiment, to be Enſign, vice Mathews.

87th Ditto, Thomas Lee, Gent. to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Thomſon, promoted

89th Ditto, Captain Richard Trench to be Major, without purchaſe, vice Torrens, appointed to the 3d Foot Guards.

96th Ditto, Lieutenant William Le Hardy to be Captain of a Company, by Purchaſe, vice Barnett, who retires

Lieutenant P. Wodehouſe, from the 24th Foot, to be ditto vice Deane, who retires.

102d Ditto, Lieutenant Hugh Piper to be Captain of a company, by purchaſe, vice Tonge, who retires

Enſign W. R. Chambers to be Lieutenant, by Purchaſe, vice Piper.

1ſt Weſt India Regiment, John Hart, Gent. to be Enſign, without purchaſe, vice Bowen, who resigns.

2d Ditto, Robert Lloyd, Gent. to be Enſign without purchaſe, vice Neligan, appointed to the 83d Ft.

3d Weſt India Regiment, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Kinneirs, from the 62d Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchaſe, vice Blackwell, appointed to the 62d Foot.

8th Ditto, Enſign Malcolm Macpherſon to be Lieutenant without purchaſe

Humphrey Nixon, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Macpherſon

Royal African Corps, Lieutenant Charles Kingsley to be Captain of a company, without purchaſe

To be Lieutenants without purchaſe.

Enſign V. A. Chisholm.

Enſign W. Williams.

Enſign James Anderſon.

Enſign ——— Dunn.

Enſign John Ingram.

To be Enſigns, without purchaſe.

Serjeant Thomas Wrſley, from the 62d Foot, vice Chisholm.

Serjeant Major William Paſs, from the 28th Foot, vice Williams

Serjeant-Major William Brown, from the 37th Foot, vice Anderſon.

Royal Corſican Rangers, Major W. Tuyll, from the 1ſt Weſt India Regiment, to be Lieutenant colonel, without Purchaſe.

Lieutenant Pierce Lowen to be captain of a company, without purchaſe.

Lieutenant F. F. Cavalcini to be Adjutant, vice Lowen

1ſt Garriſon Battalion, Lieutenant Samuel Ridd, from the 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Lewis who exchanges.

4th Ditto, Captain Henry Weſley, from the 85th Foot, to be Major, vice Knight, appointed an Inſpecting Field Officer on a Recruiting Diſtrict.

7th Royal Veteran Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Auguſtus Web, from the 3d Foot Guards, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Cooke, placed on the retired liſt

Enſign Andrew Graham, from the 8th Veteran Battalion, to be Enſign, vice M'Farlane, promoted.

BREVET.

To be Major Generals in the Army.

Colonel James Robertſon, on Half-Pay of the 92d Foot.

Colonel Sir William Cockburn, Bart. on Half-Pay of the 4th Foot

Colonel Chriſtopher Jeffreſon, on Half-Pay of the 4th Garriſon Battalion.

To be Lieutenant colonels in the Army.

Major Clement Edwards, of the 3d ceylon Regiment, Deputy Aſſiſtant-General to the Forces ſerving in the Iſland of Ceylon.

Major charles Sutton, of 83d Foot.

Major James Douglas, ſerving with the Portugueſe Army.

Major John Waters, ditto.

Major William Macbean, ditto.

Major Henry Harding, ditto.

Major George Elder, ditto.

To be Major in the Army.

Captain William Warre, of 23d Light Dragoons.

STAFF.

Francis Wemys, Eſq. to be Pay-Maſter of a Recruiting Diſtrict, in Ireland.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

J. D. C. L'Aſſon, M. D. to be a Phyſician to the Forces.

Aſſiſtant-Surgeon William Cowdery, from the 83d Foot, to be Aſſiſtant-Surgeon to the Forces.

To be Hoſpital-Mates for General Service,

Alexander Henry, Gent.

James Thithie, Gent.

Thomas Walsh, Gent.

Henry Viſcelſmus Hawkins, Gent.

Robert Ranken, Gent.

Samuel Cottman, Gent.

GARRISON,

James M'Gregor, M. D to be Phyſician to the Garriſon at Portſmouth, vice Meik, deceaſed.

The King's German Legion.

1ſt Battalion of the Line, Serjeant John Borelin to be Quarter-Maſter, vice Lahse who reſigns.

7th Ditto, cadet-Serjeant Frederick Ebell to be Enſign, vice Welding, promoted in the Garriſon company.

MEMORANDUM.

The Appointment of Thomas Aird, Gent to be Enſign in the 7th Foot, as ſtated in the Gazette of the 4th Inſtant, has not taken place.

The undermentioned Officers are ſuperceded, being abſent without leave, viz.

Lieutenant John Wilſon and Enſign Thomas Webbe, of 60th Foot, and Paymaſter Wethon, of 96th Foot.

ERRATUM in the Gazette of the 11th Inſtant, *2d Dragoon Guards.*

For Hoſpital-Mate Maſon S. Kelly to be Aſſiſtant Surgeon,

Read Hoſpital Mate Maſon S. Kenny to be Aſſiſtant Surgeon.

commiſſions in the Dumbartonſhire Regiment of Local Militia, ſigned by the lord lieutenant.

Peter Denny, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated Auguſt 18, 1810

John M'Farlane, Gent. to be Enſign. Dated March 2, 1811.

commiſſions ſigned by the lord lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkſhire

4th Regiment of North-York Local Militia.

George Hemer Gent. to be Enſign. Dated April 27, 1811.

5th Regiment.

John Taylor, Gent. to be Enſign. Dated June 5, 1811.

Scarborough Troop of Yeomanry cavalry.

William Morſom, Eſq. to be captain. Dated April 4, 1811.

commiſſion ſigned by the lord lieutenant of the county of Ayr.

3d Regiment of Ayrſhire Local Militia.

Lieutenant Robert M'Kean to be captain, vice Alaſon, reſigned Dated May 18, 1811.

Lieutenant John Campbell to be captain, vice Findlay, removed to the Regular Militia. Dated May 29, 1811.

commiſſions ſigned by the lord Lieutenant of Hants

South Hants Regiment of Militia

Edwin Hall to be Enſign, vice Baldwin, promoted. Dated March 25, 1811.

North Hants Regiment of Militia.

Enſign George Creſſy, to be Lieutenant, vice Atkinſon, promoted. Dated 4th June, 1811.

Enſign Henry Thorp, to be ditto, vice Thorpe, volunteered into the line Dated as above.

Thomas Weeks Allen, Gent. to be Enſign. Dated as above.

South Hants Local Militia.

James Joyce, Gent. to be Enſign. Dated 4th June, 1811.

North Hants Yeomanry cavalry.

Lieutenant Thomas May to be captain. Dated June 4, 1811.

commiſſions ſigned by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Bedford.

Bedfordſhire Regiment of Militia.

Henry Viſcelmus Hankins, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated May 24, 1811

Henry Leach, Gent. to be Enſign. Dated as above.

Commiſſions in the Royal Stannary Local Artillery, ſigned by the Lord Warden

John Gill, Eſq. junr to be captain. Dated May 7, 1811.

Solon Lusmore, Eſq. to be ditto. Dated June 10, 1811.

Stephen Davy, Gent. to be Firſt Lieutenant. Dated April 25, 1811

Tobias Mitchell, Gent. to be Surgeon. Dated May 4, 1811

ERRATUM in our laſt.—In the fourth column, firſt page, For War-Office, July 2d, 1811, read War-Office, June 28, 1811.

NEW YORK, August 26.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Herald, capt. Price, from Liverpool, having sailed from thence on the 9th of July—the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received from capt. Price a file of London papers and Lloyd's Lists, to the evening of the 6th of July, and a Liverpool paper of the 8 h.

London, July 1.

Portsmouth, July 5.

This morning sailed the Vengeur, 74 Rear Admiral Sir Josep Yorke, Capt. Brown; Dunciark, 74. Capt. Buller; Edinburgh, 74 Capt. Rolles; Pyramus, 36. Capt. Dalrwood; and the Rover, 18, Capt. Finley, for the coast of America.

July 2.

Orders came down this morning for the Spartan frigate to complete her refit, and repair immediately to Spithead, to join the squadron under Sir Joseph Yorke, for America.

Dover July 3.

The ship Archduke Charles, Capt. Moore, from Lima, went up this morning, and landed F. Salazar, and suite, Deputy from the kingdom of Peru; he went to Wright's hotel and Ship Inn, was in full uniform (blue turned up with red.) They bring home one million and five hundred thousand pounds sterling all in gold.

Spoithberg, June 13.

This morning a fleet of English vessels was discovered under easy sail, standing to the southward with a light westerly breeze, and a southerly current; at nine in the forenoon, the said fleet being then off Flotsberg, it tacked and came to anchor to the northward of Sendgaddesky. Another fleet of English vessels, which yesterday evening came to anchor between Heurthholm and Spoithberg, weighed anchor this morning and proceeded. The convoy consists of 88 sail, including the ships of war.

NEW YORK, August 27.

The fast sailing schooner Portie, captain Turner, arrived at this port yesterday, in 32 days from Bourdeaux, from whence she sailed on the 22d of July. The news of the departure of Sir Joseph Yorke for the American station had been received there.

Joseph Bonaparte had set out for Spain; and 80,000 troops were to follow him, as a reinforcement to the armies in Spain and Portugal.

Tranquility prevailed between Russia and France, and no idea was entertained that it would be interrupted.

We are happy to have been able to trace the report of the insurrection of the blacks in Jamaica, in such a manner, and to make such comparisons of dates and circumstances, as to warrant us in saying that no credit whatever is to be attached to it.—*Even. Post.*

The British West India merchants stated to their government in May last, that their produce formed one third of the imports of the kingdom, and their supplies required nearly one fourth of the exports; that the British capital employed in the West Indies, is supposed to amount to one hundred and fifty millions sterling.

Extract of a letter from Spain.

"BANKS OF THE DOURO. May 29.

"The superio junta of Burgos, has just received an account of the rencontre which the intrepid Don Francisco Elpozy Mina has recently had with the French in the vicinity of Vitoria, the particulars of which are as follows:—

"On the 25th instant, a French detachment, consisting of 1200 men of infantry and cavalry, let out from Vitoria to escort a large convoy of 150 coaches and waggons, loaded with the riches, spoils and baggage of general Marsena, who, with other French generals remained in Vitoria. There was also in the convoy 1 42 Spanish and English prisoners. They had hardly marched two hours, when Elpozy (who had previously stationed his troops on the right and left of the road) permitted the French vanguard to pass on, and suddenly attacked the main body of the convoy. This happened at 6 in the morning and after a short resistance on the part of the French, their general of brigade (Lieutenante) hoisted a white handkerchief and exclaimed that he wished to surrender. With this our troops suspended their fire and Elpozy sent an officer to treat about the surrender, which in appearance was sincere; but the French general shot the unfortunate officer with a pistol. Our men, justly irritated by this act of treachery, renewed the attack with fury, killed a great many of the enemy, and obliged the rest to surrender. Their perfidious general was immediately shot: the prisoners regained their liberty, and in a moment they armed themselves with the muskets of those who but a short time before were their oppressors.—The action lasted four hours in which the French lost 300 men, including several officers of rank, the rest remained prisoners, among whom there is a general, who is wounded. It is calculated that the booty amounts to four millions.—Our loss is but trifling.—Espozy maintained his positions with the intention of taking if possible the *rabble* as he calls them) following French generals who were at Vitoria:—Marshal Maffena; generals of division Loison, Solignac, Lahouski and Marchand; generals of brigade Thouvenot, Buquet, Grandjean, Barthelemy, Lapisse and Gratien and other officers of rank.

"In consequence of the taking by surprise the important fortress of San Fernando de Figueras, and the brilliant actions of Oiot and Castellfollit, the council of regency has promoted the brigadiers Don Juan Antonio Martinez and Baron de Eroles to the rank of field marshals and colonel Don Francisco Rovira to that of brigadier."

New York, August 29.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Ariadne, Getty, in 45 days from Belfast, from whence she sailed on the 14th of July, Capt. G. has furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, with Irish newspapers to the 14th of July, containing London dates of the 12th. The papers are barren of news. The following is a summary of their contents.

The official letter of Commodore Rogers appears in one of the papers with the following remark: "It is a very plausible statement, and makes us extremely anxious for the publication from authority of Capt. Bingham's despatches."

The same paper of the 8th ult. says, "according to accounts received this day from Portsmouth, Sir J. Yorke, proceeded to sea with sealed orders, to be opened to the westward of Scilly. Sir Joseph sailed on Friday."

A London paper of the 9th ultimo, observes, that the report of the Queen's Council was signed by all the members on Saturday, and was to be laid before Parliament that day (the 9th.)

The same paper observes, that his Majesty was not in a state of mind to resume the functions of the Regal Authority; that his bodily health, however, had not declined, and therefore that some of the physicians saw no reason to alter their former opinion, that his Majesty would ultimately recover, notwithstanding the accounts from Windsor were, that the King had passed a worse night on Sunday, than he had done for a considerable time.

A letter from a respectable gentleman of the first respectability in London, dated 3d July, has the following postscript:—"Wat with the United States will take place, if the American government do not give satisfaction for the attack on the little Belt—which is said *here* to have been made by the President."

Capt. Tabor, of the ship Mary, who arrive d here yesterday, left Oporto on the 29 h of July. He states, that the combined British Spanish and Portuguese armies were in cantonments, as was also that of the French, during the summer months; and that no battle had taken place since that of Albuhera.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival at Boston of the brig Female, in 33 days from Bordeaux, French papers to the 14th July are received.

The stock of the bank of France, is rated at 25 per cent advance; the last 6 months dividend being 3 1-2 per cent with a reserve of 2 1-2 per cent.

In the public schools military discipline is ordered to be given to the children, in order that they may acquire the habit of subordination, so useful in all the avocations of life.

The use of indigo is said to be replaced by the Pastel of Languedoc; and sugar of cane by that of the sugar of maple and beets.

The Expose of the government states, that 28,000,000 of dollars, are appropriated in 1811, for works of internal improvement; this, the paper says, is a greater sum than any of the Emperors's predecessors used to apply during a whole reign.

Paris, July 9.

Letter from Gen. Souchet to the Prince of Neuchatel. &c.

"MY LORD,

"I depose at the feet of his Majesty, the Keys of Tarragona, to which is attached the hope of the approching submission of all Catalonias

"A siege of two months, or rather three sieges in one, and five successive assaults, have destroyed a garrison of 18,000 men, of the most reputable troops of Spain, and opened to us a port where the English have fed the insurrection of the province, to preserve a vent for their merchandize. They have by their multiplied succours, prolonged the defence of the place; they have carried thither arms, ammunition, and troops from Valencia, Alicant and Carthagena.

"The fury of the soldiers was raised to the highest state by the resistance of the garrison, who expected each day their deliverance, and who assured themselves of success in a general sortie. The 5th assault, more vigorous than the preceding, gave us yesterday, in the middle of the day, the last enclosed place, and led to a terrible massacre, with little loss on our part.—The disastrous consequences that I predicted in my last despatches, have taken place, and will resound for a long time in Spain. 4000 men have been killed in the city. 10 or 12,000 have attempted to save themselves over the walls, by flying to the country; near 10,000 wheat 500 were officers, were taken prisoners, and are on their way to France; near 1500 wounded are in the hospitals of the place, where their lives have been respected in the midst of carnage. Three Field Marshals and the Governor are among the dead. 20 colours, 384 cannon, 4000 balls or bums, and 50,000 wt. of powder and lead, are in our power. I shall immediately address to your Highness the exact details of all that we have found, and the glorious action which has crowned the efforts of the army of Arragon and Catalonia.

"I am with respect, Monseigneur, of your Serene Highness, the humble and very devoted servant,

(Signed) "Comte SOUCHET."

(Then follows a list of 479 officers, and 9,284 soldiers prisoners.)

New York, August 29.

A French Prize.—The British ship Tottenham, capt. Young, bound from London to Grenada, arrived here yesterday, prize to the French Privateer Duke of Dantzic, capt. Arragnaudau, a member of Bonaparte's legion of honour. She was captured off Barbadoes, the 3d inst. and the captain and crew, except 3 men and 2 boys, were put on board the privateer. The Tottenham mounts about 10 guns, and was taken early in the morning by surprise. The prize came into our harbour with the French flag flying over the English, and the union down. The prize master alledges, that he put into this port for want of provisions, water, &c.—The privateer had taken 5 or 6 other ships which she burnt. We believe this to be the first French prize that has put into this port since the days of citizen Genet.

We understand that the Tottenham has been seized by the collector.—*Gazette.*

Philadelphia, August 27.

The French privateer brig Diligent and French privateer schr. Marengo, that went to sea on Saturday last, have put back into Cape May Roads.

We understand that the French brig Diligent, after dropping down the river, received her complement of guns, carriages, &c. from the Marengo, who it is said, obtained them for this purpose in a late visit to New-York.

Batavia, (Genesee) August 19.

On Sunday morning, the 11th inst. a Seneca Indian was found dead near the village of New-Amsterdam in the County of Niagara. He appeared to have been beaten in a violent and inhuman manner. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that during the preceding evening there had been a quarrel between some white men and Indians, in which this unfortunate Indian was concerned. The quarrel commenced about 100 rods from the place where he was found dead. After receiving one or two blows, he had endeavored to make his escape by taking the road that leads to the Indian village. He was pursued by several white men, among the most active of whom was one M'Donald. The Indian had not gone far before he received a most violent blow upon the head with a club, supposed to have been thrown by M'Donald, and during the pursuit several others, but from whom does not appear.—Proving, however, too active for his followers, the Indian finally escaped them. On Monday the 12th inst. the coroner's quest was held over the body. Two severe bruises were discovered on the head; one on the left side the other on the back part, in the latter of which places the scull was much fractured. The inquest, after a patient and lengthy investigation of the matter, found a charge against M'Donald of wilful murder. M'Donald has made his escape, and is supposed to have gone to Malden, Upper Canada. A reward of 50 dollars is offered to any one who will apprehend him and have him confined in any gaol in this state.

Boston, August 29.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Last evening arrived the U. States frigate John Adams, Capt. Dent, from France; sailed from Cherbourg, 17th July, and landed a messenger on the coast of England, on the 18th.

Capt. D. informs, that a few days before he sailed from Cherbourg, an order came to give up several American vessels, and among them was the Henry, Low, of Portland, which had been detained above a year.

The John Adams has several sets of despatches for government, & brings many letters and papers. The latter are not later than those received by the Female from Bordeaux.

The day the John Adams sailed from Cherbourg, capt. D. spoke one of the blockading squadron, who gave him some English papers, as late, he thinks, as the 13th or 14th of July, which he afterwards gave to Admiral Hood, from the Mediterranean. The papers stated that the court of inquiry on capt. Bingham, had highly approved of his conduct, & a letter from Admiral Sawyer, spoke also in the highest terms of his conduct, as commander of the Little Belt; our neither of these letters were published; and that the English ministerial papers continued to affirm, that Sir Joseph Yorke has orders to commence immediate hostilities with America, unless our government will make proper concessions for the insult thus offered their flag. The King of England remained the same as for some time past. Nothing new from the North of Europe.

Capt. D. informs that many troops were continually going from France to Spain and Portugal; and that about 50,000 had passed through Bayonne within a short time.

New York, August 31.

Latest from Lisbon direct.—By the arrival this forenoon of the brig Alliance, capt. Brumley, from Lisbon, which place she left the 24th July, we learn that there had been no recent general battle up to that date, between the allied and French armies. Four thousand British troops destined for Malta, touched at Lisbon a few days before captain Bumley sailed, and were ordered to land and join Lord Wellington's army.—*Evening Post.*

The President having, at the demand of the British minister, disavowed any orders as having occasioned the chace and battle with the Little Belt, and agreed to call a civil court upon the conduct of Captain Rogers, as we intimated some days ago, upon the authority of accurate letters from Washington, the apprehensions of war excited in England by that conflict, and the failing of Admiral Yorke with a reinforcement for the Halifax fleet in consequence, do not indicate the approach of hostilities. *Balt. Fed Rep.*

At Washington it is reported that the President has broken his leg by a fall from his horse. *Ibid.*

Court of Inquiry.—The gentlemen who compose the Court of Inquiry, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to investigate Commodore Rogers' conduct, prior to and during his engagement with the sloop of War Little Belt, assembled this morning on board of the U. S. Frigate United States, now lying in the port of New York, and entered upon the business of their appointment. The Court is composed of Commodore Decatur, is President, Captains Chauncy and Stewart, Affaciate Members, and Adjutant Gen. Wm. Paulding, Judge Advocate, in the place of Nathaniel Sandford, Esq. who declined serving in that capacity on account of ill health. It is supposed that the business will occupy the Court several days. *Eve. Post.*

The Aurora has intelligence from Wilmington that a proclamation is about to be issued laying an embargo on all vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States. This is likely enough.—As soon as we heard that Admiral Yorke was to come upon the American station with an additional naval force, we expected that our warriors at Washington would fit out a proclamation to repel him.—*Gaz. U. States.*

Count Souchet is made a Marshal of the French Empire for taking Tarragona.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

DEATHS.

Saturday morning the 31st ult. on Yonge Street, after a short illness, Mrs. Margaret Gough, wife of Thomas B. Gough, Esq. M. H. A.

On Sunday the 1st instant at New Market, Mrs. Hester Robertson.

On Tuesday morning the third inst. in this town, after a long illness, Mr. Hugh M'Lean, Deputy Keeper to the Hon. Legislative Council, and Deputy Keeper and Messenger to the Hon. the Executive Council, and Usher of the Court of King's Bench.

DYSENTERY.

A certain cure for the Dysentery, in the worst stage of the disease:

1 gill sweet oil,
1 gill good West India rum,
1 gill West India molasses, (not sugar house molasses.)

Simmer them together, and stir them till well mixed; one table spoon full every hour for a grown person, and children a due proportion, according to the age and strength.

Diary of Weather for Sept. 1811.

Sunday 1st, very warm.
Monday, warm and clear.
Tuesday, clear and sultry.
Wednesday, warm and clear in the morning, some rain and thunder in the afternoon.
Thursday, lightning, thunder and heavy rain in the morning, cloudy with high N. W. wind in the afternoon.
Friday, cloudy and showery in the forenoon; clear and cool in the evening.
Saturday, cloudy and cool.
Sunday, clear and warm.
Monday, clear and warm.

☞ THE Editor regrets to state, that his repeated Notifications to many of his Printing Office Customers has been so long ineffectual—he therefore again requests, that payments may be made without unreasonable delay.—From disappointments he has reluctantly been obliged to adopt a rule in which he will invariably perfist, which is, that few orders will be hereafter executed unless accompanied with payment. York, Aug. 11, 1811

THE Subscribers take the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of York and Vicinity, that they have just received, direct from the first Manufactories in England, the under enumerated Goods, which with the remains of their former Stock, will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash or Country Produce, viz.—

A general afforment of Haberdashery; coloured printed Furniture; Table Cloths and Dinner Napkins; a general afforment of Mens, Womens, and Childrens Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; Ladies white and coloured Robes; book Muslin Handkerchiefs; a variety of Muslins and Lawns; printed and worked Muslin for Dresses; figured Chambrays; Ginghams; Marseous; plain and figured Lustrings; Cambrics and other Shawls; Ladies Veils; coloured Veletts for Pelisses; patent and other Laces; Plaid Cloaks; cravat Shawls; Dimities; Calicoes; Americas Cloth; ready made Gentlemens fine Cotton Shirts with French Cambric Frills; Cotton Towels; Silk and other Handkerchiefs; plated, gilt, and metal Buttons; Dropheds and Lancashire Shertings; figured or Marlboro and other Cloths; Peeselle Cloths and Cassimers; striped cotton Shirting; Leather Gaiters, long and short; Mud Boots; an assortment of Beaver and other Gloves; Suspenders; Button Hooks; Garter Buckles and Buttons; Gentlemens belt Saddles with polished Steel Furniture; dress belt curb and snaffle Bridles; curry Combs, Brushes and waste Buckles; a few Garden Seeds; Stationary; Gentlemens belt Shoes; a general Assortment of blue edged and other Crockery; also Glass Ware; Tea Trays; Gentlemens travelling Leather Caps; Ribbons; Threads; Needles; pound and paper Pins; Bat and round Ribbons; Hooks and Eyes; Tapes; Bobbins; Tailors and Drapers Scissors and Forks; fashionable Clasps for Ladies Waistbands; elegant Breast Pins and Watch Chains; a Pair of Real Cutlery Castors with plated Stands; Soup Ladles; together with a variety of other articles too numerous for insertion.

John Mills Jackson & Co.

Springfield Park, }
Aug. 14th 1811. }

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leases for the Crown and Clergy Reserves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increased to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the first seven years—to Thirty Shillings the second seven years, and to Forty-five Shillings the third seven years. But that this increase of Rent will not extend to Leases Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leases shall not be obtained before the 29th of September next ensuing will be declared vacant and open for application.

And it is further notified, that One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, in advance, on account of Rent, for each Lease, must be paid to his Majesty's Receiver General by all future Applicants, before they receive the Order in Council for be same.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th June, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Locations designated by the Land Board of Nassau for the following Persons, in the Township of Binbrooke, District of Niagara, will be declared open for Grant to other Persons, unless within *six Months* from this date, they severally appear, by themselves or Agent, to establish their Claim, and sue out their Patents.

Lieutenant George Harkimer,
Lieutenant Henry Hare,
Surgeon's Mate Patrick Burk,
Lieutenant Frederick Dachsteder,
Captain John M'Kinnon,

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Executive Council.

Sheriff's Office,

York, 1st July 1811.

☞ WHEREAS many persons have obtained Leases of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, as well as Licences of Occupation of Glebe Lands, in the Home District, for which they are in arrears for Rent.

Notice is hereby given, that unless they do make immediate payment of such Arrears of Rent, to the Subscriber, they will be returned as defaulters, and legal steps will be taken to recover the same.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

REgular COUNCIL DAYS for LAND MATTERS, throughout the Year of our Lord, 1811:—

Wednesday,	2d	January,
	2d	Ditto,
	13th	February,
	5th	March,
	26th	Ditto.
	16th	April,
	7th	May,
	28th	Ditto,
Tuesday,	18th	June,
	9th	July,
	30th	Ditto,
	20th	August,
	10th	September,
	1st	October,
	22d	Ditto,
	12th	November
	3d	December,
	24th	Ditto.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

LOT Number 29, in the first Concession, and 2d the Broken Front, in the Township of Darlington and District of Newcastle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 460 Acres of Land of which 100 Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premises are a Framed Barn, a good Log House and several Springs of excellent Water. If Sold, a part of the purchase money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder. For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL COONAT.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Inspector Review (a Military Tract;) Common Bonds; Arbitration ditto.; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials to do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

TO be Sold on easy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22 23, 7th Con 21, 22, 8th Con 22, 9th Con } 1000 acres

Enquire of the Printer

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Store in the House formerly occupied by Mr Glen, his Summer Assortment will be sold on low terms—he has also Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws passed in the two last Sessions, &c. for sale Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price. D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the House which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made considerable additions to his Assortment of

DRY GOODS, | HARDWARE.
GROCERIES, | CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of superior qualities, and flatters himself that he will be able to sell on terms which shall prove Satisfactory, and as an inducement to purchasers:—country produce, Furs and Pelteries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 31 Dec 1810.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office. York. May 4

SUBSCRIBERS to the TORONTO LIBRARY are requested, without delay, to pay to the Treasurer, Wm. ALLAN, Esquire, the Annual Subscription of Four Dollars, due on the 20th of January last.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN MACDONELL, Sec'y.

York July 18, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi-
To wit. } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Hunter, at the suit of John Gray, I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land, being composed of lot number Thirty three, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, more or less, about ten of which are cleared and a log house and blacksmith's shop thereon erected, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Roache's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Thursday the thirty-first day of October next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to the above property, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi-
To Wit } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of WILLIAM HODSON, at the suit of William Allan, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that lot or parcel of land known by being Lot number 44, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, more or less, about ten of which are cleared and under cultivation; there is also a small log house on the premises, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roach's Hotel, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons having any just claim to the above mentioned premises, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To Wit } Fieri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the suit of Richard Cartwright; I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log house, one Frame House and Log Barn, and other out buildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or less; being part of a certain tract of Land, in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southwesterly by Flamboro' East, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Mississagues, but not bounded at follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Easterly direction from the house now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; thence North forty five degrees East, twenty chains; thence South forty five degrees East to the Lake; thence along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court House in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'Clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 10th Dec 1810

HOME DISTRICT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri
TO WIT } Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Reformed Cleaveland, at the suit of John Macdonell, Esquire. I have seized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of Land, being composed of the West half of lot number Seventeen, and East half of lot number Eighteen in the third concession of Gwillimbury East, containing two hundred acres, more or less, with the buildings and improvements thereon; all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Stoyles's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Monday the sixth day of December next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon Any person or persons that may have any lawful claim to the above premises either by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 16, 1811.

THE Subscriber is authorized to contract with any Person who will engage (on the lowest terms) for conveying the Mails expeditiously once a Fortnight, to and from New Castle throughout the Year; also from York to Niagara via Smith's, Esq. (as frequently required.) Good Security must be given for the due and regular performance. W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 19th July, 1811.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his House on Palace Street, near Mr. Russell's, where he offers for sale a large Supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kidderminster Carpeting,
Tea Chests, Brass Desk, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Cramp-files and Iron Squares,
Hand Bed-screws,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and brass Socket Castors,
Gold Rings and Silver Pencil Cases,
Gilt and Silver Watches,
Brass Cafe Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bright and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks single and double bolted,
Jaquet Squares,
9 by 7, 12 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Ballard fine plate Stock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Cheft Hinges, brass do.
Chest Cafe Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-cups,
Drawer Locks in sets,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles,
Iron and Spoons,
Cast and German Steel Hand-saws,
Sash, key-hole and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chisels,
Screw Augurs and Drawing-knives,
Braces and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Plains.

He expects by the next vessel from Kingston, a fashionable supply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the last vessel from England—also a further supply of Ironmonge ry. ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises. June 1, 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS.

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Wh fkey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON

York, 13th July, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land There are on the premises an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and fowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

FOR SALE.

Within 25 Miles of Mr. Overfield's Tavern

a MILL-SEAT near DUNDAS, WITH Sites for Eight Mills, abundance of Water to supply the whole, a durable stream, all materials for building on the spot, and a fall of 36 feet. Along with the Seat will be sold about 80 Acres of excellent land, most of which is Meadow ground On the premises are erected a Saw-Mill capable of Sawing 3000 feet of boards every 24 hours which is in good repair, and a small dwelling house. Application to be made to W Hepburne, Flamborough Weft, who would contract for the Erection of a Grist Mill thereon, capable of grinding 800 bushels of grain in the space of 24 hours, giving security for the performance

[6w] June 29, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 13, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession

No 1, 2, 13, 14 and half of 24, 7th do.

No 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do

North half of 24 in the 9th do. ——1600 acres.

in the Township of Binbrook.

No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession

No. 22, 7th do.

No. 4, 8th do.

No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.

No. 22, 23 and 24 9th,—600 acres in Whitby.

No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the Township of Gainford.

No 19, 21 and South half of 22 24——500 acres in King.

No. 17, 3d concession,

No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham

The above Landshaving been taken up at an early period after the first Township were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an unexceptable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, are now for sale on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Concession C. }
29 - Concession C. 200
10 - Concession D. 200
24 - four Concession Lake Ontario.
Township of Scarborough.
No. 21 in 4th Concession, } 300 Acres Township
East ½ 22 5th do. } of York.
No 29, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres,
Township of Vaughan
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East ½ 13, do. 100
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
½6, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 14 do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100 }
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet
26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres,
Township of Crowland.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 12, Concession 1000 Acres,
Township of Norwich.
Also in the Town of York.

The House and Lot No 8, North side of King street, and No 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and for terms of Sale application may be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful and sincere Thanks to the Public, for their countenance and patronage. He has just built a large Room for the comfortable reception of their children; and hopes through his steady attention to the Morals and Education of the Pupils placed under his care, will still gain their future approbation and encouragement.

N B. Evening School will commence precisely on the first of September

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

Duke-Street, York, Aug. 10, 1811.

WANTED

SOME Person of good character and morals to be engaged as Husbandman—liberal wages will be given and comfortable accommodations (at the Farm) for a family. Should any husbandman having a family be hired. For information enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 25th April, 1811.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dixon and Lieut. Johnson.

Lots Nos. 25, 31, - - 18 Concession, 800
1, 8, - - 2d, do. 800
29, - - - 3d, do. 280
7, 13, - - 4th, do. 400
17, 18, - - 5th, do. 800

1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - 18 Concession, 200
1, 2, - - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½ 1, - - 3d, do. 100

700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - - 1st Concession, 600 acres
Township of Murray

Nos. 1, - - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14 15, - - 6th, do. 600

1000 acres

Township of Weft Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, - 7th Concession, 600
23, 25, 26, - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 25, 27, 9th, do. 800

2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W & J. Crooks, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Weed's, York, as the sets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol 1st; Rollin's Ancient History, Vol 3d; Gothrie's History of Scotland, Vol 1st & 2d; Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol 1st; De Lolme's B. Constitution; Titi Livii, Vol. 1st; Chaves Posthumes de Frederic II, Vol. 1st; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol.; Parisa Pervertir; Boileau's Works; Criminal Reconrse, Vol 2d

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UPPER CANADA, } FRANCIS GORE,
COURT OF PROBATE, } Esquire Lieutenant
YORK TO WIT. } Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town 1 Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman fome time past died intestate without this Province, poffeffed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more feveral Diftricts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the faid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next enfuing the date hereof; then and there to fhew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, thou d not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March in the thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, R

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nor 9 & 10, in Hospital Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one so offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.

York, 7th June, 1811.

FOR SALE.

LOTS Number Ten and Eleven in the first Concession (vouchers Division) of the Township of Etobicoke; also Lot Number Two in the fourth Concession of the Township of Markham, containing Four Hundred Acres of Land. The said Lands are of good quality and will be sold on very reasonable terms. —A part of the purchase Money will be required to be paid on a Deed being made, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder with Interest thereon till paid For particulars enquire of the Subscriber at the Printing Office.

York, 29th July H. WEEKES.

BLANKS of different Sorts for sale at this Office.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE,

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1811. No. XI. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the eighteenth day of Sept. next to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty first day of July last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of Sept. next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-sixth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Seventh day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty first year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lateft Intelligence.

Valencia, May 31.

The Catalan Boys, Don Francisco Rovira, arrived in this city on the 23d inft. and departed the following day, amidst the acclamations and applauses of the people, to join the general in chief at Murviedro.

About the middle of this month, 32 boxes of plate arrived here, which were sent by the Empecinado, and which were the booty he had re taken from the enemy—Every active measure is now taking to supply the public necessities both within and without this province. Our archbishop has contributed 3000 reals for the subscription opened in this city to supply the forces of Figueras, and 4 00 for the army of Aragon.—The collection is still going on.

The stock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt all over the town, on Thursday morning, a few minutes before 7 o'clock.

There is an intimation in the French Expose, that Bonaparte will send 350-000 additional troops into Spain; to find the graves in which an equal number have already been deposited.

NEW YORK, August 28.

Independence of South America.—We this day copy from the Aurora the Declaration of Independence of the provinces of that part of South America, called Venezuela, and the establishment of a federal and representative government in those provinces. The provinces consist of seven; but the spirit of liberty is not confined to Venezuela, and we soon expect to hear of other provinces following the example of that part of South America.

By the name of the Most High.

We, the representatives of the federal provinces of Caracas, Cumana, Barinas, Margarita, Barcelona, Merida, and Truxillo, constituting the confederation of Venezuela, on the southern continent of America, in congress assembled; confidering that we have been in the full and entire poffession of our natural rights since the 19th of April, 1810, which we refumed in consequence of the transactions at Bayonne, the abdication of the Spanish throne, by the conquest of Spain, and the accession of a new dynasty, established without our consent. While we avail ourselves of the rights of men, which have been withheld from us by force for more than three centuries, and to which we are reftored by the political revolutions in human affairs, we think it becoming to ftate to the world the reasons by which we are called to the free exercise of the sovereign authority.

We deem it unnecessary to infift up on the unquestionable right which every conquered country holds to reftore itself to liberty & independence: we pals over in a generous silence, the long series of ill ations, oppreffions, & privations, which the fatal law of conquest has indiscriminately involved the difcoverers, conquerors, and settlers of thefe countries; whole condition has been made wretched by the very means which should have promoted their felicity: throwing a veil over three centuries of Spanish dominion in America, we can confine ourselves to the narration of recent and well known facts, which prove how much we have been ill ated; and that we should not be involved in the commotions, diforders, and conquests which have divided Spain.

The diforders in Europe had increased the evils under which we before fuffered; by obftructing complaints, and fruftrating the means of redress, by authorising the governors placed as by Spain, to infult and oppress us with impunity, leaving us without

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Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the eighteenth day of Sept. next to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty first day of July last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of Sept. next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-sixth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Seventh day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty first year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lateft Intelligence.

Valencia, May 31.

The Catalan Boys, Don Francisco Rovira, arrived in this city on the 23d inft. and departed the following day, amidst the acclamations and applauses of the people, to join the general in chief at Murviedro.

About the middle of this month, 32 boxes of plate arrived here, which were sent by the Empecinado, and which were the booty he had re taken from the enemy—Every active measure is now taking to supply the public necessities both within and without this province. Our archbishop has contributed 3000 reals for the subscription opened in this city to supply the forces of Figueras, and 4 00 for the army of Aragon.—The collection is still going on at the Holy Metropolitan church as has likewise subscribed 15,000 reals for Catalonia, and 3000 for Aragon.—The magistrates and town of Bocairente have put 3000 reals and 3000 shirts at the disposal of the Marquis de Campo verde, to be divided amongst those who distinguished themselves the most in the daring undertaking to surprife the fortrefs of Figuera. Don Jofef Armegnol, an inhabitant of Murviedro has delivered to our general the sum of 192 reals for the works that are now making in that fortrefs.—4000 bayonets, 2000 muskets and 25 many suits of clothes have been sent to the army of Arragon. 43,000 rations of bread, 40,000 of grain, 64 quintals of powder, 2000 do. muskets balls, 2000 do. of cannon balls, and a large quantity of lead, have been sent to Tarragona; and finally a detachment of 1700 men from this army have been sent to reinforce the garrison of that place —and we endeavour by every means possible to foment the trade of carrying provisions there from these coasts.

Brigadier Don Juan Martin (the Empecinado) commander of the 5th division of the second army, under date of the 27th inft. from Buitrago, transmitted to the general in chief a dispatch from the commander of the 2nd squadron of light cavalry, Don Jofef Mendedes, which in substance is as follows—that in consequence of the directions of the brigadier, he was proceeding towards Alcala de Henares to attack the garrison in that city; he met on the 24 h of the same month an escort of 46 men near Azuqueca, from the regiment of Estremadura, with one officer—he attacked them, killed 14 including the officer, and took the rest prisoners.

Philadelphia, August 26.

Latest from Gibraltar and Cadiz.—By the brig Amphitrite, Capt. Maliere, arrived at this port this morning, in 36 days from Gibraltar, a file of the Gibraltar Chronicle to the 14 h ult. has been received at the office of the Register, from which the following articles are taken:—

CADIZ June 28.

Ayamonte letters of the 26 h, fuppofe the van guard of the army in Gibraltar. There, as well as here, the objects of its movements is unknown.

JULY 1.

The remainder of the convoy which was collecting in this bay, has failed.—The first division has been gone for several days, with provisions and cash for Blake's army.

JULY 2.

A body of cavalry of the 5th army is between Vellarala and la Palma, and the remaining troops at Cattellejos, Gibraleon, &.

JULY 3.

Ayamonte letters of yesterday state, Gen. Blake to have his head quarters at Trigueros. Lord W Bentinck and Suit continued in Sherpa tions—the latter making frequent excursions in the environs of Elvas. Gen. Graham failed this day for Lisbon, in the Latona, with one ship of the line and a few transports.

ELVAS, June 21.

D. Juan Sanchez attacked, near Ciudad Rodrigo, 500 Frenchmen, who efcorted a convoy of provisions for the said town—took 200, put the others to the sword, and captured the convoy —The Anglo Portuguese army continues in its positions, and the enemy's on the left of the Guadiana—the latter have detached two divisions to watch Gen. Blake's and Billefter's motions. We have been apprized of the constitution of Asturias, which is due to the judicious movements of M. Santocildes, who his fumponed Asturgas. The last mentioned city and that of Leon, will shortly be clear of enemies.

AYAMONTE, June 27.

Yesterday were landed 22 pieces of ordnance and their carriages; and this day, after being repaired, they set out for La Redandela, following Blake's army.

GIBRALTAR, July 13.

Spanish papers have been received to the 9 h inft. since the above extracts were taken from those we had in hand Not only is the account of the evacuation of Asturias confirmed, but it is added, that the enemy abandoned Astorga, on the morning of the 20th of last month, after blowing up the ramparts. The army of the centre continued in Bizo on the 12th. Quesada's division occupied Bizo and Ubeda; the enemy's greatest force was at La Carolina. There remains no French troops on the eastern coast from Alicante to Velez Malaga. Blake is concentrating his forces in the environs of Ayamonte—the enemy's consist of between 11 and 12,000 men. One of their detachments entered Huelva in the evening of the 5th inft. and one of their divisions was seen on the 7th, paffing through Lepe, shortly after Billeters had paffed through the same place on his way to Ayamonte. Soult is ftated to have confiderably reinforced the garrison of Badajoz, and since returned to Seville; and accounts had been received at Cadiz of Lord Wellington having advanced to Truxillo, in consequence, it was fuppofed, of Marmon's having patted with Soult and proceeded to Caftile with troops.

JULY 11.

The remainder of the convoy which was collecting in this bay, has failed.—The first division has been gone for several days, with provisions and cash for Blake's army.

JULY 2.

A body of cavalry of the 5th army is between Vellarala and la Palma, and the remaining troops at Cattellejos, Gibraleon, &.

JULY 3.

Ayamonte letters of yesterday state, Gen. Blake to have his head quarters at Trigueros. Lord W Bentinck and Suit continued in Sherpa tions—the latter making frequent excursions

the protection or the support of the laws.

It is contrary to the order of nature, impracticable in relation to the government of Spain, and has been most afflicting to America, that territories so much more extensive, and a population incomparably more numerous should be subjected and dependant on a peninsular corner of the European continent.

The cession and abdication made at Bayonne, the transactions at the Escurial and at Aranjuez; and the orders issued by the imperial lieutenant the marshal Duke of Berg to America, authorizing the exercise of those rights, which till that period the Americans had sacrificed to the preservation and integrity of the Spanish.

The people of Venezuela, were the first who generally acknowledged, and who preferred that integrity, never for taking the interests of their European brethren, while there remained the least prospect of salvation.

America had required a new existence; she was able and was bound to take charge of her own safety and prosperity; she was at liberty to acknowledge or to reject the authority of a king who was so little deserving of that power as to regard his personal safety more than that of the nation over which he had been placed.

All the Bourbons who concurred in the futile stipulations of Bayonne, having withdrawn from the Spanish territory contrary to the will of the people, abrogated, dishonored, and trampled upon all the sacred obligations which they had contracted with the Spaniards of both worlds, who with their blood and treasures had placed them on the throne, in opposition to the efforts of the House of Austria: such conduct has rendered them unfit to rule over a free people, whom they disposed of like a gang of slaves.

The intrusive governments which have arrogated to themselves the authority which belongs only to the nation al representation, treacherously availed themselves of the known good faith the distance and effects, which ignorance and suppression had produced a mong the Americans, to direct their passions against the new dynasty, which had been imposed upon Spain, and in opposition to their own principles, kept up the illusion amongst us in favour of Ferdinand, but only in order to baffle our national hope and to make us with greater impunity their prey; they held forth to us promises of liberty, equality, and fraternity in pompous discourses, the more effectually to conceal the snare which they were in fidiously laying for us by an inefficient and degrading shew of representation.

As soon as the various forms of the Spanish government were overthrown, and others had been successively substituted, and imperious necessity had taught Venezuela to look to her own safety, in order to support the king & afford an asylum to their European brethren against the calamities by which they were menaced, all their former services were disregarded; new measures were adopted against us, and the very steps taken for the preservation of the Spanish government, were branded with the titles of insurrection, perfidy and ingratitude, but only because that the door was closed against a monopoly of power which they had expected to perpetuate in the name of a king, whose dominion was imaginary.

Notwithstanding our moderation, our generosity, and the purity of our intentions, and in opposition to the wishes of our brethren in Europe, we were declared to the world in a state of blockade; hostilities were commenced against us; agents sent among us to excite revolt and arm us against each other; whilst our national character was traduced and foreign nations excited to make war upon us.

Deaf to our remonstrances, without submitting our reasons to the impartial judgment of mankind, and deprived of every other arbitrament but that of our enemies, we were prohibited from all intercourse with our brethren; and adding contempt to calumny, they undertook to appoint delegates for us, & without our consent, who were to assist at their cortes, the more effectually to dispose of our persons and property, and render us subject to the power of our enemies.

In order to defeat the wholesome measures of our national representation, when obliged to recognize it, they undertook to reduce the ratio of our population, submitting the forms of election to servile committees acting at the disposal of arbitrary rulers; thus insulting our inexperience & good faith, and utterly regardless of our political importance or our welfare.

The Spanish government, ever deaf to the demands of justice, undertook to frustrate all our legitimate rights, by condemning as criminals and devoting to the infamy of the gibbet, or to confiscation and banishment, those Americans who at different periods had employed their talents and services for the happiness of their country.

Such were the causes which at length have impelled us to look to our own security and to avert those disorders and horrible calamities which we could perceive were otherwise inevitable, & from which we shall ever keep aloof; by their fell policy they have rendered our brethren insensible to our misfortunes and have armed them against us; they have effaced from their hearts the tender impressions of love and confanguinity, and converted into enemies many members of our great family.

When, faithful to our promises, we were sacrificing our peace and dignity to support the cause of Ferdinand of Bourbon, we saw to the bonds of power by which he united his fate to that of the Emperor of the French, he added the sacrifice of kindred and friends, and that on this account the existing Spanish rulers themselves have already resolved to acknowledge him only conditionally. In this painful state of perplexity, three years have elapsed in political irresolution, so dangerous, so fraught with evil, that this alone would have authorized the determination which the faith we had pledged and other fraternal attachments had caused us to defer, till imperious necessity compels us to proceed farther than we had first contemplated; but prefsed by the hostile and unnatural conduct of the Spanish rulers, we are at length absolved from the conditional oath which we had taken, & now take upon us the august sovereignty which we are called here to exercise.

But as our glory consists in establishing principles consistent with human happiness, and not erecting a partial felicity in the misfortunes of our fellow mortals, we hereby proclaim and declare, that we shall regard as friends and companions in our destiny, and participators of our happiness, all those who united by the relations of blood, language, and religion, have suffered oppression under the ancient establishments, and who shall assert their independence thereof, and of any foreign power whatsoever, engaging that all who shall co-operate with us shall partake in life, fortune, and opinion, declaring and recognizing not only their rights, but those of every nation, in war enemies, in peace friends, brethren, and fellow citizens.

In consideration, therefore, of these solid public and incontestible motives, which force upon us the necessity of reassuming our natural rights, thus restored to us by the revolution of human affairs, and in virtue of the imprescriptible rights of every people, to dissolve every agreement, convention, or social compact, which doth not establish the purposes for which alone all governments are instituted, we are convinced that we cannot and ought not any longer to endure the chains by which we were connected with the government of Spain; and we do declare like every other independent people, that we are free and determined to hold no dependence on any potentate, power, or government, than we ourselves establish; and that we now take among the sovereign nations of the earth the rank which the Supreme Being and nature have alligned to us, and to which we have been called by the succession of human events and by a regard for our own happiness.

Although we foresee the difficulties which may attend our new situation, and the obligations which we contract by the rank which we are about to occupy in the political order of the world; and above all, the powerful influence of ancient forms and habits, by which (to our regret) we have been hitherto affected—yet we also know, that a shameful submission to them, whilst it is in our power to shake them off, would prove more ignominious to ourselves, and more fatal to posterity, than our long and painful servitude. It therefore becomes our indispensible duty to provide for our fecurity, liberty, and happiness, by an entire and essential subversion and reform of our ancient establishments.

Wherefore, believing, for all these reasons, that we have complied with the respect which we owe to the opinions of mankind, and to the dignity of other nations, with whom we are about to rank, and of whose friendly intercourse we assure ourselves—

We, the representatives of the confederated provinces of Venezuela, invoking the Most High to witness the justice of our cause, and the rectitude of our intentions, imploring his divine assistance to ratify at the epoch of our political birth, the dignity to which His Providence has reduced us, the ardent desire to live and to die free, and in the behalf and the defence of the holy Catholic and Apostolic religion of Jesus Christ, as the first of our duties.

We, therefore, in the name, by the will and under the authority which we hold for the virtuous people of Venezuela, do solemnly declare to the world that these united provinces are and ought to be from this day forth in fact and of right, free, sovereign and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance and dependence on the crown of Spain and of those who now call or may hereafter call themselves its representatives or agents; & that as free, sovereign and independent states, we hold full power to adopt whatever form of government may be deemed suitable to the general will of its inhabitants; to declare war, make peace, form treaties, establish commercial treaties, define boundaries and regulate navigation; and to propole and execute all other acts, usually made and executed by free and independent nations; and for the due fulfilment, validity and stability of this, our solemn declaration, we mutually and reciprocally pledge and bind the provinces to each other, our lives, fortunes, and the honor of the nation.

Done at the Federal Palace of the Caraccas, signed with our hands, and sealed with the great seal of the provincial confederation and countersigned by the secretary to the congress assembled, on the 5th day of July, in the year 1811, and in the first of our independence.

REPRESENTATIVES.

J. Ant. Rodriguez Dominguez, president of Nueva Barcelona.
Lu's Ignacia Mendoza, vice president of Obispos, in province of Barinas.

Province of Caraccas.

Isidore Antonio Lopez Mendez,	*for Caraccas*
Juan G. Roscio,	*Calabozo*
Felipe F. Paul,	*St Sebastian,*
St. Sebastian de Ufiarita,	*St Sebastian*
Nicolas de Castro,	*Caraccas.*
Fernando de Peralver,	*Valencia.*
Gabriel Perez Pagoiza,	*Ville de Orgina*
Salvador Delgado,	*Nirgua.*
El Marques del Toro,	*Tucaye.*
Juan Antonio de Diaz Argote,	*Villa de Cura.*
Gabriel de Ponte,	*Caraccas*
Juan Jose Maya,	*San Felipe*
Luis Jose Cazorla,	*Valencia*
Dr. Cristoval Mendoza,	*Guanare.*
Francisco X. Yanes,	*Araure.*
Fernando Toro,	*Caraccas.*
Martin Tovar Ponte,	*St. Sebastian*
Juan Toro,	*Valencia*
Jose Angel Alamo,	*Barquisimeto.*
Francisco Hernandez,	*St. Carlos.*
Lisardo Clemente,	*Caraccas.*

Province of Camana.

Francisco X. Maiz,	*Capital.*
Jose Gr. Alvalle,	*Capital.*
Juan Barmudez,	*Cumana.*
Mariano de la Cova,	*Norte*

Province of Barcelona.

Francisco de Miranda,	*Pao.*
Francisco P. Leanys Ortiz,	*S. Diego.*

Province of Barinas.

Juan N. Quintano,	*Achaguas*
Ignacio Fernandez,	*capital.*
Ignacio Ramon Briceno,	*Pedraza.*
Jose de Sotto Y. Bustos,	*St Bernardo de Apure.*
Juan Luis Cadi ena,	*Guasrarito.*
Ramon Y. Mendez,	*Guadualito.*
Manuel Palacios,	*Mijaguel.*

Province of Margarita.

Manuel Fr. Suarezo,	*Margarita.*

Province of Merida.

Antonio Nicolas Briceno,	*Merida.*
Manuel V. Maya,	*Grita.*

Province of Truxillo.

Juan P. Pastores,	*Truxillo.*
Villa of Aragua & Province of Barcelona,	
Jose Maria Ramirez.	

A true copy, L. S.
FRANCISCO IZNARDI. *Secretary.*

Decree of the Supreme Executive.
Federal Palace of Carraccas July 8, 1811.

By the executive power of the confederation of Venezuela, it is ordained that the above declaration of independence be published, carried into effect, and be of full authority throughout the states and territories of this confederation.

GRISTOVAL DE MENDOZA,
President pro tem.
JUAN DE ESCALONA,
BALTAZAR PADRON,
MIGUEL JOSE SANZ.
Secretary of State.
CARLOS MACHADO,
Grand Chancellor.
JOSE TOMAS SANTANA,
Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

A CURIOUS RACE.

Two Yankees lately took lodgings for about ten days at a tavern in London country, and fared sumptuously, drinking two or three bottles of wine daily. The last day a dispute arose about the speed of their horses; they at last agreed to enter on the "profitable contest." The landlord was appointed judge, and each being the rider of his own horse. When they were well mounted, the judge, like those at the Olympic games, gave the word—"One, two, three, and off!" Off they went, and neither have been heard of since; leaving the landlord fully compensated by having had the honor of being their judge.

[Pennsylvania paper.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester, attended by Colonel Gould and Mr. M'Leod, after traversing Lakes Huron and Erie in a birch canoe, arrived again at this place on the 10th instant by the way of Penetanguishene and Lake Simcoe.

Of this Nobleman, we may justly remark, that his search after information, and a knowledge of this globe and its inhabitants, subjecting himself at the same time to constant privations, both of convenience and comfort, was hardly to be looked for or expected, from one of the highest rank, brought up in the lap of luxury and accustomed to all the elegancies of polished life.

How much more then are we to appreciate his resolution, his constancy and his exertions, when informed that within these few months past, he has also visited the South Sea? having crossed the Isthmus of Darien, sometimes in canoes, and sometimes on foot, or on mules in that burning region: A journey the most laborious, and which few, except Indians, have hitherto undertaken.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor accompanies his Grace as far as Kingston, for which place they sailed on board his Majesty's schooner Gloucester on Friday last.

The Meteor, or Comit, which we have been regularly for about a fortnight past, does not to the naked eye, exhibit any material difference of appearance, except that when farther North, its emitted light is more vivid than when in its Western circuit. We may notice its varied progress, its position being some nights several degrees further West; and on others further North—and from the alternate points it occupies in the firmament, it seems not to have any given place alligned it.

MARRIED about the 25th ult. Samuel Street, Esq. of the Bridgewater Mills, to Miss Ransom, an amiable young lady.

On Monday the 2d inst. died at Kingston, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian patience, Doctor John Gamble, Surgeon to the late Queen's Rangers, in the 58th year of his age.

Diary of Weather for Sept. 1811.

Tuesday 10, clear and moderate.
Wednesday, moderately warm, cloudy and threatening to rain.
Thursday, heavy and cloudy with mist
Friday, sultry and cloudy; a shower of rain in the afternoon.
Saturday, clear and moderate.
Sunday, pleasant and clear in the forenoon, cloudy and inclining to rain in the afternoon.
Monday, clear and pleasant.
Tuesday, clear and warm in the forenoon, about two o'clock a visible eclipse of the sun, which continued upwards of an hour; the remainder of the day clear and warm.
Wednesday, clear and warm in the morning; in the afternoon cloudy, with sharp lightning, thunder and heavy rain.

☞ THE Editor regrets to state, that his repeated Notifications to many of his Printing Office Customers has been so long ineffectual—he therefore again requests, that payment may be made without unreasonable delay.—From disappointments he has reluctantly been obliged to adopt a rule in which he will invariably perfist, which is, 'that few orders will be hereafter 'executed unless accompanied with 'payment. York, Aug. 11. 1811.

To be sold by Auction,

☞ On Monday the 23th inst. at the Residence of the Subscriber, on Lot No. 35, Yonge Street, to commence at 11 o'clock, all his

Household Furniture, Farming Utensils and Stock.

Three months Credit will be given for any sum above twenty Dollars, on approved Security.—He will also dispose of by private sale, Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Township of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a two Story dwelling-House with Wings, which with a small expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two story Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. If these Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant. Lot No. 27 being at present occupied by an industrious Substantial person from whom any quantity of Hay, Wheat, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, and No. 25 in the 7th Concession of do. 80 acres, situate on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7, and Lots No 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of these Lots, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 2 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No 4 in the 6th concession of the Township of Scott, containing 300 acres, the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grift and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, will be closed the ensuing Winter, all Persons Indebted to them will please to make Payment by the first of January next at the farest, after that date, all out-standing Debts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

They are now selling off their extensive assortment of Goods at very reduced Prices for ready Payment, or Produce to be delivered in all the Month of March next.

W & J CROOKS.

Niagara, 2d September, 1811

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Inspector; a Review of a Military Tract; Common Bonds; Arbitration ditto.; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials for do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigourof the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada. &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many ports within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act, passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Twenty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

Sheriff's Office,

York, 1st July 1811.

☞ WHEREAS many persons have obtained Leases of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, as well as Licences of Occupation of Glebe Lands, in the Home District, for which they are in arrears for Rent.

Notice is hereby given, that unless they do make immediate payment of such Arrears of Rent, to the Subscriber, they will be returned as defaulters, and legal steps will be taken to recover the same.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Executive Council Office,

York, 14th June, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Locations designated by the Land Board of Nassau for the following Persons, in the Township of BINBROOK, District of Niagara, will be declared open for Grant to other Persons, unless within *six Months* from this date, they severally appear, by themselves or Agents, to establish their Claim, and sue out their Patents.

Lieutenant George Harkimer,
Lieutenant Henry Hare,
Surgeon's Mate Patrick Burk,
Lieutenant Frederick Dachsteder,
Captain John M'Kinnon,

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Executive Council

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

Executive Council Office,

York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leases for the Crown and Clergy Reserves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increased to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the first seven years—to Thirty Shillings the second seven years, and to Forty five Shillings the third seven years. But that this increase of Rent will not extend to Leases Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leases shall not be obtained before the 29th of September next ensuing will be declared vacant and open for application.

And it is further notified, that One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, in advance, on account of Rent, for each Lease, must be paid to his Majesty's Receiver General by all future Applicants, before they receive the Order in Council for the same.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

REGULAR COUNCIL DAYS for LAND MATTERS, throughout the Year of our Lord, 1811:—

Wednesday,	2d January,
Tuesday,	22d Ditto,
	12th February,
	5th March,
	26th Ditto.
	16th April,
	7th May,
	28th Ditto,
	18th June,
	9th July,
	30th Ditto,
	20th August,
	10th September,
	1st October,
	22d Ditto,
	12th November
	3d December,
	24th Ditto.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

THE Subscribers take the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of York and Vicinity, that they have just received, direct from the first Manufactories in England, the under enumerated Goods, which with the remains of their former Stock, will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash or Country Produce, viz.—

A general assortment of Haberdashery; coloured printed Furniture; Table Cloths and Dinner Napkins; a general assortment of Cottons, Womens, and Childrens Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; Ladies white and colored Robes; book Muslin Handkerchiefs; cambered Muslins and Lenons; printed and worked Muslins for Dresses; figured Chambrays; Ginghams; Marcoons; plain and figured Lustrings; Cambric and other Shawls; Ladies Veils; colored Velvets for Pelisses; patent and other Laces; Plaid Cloaks; gravat Shawls; Dimities; Calicoes; American Cloth; ready made Gentlemens fine Cotton Shirts with French Cambric Frills; Corsets; Tassels; Silk and other Handkerchiefs; plated, gilt, and metal Buttons; Dropheads and Lancetthin Sheerings; superfine Medium and other Clothes; Pelisse Cloths and Cassimers; striped cotton Shirting; Leather Gaiters, long and short; Mud Boots; an assortment of Beaver and other Gloves; Softpeau de'ris; Button Hooks; Gaiter Buckles and Buttons; a Gentlemens bell Saddles with polished Steel Furniture; ditto belt curb and Snaffle Bridles; every Combs, Brushes and water Bottles; a few Cards of Stationary; Gentlemens bell Sheets; a general assortment of blue edged and other Crockery; ditto Glass Ware; Funnels; Gentlemens travelling Leather Cases; Ribbons; Threads; Needles; pound and paper Pins; flat and round Ribbons; Holland and fine Tapes; Sets of Table and Desert Knives and Forks; fashionable Clasps for Ladies Waste Bands; elegant Bread Pins and Watch Chains; a Tea Set of Real China; Cabbers with plated Boxes; Soup Ladles; together with a variety of other articles too numerous for insertion.

John Mills Jackson & Co.

Springfield Park, Aug. 14, 1811.

TO be Sold on easy Terms the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22. 23. 7th Con 21, 22, 8th Con 22, 9th Con } 1000 acres

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public that having opened Store in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Glen, his Summer Assortment will be sold on low terms—he has also Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws passed in the two last Sessions, &c. for sale Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price. D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the House which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made considerable additions to his Assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c.

which upon trial will be found of superior qualities, and flatters himself that he will be able to sell on terms which shall prove satisfactory, and as an inducement to purchasers:—country produce, Furs and Pelts, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 3d Dec 1810.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—

Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office. York, May 4.

SUBSCRIBERS to the TORONTO LIBRARY are requested, without delay, to pay to the Treasurer, WM. ALLAN, Esq. the Annual Subscription of Four Dollars, due on the 1st of January last.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN MACDONELL, Secty.

York July 18, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fi-
To wit. } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Hunter, at the suit of John Gray, I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land, being composed of lot number Thirty three, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, more or less, about forty of which are cleared and under cultivation; there is also a smalling house on the premises, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roach's Hotel, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon Any person or perso having any just claim to the above mentioned premises, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of
To Wit } Fieri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the suit of Richard Cartwright; I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log house, one Frame House and Log Barn, and other outbuildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land more or less; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario at Southwesterly by Hamhore Salt, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Messieurs, butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Easterly direction from the house now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougall, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; thence North forty five degrees East, twenty chains; thence South forty five degrees East to the Lake; thence along the bank of the Lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Gate Door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, a the hour of TEN O'Clock in the forenoon Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 10th Dec 1810.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri
To wit } Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Reuben Cleaveland, at the suit of John Macdonell, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of Land, being composed of the West half of lot number Seventeen, and West half of lot number Eighteen in the third concession of Gwillimbury East, containing two hundred acres, more or less, with the buildings and improvements thereon; all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Stoyles's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Monday the ninth day of December next, Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon Any person or persons that may have any lawful claim to the above premises either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Aug. 10, 1811.

THE Subscriber is authorized to contract with any Person who will engage (on the lowest terms) for conveying the Mails regularly once a Fortnight, on the Indian or New Gulf Road, out the Year; also from York to Niagara via St. Davids, Esq (as frequently it required.) Good Security shall be given for the due and regular performance. W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 19th July, 1811.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his House on Palace Street, near Mrs. Russell's where he offers for sale a large supply of the following Articles, viz.

Bread Knives and Trimmings,
Kidderminster Carpeting,
Tell, Cupboard, Brass Desk, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compasses and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-castors,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and brass Picket Castors,
Gold Rings and Silver Pencil Cases,
Gilt and Silver Watch Keys,
Brass Cafe Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Clofet and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks, fingle and double bolted,
Joiners Squares,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Bellard Iron plate Stock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Cheit Hinges, brass do.
Clock Cafe Trimmings,
Common Knives and Bed-cups,
Drawer Locks in fine,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Belt and German Steel Hand-saws,
Sub, key-hole and transit Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chiffels,
Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fi-
To wit } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Henry Kahman, at the suit of Samuel Heron, I have taken in Execution all the following parcels of Land in the Town of York, known by being Lots number Nine and Ten, South side of Duke Street, containing two-fifths of an acre; also the East part of Lot number Four Nine, on Berkeley Street, in the Old Town of York, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or less, with the dwelling House thereon. All the above property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel in the Town of York, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perfon or perfons who may have any juft claim to the above premifes, either by mort gage or otherwife, are requefted to make the fame known to me before the day of fale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fi-
To wit } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Allan, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that lot or parcel of land known by being Lot number 44. West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, more or less, about forty of which are cleared and under cultivation; there is also a smalling house on the premises, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roach's Hotel, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon Any person or perso having any just claim to the above mentioned premifes, are requested to make the fame known to me before the day of fale JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ o
To Wit } Fieri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the fuit of Richard Cartwright; I have feized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log houfe, one Frame Houfe and Log Barn, and other outbuildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land more or les; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York and Home Diftrict, granted to Captain Joſeph Brant, which faid tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario at Southweſterly by Hamhore Salt, and Northerly by Lands purchaſed from the Meſſieurgas, butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. ſtanding on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Eaſterly direction from the houſe now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougall, thence North forty five degrees Weſt, one hundred and five chains fifty links; thence North forty five degrees Eaſt, twenty chains; thence South forty five degrees Eaſt to the Lake; thence along the bank of the Lake, a Weſterly courſe to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or leſs; which will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at the Gate Door in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, a the hour of TEN O'Clock in the forenoon Any perſon or perſons who may have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 10th Dec 1810.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS.

LOT No. 9, Eaſt ſide Yonge-Street; on the Premiſes there are a Saw Mill and a Grift Mill, both in good order, and a Still-Houſe with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiſkey per day The Mills with a portion of Land will be ſold ſeparate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on ſaid Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subſcriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land There are on the premiſes an Improvement of 80 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and ſowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence There is alſo a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and ſeveral living ſpring. A fine Water; likewiſe a large Sugar Bush. A good and ſufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th Dec. 1811

FOR SALE.

Within 25 Miles of Mr. Overfield's Tavern

a MILL-SEAT near DUNDAS, WITH Sites for Eight Mills, abundance of Water to supply the whole, a durable stream, all materials for building on the ſpot, and a fall of 36 feet. Along with the Seat will be ſold about 40 Acres of excellent land, moſt of which is Meadow ground On the premiſes are erected a Saw-Mill capable of Sawing 3500 feet of Boards every 24 hours which is in good repair, and a ſmall dwelling houſe. Application to be made to W. Hepburner, Flamborough Weſt, who would contract for erecting a Grift Mill thereon, capable of grinding 600 buſhels of grain in the ſpace of 24 hours, giving ſecurity for the performance.

[9 w] June 29, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion

No 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.

No 1, 2, 23, 24 6th do.

North half of 24 in the 5th do. ——1600 acres in the Township of Bleinheim.

No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 22 conceſſion No. 22, 7th do.

No. 4, 8th do.

No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.

No 22, 23 and 24 5th.—600 acres, in Whitby.

No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 13, 9th do.— 600 acres in the township of Gianford.

No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 24——500 acres in King.

No 17, 3d conceſſion,

No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the Subſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Caſh or ſhort Credit, viz

Lot laſt No. 32, in Conceſſion B.

Front half 12, - - Do - - C. } 200 Acres.

29 - Conceſſion C. 200

10 - - - - D. 200

24 - front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough.

No. 8 in 4th Conceſſion, } 200 acres Township
Eaſt ½ 22 5th do. } of York.

No 49. Weſt ſide Yonge-Street 200 Acres, Township of Vaughan.

Eaſt ½ 31 3d Conceſſion, 200

Eaſt ½ 20, 3d do. 200

Eaſt ½ 14, 4th do. 200 } 1000 Acres

Eaſt ½ 21 do. 200 } Township of

14, 22 do. 200 } Markham.

10, 6th do. 200

11, do. 200

16, 1ſt do. 200 } 400 Acres—

13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.

3, 3d do. 200

30, 6th do. 200 } 300 Acres,

27, 7th do. 200 } Saltfleet.

26, South ſide Chippawa Creek 200 Acres, Township of Crowland.

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Conceſſion 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Alſo in the Town of York.

The Houſe and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, North ſide Hoſpital Street. Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home Diſtrict, to any perſon who may be deſirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 19th September, 1810.

SCHOOL.

THE Subſcriber returns his grateful and ſincere Thanks to the Public, for their countenance and patronage, ſhe has juſt built a large Room for the comfortable reception of their Children; and hopes through his ſteady attention to the Moral Character of the Pupils placed under his care, will ſtill gain their future approbation and encouragement

N B. Evening School will commence preciſely on the firſt of September

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

Duke-Street, York, Aug 10, 1811

WANTED.

SOME Perſon of good character and morals to be engaged as Husbandman—liberal wages will be given and comfortable accommodations (at the Farm) for a family, ſhould any huſbandman having a family be deſired. For information enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 25th April, 1811.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE Houſe and premiſes in 2d Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Deane and Lieut Johnſon

Lots Nos. 25, 31, - - 1ſt Conceſſion, 200
3, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
28, - - - 3d, do. 200
7, 13, - - 4th, do. 400
17, 18, - - 5th, do. 300

1500 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - 1ſt Conceſſion, 200
1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½ 1, - - 3d, do. 100

700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - 1ſt Conceſſion, 600 acres
Township of Murray

Nos. 1, - - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - 4th, do. 200
9, 14 15, - - 6th, do. 600

1000 acres

Township of Weſt Flamborough.

Nos. 24, 26, 27, - 7th Conceſſion, 600
23, 25, 26, - 8th, do. 600
23, 24, 25, 27, 9th, do. 800

2000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Eſq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Eſqrs. Niagara, or to the ſubſcriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in poſſeſſion of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the ſets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1ſt; Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, Vol. 2d; Guthrie's Hiſtory of Scotland, Vol. 1ſt & 2d; Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol. 1ſt; De Lolme's B. Conſtitution; Tith Lives, Vol. 3d; Guthrie's Parliament of England, Vol. 1ſt; Syſtem of Anatomy, 3d Vol.; Payſan Perverti; Bulleau's Works; Criminal Reports, Vol. 3d.

UPPER CANADA, } FRANCIS GORE,
COUNT OF PROBATE, } Eſquire, Lieutenant
YORK TO WIT. } Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the ſaid Province.

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle and Province aforeſaid, deceaſed.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingſton in the ſaid Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the ſaid Court of Probate, ſetting forth that the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman ſome time paſt died intestate without this Province, poſſeſſed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the ſum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more ſeveral Diſtricts thereof; and praying that Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, ſhou d not be granted to the ſaid Peter Grant. NOW therefore theſe are to cite and require you the ſaid next of Kin, to be and appear in the ſaid Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the ſaid Province, on the firſt Monday of January next enſuing the date hereof; then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any you have) why Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, ſhou d not be granted to the ſaid Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforeſaid, this Fifth day of March one thouſand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any perſon who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nos 9 & 10, in Hospital Street, will be proſecuted, and any person who will give information of any one ſo offending, will be handſomely rewarded by applying to

JOHN JORDEN.

York, 7th June, 1811.

FOR SALE.

LOTS Number Ten and Eleven in the firſt Conceſſion (Southern Diviſion) of the Township of Etobicoke; alſo Lot Number Two in the fourth Conceſſion of the Township of Markham, containing Four Hundred Acres of Land. The ſaid Lots are of good quality and will be ſold on very reaſonable terms. A part of the purchaſe Money will be required to be paid on a Deed being made, and liberal time given for the payment of the remainder with Intereſt thereon till paid. For particulars enquire of the Subſcriber at the Printing Office, York, 20th July

W. FIRTH.

BLANKS of different ſorts for ſale at this Office.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1811. No. XI[illegible] [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the eighteenth day of Sept. next to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty firſt day of July laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of Sept. next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-ſixth day of OCtober next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Seventh day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fifty-firſt year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having ſolicited, and obtained Our Leave to be abſent on his Private Affairs, and the Adminiſtration of the Government during his abſence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the ſaid Province. WE have thought proper by, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, that all Perſons having due notice thereof, may Govern themſelves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Ninth Day of OCtober, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eleven, and Fifty-firſt year of our reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9.

On Saturday laſt, the following Address was preſented to his Excellency by the reſident Members of the Executive Council.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſq. Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

YOUR Excellency having ſignified your intention of availing yourſelf of the Gracious permiſſion of his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent to viſit England on your private affairs, we the reſident Members of his Majeſty's Executive Council of the Province of Upper Canada, whilſt we regret this temporary ſeparation, cannot forbear expreſſing our thanks for the happineſs and protection which we with his Majeſty's other Subjects have experienced under your Adminiſtration.

We reflect with pleaſure and pride, on that harmony which has uniformly ſubſiſted between the different branches of the Executive Government during your Excellency's reſidence amongſt us, nor are we forgetful, of that countenance and ſupport, which we have at all times received from your Excellency in the diſcharge of the duties committed to our care.

The kindness and attention, with which as private Individuals, you have condeſcended to honor us, we now moſt cordially acknowledge, and ſhall ever moſt gratefully remember.

In taking leave of your Excellency, we entertain the hope, that you and your Lady will receive every degree of happineſs in your intended viſit to England, and that you with ſafety will return to reſume the Duties of that high Station in which His Majeſty has been pleaſed to place you in this Province.

(Signed by)
THOS. SCOTT,
JOHN M'GILL,
WM. DUMMER POWELL,
P. SELBY.

York, 5th October, 1811.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I receive your Address with great ſatisfaction, as a Public Teſtimony of the cordiality with which the ſeveral branches of the Executive Authority have co-operated during my Adminiſtration.

If the King's ſervice and the happineſs of the Community, have been advanced under my Auſpices, I am indebted to the liberal ſupport, I have uniformly received from the Council.

Accept my thanks for your good wiſhes, and be aſſured that whatever may be my deſtination, I ſhall cheriſh with ſatisfaction, the remembrance of your regard.

The following Addreſs from the Magiſtrates and Inhabitants of the Town of York, was, by a deputation, alſo preſented to his Excellency.

To his Excellency FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOU. EXCELLENCY,

WE the Magiſtrates and other Inhabitants of the town of York, in Upper Canada, have heard with much concern, your Excellency's intention, tho' but for a time, of leaving this Province.

We conſider it as a duty, which we owe to you, as well as to ourſelves, to expreſs on this occaſion, our gratitude for the happiness which we have enjoyed during your Excellency's reſidence amongſt us.

At Inhabitants of this Province, we offer our ſincere acknowledgements, not only for that encouragement and aſſiſtance which your Excellency has, at all times, afforded to meaſures of public utility, but for your easiness of access, and your readiness to liſten to the tale, as well as afford aſſiſtance and relief to the moſt humble individual.

The aged Loyaliſt, and the Sons and Daughters of aged Loyaliſts muſt ever with gratitude bear in mind, your Excellency's adminiſtration—the poor can never forget it.

As Individuals, permit us to offer our thanks for that affability and attention with which at all times you have condeſcended to honor us.

But our regret for your Excellency's departure is alleviated by the proſpect of your return.

Permit us in the mean time to offer our ſincere wiſhes for a proſperous voyage to your Excellency and your Lady, and a ſafe return to reſume the Government of this Province.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

BY encouraging and aſſiſting all meaſures of Public Utility, and affording countenance to the Loyal Emigrants and their immediate deſcendants I have beſt fulfilled the Gracious Intentions of His Majeſty, whoſe Paternal care has ever been directed to the comfort and happiness of his Subjects.

I thank you for your expreſſion of Perſonal good will, and ſhall carry with me a juſt ſenſe of the reſpectful attention of the Magiſtrates and Inhabitants of the Town of York.

The early departure of his Excellency preveoted the other Inhabitants of this Province, from offering him the like mark of eſteem.

His Excellency and Lady, yeſterday embarked for England; and were accompanied by Major General Brock, and attended by the principal Inhabitants of the Town of York, to the place of Embarkation.

SPEECH delivered by a Deputation of ſix Chiefs from the Six Nations of Indians, reſiding on the Grand River, viz. Nawkawronta, Onondagas, Oneyda Joſeph, Oneyda. Arongkyinghta, Mohawk. Kanenyaharune, Seneca. Teguaghione, Tuſcarora, and Aſinonwaunoto, Cayuga.

PRESENT.

James Givins, Eſq. Agent of Indian Affairs.
Duncan Cameron, Eaq. Aſſiſt. Secy. Indian Affairs.
Capt. Derenzy, Lt. Crowther, Lt. Bullock, 41ſt Regt.

NAWKAWRONTA, Speaker.

A REPORT having reached us, that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province is about to depart for England; We are ſent here as delegates from our ſeveral Nations, to pay our reſpects to his Excellency.

We lament that his Excellency's health does not permit him to ſee us, but we will now ſpeak to you as if his Excellency were preſent.

We are ſent here to ſalute your Excellency, and to thank you in the name of our ſeveral Nations for your kindneſs to us during your Government of this Province. You have done every thing for us that was right, and we are happy. We would have been glad that all the King's Officers here were preſent to hear what we have to ſay, and we wiſh what we now ſay to be repeated to our Great Father the King of England.

We think that our Father the King, appointed Colonel Claus to the Office that he now holds, that he may attend

(For the Remainder ſee laſt Page.)

ST. THOMAS, Aug. 3.

Account of the Capture of the British Ship Exchange, James Johns, master, from Curracoa, bound to London.

We left Curracoa on Thursday the 27th of July, 1811. Passengers on board, Major General John Thomas Layard, late Lieutenant Governor of Curracoa; Col. Vande Spiegle, Collector of that island; and Major Lyon. On the 28th inst. being very fine weather, we observed a pilot boat schooner to leeward of us, and not having any suspicion of French privateers being about the Mona passage, we allowed her to come near us, when she hoisted Spanish King's colors and a pendant, which made us think she was a Spanish cruizer; however seeing her still come near us, made us more suspicious, and the captain perceiving him haul down his Spanish colours, hasted immediately, for the second time, his English Ensign, which was immediately answered by them with a French flag; we then immediately perceived our critical situation, seeing a very large schooner and full of men, she captain immediately prepared for action, & fired the stern chasers, which was returned from them with grape shot. After three quarters of an hours engagement, which was conducted by the captain, passengers and crew with the greatest coolness, and finding she had ceased firing and coming along side to board us, we surrendered, and after our colours were struck, fired a dozen rounds of musketry at us; we were immediately taken possession of by the privateer, who sent on board a prize master and 14 men, when we learnt her to be the Matengo private, Captain Ordronaux as they said, from Nantz, with 96 men, and ten guns, and 191 tons measurement; they ordered immediately the captain and passengers on board the privateer (excepting Major Lyon, having his little daughter with him, who was very much alarmed, they therefore suffered him to remain with her) after keeping the captain and passengers a short time on board of the privateer, they suffered them to return again on board the ship, when she was brought to anchor that same night at about 11 o'clock, on the south side of the Mona Island; they then sent the whole of the crew on board the privateer, & put them in irons, they then demanded from the captain the manifest and bills of lading letters, by which they found there was a large quantity of specie on board, and which they informed us they had information by the brig Coffee Planter, Capt. Jenkins, who they had taken a few days before, and who was from Curracoa bound to London, and which they had ransomed for ten thousand dollars, and suffered them to proceed; they on account of this intelligence was waiting for us, knowing the specie to be on board. After taking the money out, which we believe to be about thirty three thouland dollars, they remained quiet for that night; the next morning the 29th of July; they sent on board and took out all the provisions and water both belonging to the ship and passengers stock, all the guns, cables, &c. in fact left the ship destitute of every thing, and informed us they meant to send the ship and passengers to France, however, after some conversation between the passengers and captain of the privateer, and they requesting him for God's sake not to send them in the ship, as she was then in such a bad state not possible to proceed, and they must certainly all perish if he persisted, he then promised to take them on board the privateer, and put them on board the first vessel he could, or land them on the coast of Porto Rico at night time: accordingly he ordered all the passengers, capt. and crew on board the privateer with their respective baggage, and left the ship at anchor without any soul on board, and proceeded. Shortly after he chased a vessel and came up with her, when she proved to be the Spanish schooner Antelope, Captain Smith, loaded with mahogany, from St. Domingo bound to St. Thomas. The captain came immediately to our captain and passengers, and said, gentlemen here is this vessel for you, and you may take her and proceed with her wherever you please; he therefore ordered all the passengers baggage to be put on board, and after ransacking all Major Lyon's baggage and taking all his money from him, suffered them to proceed—putting provisions sufficiently on board for them to exist for a few days; we had not left the vessel above three or four hours when we saw the ship all in a blaze. On the 1st of August we arrived at Mayagnez on the coast of Porto Rico, where we anchored, and were immediately re taken by his Majesty's schooner Elizabeth, commanded by Lieutenant Dwyer, who in the most handsome and humane manner, offered his services and his vessel to take us safe to St. Thomas, and which he did after giving us every comfort his vessel could afford.

The Captain and passengers praise much the Captain of the privateer & his officers for their good and mild treatment while they were in their possession, not allowing the crew to touch any part of their baggage—the crew is a desperate set, and composed chiefly of vagabonds of all nations.

(Signed by the Mate, &c.)

NEW YORK, September 11.

The Villain, who robbed the Branch Bank in Charleston of *one hundred and thirty five thousand dollars*, has been detected and imprisoned; and nearly the whole sum safely returned to the vaults. The particulars of this fortunate detection and discovery are thus detailed in the Charleston Courier of the 2d instant:—

"*Bank Robbery.*—It is with much satisfaction that we are enabled to state the recovery of the money taken from the Vaults of the late Office of Discount and Deposit in this city, in the night of the 24th ult.

It appears, that strong suspicion had been entertained by the Agents of the Bank for some days, that Mr. BENJAMIN GRAY, of this city, a man of great mechanical talents, had been concerned in the Robbery.—A warrant was accordingly procured on Saturday morning, and he was arrested, and underwent a long examination at the Bank, before John H. Mitchell, Esq. Justice of the Quorum, in the prefence of the Directors of the Institution and several other gentlemen. We understand that, although there was much circumstantial evidence, tending to criminate Mr. GRAY, produced on this examination, yet nothing appeared sufficiently strong to have convicted him of the act; he was, however, committed to prison in the afternoon, preparatory to a further examination.

"In the course of the evening, a Negro fellow belonging to Mr. Gray, and who was suspected to have aided his master in removing the specie, was arrested by Wm. Blacklock, Esq. at whose house his wife resided, and on being informed that his master had been committed to gaol for robbing the Bank, and that he was known to have aided him in the robbery, he was so intimidated that he confessed the fact, and offered on condition of pardon, &c. to point out were the money had been concealed. A detachment of the City Guard was immediately procured, and sent off to secure the money, which they found deposited in the original boxes, in the inclosure of Mr. Gray's residence, near the Race Course, concealed under a quantity of manure, straw, &c. The money with the exception of a few hundred dollars, which has been made away with, was brought down early yesterday morning, and again deposited in the vaults, from whence it had been taken exactly one week before. We understand that the false keys, with which the Bank is supposed to have been entered, besides a lantern, &c. were found in a leathern bag, secreted with the money.

"We cannot refrain from congratulating the community on the discovery of the perpetrator of this daring robbery.—The Officers of the Bank, whose feelings on the occasion, enveloped as the business was in mystery and darkness, must have been acute indeed, are at once relieved from a weight of anxiety and responsibility, which, to a feeling mind, is more distressing than even a conviction of guilt itself; and the citizens at large, who have taken a lively interest in the investigation of the business, from a conviction that the character of our city would suffer in the eyes of the world, should the robbers escape with impunity, will reflect with pleasure that a transaction, rivalling ingenuity and design and in secrecy of execution the power of enchantment itself, has been brought to light, and that all those hateful fulpicions which would otherwise inevitably have fastened themselves upon the mind, have been thus happily dissipated."

LONDON, July 23.

A mail from Anholt arrived this morning. Sir James Saumarez remains in his old position, and the accounts from Carlscrona state, that affairs wore a pacific aspect in the Baltic. The Russians are said to act on the defensive in Turkey—we have no doubt they are endeavouring to adjust their differences with Turkey—as little may be doubted that Bonaparte is spiriting up Turkey to continue the war. He is desirous of making the two Powers weaken each other, that they may be less able to resist any designs which he may have upon either, or both.

Admiralty Office, July 23.

Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Capt. Peter of his Majesty's ship Crissy, giving an account of an attack made off Helim Island, on the 5th inst. by a Danish flotilla of 17 gun boats and 10 heavy row boats, on a convoy under the protection of the Crissy, Defence, Dictator, Shelorake sloop, and Bruiser gun vessel. The enemy were defeated without the loss of any of the convoy, and four of the Danish gun-boats were captured, mounting each one long 24 pounder and four brass howitzers, and having on board together 126 men.

July 25.

Letters received from an Officer of the Artillery in Lord Wellington's army at the Portalegre, state, that Soult has made a strong reconnoissance of three days of our position, and that he had suddenly retired, supposed towards Seville, as he had broken up his camp. Lord Wellington's army, in high spirits and health, retained their ground and were going into cantonements. The tents for the Royal Artillery had arrived at Portalegre from Lisbon, as previous to that every officer and private had for six weeks slept on the bare ground, yet were still healthy. The last convoy, with the 32d and other regiments from Guernsey, had arrived safe at Lisbon, and were preparing to join Lord Wellington's army. They are all remarkably healthy.

New York, Sept. 18.

From St. Peterburg.—Capt. Gray of the ship Herald, who arrived at the Lazaretto, Philadelphia, last Monday, in 65 days from St. Petersburg, states, that the ports of Russia, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, are open to American commerce. He likewise states, that English vessels are freely admitted in Russian ports, and that notwithstanding this disregard on the part of Russia, of the French anti-commercial system, there was no prospect of a rupture between the two Emperors. That the Russians have met with a defeat from the Turks, and have been obliged to retreat across the Danube. It was believed Russia would cease hostilities against Turkey. Austria continues to observe rigidly, the continental system.

Extracts from London papers to the 3d of August, received at the office of the Evening Post.

London, July 27.

Two American gentlemen, who landed at Dartmouth, on Wednesday, with despatches for the charge d'affaires of the United States in this country, have brought a confirmation of the release of all American vessels detained in France since the 1st November. It is said also, that some provisions have been transmitted through the American legation to government.

Seven ships from Holland provided with licences under the sign manual of Napoleon, arrived yesterday.

July 28.

A neutral vessel which arrived on Friday at Dover from Dieppe, has brot a confirmation of the intelligence contained in our last number, of the assemblement of 30 army on the French coast. The passengers state, that troops are marching from Dunkirk, & other places, to the camp at Boulogne, and that the force assembled there, will comprise in a few days 40,000 men. The flotilla has been exercised, but found to be in a miserable state.—It is not credible that Bonaparte has any real design of attempting an invasion; and it follows that his design by this assemblage must be made to deter our reinforcing the British army in Portugal.

July 29.

The Adventure, Snowden, of Whitby, from Leith, for Quebec, was lost the 24th of May last in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, the crew were saved—This is the identical ship that the Circumnavigator, Captain Cook, sailed round the world in. She was repaired at Whitby last year.

It is now said in some well informed circles connected with government that his Majesty's ministers are disposed to act a temperate part with respect to the United States, and not to provoke hostilities unless the honor of the British flag should require it. The opinion of an immediate war with the republic which so currently prevailed, is in a great degree to be attributed to the misapprehension that Sir Joseph York's squadron was to be stationed off the coast of the United States.

Last night died Suddenly, at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, his Grace William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

The death of the Marquis Townsend took place suddenly on Saturday at Richmond.

July 31.

We understand there are some licences in town for shipping goods direct from hence to Petersburgh. The licences, we believe, have the sign manual of Alexander, and are principally for the importation of drugs. It has been observed, that as a matter of favor to this country, two Russian harbours are to be converted into free ports.—Those mentioned to us for this purpose are Archangel without and Liebau within the Baltic.

Sir James Craig, late Governor of Quebec, has reached England by the Amelia frigate.

August 1.

Letters from the coast of France to the 28th instant, inform us, that Bonaparte has just published a decree, denouncing the penalty of death against any captain on board of whose ship any bills of exchange upon England, or correspondence with England, shall be found.

August 2.—The daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, we are informed, from a respectable authority, is shortly to be married to a Mr. Charlton, a young man of 24 years of age, and possessing a large landed property in Shropshire. The fair foreigner is very handsome, and very highly spoken of. Mr. Charleton is of the family of the Luchmeres. The match is approved of by all parties, & promises to prove a happy one.

By a letter, dated the 15th of May, received from the Brazils, it appears that the Prince Regent of Portugal had, two days previous thereto, being his birth day, settled a pension of 20,000 crowns per annum on Lord Wellington, 10,000 on General Beresford, and 5000 on Colonel Trant.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.

Latest from Cadiz.—By the last sailing ship George and Albert, captain Singleton, in 28 days from Cadiz, the Editor of the Federal Gazette, has received Cadiz papers to the 10th August. Transactions are given this evening. Wheat capt. S. sailed, Aug. 25. Markets were very dull—Flour 11 dollars.

The French had reinforced the besieging army. Reports estimated them at near 30 000. The firing was kept up; with little effect however. Soult had arrived near Cadiz. Official accounts from Lord Wellington to the 25th July, shows no recent movement of importance. The French army had gained no new ground; on the contrary it appears that the allies had pushed a small division into Castile. King Joseph had actually passed Valladolid, with an escort, on his return to Madrid. The South East Provinces of Murcia, Grenada, &c. continued free from the French.

OFFICIAL.

Lord Wellington to Don Miguel Pereyra Forjz.

H. Q. St. Joan, July 18, 1811.

The enemy's army fired off on the 14th inst. towards Truxillo. It is not known whether they have gone further towards Almaraz, or with the cavalry which were in Talavera, taken the road of Merida. The enemy appear disposed to take a central position on the line of the Tagus—that they might all necessary march to any point of our operations, or retreat, if necessary; and where they might draw recourse from their divisions in Estremadura and Castile.

As soon as the troops under General Blake had embarked, the enemy's division in which had marched towards the Guadiana, and which, as mention ed in my last, had reached Cattarga, fell back to San Lucar. I learn that the troops belonging to the 4th corps, which Marshal Soult had withdrawn from Estremadura, had taken the direction to Grenada, leaving in Andalusia the 1st corps of reserve. The 5th corps, and most of their cavalry still occupy Estremadura.

There is nothing new from Valladolid, except the arrival of "King Joseph" to Spain; who was on the 5th instant at Burgos with an escort of 3000 men. It is reported that numerous reinforcements are to follow him from France. A detachment of 1000 men from the French garrison of Salamanca marched towards Bejar on the 12th, with the apparent intention of succouring Ciudad Rodrigo.

WELLINGTON.

Lord Wellington to his Excellency Don Miguel Forjiz.—[Extract.]

PORTALEGRE, July 25, 1811.

The enemy's cavalry abandoned Merida on the 17 h, and have continued their march towards Almaraz. One division of their infantry has reached Placentia, in which city they mean to establish their advanced post on the right bank of the Tagus. The same day Marshal Marmont arrived at Almaraz towards which point several other French divisions were marching—leaving in Truxillo only a small number of infantry and some horse. The 5th corps had defiled from Estremadura for Seville. King Joseph left Valladolid on the 14th taking the road to Madrid.

I have nothing new from the north.

CADIZ August 9.

The British 74, Bulwark, arrived on the 7th with specie from America.

The Duke del Infantado sailed from this port for London the 30th ult. to reside as ambassador at London.

Lord Wellington gave at head quarters, a grand entertainment to general Castanos on the 15 h July, in memory of the victory of Baylen. General Castanos proposed to celebrate on the 28 h the anniversary of Talavera in company with Lord W.

The Conde Penne has sent out for the 5th army.

There remained in port, embarked on board the transports, 2100 Infantry and some cavalry; a force which appears to have been attached to the last expedition.

Valencia del Alcantara. 18 Aug.

(By a private letter,) Gen. Castanos arrived the day before yesterday at this place: the English are moving towards Castile, leaving one division of 3000 men in Estremadura.

Cadiz Evening Gazette, August 4.

(Private letter.)—The enemy are arriving at Truxillo, and their detachments occupy several villages above Guadaloupe; they still keep possession of Almandralejo, Zafra, and St. Martha. They are fortifying the Castle of Frejenal and they are in possession of Cahalleros at X-res; they have abandoned Alivencia; but having destroyed four Ravelins, they have free ingress and egress as they please. The English head quarters are at Castle Branco, and the enemy are in possession of Coria to Placentia. Gen. Castanos is in Valencia or Alcantara, Morillo, in Caceres with 2000 infantry, and 900 cavalry—the cavalry of the Count of Penne are in Beja in Portugal.

VIENNA, June 20.

The Austrian troops have made no movements. Some disturbances it is said have arisen in the Tyrol on account of the conscription.

ALICANT, July 20.

[Private letter] N. writes to me that our friend (Mina) has seized another great convoy between Ebella and Pampeluna, which appears now to be the principal road from France.

PHILADELPHIA Sept. 12.

"*This morning arrived brig* ——, *Hughes, from Madeira Left there, August 8th, brig Sukey, of Newburyport, to sail next day for Africa; and a ship from N. York, just arrived. No other American vessels there. On the 6th August a British 64 gun ship and a frigate arrived at Madeira from England, said to be part of a fleet bound to America. They sailed on the day following. On board of one of them was the new Governor for Bermuda; who, at dinner, on shore said that the fleet was to rendezvous at Bermuda, and there wait for information from Sir John Duckworth, the British Minister to the United States by which their conduct would be regulated; and as he understood if these infractions were of a certain complexion, the fleet would proceed to the coast of America. Captain H on the 18 inst. in lat. 37. 20, long. 64. spoke brig Pilgrim, Young, 9 days from Rhode Island for Sierra Leone.*"

CATSKILL, Sept. 11.

Shocking Catastrophe.—*Fire*—*On Friday the 6th instant, the House of Mr Frink, of Jefferson Schoharie, county, was consumed by Fire; 4 of his children and a daughter of the Wife of the same place, together with all the furniture except a bed with an infant on it, were consumed.*

From the National Intelligencer of Sept 17

We understand that orders have issued from the Navy Department, to put in commission an additional number of gun boats forthwith; twenty tobe stationed in the harbor of New York; ten at Norfolk, and three at Wilmington. (North Carolina) These are intended and no doubt will have the effect to strengthen the land batteries and enable them more effectually to repel any attack which might be made; though we incline to the opinion that none will be attempted.

Norfolk, Sept. 13

The ship London Packet, Kennard, from London; brings papers to the 27 h July. The King's death was hourly expected. Troops almost daily embarking for the Peninsula.—Capt. K. has despatches from our Charges des Affaires for government.—Accounts had reached London that a Russian nobleman had left St. Petersburgh for G. Britain, on an amicable embassy.

Boston, Sept. 16.

Latest from Portugal.—Despatches from Lord Wellington to the 26 h of July have been published in the Spanish papers; they simply relate to the operations of the opposing armies, in which is found no event of any political interest. They mention, that the two armies under Soult and Marmont had separated, the former for Seville, and the latter for Placentia, about 150 miles apart; and that Lord Wellington was at Abrantes. This step, forced upon the French by necessity, shews the skill and advantages of the British commander, in frustrating the plans of an adversary to entrap him in a snare; and enforce upon the mind a still stronger conviction, that while the fate of Portugal rests in the hands of a General so skilled in arms, and so adroit in manoeuvres, it will terminate successful to the cause of freedom, and the rights of humanity.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Col. Boyd's regiment of United States troops, dated Newport, Kentucky, Aug. 24, 1811.

"Late advices from Governor Harrison, of the Indian territory, urge the troops immediately to Vincennes on the Wabash.—The public papers have contained some details of the cruelties and menaces of the Indians in that quarter. Positive orders have been issued from the War Office, to attack if their hostile indications are continued. In anticipation of real service we have been practising firing for several days with ball cartridges, at a target, and performed beyond expectation. The troops created in me a confidence, that they would acquit honour in the event of a conflict. We are ordered to prepare 64,000 ball cartridges.

"The distance from this place to Vincennes, by water, is near 700 miles and the nearest direction through the woods 200."

Indian War.—The Argus, printed at Frankfort, (K.) Aug. 28, 1811, says, "We have been favoured with a perusal of a letter from Gen. Harrison, dated at Vincennes, to his friend in this place. The substance of which is, that about the 20th of Sept. next, he expected to go against the Indians with a force of fifteen hundred regulars and militia. We presume the President of the United States has determined to remove the Prophet; or at least to manifest to our Indian neighbours, a disposition, to correct their various outrages on our frontiers. The Governor does not anticipate any fighting. Col. Boyd, with about 500 regulars, has moved towards Vincennes preparatory to this expedition."

The Kentucky Gazette of the 27th ult. says, a number of Volunteers from Lexington, will set out in a few days for Vincennes.

PHILADELPHIA Sept. 18.

Yesterday arrived brig Nancy, capt. Mitchell, from Lisbon, which place he left the 21 of August, and has politely furnished us with the following. It was reported at Lisbon, that the French army, after fortifying Badajoz, fell back in order to fortify Taxilla, on the south border of the Tagus, and the English advanced again towards Badajoz. That there are 20,000 men expected every day from England, among them is expected 6000 cavalry.—The Admiral ship, the Barfleur of 110 guns, with Admiral Barclay him self, is called home to England, the unmoored a few days before capt. M. sailed, fell down below Bellem Castle, where the lays at anchor with three frigates, waiting for the transports getting ready to join another convoy, several of them were discharging their cargoes, and taking in ballast as fast as possible, working night and day, with the help of about 50 boats to each of them, belonging to other transport ships which are to remain there. Several transports arrived with a convoy from England, the 29th of July, with troops and horses, baggage, artillery, &c. and were landing at Bellem, they are marched out to the army without delay, and are not allowed one hour in town, to look round themselves; their wives are not allowed to follow them to the army, but are all left behind, some at Lisbon, and some at Belleem. It was also reported that Marmont was marching from France towards Portugal, at the head of 60,000 men to reinforce the French army on the borders of Portugal. Two packets had just arrived from England, but he had no time to hear the contents of their news. He left them the day after their arrival. The French prisoners at Lisbon, are allowed to go to work digging canals for the communication of the waters into the docks, and are under the protection of the English guards, to prevent the barbarity of the Portuguese against them. The French army are no more allowed to destroy any part of the country. Lord Wellington sent a message to the French general, that in case they did not cease destroying the country, he would give up all the French prisoners to the mercy of the Portuguese, and they had quit destroying any thing since that message.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his correspondent in this place, dated Aug. 8.

"I have no apprehensions for the safety of Cadiz, all the lines are ably defended by British troops, and I will cannot spare men from his army in Estremadura. Lord Wellington has received strong reinforcements, and is expected to commence offensive operations in Spain. Should he be successful the siege of Cadiz will be raised which will open a market to the adjacent country, which is suffering lot provisions."—*Norfolk Ledger.*

CADIZ, July 23.

Yesterday entered in this port, the 47 h English regiment, which attempted to succour Tarragona.

Two monks of La Trappe have arrived from Majorca, on their way to England; where there is a monastery of their order in the county of Norfolk.

The Mino brought for the King from Vera Cruz, 1,516,283 dollars, & from Havanna, 149,514. For individuals from Vera Cruz, 1,922,988, and from Havanna 114,382.

VALENCIA, July 12.

Suchet being informed that on St. Peter's day, there was to be a sally from the garrison of Tarragona, and at the same time a concerted attack by the army of Campoverde, he resolved to anticipate this operation. On the 28th, after a horrible fire kept up the whole day, and a large breach being effected by five in the evening, the enemy's columns of attack presented themselves at it, under the orders of Gen. Montmarie. Twice they tried to enter, and were driven back by the valiant defenders, at the head of whom was General Senen de Contrares, who gloriously fell in the conteft. But the enemy receiving reinforcements of fresh troops, and making a charge with incredible fury, they succeeded in gaining poffeffion of the breach, and entered the city. A part of the garrifon retired, posting a horrible fire upon the enemy, who equally suffered from the houfes and buildings but continually receiving reinforcements, they gained the city, giving no quarter, and covering it with their dead bodies and thofe of its garrifon and inhabitants! Two Spanifh columns of about 3000 men, fucceeded in paffing through the gate of S. Antonie; but the greater part of them fell into the hands of the enemy. The garrifon on that day confifted of from 5 to 6000 brave men, the prifoners amounting to 3500, the remainder were illuftrious victims, who heroically facrificed themfelves for their country on that memorable day.

LUGO, July 14.

Gen. Santocildes has more than 18,000 men; and Porlier in Portes 3,000. The corps which remain here conffift of 5,000 men, and in the other points of the province, are about 4000 regular troops. Gen. Abadia has not yet arrived. It appears that Joleph is convoking the Cortes at Burgos.

ILLESCAS June 29.

Yefterday the party of Velafco, attacked on the road to Toledo, another enemy party of 60 infantry and 18 cavalry, who were efcorting the General of brigade Milhaud. Only 9 of the enemy efcaped; the reft were either killed or taken prifoners, the General being in the former number.

Efparraga de la Lares, July 2.

At 5 this morning, Senior Morillo furprifed a French column on its way

to Campsnario ; 143 prisoners among them its commanders and 4 officers, besides sundry killed, all the military chiefs, muskets and equipments, was the result of the rencounter, with the trifling loss on our part of 1 killed and 2 wounded.

(Indian Speech continued from first Page.)

to the interests of all the Six Nations, and we are now instructed by our Nations, thankfully to acknowledge that he has always discharged that duty to our great satisfaction.

The Six Nations have lately had a Council among themselves on the subject of their Money concerns, & we are now instructed to express to your Excellency our entire satisfaction with Colonel Claus's having placed our Money in the English Funds. We wish it to remain there, receiving only the annual Interest as heretofore.

As all the Six Nations residing on the Grand River, feel themselves happy under the Government of their Great Father the King of England, and under the Superintendance and care of his Servant Colonel Claus, they have taken this opportunity to send us to declare the same to your Excellency before you leave us.

Our Brother Colonel Claus knows very well how much we are intruded upon by White People fixing themselves on our Lands, on the Grand River, without any regular permission from our Chiefs. We therefore hope that our Father the King, will order that we may be relieved from this annoyance by obliging the intruders to quit our Lands as soon as possible.

Having nothing more to say on our Affairs at present. We Salute our Great Father the King, and beg that your Excellency will accept our warmest thanks for your constant kindness to us during your Administration of this Province. We Pray the Great Spirit to Grant you and your Family good health, and a safe and pleasant passage across the great Lake to your own Country.

We now give you a Belt, and twelve Strings of Wampum to accompany this acknowledgement of our Gratitude to the King of England.

Interpreted by Fraser and the two Lottridges, Mohawk Indians.

D. CAMERON, Assistant Secy. I. A.

York, 1st October, 1811.

His Excellency's Answer to the above Speech

I am happy to meet you as a Deputation from the Six Nations residing at the Grand River, and am much pleased with your expressions of grateful attachment to your Great Father the King of England, and your good wishes towards myself. I trust you will always think and speak in this manner, and I earnestly recommend to you to hold your Great Father constantly by the hand, and to be steadily united among yourselves. Your peace and happiness depend very much on your steady attachment to your Great Father and the Officers appointed by him to superintend your concerns. You ought carefully to avoid all intercourse with vicious White People, who have no object in view but to sow discord among you, and cheat you of your Money and Land. I will take great pleasure in reporting to your Father the King, your expressions of attachment to him. I now take you by the hand, and give you fourteen Strings Wampum.

An Assemblage of the Chiefs of the Mississaugue Nation took place at York, on the 7th October, 1811, and the following Speech was made by them to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, previous to his departure for England :—

FATHER,

WE are grieved to see you leave us, because we have experienced the constancy of your charity.

We speak our own feelings, and the feelings of our Brothers at Lake Simcoe ; if they were here, they would speak the sentiments which we now speak.—They and us have but one and the same heart towards you.

Father—We know the charities which you have done to our wives and children, and we hope that he who is to take your place, will be like you, and that you will recommend us to be considered by him.—We shall be always ready to listen to him, and he will find us dutiful.

Father—Leave behind you tokens of your good heart, and tell him who takes your place, to have pity upon us when we are in sickness, and to clothe our children when they are naked—this is all we have to say, and we hope that you listen to us, and will not forget us.

Father—As you are about to embark, we wish that the Great Spirit will have his eyes on you, that you may arrive safe in your own Country, where our Great Father the King is.

WASSWAWNAY.
EDJITAN.
TAYASSOWAY.
OSAWE.
NIOSENSE.
AY YABANANSE.

Interpreted by Mr. JEAN B. CADOTTE.

His Excellency Lieut. Governor Gore's Answer to the Speech delivered by the Chiefs of the Mississaugue Nation, on the 7th October, 1811.

MY CHILDREN,

I thank you very much for this mark of kindness, in coming forward on my departure from the Country, to bid me farewell in your own name and that of your Nation.—I shall recommend you to the protection of the Person who will have the direction of all Public Affairs in this Country during my absence, who, I am certain, will shew you the same kindness that you so gratefully acknowledge to have received from me.

Children—I shall always recollect with pleasure, your readiness on all occasions, to attend at my call, which was done with cheerfulness.—I now take you by the hand and bid you farewell ; and I desire that you will remember me to your People on your return.

York, 7th October, 1811.

Lieut. Governor's Office, 5th Oct. 1811.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint John Mac Donell, Esq. of this place, Barrister at Law, to be acting Attorney General ; and on Saturday last he was sworn in accordingly.

DIARY OF WEATHER for 1811.

Sept. 28, Rain the whole day.

29, Clear and cool.

30, Clear and cool.

Oct. 1, A hard frost in the morning ; remainder of the day cool and cloudy.

2, Warm and pleasant.

3, Cloudy.

4, Thunder, lightning, rain, dark and cloudy.

5, Dark and cloudy in the forenoon ; sunshine, cloudy and rain in the afternoon.

6, Mild and cloudy in the morning, clear with sunshine in the evening.

7, Dark, cloudy, misty, and a little thunthine in the afternoon.

8, Clear and warm ; at night heavy thunder and rain.

9, Clear and pleasant.

Mrs. MURRAY

BEGS leave to acquaint her Friends and the Ladies of the Vicinity of York, that she has moved to the House late ly occupied by Mr. Holden, opposite William Jarvis's, Esq. where she continues to carry on the Mantua-making and Milinary Business in the neatest and most fashionable manner. Peleises, and Ladies Cloath Coats, Corsets, and every other article in the above Branches, on the most reasonable terms. She begs leave to acknowledge the favors she has received, and that an unremitted attention will be paid for a continuance of the same.

York, Oct. 5, 1811.

WANTED.

SOME Person of good character and morals to be engaged as Husbandman—liberal wages will be given and comfortable accommodations for the Family, for a family, should any husbandman having a family be hired. For information enquire at the Printing Office. York, 25th April, 1811.

Sheriff's Office, York—Sept. 28th, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, in the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Monday the 21st of October, next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Clerks, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they be respectively there and there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and all other Remembrances to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, will be closed the ensuing Winter, all Persons indebted to them will please to make Payment by the first of January next at the latest ; as after that date, all out-Standing Debts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

They are now selling off their extensive assortment of Goods at very reduced Prices for ready Payment, or Produce to be delivered in all the month of March next.

W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 2d September, 1811

THE Subscribers take the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of York and Vicinity, that they have just received, direct from the first Manufactories in England, the under enumerated Goods, which with the remains of their former Stock, will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash or Country Produce, viz.—

A general assortment of Haberdashery ; coloured printed Furniture ; Table Cloths and Dinner Napkins ; a general assortment of Mens, Womens, and Childrens Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery ; Ladies white and colored Robes ; book Muslin Handkerchiefs ; tambored Muslins and Lenons ; printed and worked Muslins for Dresses ; figured Lustrings ; Ginghams ; Maroons ; plain and figured Lultrings ; Cambric and other Shawls ; Ladies Veils ; colored Velvets for Muffs ; pelerines and other Laces ; Plaid Cloaks ; cravat Shawls ; Dimities ; Calicoes ; American Cloth ; ready made Gentlemens fine Cotton Shirts with French Cambric Frills ; Corven Tweels ; Silk and other Handkerchiefs ; pinted, gilt, and metal Buttons ; Dragheda and Lancashire Sheetings ; superfine Moleskin and other Cloths ; Pelisse Cloths and Cuffinets ; flaped cotton Shirting ; Leather Gaiters, long and short ; Mud Boots ; an assortment of Beaver and other Gloves ; Suspenders ; Button Hooks ; Gairer Buckles and Buttons ; Gentlemens belt Saddles with polished Steel Furniture ; ditto belt curb and snaffle Bridles ; curry Combs, Brushes and worsted Brushes ; a few Garden Seeds ; Stationary ; Gentlemens belt Shoes ; a general assortment of blue edged and other Crockery ; ditto Glass Ware ; Flannels ; Gentlemens coloured Leather Caps ; Brown ; Threads ; Needles ; pound and paper Pins ; flat and round Ribbons ; Holland and fine Tapes ; sets of Table and Desert Knives and Forks ; fashionable Ladies fine Leather Waste Bands ; elegant Breast Pins and Watch Chains ; a Tea set of Real China ; Cutlers with plated Stands ; Soup Ladles ; together with a variety of other articles too numerous for insertion.

John Mills Jackson & Co.

Springfield Park, } 3
Aug. 14, 1811 }

TO be Sold on easy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22, 23, 7th Con 21, 24, 8th Con. 22, 9th Con. } 1000 acres

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Hunter, at the fort of John Gray, I have seized and taken in Execution all that certain tract of Land, being composed of lot number Thirty three, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres more or less, about ten of which are cleared and a log house and blacksmith's shop thereon erected, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Roache's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Thursday the thirty-first day of October next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to the above property, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Kenney, at the Town of Toronto, I have taken in Execution all the following parcels of land in the Town of York, known by being Lots number Nine and Ten, South side of Duke Street, containing two-thirds of an acre ; also the East part of Lot number Four North of Duke-street, in the said Town of York, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or less, with the dwelling House thereon. All the above property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel in the Town of York, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to the above premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Kenney, at the Town of Toronto, I have taken in Execution all the following parcels of land in the Town of York, known by being Lots number Nine and Ten, South side of Duke Street, containing two-thirds of an acre ; also the East part of Lot number Four North of Duke-street, in the said Town of York, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or less, with the dwelling House thereon. All the above property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel in the Town of York, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to the above premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Hudson, at the fort of William Allan, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that lot or parcel of land known by being Lot number 45, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred and two acres, more or less, about forty of which are cleared and under cultivation ; there is also a small log house on the premises, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roach's Hotel, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and any person or persons having any just claim to the above mentioned premises, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAIAH MALLORY, at the suit of Richard Cartwright ; I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land and Premises situate, lying and being on the Bay of Quinte, in the Township of Ameliasburgh, and being composed of the Lot number Eight, in the first Concession from the Bay, in the said Township, containing two hundred acres more or less, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon ; all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Roache's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Monday the ninth day of December next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons having any just claim to the above premises either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAIAH MALLORY, at the Suit of Richard Cartwright ; I have seized and taken in Execution all that tract of land or tenement being Lot number 45, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres more or less, with the buildings and improvements thereon ; all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Roach's Hotel, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and any person having any just claim to the above mentioned premises, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and South-westerly by Fairbairn's Farm, and Newcastle by Lands purchased from the Mississagues, butted and bounded as follows :—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked B. W. standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Easterly direction from the South now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links ; then North forty five degrees East, twenty chains ; then South forty five degrees East to the Lake ; then along the bank of the Lake to the first mentioned the place of beginning ; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less ; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court House in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Retired Cleaveland, at the fort of John Macdonell, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of Land, being composed of the West half of lot number Seventeen, and West half of lot number Eighteen in the third concession of Gwillimbury East, containing two hundred acres more or less ; with the buildings and improvements thereon ; all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Stubb's tavern, in the Town of York, on Monday the ninth day of December next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons having any just claim to the above premises either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Aug. 16, 1811.

THE Subscriber is authorized to contract with any Person who will engage (on the lowest terms) for conveying the Mails regularly once a Fortnight, to and from New Castle throughout the Year ; also from York to Niagara via St. Hatt's, Esq. (as frequently if required.) Good Security must be given for the due and regular performance.

D. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 19th July, 1811.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his House on Palace Street, near Mr. Ridout's, where he intends to carry on a large supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kidderminster Carpeting,
Till, Cupboard, Brass Desk, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compasses and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-cadons,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and brass socket Castors,
Gold Rings and silver Pencil Cases,
Gilt and Silver Watches,
Brass Cafe Locks, 6 inch, double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Closet and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks single and double bolted,
Joiners Squares,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Ballard fine plate Stock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Chest Hinges, brass do.
Clerk Cafe Furnitures,
Commode Knobs and Bed-cups,
Drawer Locks in sets,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Caft and German Steel Hand-saws,
Sash, key-hole and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chiffels,
Screw Augurs and Drawing-knives,
Braces and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Plains.

He expects by the next veffel from Kingston, a fathionable fupply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the laft veffel from England—alfo a further fupply of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, firft Conceffion of the Township of Trafalgar, North fide of Dundas Street ; alfo the front half of Lot No. 22, in the firft Conceffion of the faid Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South fide of Dundas Street There is a new Saw-Mill and *Fort-Allorp* on the above Premifes Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Port-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premifes. June 5, 1811.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1811. No. XIII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA :) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the eighteenth day of Sept. next to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING!—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty first day of July last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of Sept. next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear : but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-fixth day of October next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may feem neceffary ; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witnefs our truftv and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, this Seventh day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thou fand eight hundred and eleven,and in the Fifty-firft year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having folicited, and obtained Our Leave to be abfent on his Private Affairs, and the Adminiftration of the Government during his abfence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Efquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the faid Province. WE have thought proper, by, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to iffue this Proclamation, that all Perfons having due notice thereof, may Govern themfelves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the faid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witnefs our truftv and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our President Adminiftering the government of our faid Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Ninth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and eleven, and Fifty-firft year of our reign.

J. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence fubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid ; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a fecond time, is fubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid ; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a third time, fhall be deemed guilty of Felony punifhable by Transportation for feven years :—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that fuch offenders thereto may be brought to punifhment ; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber fo cut without Licence fhall be feized and fold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perfons therein offending, fhall be profecuted with the utmoft Rigourof the Law.

In Teftimony whereof we have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our faid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witnefs our Truftv and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thoufand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paffed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his prefent Majefty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majefty certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paffing of the faid Act it fhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perfon Adminiftering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iffue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name fuch and fo many perfons within the Province as to him fhould leem meet, as commiffioners for the Purchafing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Where as by an Act paffed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majefty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton fhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchafed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the faid hereinbefore firft recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conftitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the faid Province respectively, to be Commiffioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which faid Commiffioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase fuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such cafe made and Provided, and to do and perform and execute all fuch other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the fiftieth year of his Majefty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of his Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Sheriff's Office,

York, 18 July 1811.

WHEREAS many perfons have obtained Leafes of the Crown and Clergy Referves, as well as Licences of Occupation of Glebe Lands, in the Home Diftrict, for which they are in arrears for Rent.

Notice is hereby given, that unleffs they do make immediate payment of fuch Arrears of Rent, to the Subfcriber, they will be returned as defaulters, and legal fteps will be taken to recover the fame.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Executive Council Office, York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leafes for the Crown and Clergy Referves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increafed to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the firft feven years —to Thirty Shillings the fecond feven years, and to Forty-five Shillings the third feven years. But that this increafe of Rent will not extend to Leafes Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leafes fhall not be obtained before the 29th of September next enfuing will be declared vacant and open for application.

And it is further notified, that One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, in advance, on account of Rent, for each Leafe, muft be paid to his Majefty's Receiver General by all future Applicants, before they receive the Order in Council for the fame.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

WANTED.

SOME Person of good character and morals to be engaged as Husbandmen—liberal wages will be given and comfortable accommodations (as the Family for a family, fhould any husbandman having a family be hired. For information enquire at the Printing Office. York, 25th April, 1811.

Indian Affairs.—Our readers doubtless recollect that some time ago *Tecumseh*, the brother of the Prophet, and an artful intriguing man, advanced with a large body of Indians, say seven or eight hundred, to Vincennes, with a view, as is fully believed, to have surprised and attacked the town; to have gathered a harvest of scalps and plunder, and then return probably within the British territory. Gov. Harrison, when applied to, refused permission to these Indians to approach.—Tecumseh then requested to be admitted with a part of them; Gov. H. permitted him to enter the town with about an hundred and eighty, on condition that they should leave their arms behind them. They came, however, armed with their knives. Meanwhile the Governor had the garrison of the fort drawn up in order of arms, together with two or three companies of militia. The appearance of this force had a wonderful effect on Tecumseh, who with his usual artfulness professed the greatest friendship and respect for the authority of the United States; declared that he meant merely a visit of compliment, and that he was desirous of visiting some friendly tribe below, with whom he was connected. He paused below, leaving the Prophet, with the main body of his forces, above, Vincennes.

We are now apprized, by the westcoun prints, that Governor Harrison is about to move for the purpose of dispersing this formidable body of intruders, for which purpose he is to employ Col. Boyd's regiment, together with a portion of the militia and some volunteers. It is not probable that there will be any blood shed.—The Prophet is represented as being no warrior, and will probably retire with precipitation when ordered to do; but the magnitude of the force employed will convince the poor deluded wretches, that, if ever they dare lift a tomahawk against our settlers as a nation or body, extermination would be their fate.

We are pleased to learn that our government is erecting block houses and establishing a line of posts along our north western frontier, which will probably obviate any future obtrusion from the same quarter.—*Nat. Intel.*

BOSTON, Sept. 17.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Monte Video, Dated June 19th.

"This city is now the only place on this side of the country, where the authority of the Cortes of Spain is acknowledged, and is closely invested with Buenos Ayres troops. Reports are various as to their force, but the belief of their being 6000 is most current. They presented themselves before the city on the 15th of May. Although thirty days have elapsed, no effective measures have seemingly been taken to reduce it. Their operations have extended to nothing more than cutting off the supplies and provisions. These measures alone will not immediately distress this place, in which are at least provisions for four months, and further supplies may be expected from various ports on the coast, and may be brought by water. A few days since a flag of truce was sent to Buenos Ayres, which was answered by conditions for the surrender of the city, viz. that the Viceroy Signor Elio shall immediately leave the country—that all other officers of government, civil and military, shall hold their places—property to be protected, and personal security given to every individual acknowledging the government of Buenos Ayres. These, which are considered very favourable conditions for the people, (by whom they are not supposed to be generally known) have probably been refused by the vice King.

"An order was issued the 10th ult. for every American vessel, except loaded with jerked beef, to leave this port in 48 hours. An order so unreasonable could not be complied with by all, and several now remain to get water, ballast, &c.—No cause is assigned for this violent edict.—Vessels are thus wantonly compelled to leave a port suddenly and unprepared for, into which they had entered as friends, confiding in the good faith of the government!"

From the Isle of France.—On Sunday night last, arrived here the brig Harriet, capt. Waldo, from the Isle of France, and 54 days from the Cape of Good Hope. We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. W. for the following items of intelligence.

"The frigates President and Macao had arrived but a few days from England, bringing out orders for an entire change in these existing governments, annexing the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon to the Crown, instead of the E. I. Company, and putting them on the Madras establishment, immediately after their arrival at the Americans from the U. States direct, were detained for adjudication, and the captains not allowed any intercourse either on shore or with their countrymen. March 21st, a severe hurricane was experienced at the Mauritius, which did much injury both on shore and in the harbour of port St. Louis. It extended to the Lat. of 30, S. and Long. 61. E. a number of English vessels had arrived dismasted and many more missing.—An English expedition sent for the purpose of reducing the French settlements in Madagascar were almost totally destroyed, but one Governor Brig, narrowly escaped, the rest all perished.—It is rumor'd that he had been driven to from Bourbon and never more heard of.—A large expedition had gone against Batavia, which was expected to make but a feeble resistance.—The late Admiral Drury, on that station had died, and Admiral Stopford form the Cape of Good Hope, had gone on to take the command.—The French Inhabitants of Mauritius were daily quitting this Island by every possible conveyance.

Both in India, the Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope, the year had been remarkable for most tremendous gales of wind and hurricanes. The whole month of May was one continued gale of wind off the Cape. On the 28th of May, the Hussar experienced a most violent gale from the N. W. in which she was hove on her beam-ends, with the loss of nearly every thing on the main deck, and with difficulty righted.

On June the 7th, a very considerable shock of an Earthquake was experienced at the Cape, that shook and cracked a number of houses, but did no other damage. It served, however, to very much alarm the minds of the inhabitants, the last year having like wise experienced one. A repetition of the shock being feared, large numbers pushed the whole night in the streets and plains—every force ably shook the vessel in the Bay and lasted about five minutes.

June the 13th, the English frigate Curacoa, had arrived at St. Simon' Bay from England. A change of government took place likewise at the Cape. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor being called home, and Sir I. Craddock appointed to the command there.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

Latest from England.—The ship Mary Ann is below in a short passage from Liverpool.—By her London papers to the 3d of Aug. and Liverpool to the 5th are received in town; but we have not been so fortunate as to get a sight of them. Our regular file of London papers is in the letter bag, which has not yet been delived at the Post Office; so that we are prevented giving their contents this day. We are informed, however, that there is very little news. The king was living on the 3d of August, though there were no hopes of his recovery. The American war mania had subsided in a great measure, and it was not now expected that hostilities between the two countries would take place.

Latest from Portugal.—Last evening arrived at this port the ship Remittance, Dolliver, in 44 days from Lisbon.

Capt. D sailed on the 20th Aug. and informs us, that on the 17th of the same month, the Head Quarters of the British army, were at Celerico, about 45 leagues from Lisbon; and the French were advancing.

Captain D. further states, that 11 000 British troops were sick in the Hospitals in Lisbon, that reinforcements were almost daily arriving from England; and that it was reported at Lisbon, that the Emperor Napoleon, was marching into Spain, with a reinforcement of 200,000 men.

We further learn from Capt. Dolliver, that London papers were received at Lisbon previous to his sailing, to the 12th of Aug. inclusive, which Capt. D. and his passengers perused.—They stated that the King was alive but very ill.

NORFOLK, Sept. 18.

The Schooner Fame, Captain Gaddis from St. Bartholomews, bound to Alexandria, ran ashore on Gurritucc Inlet, on the night of the 11th inst. —crew saved—vessel and cargo, consisting of 60 hhds. sugar, 152 bags coffee, 23 puncheons rum, and about 600 dollars in specie, lost (except 19 puncheons of the rum.) They were decoyed amongst the breakers by a light which appeared on the beach & which light they mistook for that of Cape Henry. Capt. Gadd left St. Bartholomews the 28th ult. at which time various accounts had reached them, from the Westward Islands, particularly Barbadoes, stating, that a French fleet of 29 sail, 15 of which were said to be ships of upwards of 100 guns, had been seen to windward, which caused great alarm throughout the British Islands, on hearing of such a formidable fleet of the enemy so near paying them a visit.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 13.

Hurricanes.—It is worthy of observation, that the Hurricanes which have been most severely felt in this city, have usually occurred about the same time of the year.. This fact will enable us to make such arrangements as that we may not be unnecessarily exposed at the period of its recurrence. The great Hurricane of 1752 commenced on the 14th of September—that in 1804 on the 7th Sept. —that in 1811 on the 11th Sept.—and that late destructive visitation on the 10th Sept.

FROM THE NEWBERN LEDGER.

Extract of a letter from a young Officer on board the British sloop of War Race Horse, dated Port Louis (Isle of France) 12th June, 1811, to gentleman in this place.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you of the capture of a large French frigates full of troops for this Island, by his Majesty's ships Astrea, Phoebe, Galatea, and Race Horse, after hard fighting for three hour, and a half, the circumstances of which I shall now relate.

"We were cruizing off this Island in company of the Phoebe and Galatea of 36 guns each, when we fell in with three large French frigates, which we knew were expected, and full of troops. After chasing them twenty-four hours, they stood towards us with all sail. Our ships were not well manned, and the Astrea was to leave Port Louis that very day—the senior officer judged it prudent, to make the action sure, to join company, we therefore made for the land, and they continued after us, our plan succeeded, the Astrea joined, but we lost the enemy in the night. As they were acquainted with the capture of the Island we made all sail to Tamatave on the Madagascar coast, thinking they would get water and provisions there—we made the land on the 19th of May in the evening, and at day light of the 20th, we discovered the gentlemen to windward. After chasing them nearly the whole day, at four in the afternoon we brought them to action, but not so close as we wished, as it was a perfect calm—an incessant fire for 3 hours was kept up on both sides. It being dark and hazy, and the ships much mixed, our Commodore made the signal to close, and the French did the same. At half past eight, with little wind, the action commenced close—the French Commodore being the advanced ship, was taken in 25 minutes, with the loss of 120 men—he, poor fellow, did not survive to witness the surrender of the ship. The other two made off, our ships not being able to follow, their rigging being so much cut up. Having repaired our damages, on the following day proceeded to Tamatave where we found the largest of the enemy at anchor, under a battery of 12 guns, and within a reef of rocks.—This ship we thought had struck during the action, and as I understood the French Commodore, I was sent in with a flag of truce to ascertain that fact from the Captain, but he had fallen in the action—the next in command gave me his honor that the ship had not struck. He proposed to surrender his ship and fort, provided his officers and crew should not be considered prisoners of war, and be permitted to return to France: I took his proposals to our senior officer, who for the sake of humanity, (for we should have ken her out, and having already many prisoners on board) accepted the terms proposed. The Race Horse then went in and took possession of the Frigate and Battery, the former was most dreadfully cut up; the other Frigate has escaped for the present. The ships taken are *Renomee* and *Nereide*, both of the largest class, and almost new—the one that is escaped is the Clorinde, of the same class, each had 350 troops exclusive of their complement.

"I am in justice bound to say, that they fought desperately, and their Commanders, poor fellows, deserved a better fate—they defended their ships like men of honor. The loss on our side, I am happy to say, is not very considerable; our little ship being very low in the water, received no damage in her hull, and we have only one man wounded."

BOSTON, Sept. 24.

Spanish Expedition.—Yesterday arrived brig Hamlet, Clark, in 38 days from Algesiras.—Brings no account of any recent fighting, but confirms the report that a Spanish Expedition had gone up the Mediterranean. Transports with 5000 troops under convoy, with 5000 bbls. flour and other provisions and between 20 and 30 pieces of Artillery, left Cadiz the 28th of July, touched at Algesiras, and went through the Straights. Malaga was the reported obj ct of its destination.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.

Our arrivals from Lisbon as late as the 19th of Aug. say, that both armies still occupied their Cantonments, and that nothing had taken place between them except a brush now and then between scouting and foraging parties—they also say that reinforcements were daily arriving at Lisbon from England.

INDIAN WAR.

We have understood from good authority, that Governor Harrison has requested of the Executive of this state, permission for a troop of the Jefferson Cavalry to accompany him on his proposed expedition against the Indians, and that the request was granted. The company is to be made up of volunteers from the two troops in Jefferson county; Capt. Funk will command them. Governor Harrison's first object is to erect some forts upon the upper boundary of our late purchase from the Indians; and eventually to remove the banditti which have been collected upon the Wabash river by the Shawanee prophet. This statement may be relied on. A kind of inofficial statement is afloat, that the Shawanee prophet will be taken into the custody of the whites if he can be caught. The last mail from Vincennes, furnishes us with no papers from that place or beyond it. —*Wash. Argus.*

Just as our paper was going to press we received the following important intelligence by a gentleman from Lawrenceburg, who informs us that he had the perusal of various letters, which stated that great preparations were making to check the hostile intentions of the Indians, who are bent on open war. Every citizen of Lawrenceburg, a few days past, willingly offered their services in the defence of his country, which we hope will be the same throughout the nation. We are also informed, that Mr. Dill a respectable gentleman in Lawrenceburg, has received a letter from Governor Harrison, stating that 500 Indians were encamped two or three miles from St. Louis.—*Cin. Adv.*

BOSTON, Sept. 30. 1811.

Late from Portugal.—Our Lisbon dates are brought down to the 20th Aug. Both the French and allied army had made a northern progress. The French under Marmont had proceeded to the Agueda and Coa on the Portuguese frontier near Ciudad Rodrigo; where they had been joined over the troops from the North under Generals Bonet & Dorsenne; which must have augmented their force to perhaps 50,000 men. Lord Wellington at ways keeping in a line between his enemy and Lisbon, had advanced to the vicinity of the Coa, and on the 17th August had his H. Q. at Sabugal, not far from Guarda, where he had perhaps 55,000 men; which he could augment to a short time to 70,000. Soult had gone into Andalusia, to direct operations against Cadiz. Those who contemplate war events will see, that these new positions are similar to those held prior to the battle of Albuhera, or immediately after the expulsion of Massena from Portugal. We may speedily expect more BLOODY NEWS, from that quarter.

Marshal Beresford was near Lisbon organizing and equipping the Portuguese recruits; of which he had sent 8 or 9000 to the army.

Our accounts from Spain are gloomy. The fall of Tarragona had spread dismay in the South; and occasioned the dispersion of Campoverde's army, and the submission of some of the guerrillas. Figueras was expected to follow the fate of Tarragona & Montserrat. The Cortes were very unpopular with the army; as they had not been careful to provide even necessaries for them. Blake had been at Cadiz with his ragged troops; and it was hoped had helped them from the four millions of dollars which had lately arrived from Vera Cruz. He had been flatted, that the Cortes and Regency had received one hundred millions of dollars from the new world; and yet had permitted the defenders of the soil to be naked and famished. There is "some thing rotten in the state of Denmark." In the North the spirit of patriotism was highly animated.

LONDON, July 29.

We are informed by a letter from Deptford, that a quantity of arms and ammunition is shipping from the depot, for a new and particular service, consisting, it is stated, of 12,000 weight of gun powder, in packages of 150lb. each, a correspanding quantity of lead, and 50,000 flints of arms. It is conjectured that Sir Peter Burgh is the destination of this shipment.

The 1st and 4th Dragoon Guards, the 9th Dragoons, part of the 3d, or Buffs, and the 17th Fuzileers, sailed from Plymouth for Portugal on Saturday. Two troops of the 3d, or Kings own Dragoon Guards embark at Portsmouth to day, besides part of the German Legion. The King's own Dragoon Guards have not been out of England for the last 6 years.

The transports for Portugal, which have 4000 troops in detachments, on board, sailed on Saturday morning from Portsmouth, under convoy of the Mercury, capt. Tencock; and Jasper, capt. Hainloke. The latter takes several transports to Cadiz and Gibraltar, and from thence returns to Lisbon. The Duke of Buffer, Earls Clare and Delawne, & Lord William Fitzgerald, for Lisbon, are passengers in the Mercury.

Saturday morning the Lluestina frigate, hon. capt. Gordon, also sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, having under convoy the Baring for Bengal, with Gen. Sir George Nugent, Commander in Chief in India, on board; the Sir William Burrowes and Helen, with stores for the Cape, Isle of France and Madras.

The first division of the 5th Dragoon Guards arrived on Saturday at Portsmouth from Suffex, and after being inspected by General Whethm, were embarked for Portugal.

The 23d Light Dragoons, under the command of the Earl of Portarlington are in daily expectation of receiving orders to embark for Portugal. This fine regiment fustained great loss at the battle of Talavera, and came home thereby after it was recruited.

The four Hussar regiments are expected immediately to be employed. They are complete in men and horses, and in point of discipline, not to be excelled by any in his Majesty's service.

It is said to have been at length arranged, that a brigade of cavalry should troops shall be sent to Portugal. Only depot squadrons of the Blues & of each of the regiments of Horse Guards, will be left at home; & these squadrons will, with a regiment of heavy cavalry, have the London duty.

A convoy from Quebec, with the Amelia-frigate, has arrived at Plymouth.

The Porte is said to have rejected the proposals of Russia, and the armies are in motion on each side. But not much reliance is to be placed on the news from Turkey by way of Vienna. We rather think that the struglice between the two powers has been prolonged with a view to the adjustment of the differences between them.

The Pope has been removed by the order of Bonaparte, from Savona, in the Genoese territory, to Tortona, a fleeing place of Piedmont. Such are events at the period of the meeting of the Ecclesiastical Council at Paris, may give room for various reflections.

July 30.

Of the disfurnance in Dantzic, the following particulars are flated in a private letter:—

"This place (Dantzic) has been thrown into great confution by an alarming riot that occurred among the soldiery a day or two since, in which between 7 and 8 lives were loft.

"Gen. Rappe was giving an entertainment on his birth day to a felect party of the officers of the Garrison, which consists of 25,000 men; and during the absence of their Commanders, many of the men became intoxicated, particularly the Germans. While they were drinking, the Frenchmen propofed as a health, 'The Emperor Napoleon, and success to his soldiers.' The Germans were inclined to drink it in the condition that the Emperors of Germany and Russia were individual, which the French refused. A dispute arose in consequence, swords were drawn, bayonets fixed, balls fired, and the slaughter of the number I have mentioned took place.

"In the midst of this scene the officers arrived, but their interference had little effect with the inebriated soldiery, and the riot was not quelled until several officers were among the sufferers. The result is, that General Rappe has been sent under a strong guard to prison, who will be tried by a Military Commission for disobedience, rebellion and intoxication. It is probable that a terrible example will be made of them.'

Extract of a letter from Gottenburgh, dated July 19.

"I have this moment received a letter from Koningsburgh, the 16th inst. which states, that a serious affray took place at Dantzic, on the birthday of Gen. Rappe, between the Austrian and French troops in that town, in which 83 persons were killed and many wounded. According to all accounts the greatest animosity prevailed between the French and the inhabitants, which was expected to be fatal to further hightened, as soon as the amicable understanding between Russia & England be made known there; for it is now given as a fact, that all differences between the two nations are at an end, and the people of St. Petersburgh no longer use any reserve upon that head."

April 1.

Bonaparte it appears, is making most extraordinary exertions to collect levies, for manning the ships of war he is fitting out in the ports of France & Holland. Letters from the coast of France, dated the 28th ult. state, that great numbers of foreign seamen had recently been conducted to the different depots prepared for their reception. These men are conveyed to their destination under escort of Gendarmerie, and are very strongly guarded. The kind of naval conscription which Bonaparte had established, has not been found sufficiently productive to answer his present demands, and he has issued orders to the Hans Towns to furnish immediately, in proportion to their population, a number of men fitted for the naval service. These orders, we understand, have already been carried into execution in a very rigorous manner at Hamburgh. The French Governor of that city, it is said, caused the gates to be shut during three successive days, and after seizing every man who had been at sea, and a great proportion of those employed in the navigation of the river, sent them off under a strong guard for Holland. It is supposed that these men are destined for the fleet in the Scheldt.

August 3.

It is said that Russia has assembled three lines of troops extending from Riga, on the right, to the river Dwina on the left, composing upwards of 300,000 men.

Provisions, ammunition, and other warlike stores are said to have been got together in great abundance in this quarter; and certainly, the preparations for hostilities were never more active.

A letter from St. Petersburgh (Russ) mentiones the loss by fire, of an immense quantity of tar, tallows, hemp, flax &c. at Archangel.

LONDON, July 18.

Several French Emigrants, who had arrived in England, state that Bonaparte's last levies consist wholly of boys, and that these were no veterans in France, but the Imperial Guards.

Upwards of 800 Dutch Frenchmen have made application to the British government to be taken under its protection, and have solicited to be allowed to settle on some part of the coast of Scotland—and measures are taking to accommodate them.

Surrender of Madagascar.

From Governor Farquhar to Lord Liverpool, dated "Isle of France, April 2, 1811.

"The Eclipse, Capt. Lyon has returned after taking possession of the French port of Tamelavi, in Madagascar 18th of February, and landed detachments from the 22d regt. & Bourbon Isle corps, to form the garrison. The French commandant accepted without opposition, the terms upon which the Isle of France capitulated.—The result of this service had freed these seas from the last French flag, and secured to us an unmolested traffic with the fruitful and abundant island of Madagascar."

We hear from India, that General Sir S. Achmuty embarked at Madras, 12th March, with his expedition against Java.

The Prince Regent of Portugal has conferred on Lord Wellington the title of Lord Vimeira, with a pension of 20,000 cruisadoes (about 11,000 dollars) per annum, which last he has declined to accept. He as also relinquished his pay as Marshal General of Portugal, which amounts to more than 34,000 dollars a year.

A Russian peasant, of the name of Alexei Nikforov died lately in the village of Kamenka, in the province of Ula, at the advanced age of 124. At 101 he lost his wife, aged 90; and two years after married another, by whom he had 2 daughters, whom he lived to see married and mothers.

DIED,

In Quebec, The Hon. Charles de Lanaudiere, one of the Members of the Legislative Council of that Province.

In Montreal, on Tuesday last, Mr. ALEXANDER GUNN, PRINTER, Æ. 36 years and 9 months.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16.

DIED, Last Sunday at his house in this town, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Robert Henderson, brewer.

DIARY of WEATHER for Oct. 1811

Thursday 10, Clear and cool in the morning; in the afternoon cloudy with rain.

11, Dark and cloudy with rain.

12, Heavy and cloudy.

13, Clear with sun shine in the fore noon; in the afternoon cloudy and heavy, with lightning, thunder and rain.

14, Clear and cool,

15, Cloudy with a little rain and high wind.

☞ SUBSCRIBERS at Niagara and its Neighbourhood, will please take Notice, that (by a new Arrangement) their Papers will be lodged with Mr. JOHN EMERY Innkeeper, until otherwise dispofed of.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 1s. Halves) A SERMON

ON the Death of the Rev JOHN STUART, D. D. Preached at Kingston, 25th August, 1811, before Revd JOHN ANDREW, LL. D.

A Farm for Sale,

Within two Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Rye, a House and two good Barns, and sufficient Fuel to serve the purchaser for many years. The Farm is also a good MILL SEAT on the Don and several living Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office, York, 5th July, 1811.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market-Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dean and Lieut Johnson

Lots Nos.	25, 24,	- - 1st Concession,	800	
	1, 2,	- - 2d, do.	400	
	24, - -	- 2d, do.	200	
	7, 13, -	- 4th, do.	400	
	17, 18. -	- 5th, do.	500	
			2700	acres

Township of York.

Nos.	11, 12, - -	1st Concession,	200	
	1, 32, - -	2d, do.	400	
South	1, -	3d, do.	100	
			700	acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos.	9, 10, 12, -	1st Concession,	600	acres

Township of Murray

Nos.	1, - - -	3d, do.	400	
	10, - - -	4th, do.	200	
	9, 14 15	6th, do.	600	
			1200	acres

Township of Well Flamborough.

Nos.	24, 26, 27, -	7th Concession,	600	
	23, 25, 28, -	8th, do.	600	
	23, 24, 26, 27,	9th, do.	800	
			2000	acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the Subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman whofancy he in possession of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the rest they belong to the Estate of the late Mr. Burns.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Ancient History, Vol. 2d; Gutherie's History of Scotland, Vol. 1st & 2d; Robertson's Charles the First, Vol. 1st; De Lolme's B. Constitution; Tytler's Vol. 1st; Graves Posthumes de Frederic, II. Vol. 1st; System of Anatomy, Vol. 1st; Payten Perverse; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol. 1st

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TO BE SOLD OR LET

LOT Number 29, in the first Concession, and the North Fifteen Acres, in the Township of Darlington and District of Newcastle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 460 Acres of Land, of which 200 Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premises are a Framed House, a good Log House and several Springs of excellent Water. If Sold, a part of the purchase money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder. For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL COONAT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform all those indebted to him, either by Book, Account, or note, payment in the course of one month from this date; otherwise he will be under the necessity of putting them into the hands of a Lawyer for collection. Merchantable produce will be taken in payment — Those to whom he is indebted, are requested to call on him for settlement.

PETER MILLER.

York, October 10, 1811.

Mrs. MURRAY

BEGS leave to acquaint her Friends and the Ladies of the Vicinity of York, that she has moved to the House lately occupied by Mr. Holden, opposite William Jarvis's, Esq. where she continues to carry on the Mantua-making and Millinary Business in the neatest and most fashionable manner. Feilden, and Ladies Cloath Coats, Cortlets, and every other article in the above Branches, on the most reasonable terms. She begs leave to acknowledge the favors she has received, and that an unremitted attention will be paid for a continuance of the same.

York, Oct. 5, 1811

FOR SALE.

Within 2½ Miles of Mr. Overholt's Tavern.

A MILL-SEAT near DUNDAS, WITH Sites for Eight Mills, abundance of Water to supply the Whole, a durable stream, all materials for building on the spot, and a fall of 36 feet. Along with the Seat will be sold about 80 Acres of excellent land, most of which is Meadow ground. On the premises are erected a Saw-Mill capable of Sawing 5000 feet of boards every 24 hours which is in good repair, and a small dwelling house. Application to be made to W. Stegborne, Flamborough West, who would contract for erecting a Grist Mill thereon, capable of grinding 300 bushels of grain in the Space of 24 hours, giving security for the performance.

[6 w] June 29, 1811.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nos 9 & 10, in Hospital Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one so offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to

JOHN JORDEN.

York, 7th June, 1811.

FOR SALE,

LOTS Number Ten and Eleven in the first Concession [Southern Division] of the Township of Etobicoke; also Lot Number Two in the fourth Concession of the Township of Markham, containing Four Hundred Acres of land. The said Lands are of good quality and will be sold on very reasonable terms. A part of the purchase Money will be required to be paid on a Deed being made, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder with Interest thereon till paid. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber at the Printing Office.

York, 20th July. H. WEBSTER

UPPER CANADA, COURT OF PLEAS, YORK TO WIT. } *FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.*

{L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman fome time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts there of; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Store in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Glen, his Summer Assortment will be sold on low terms—he has also Black Dittos, Bombs, Moleskins, Laws passed in the two last Sessions, &c. for sale. Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price. D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office. York, May 4

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 34, in Concession B. } 100 Acres.
Front half do. - do. C. }

29 - Concession C. 200
10 - Concession D. 200
24 - fronting Concession on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough. 200

No. 22 in 4th Concession, } 200 Acres Township
Half 23 do. do. } of York.
No 49. West side Yonge Street 200 Acres. Township of Vaughan.

Half 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East 30, 3d do. 100
East 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
31, 1st do. 200 } Markham.
30, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
14, 6th do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 200 }
30, 6th do. 200 } 300 Acres, Saltfleet.
27, 6th do. 200

26, South side Chippawa Creek 200 Acres, Township of Crowland.

2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 3d Concession, 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York.

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, Northside Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 13th September, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 8, 12, 24, 33, and 24, in the 6th concession
No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do
North half of 24 in the 9th do. —1600 acres.
in the Township of Blenheim.
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 3, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, 25 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—620 acres in the Township of Glanford.
No. 19, 20 and South half of 22 2d—500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Stone House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful and sincere Thanks to the Public, for their countenance and patronage. He has just built a large Room for the comfortable reception of their Children; and through his ready attention to the Morals and Education of the Pupils placed under his care, will still gain their future approbation and encouragement.

N B. The Writing School will commence precisely on the first of September

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

Duke-Street, York, Aug. 10, 1811

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

Sheriff's Office, York, Sept. 28th, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given
To Wit: } that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, in the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Monday the 21st of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all others whom it may concern, are desired to take notice, and that they be respectively there and there present, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions and all other Remembrances to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, will be closed the ensuing Winter, all Persons indebted to them will please to make Payment by the first of January next at the latest; as after that date, all out-standing Debts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

They are now selling off their extensive assortment of Goods at very reduced Prices for ready Payment, or Produce to be delivered in all the month of March next. W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 23 September, 1811.

THE Subscribers take the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of York and Vicinity, that they have just received, direct from the first Manufactories in England, the under enumerated Goods, which with the remains of their former Stock, will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash or Country Produce, viz.—

A general assortment of Haberdashery; coloured printed Furniture; Table Cloths and Dinner Napkins; a general assortment of Mens, Womens, and Childrens Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; Ladies white and colored Robes; book Muslin Handkerchiefs; tambured Muslins and Lenoes; printed and worked Muslins for Dresses; figured Chambrays; Ginghams; Marseilles; plain and figured Lustrings; Cambric and other Shawls; Lasted Veils; colored Gloves for Peelies; patent and other Laces; Plaid Cloaks; grass Shawls; Dimities; Calicoes; American Cloth; ready made Gentlemens fine Cotton Shirts with French Cambric Frills; Cotton Towels; Silk and other Umbrellas; plated, gilt, and metal Buttons; Drogheda and Lancashire Sheetings; Superfine Moleskin and other Cloths; Direfle Cloths and Cassimers; striped cotton Shirting; Leather Gaiters, Long and Short; Mud Boots; an assortment of Beaver and other Gloves; Suspenders; Button Hooks; Gaiter Buckles and Buttons; Gentlemens best Saddles with polished Steel Furniture; ditto best curb and snaffle Bridles; curry Combs, Brushes and water Brushes; a few Garden Seeds; Stationary; Gentlemens Dress Shoes; a general assortment of blue edged and other Crockery; ditto Glass Ware; Flannels; Gentlemens travelling Leather Gaiters, Long and Short; Needles; pocket and paper Pins; flat and round Ribbons; Garland and fine Tapes; sets of Table and Desert Knives and Forks; fashionable Clasps for Ladies Waistbands; elegant Breast Pins and Watch Chains; a Tea set of Real China; Cutlers with plated Stands; Soup Ladles; together with a variety of other articles too numerous for insertion.

John Mills Jackson & Co.

Springfield Park, }
Aug. 14, 1811. }

TO be Sold on easy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22, 23, 7th Con. } 1000
21, 22, 8th Con. } acres
22, 9th Con.

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi-
To wit. } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Hunter, at the suit of John Gray, I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land, being composed of thirty Acres, off the West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, more or less, whereof about sixty are cleared, and a log house and blacksmith's shop thereon erected, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Roache's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Thursday the thirty-first day of October next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to the above property, are required to attend at the above time, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi-
To wit. } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Henry Kahman, at the suit of Samuel Heron, I have taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land to the Town of York, known by being Lots number Nine and Ten, South side of Duke Street, containing two thirds of an acre; also the East half part of Lot number Four North of Duke-Street, in the said Town of York, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or less, with the dwelling House thereon. All the above property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel in the Town of York, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to the above premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi-
To wit. } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Henry Kahman, at the suit of Samuel Heron, I have taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land to the Town of York, known by being Lots number Nine and Ten, South side of Duke Street, containing two thirds of an acre; also the East half part of Lot number Four North of Duke-Street, in the said Town of York, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or less, with the dwelling House thereon. All the above property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel in the Town of York, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to the above premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Venditioni Exponas issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Hadford, at the suit of William Allen, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that lot or parcel of land known by being lot number 44, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, more or less, whereof about sixty acres are cleared and under cultivation; there is also a small log house on the premises, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons having any just claim to the above mentioned premises, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To Wit. } Venditioni Exponas issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MALLORY, at the suit of Richard Cartwright, I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log house, one Frame House and Log Barn, and other outbuildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or less; being part of a certain tract of land in the county of York and Home District, granted to Captain Joseph Brant, which said tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and southwesterly by Famboro' East, and Northerly by Lands purchased from the Mississagua, lapped and bounded as follows:—Beginning at a White Tree marked R. W. standing on the bank of Lake Ontario about eleven or twelve chains in an Easterly direction from the house occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees West, one hundred and five chains fifty links; then North forty five degrees East, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees East to the Lake; then along the bank of the lake, a Westerly course to the place of beginning; containing about Two Hundred and Eleven acres, more or less; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court house in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon any person or persons who may have any claim to the above premises either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
10th Dece 1810. }

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri
TO WIT } Facias, issue out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Cartwright, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of Land, being composed of the West half of lot number Eighteen in the third concession of Gwillimsbury East, containing two hundred acres, more or less, with the buildings and improvements thereon; also which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Stapley's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Monday the ninth day of December next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons that may have any lawful claim to the above premises either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Aug. 18, 1811.

THE Subscriber is authorized to contract with any Person who will engage (on the lowest terms) for conveying the Mails regularly once a Fortnight, to and from New Castle throughout the Year; also from York to Niagara via St. Davis's, Esq. (as frequently if required.) Good Security must be given for the due and regular performance. W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 19th July, 1811.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened Store at his House on Palace Street, near Miss Ruffell's where he offers for sale a large Supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kidderminster Carpetting,
Till, Cupboard, Brass Bolt, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compasses and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-castors,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and brass socket Castors,
Gold Rings and Silver Pencil Cases,
Gilt and Silver Watch Keys,
Brass Cafe Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Closet and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks single and double bolted,
Joiner's Squares,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Ballard fine plate Stock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Cheft Locks and Hinges,
Clock Cafe Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-caps,
Drawer Locks in Sets,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Cut and Chissel Steel Hand-saws,
Sash, key-hole and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chiffels,
Screw Augurs and Drawing-Knives,
Braces and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Planes.

He expects by the next veffel from Kingston, a fashionable Assortment of Woollen and Cotton Goods; they having arrived at Quebec by the last veffels from England—also a further supply of Ironmongery. ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS of the Premises.

June 17, 1811.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1811. No. XV. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twenty-sixth day of October to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of Sept. last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty sixth day of October last, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the second day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and therein do as may seem necessary: herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved ISSAC BROCK, Esquire, our President administering the Government of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces within our said Province, at York this nineteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven and in the fifty first year of our Reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having solicited, and obtained Our Leave to be absent on his Private Affairs, and the Administration of the Government during his absence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Elquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the said Province. WE have thought proper by, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this Proclamation, that all Persons having due notice thereof, may Govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purposing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Sheriff's Office,

York, 18 July 1811.

WHEREAS many persons have obtained Leases of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, as well as Licences of Occupation of Glebe Lands, in the Home District, for which they are in arrears for Rent,

Notice is hereby given, that unless they do make immediate payment of such Arrears of Rent, to the Subscriber, they will be returned as defaulters, and legal steps will be taken to recover the same.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th April, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in all Leases for the Crown and Clergy Reserves Petitioned for after this day, the Rent will be increased to Fifteen Shillings for each Lot, for the first seven years—to Thirty Shillings the second seven years, and to Forty five Shillings the third seven years. But that this increase of Rent will not extend to Leases Petitioned for prior to this date. And that Lots already petitioned for, for which Leases shall not be obtained before the 29th of September next ensuing will be declared vacant and open for application.

And it is further notified, that One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, in advance, on account of Rent, for each Lease, must be paid to his Majesty's Receiver General by all future Applicants, before they receive the Order in Council for the same.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Extract of a letter from Cincinnati, dated September 2, 1811.

"We shall probably have some skirmishing with the Indians near the Wabash.—An express reached the garrison at Newport, on the 30th Aug. from Governor Harrison, requesting that Colonel Boyd's regiment should descend the Ohio with all despatch, and that he would meet them at some point, and ascend the Wabash with them.—They embarked the following day. Letters have been received stating that several boats have been plundered by the Indians, near the yellow banks.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.

Arrived in town on Sunday evening last, from Michilimackinac, a delegation of Ottawas Indians, under the charge of Doctor La Baron, late of that place. The great Ottawas chief, the Bastard is amongst the number. They are going on to the city of Washington to see the President of the United States. Their particular object, if any, is unknown. They appear much gratified and astonished in viewing the numerous manufactures of this place.

CHAMBERSBURGH, (Penn.) Sept. 24.

Arrived in this borough on Sunday evening last, seven Indians of the Ottoway nation, accompanied by Mr. Ryley, as interpreter.—The principal chief is Kemeneshawgun Black bird and the others are sons of chiefs of that nation; they are on their route to the City of Washington.

It is said, they are a deputation appointed by the Ottoways, Chippewas, and Pottawatamies, relative to the league which the Prophet or Shawnee chief) wished to establish with these nations, against the United States, which it appears they had rejected.

We are informed by a gentleman just returned from Vermont, and the upper part of New Hampshire, that the appearance of the Comet is ascribed, by the Democrats, to British agency.—*Bost. Cent.*

From a Philadelphia Paper.

COMMUNICATION.

A new way of paying Bills.—A young lad who is generally esteemed an idiot and who without other friends or relatives, by means unknown, obtains subsistence, lodged at a public house in Washington, and in the morning having breakfasted, called for his bill, which (no doubt to his surprise) exceeded in amount all the money that he was in possession of.—Finding he could not defray it, he asked his host if he did not want a bar keeper, and was replied to in the affirmative; he then offered himself for that station, declaring at the same time, that no person could possibly suit better, as he had the power of drawing any kinds of liquor, out of one keg: the landlord anxious to be acquainted with so apparently profitable an art, invited him to walk down in his cellar, where he had a cask of wine, and make good his assertion, which if he succeeded, he should "receive constant employ"—the youth complied and boaring a hole in one head of the cask, requested the expectant host to hold his finger thereon, he then bored the other end, which the landlord by stretching his arms to their greatest extremity, was enabled to cover in like manner; the *idiot* leaving him in this disagreeable situation, said he would "go and get a couple of spouts," but to the astonishment of his longing *friend*, did not return, who was compelled to bellow lustily, ere any one arrived to relieve him from his uncomfortable posture.

ANECDOTE OF SANTEUIL,

A celebrated Poet of the last Century.

Returning one night to the Abbey of S. Victor, at 11 o'clock, the porter refused to open the door, saying he had positive orders to admit no one at that hour. After much altercation, Santeuil dipt a Louis d'or under the door, and he obtained immediate admittance. As soon as he got in, he pretended he had left a book upon a stone, upon which he had been sitting while he waited for the door opening.—The porter, animated with the poet's generosity, ran to get the book, and Santeuil shut the door upon him. Master Peter, who was half naked, knocked in his return, when Santeuil started the same difficulties as he had done again admitting any one at that time of night, and that he would not disobey the prior.—"Aye, but master," said the porter, "you know I let you in very civilly." "And so will I you as civilly," said Santeuil, "if you please—you know the price—*in or out* is the word, and I will delay no long er." The porter, finding he was like to sleep in the street, half nacked, and also run the risk of losing his place slipt the piece of gold under the door again, saying, "I thought a poor money would not stay long with me," and purchased his admittance.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

A letter from Capt. Codrington, commanding the Blake, of 74 guns, off Tarragona, after mentioning the assault of that devoted city, gives the following account of the extraordinary panic which struck a part of the garrison which had for many weeks exhibited so many fine specimens of heroism and constancy.—Well may he cry Lord what is man. "A large mass of people," says the captain, "armed with muskets, and some without, therefore ran forward along the road suffering themselves to be fired upon by about 20 French, who continued running beside them at only a few yards distance.—At length they were stopped entirely by a volley of fire from one small party of the enemy, who had stretched themselves at a turn of the road, supported by a second a little higher up, who opened a masked battery of two field pieces. A horrible butchery then ensued; and shortly afterwards the remainder of these poor wretches, amounting to above three thousand, tamely submitted to be led away prisoners by less than as many hundred French.

"All the boats in the squadron and transports were sent to assist those who were swimming or concealed under the rocks near land, notwithstanding a heavy fire of musketry and field pieces which was warmly and successfully returned by the launches and gun boats from 5 to 6000 were then brought off to the shipping many of them badly wounded."

Monthly Commercial Report for August 1811.

The late orders from South America have had a good effect in reviving the manufactures of Birmingham Sheffield and Manchester; and the return of the Jamaica fleet will add to the export of such articles, as considerable are now executing to the West Indies. Russian produce has experienced a considerable fall. Of the six million of Exchequer Bills voted by Parliament to be applied for the relief of trade, only one million and an half has been disposed of by the Commissioners. No advance whatever has been made in the price of American produce. The demand for British manufactured goods for South America increases daily. Large remittances have lately been received from thence in doll rs (fifty tons of which have been received from Lima) cochineal, cotton, hides, &c. and the shipments now making for London and Liverpool for that country are very considerable.

Count Gortorp, King of Sweden, was still at Tonningen on the 18th ult. It was thought he would be sent to Suabia.

About fifty tons of specie, amounting to a million sterling, belonging to the East India Company, were landed at Deal last week from the China fleet.

PARIS, Aug. 12.

We are assured that a Courier arrived from the army of Arragon, has brought intelligence that Montserrat, a fortified monastery, some leagues from Tarragona, has been carried at the point of the bayonet, by the army of Marshal Suchet.

BOSTON, October 2.

From Portugal.—Accounts from Lisbon to the 18th Aug. have been received. Both armies remained in cantonments, and no war events had occurred, excepting trifling affairs of foraging parties. The fall campaign would probably open in September.

Letters from France repeat the reports, that great reinforcements were on the march to Spain:—We believe that, as usual, they are exaggerations, and that only the ordinary reinforcements have been marched thither; & that Lord Wellington will be able to defend Lisbon against any French force that can be maintained in Portugal.

LONDON, August 13.

A rumour is prevalent that the allied army in Portugal has broken up from the positions in which it was cantoned at the date of Lord Wellington's last despatches, and resumed its former station in the vicinity of Almeira.—One of the reasons assigned for this change of position, is, that the enemy had concentrated their forces on the northern frontiers of Portugal, and again threatened an irruption.—Another reason is given in the superior healthiness of the northern provinces of Portugal, and that Lord Wellington has withdrawn his troops from the South of the Tagus, on account of the ill health which prevailed among them.

The Bellipotent of 64 guns, which came home with the escort to the China fleet, brings intelligence that the Dutch, after having destroyed all the fortifications, had evacuated Batavia, and retired to Murraik, a strong position in the Straits of Sunda.

A merchant vessle (the Malvin) laden with hides, tallow and bark, from South America, was boarded by a pilot boat off Plymouth, on Friday afternoon.—She was only 48 days from Buenos Ayres; and if the intelligence she brings be correct, it may be considered of some importance. The master of the vessel stated, that great rejoicings had taken place at Buenos Ayres, in consequence of a victory obtained by the troops of that government over those of the Viceroy of Monte Video.—Elio, himself, is reported to have fled with a few followers. Another account states him to have been assassinated by his own men, nearly two thirds of whom are said to have deserted his cause, and joined the popular party, who are represented as rapidly acquiring strength in every direction.

Aug. 16.

Another Anholt mail arrived on Saturday night, by which we received some further German papers, and letters from Gottenburgh to the 7th inst. The former do not supply us with any intelligence of much interest. An article from Vienna states, that Rudschuck has been appointed as the place of meeting for the Turkish and Russian negociators.—Both parties appear to be equally desirous of an accommodation.

The letters from Gottenburgh furnish nothing new relative to the matters in dispute between Russia & France but this is accounted for by the circumstance, that the last packet from Petersburgh for Stockholm had been taken by one of our cruizers, and the letters sent to Sir James Saumarez.—It was expected, however, that he would forward them without delay to their destination.

Aug. 19.

The private communications by the Anholt mail which arrived on Saturday, are from Koningsburgh to the 30th ult. and from Gottenburgh to the 10th inst. Letters from Koningsburgh state, that 20,000 French troops had suddenly entered Dantzic, with all their ammunition and artillery, giving out that they were ordered to march towards the Rhine.

The following is an extract of one of the Koningsburg letters:

Koningsburg, July 26.

"We hear that an arrangement has been made between the French ambassador and the minister of Alexander, under which the trade with England is to be permitted according to the restrictions hitherto adopted, and with this concession, the alliance between the two emperors is not to be interrupted."

The result of the negociation between France and Russia is mentioned in much the same terms in a letter from Riga.

Our Portsmouth letters on Wednesday, announced the arrival of several transports at Portsmouth from Lisbon under convoy of the North Star, capt. Coe. The transports are ten in number, and had a passage of three weeks. They were in charge of Lieut. Pye; and brought home the skeleton regiments of the 2d battalion 7th fusileers, 2d, 48th, and 7th King's German Legion, which have respectively borne a part in the capture of Oporto, the battles of Talavera, Bufaco, Fuentes D'Onor, and Albuera.—Owing to the losses they have suffered in these and other operations during the campaign, and the usual casualties of the climate they were ordered to deliver up the remainder of their men (about 250 or 300 of each battalion) to their several 1st battalions—the officers and non-commissioned officers only returned home.—The transports also brought 300 wounded officers and men, among the former were Major Grant & Capt. C. Weyms, 7th regt.; Capt. Maxwell, 22d; Capt. Stevens, 3d Buffs; Capt. Gall, 28th; and Capt. Ferns, 66th; besides several subalterns, all severely wounded in the battle of Albuera, and the attack of Badajos. Lord Aylmer, Assistant Arjutant Gen.—Col. Blunden, dragoons; Major Lloyd, 24th; and Capt. Fenwick, guards, were among the passengers.

Francis Sissi Leila Tofs, chamberlain to the Ex Queen of Etruria, and Caipan Chiteslitan an Italian merchant, were, on the 25th ult. adjudged to suffer death, by a court martial at Paris, for having undertaken missions to foreign powers; as were three of their accomplices, viz. Bighi, Maitre d'Hotel to the Queen of Etruria, Minueci, her principal Equerry, and Bosi, Director of the Hospital at Nice. Bonaparte commuted the sentence of the Chamberlain, but the other parties were shot on the 27th ult.

We understand that seven chiefs of the Ottoway tribe of Indians, arrived at Washington on Saturday. Their business of course, is yet unknown; as they reside above Detroit on the American frontiers, it is possible the object of their visit at this time may be of considerable importance. The Ottoways are in strict alliance with the Chippeways, and the two tribes combined are represented as compelling a formidable band of warriors. The chiefs above mentioned are all young men except one, of a good appearance and well apparelled in their fantastic way. They came through Pittsburgh, Fredericktown, &c. and are accompanied by an interpreter.—*alex. Gaz.*

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

SIR JAMES PULTENY.

We are concerned to state, that this worthy Baronet died on Friday afternoon, in Norfolk, in consequence of the unfortunate accident which he met with a few days ago. Sir James entered the army early in life, and distinguished himself much in the American war, particularly in the memorable defence of St. Kitts. At the commencement of the war of the French Revolution, he served on the continent under the Duke of York, and in the expedition to Holland he had a command under his Royal Highness. Upon the formation of the present administration, he was appointed Secretary at war, which office he resigned last year. By his death the colonelcy of the 18th regiment of foot becomes vacant. It is but justice to the memory of Sir James to add, that he bore his misfortune with the utmost fortitude. His mind appeared to be as calm, and his pulse was as regular, as if no such misfortune had occurred. He converled with his friends, as far as he was permitted, with firmness & composure, and the continuance of favorable symptoms, after so fatal a wound, was attributed chiefly to the serenity of his mind. He made a settlement of his immense property, above 600,000l. a few months before the fatal accident.

A hearse and mourning coach went from Burry, on Sunday, for the purpose of conveying Sir James Pulteney's remains to London, but upon opening his will, it was discovered that he had desired to be interred at Buckenham, in Norfolk, (which feat he hired to Lord Petre) and in consequence the above carriages returned empty. The interest of the immense sum left him by his wife, the Countess of Bath, (50,000l. per annum) now devolves on the four children of Mrs. Markham, by a son of the late Archbishop of York, who was divorced from her husband about six years ago. His Brother Maj. General Murry, succeeds to the Baronetage, and the family estates in Scotland.

TORTOLA, May 16.

On the 8th was executed behind the jail in this town, the Hon. A. W. Hodge, Esq. one of the Members of his Majesty's Council in this island, for the murder of one of his own negroes named Prosper.

The prisoner on his trial pleaded not guilty. The first witness was a free woman of colour, named Patsey Georges. She stated that she was in the habit of attending Mr. Hodge's estate to wash linen; that one day Prosper came to her to borrow six shillings, being the sum that his master required of him, because a mango had fallen from a tree, which (sic) Prosper was set to watch. He told the witness that he must either find the 6s. or to be flogged; that the witness had only 3s. which she gave him, but that did not appease Mr. Hodge; that Prosper was flogged for upwards of an hour, received more than one hundred lashes, and threatened by his master, that if he did not bring the remaining 3s. on the next day the flogging should be repeated; that the next day he was tied to a tree, and flogged for such a length of time, that the thong of the whip doubled, that his head fell back, and that he could bawl no more. That he was carried to the sick house and chained to two other negroes; that he remained in this confinement during five days, at the end of which time his companions broke away and thereby released him; that he was unable to abscond; that he went to the negro house and think himself up; that he was found there dead in a state of putrefaction, some days afterwards; that the crawlers were in his wounds, and not a piece of black flesh was seen on the hinder part of his body where he had been flogged.

Stephen M'Keogh, a white man, who had lived as a manager on Mr. Hodge's estate, deposed that he saw the deceased Prosper after he had been severely flogged; that he could put his finger in his side; he saw him some days before his death in a cruel state; he could not go near him for the blue flies. Mr. Hodge had told the witness, while he was in his employ, that if the work of the estate was not done, he was satisfied it he heard the whip.

The prisoner's Counsel, in their attempt to impeach the veracity of the witness, called evidence as to his general character, which disclosed in flances of still greater barbarity on the part of Mr. Hodge. Among other examples, Patsey Georges swore, that he had occasioned the death of his cook, by pouring boiling water down her throat.

The Jury brought in a verdict of *Guilty*.—There were six other indictments on similar charges against the prisoner.

To the last moment of his life, Mr. Hodge persisted in his innocence of the crime for which he was about to suffer. He acknowledged that he had been a cruel master; that he had repeatedly flogged his negroes; that they had run away, when by their own neglect and the confequent exposure of their wounds, the death of some of them had possibly enfued.

The evening preceding his execution, he took leave of his three young children, which so overpowered him, as to make it a matter of doubt if he would ever be restored to tranquility. In the morning, however, he was calm, and acquired still greater fortitude by receiving the facrament. He walked with firmness to the place of execution. Thousands of persons witnessed the awful spectacle, some of whom rather indecently expressed exultation. Mr. Hodge was a Gentleman Commoner of Oriel College, Oxford. He came out some years ago to visit his property in Tortola. He was a man of great accomplishments and of excellent manners, and at the time of his death was about 50 years of age. He had been thrice married. Happily neither of his wives lived to see his last disgrace. By his second lady he left a daughter about 15 years of age, now in England; by his last three children, of whom the eldest is about 8 and the youngest 4 years old.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor reached Kingston on the morning of Thursday the 11th instant.—Boats, previously prepared for his conveyance, awaited his arrival at Kingston, and he embarked immediately for Montreal.

On the 14th inst. the following Address from the Magistrates and Inhabitants of the Niagara District, was presented to his Honor Isaac Brock, Esq President, administering the Government of this Province, &c. &c. &c. at Niagara.

To his Honor ISAAC BROCK *Esquire, President of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.*

WE the Magistrates and Inhabitants of the District of Niagara, beg leave cordially and sincerely to congratulate you on your arrival amongst us, to administer the Government of a Province whose Laws and Constitution are so assimulated and congenial to those of the Mother Country, and to express our regret at the departure of His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Gore, who so purely and ably administered the same during his residence therein; that regret however is diminished, upon the knowledge of your having succeeded to the important duties incident thereto

Under the fostering protection of the British Government in our local situation as Colonists, we enjoy a full measure of every Blessing that can be expected; if internal enemies to such a state of freedom should endeavour to propagate discontent, or delude the ignorant, we rely with confidence on your co operation as His Majesty's Representative, in giving due effect to the laws, if assailed by foreign aggression and our peace endangered, we look up with satisfaction to the benefit of those professional talents for which you are distinguished, in maintaining the Province in due allegiance to our Sovereign; and as His Majesty's subjects, we pledge ourselves to put forth all the means Providence may enable us to make use of to preserve our freedom, and a proud adherence to the Unity of the British Empire.—You personally have our ardent wish for a long enjoyment of health and happiness; and the approbation of your Sovereign, in the exercise of any other dignified station which you may hereafter fill.

(Signed)

THOMAS DICKSON,
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Niagara District.

Niagara, 14th October, 1811.

To which his Honor was pleased to give the following Answer:

To the Magistrates and Inhabitants of the District of Niagara.

Gentlemen,

THE satisfaction you express at my nomination to succeed to the administration of this Province (during the temporary absence of your highly esteemed Lieutenant Governor) is very flattering to my feelings.

I am already sufficiently acquainted with your character to rely with perfect confidence, on your loyal and gallant support upon any emergency that can happen.

(Signed)

ISAAC BROCK, President.

Niagara, 14th October, 1811.

President's Office,
York, 9th October, 1811.

His Honor the President has been pleased to appoint James Brock, Esquire, to be his Private Secretary.

DIARY of WEATHER for OCT. 1811

Wednesday 16, cloudy and dark with heavy rain and high wind.

17, fair and pleasant.

18 clear and warm.

19, heavy rain in the morning; lightning, thunder and rain the remainder of the day, and continued for the whole night.

20, light rain with some small showers of snow and hail in the forenoon, high wind with heavy clouds in the afternoon.

21, hard frost in the morning, remainder of the day clear and cool.

22, Clear and cool.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General's Office, York, 20th October 1811.

WANTED for his Majesty's Service, and to be delivered at the Garrison as soon as possible

4	pieces	White Oak Scantling 18 feet long each 10 by 10 inch.	
80	pieces	do. do.	12 by 12 inc.
30	pieces	do. do.	20 feet long, flat on one side
15	pieces	Pine,	35 feet long 8 by 12 inc
125	feet	Oak,	do 8 by 8 inches
150	feet	Pine	do 6 by 4 do.
140	feet	do.	do. 4 by 4 do.
450	feet	do.	do. 3 by 4 do.
24	feet	White Oak	do 6 by 6 do.
4	pc.	do.	do. 14 in. long, 12 by 12 inc.
3000	feet	1 inch Pine Plank,	
3,000	feet	1½ do.	do.
1500	feet	2 inch	do. Boards,
300	feet	3 inch	do. do.
400		Cedar Pickets 12 feet long, from 7 to 10 inches diameter,	
1½	Tons	of Stone,	
5000	Bricks,		
74	Bushels	Lime,	

Any persons desirous to contract for the same, will send their proposals in writing to the Subscriber

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Dy. Ass. Cy Gen.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late Robert Henderson of York, Esq. (deceased) by Bond or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to William Allan, one of the Executors, and all those having any demands against the said Estate, will please present the same for settlement.

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct. 18, 1811.

To be Let for one Year,

THE House and Lot, together with all the Buildings and Out-Houses erected thereon, consisting of a Malt-house, Brew-house, &c. with all the Implements and Utensils for carrying on the Brewing; a pleasant House. ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct. 18, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOUSE DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of York, to wit. } Fieri Facias to me issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of WILLIAM JARVIS, Esquire, at the suit of Quetton St. George, I have seized and taken in Execution all the several parcels or lots of Land and Tenements in the Town and Town-hip of York, viz. Lots Nos. 18, 19, to be sold at in the 2d Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing Two Hundred Acres each. Park Lot No. 8, containing one hundred and forty Acres forty Acres well improved.—Also, Lots No. 5 & 6, North side of Ontario-st Street, in the Town of York containing about one Acre each.—Also, Lot No. 3, North side of Duke Street, with a small house thereon (also, Lots Nos. 11 and 13 South side of Duke Street; and Lot no. 11, North side of King Street, containing about one-fifth of an Acre each; on said Premises are an Elegant Two Story Dwelling House, out Houfes, Stables and a variety of Fruit Trees. All the above several parcels of Land and premises will be adjudged to the highest bidder at JORDAN'S Taverns in the Town of York, on Saturday the Second day of November next. Sale to begin at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above property either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, } 22d October, 1811. }

FOR sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvement thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Township of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 100 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a two Story dwelling-House with Wings, which with a small expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable, Out-Houses and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 80 acres of which are well cleared, a comfortable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two Story Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within a few miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, they will be found to be considerably enhanced. If their Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an industrious Tenant. Lot No. 27 being at present occupied by an industrious husbandman renting. On both for a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peas, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 50 acres of it in the 7th Concession of do. 80 acres, situate on the River Humber, and supposed to contain above two acres, having a large Brick front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7, and Lots No 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 800 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of them, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or Craft.

Lots No 1 and 8 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No 4 in the 6th concession of the Township of Scott, containing 600 acres; the land is of excellent quality and configuration for settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon receiving the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dream and Lieut Johnson

Lots Nos.	20,	21, - -	18 Concession, 200
	1,	2, - -	2d, do. 400
	29,	- - -	3d, do. 200
	17,	18, - -	4th, do. 400
	17,	18, - -	5th, do. 300
			1700 acres

Township of York

Nos.	1,	- - - -	1st Concession, 200
	1,	2, - - -	2d, do. 400
South	1,	- - -	3d, do. 100
			700 acres

Township of Whitby,

Nos.	9,	10, 12, - -	1st Concession, 600 acres

Township of Murray

Nos.	1,	- - - -	3d, do. 200
	10,	- - - -	4th, do. 200
	9,	14, 15, - -	6th, do. 600
			1000 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos.	24,	26, 27, -	7th Concession, 600
	23,	24, 26, 27,	9th, do. 400
	23,	24, 26, 27,	9th, do. 500
			3000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W. & J. Crooks, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the Subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 13th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in possession of the following Books will oblige him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York: as the same belong to one of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1, 8vo; Rollin's Ancient History, Vol. 2d; Gutherie's History of Scotland, Vol 1st & 2d; Necker on the French Revolution, Vol 1st; De Lome's Constitution; Tish Levii, Vol 1st; Chevres Posthumes de Frederic, 1st Vol. 1st; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol.; Payson, Perverter; Boileau's Works; Criminal Recorder, Vol 2d

BLANKS of different Sorts for sale at this Office.

15 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 14th inst. a young Man named JOHN JAMES PRIME; his complexion, hair and eyes dark; about five feet seven inches high; 24 years old or thereabout; had on when he went away, a short blue coat, dark coloured pantaloons and new fur hat; took with him a dark coloured bay Horfe, bogged mane, and tail cut, the under part of each eye white, the property of OSBORNE COX of the Town of York. Whoever will apprehend faid Runaway with the Horfe, and give information to the Subfcriber, fo that he may get them, fhall receive the above Reward, and all reafonable charges paid by OSBORNE COX.

York, October 17, 1811.

THE Subfcriber begs leave to inform all thofe indebted to him, either by Bond, Note or Book Account, to make payment in the courfe of one month from this date; otherwife he will be under the neceffity of putting them into the hands of a Lawyer for collection. Merchantable produce will be taken in payment — Thofe to whom he is indebted, are requefted to call on him for fettlement thereof. PETER MILLER.

York, October 14, 1811.

FOR SALE.

Within 24 Miles of Mr. Overfelt's Tavern

A MILL-SEAT near DUNDAS, WITH Stone for Eight Mills, abundance of Water to supply the whole, a durable ftream, all materials for building on the fpot, and a fall of 36 feet. Along with the Seat will be fold about 40 Acres of excellent land, moft of which is Meadow ground. On the premises are erected a Saw-Mill capable of Sawing 5000 feet of boards every 24 hours which is in good repair, and a fmall dwelling houfe. Application to be made to W Hepburne, Flamborough Weft, who would contract for erecting a Grift Mill thereon, capable of grinding 600 bufhels of grain in the fpace of 24 hours, giving fecurity for the performance. June 29, 1811.

[9 w]

THE Subfcriber hereby gives Notice that any perfon who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclofing Lots Nos 9 & 10, in Hospital Street, will be profecuted, and any perfon who will give information of any one fo offending, will be handfomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.

York, 7th June, 1811.

FOR SALE.

LOTS Number Ten and Eleven in the firft Conceffion (Southern Divifion) of the Township of Etobicoke; alfo Lot Number Two in the fifth fourth Conceffion of the Township of Markham, containing Four Hundred Acres of Land. The faid Lands are of good quality and will be fold on very reasonable terms. A part of the purchase Money will be required to be paid on a Deed being made, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder with Intereft thereon till paid. For particulars enquire of the Subfcriber at the Printing Office.

York, 20th July. H. WEBSTER

UPPER CANADA, COURT OF PROBATE, YORK TO WIT. } *FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the faid Province.*

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the Diftrict of Newcaftle and Province aforefaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingfton in the faid Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the faid Court of Probate, fetting forth that the faid Nathaniel Herriman fome time paft died intestate without this Province, poffeffed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more feveral Diftricts there of; and praying that Letters of Adminiftration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the faid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the faid next of Kin, to be and appear in the faid Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the firft Monday of January next enfuing the date hereof; then and there to fhew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Adminiftration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, fhould not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

THE Subfcriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Store in the Houfe formerly occupied by Mr. Glen, his Summer Affortment will be fold on low terms—he has alfo Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws paffed in the two laft Seffions, &c. for fale. Country Produce purchased by him at the highefl price. D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the firft, and 10 in the fecond Conceffion of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office. York. May 4

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Efquire, of Lower Canada, will be fold on moderate terms for Cash or fhort Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Conceffion B.	} 200 Acres.
Front half 32,	- Do. - C.	
29	- Conceffion C.	200	
10	- Conceffion D.	200	
24	- front Conceffion on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough.		
No. 21 in 4th Conceffion,	300 Acres Township		
Eaft ½ 22	9th do.		of York.
No. 49.	Weft side Yonge Street	213	Acres,
Township of Vaughan.			
Eaft ½ 12, in 3d Conceffion,	100		
Eaft ½ 20,	do.	100	
Eaft ½ 14,	4th do.	200	1000 Acres
Eaft ½ 22,	7th do.	200	} Township of
14,	5th do.	200	Markham.
10,	6th do.	200	
11,	6th do.	200	
16,	8th do.	200	} 400 Acres—
13,	4th do.	200	Whitby.
3,	3d do.	100	} 300 Acres,
30,	6th do.	100	Saltfleet.
27,	7th do.	100	
26, South side Chippiwa Creek	100 Acres,		
Township of Crowland.			
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 1st Conceffion	1000 Acres,		
Township of Norwich.			
Alfo in the Town of York			

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, Northside Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will fhew the Lands in the Home Diftrict, to any perfon who may be defirous of purchasing; and conditions of Sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title. JOHN M'GILL.

York, 19th September, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be fold on moderate terms for cafh, viz

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 13 and weft half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do. ——1600 acres, in the Township of Blenheim.
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d conceffion
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 Acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Gianford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 23 24—500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d conceffion,
No. 15, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the feveral townfhips were Surveyed, it is to be fuppofed the fituation are eligible, and the quality fuperiour—for particulars apply to the fubfcriber who can give an undifputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, Eaft fide Yonge-Street, on the Premifes there are a Saw and a Grift Mill, both in good order, and a Still-Houfe with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whifkey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be fold if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on faid Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subfcriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

SCHOOL.

THE Subfcriber returns his grateful and fincere Thanks to the Public, for their countenance and patronage. He has juft built a large Room for the comfortable reception of their Children; and hopes through his ftedy attention to the Morals and Education of the Pupils placed under his care, will ftill gain their future approbation and encouragement.

N B. Evening School will commence precifely on the firft of September

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

Duke-Street, York, Aug 10, 1811

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Perfons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perfonally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnifh their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

Mrs. MURRAY

BEGS leave to acquaint her Friends and the Ladies of the Vicinity of York, that fhe has removed to the Houfe for-merly occupied by Mr. Holder, oppofite William Jarvis's, Efq. where fhe continues to carry on the Mantua-making and Millinary Bufinefs in the neateft and moft fafhionable manner Feathers, and Ladies Cloath Coats, Corfets, and every other article in the above Branches, on the moft reafonable terms. She begs leave to acknowledge the Favors fhe has received, and that an unremitted attention will be paid for a continuance of the fame.

York, Oct. 5, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Buſineſs heretofore carried on by the Subfcribers, will be clofed the enfuing Winter, all Perfons indebted to them will pleafe to make Payment by the firft of January next at the latefl; as after that date, all out-ſtanding Debts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

They are now felling off their extenfive affortment of Goods at very reduced Prices for ready Payment, or Produce to be delivered in all the months of March next. W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 2d September, 1811

THE Subfcribers take the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of York and Vicinity, that they have juft received, direct from the firft Manufactories in England, the under enumerated Goods, which with the remains of their former Stock, will be fold uncommonly cheap for Cash or Country Produce, viz.—

A general affortment of Haberdafhery; coloured printed Furniture; Table Cloths and Dinner Napkins; a general affortment of Mens, Womens, and Childrens Silk, Cotton and Worfted Hofiery; Bandies white and coloured Robes; book Muflin Handkerchiefs; tambored Muflins and Lenses; printed and ſtreaked Muflins for Drefſes; figured Cambrics; Ginghams; Marcoons; plain and figured Lutrings; Cambric and other Shawls; Ladies Veils; colored Velvets for Pelifſes; patent and other Laces; Plaid Cloaks; Caravat Shawls; Flannels; Calicoes; American Cloth; ready made Gentlemens fine Cotton Shirts with French Cambric Frills; Cotton Towels; Silk and other Handkerchiefs; plated, gilt, and metal Buttons; Drogheda and Lincolnſhire Sheetings; ſuperfine Moreſkin and other Cloths; Friſeſle Cloths and Caſſimers; ſtriped cotton Shirting; Leather Gaiters, long and ſhort; Mud Boots; an affortment of Beaver and Tar Gloves; Suſpenders; Button Hooks; Gaiters moulded and Buttons; Gentlemens Saddles; ſilver polished Steel Furniture; ditto beft curb and ſnaffle Bridles; carry Combs, Brufhes and water Brufhes; a few Garden Seeds; Stationary; Gentlemens beft Shoes; a general affortment of blue edged and other Crockery; ditto Glafs Ware; Fiannels; Gentlemens travelling Leather Caps; Ribbands; Needles; Needle-cafes and paper Pins; flat and round Ribbons; Holland and fine Tapes; ſets of Table and Deſert Knives and Forks; Tablebaſe Clafps for Ladies Dreſſes; Bands; elegant Breaſt Pins and Watch Chains; a Tea ſet of Real China; Cafters with plated Stands; Soup Ladles; together with a variety of other articles too tedious for inſertion

John Mills Jackſon & Co.

Springfield Park, Aug. 14, 1811

TO be Sold on eaſy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22. 23. 7th Con. 21, 22, 8th Con. 22, 9th Con. } 1000 acres

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, To wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of William Hunter, at the ſuit of John Gray, I have ſeized and taken in Execution all the right of ſaid Hunter, to the following compoſed of lot number Thirty three, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeaſurement Two hundred acres, more or leſs, about ten of which are cleared, and a log houſe and blackſmith's ſhop thereon erected, all which property will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder, at Roache's Hotel in the Town of York, on Thurſday the thirty-third day of October next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons who may have any juſt claim to the above property, either by mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, To WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the lands and tenements of John Henry Ruhmann, at the ſuit of Jacob Heron, I have taken in Execution all the following parcels of Land in the Town of York, known by being Lots numbers Nine and Ten, South ſide of Duke Street, containing two-thirds of an acre; alſo the Eaſt part of Lot number Four North of Duke-ſtreet, in the ſaid Town of York, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or leſs, with the dwelling Houſe thereon. All the above property will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at Roache's Hotel in the Town of York, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons who may have any juſt claim to the above premiſes, either by mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, To WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of Richard Hulſe, at the ſuit of William Allan, I have ſeized and taken in Execution, all that lot or parcel of land known by being lot number 44, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeaſurement two hundred and ten acres, more or leſs, about forty of which are cleared and under cultivation; there is alſo a ſmall log houſe on the premiſes, all which property will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at Roache's Hotel, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons having any juſt claim to the above mentioned premiſes, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, To WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of BENAJAH MELLORY, at the ſuit of Richard Cartwright; I have ſeized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land with one Log houſe, one Frame Houſe and Log Barn, and other outbuildings, with about thirty Acres of cleared Land, more or leſs; being part of a certain tract of Land in the county of York, and Home Diſtrict, granted to Captain Joſeph Brant, which ſaid tract of land is bounded on the South by Lake Ontario and Southweſterly by Hamboro' Eaſt, and Northerly by Lands purchaſed from the Mohawks, butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at an Oak Tree marked R. W. ſtanding on the bank of Lake Ontario about three rods weſt of the Creek in an Eaſterly direction from the houſe now occupied by Nicholas M'Dougal, thence North forty five degrees Weſt, one hundred and five chains forty links; then North forty five degrees Eaſt, twenty chains; then South forty five degrees Eaſt to the Lake; then along the bank of the Lake, a Weſterly courſe to the place of beginning containing about Two Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or leſs; which will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at the Land Office in the Town of York, on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TEN O'clock in the forenoon Any perſon or perſons who may have any claim to the above premiſes either by Mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 10th Dec 1810

HOME DISTRICT, To WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of Reſigned Cleaveland, at the ſuit of John Macdonell, Eſquire, I have ſeized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of Land, being compoſed of the Weſt half of lot number Seventeen, and Weſt half of lot number Eighteen in the third conceſſion of Gore-Humbury Eaſt, containing two hundred acres, more or leſs, with the buildings and improvements thereon; all which property will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder, at Roache's Hotel in the Town of York, on Monday the ninth day of December next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon Any perſon or perſons having any juſt claim to the above premiſes either by mortgage or otherwiſe are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Aug. 16, 1811.

THE Subſcriber is authorized to contract with any Perſon who will engage (on the loweſt terms) for conveying the Mails regularly once a Fortnight, to and from New Caſtle through the Town of York alſo from York to Niagara via St. Davids. HATT'S, Eſq. (as frequently it required.) Good Security muſt be given for the due and regular performance. W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 19th July, 1811.

THE Subſcriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his Houſe on Palace Street, near Miſs Ruſſell's where he will conſtantly have a large Supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kildermanſter Carpeting,
Tilly Cupboard, Brafs Buckle, and Braſs Pad-lock,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compaſſes and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-cadors,
Brafs Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and braſs Locker Cafters,
Gold Rings and ſilver Pencil Caſes,
Gilt and ſilver Watches,
Braſs Cafe Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Cloſet, and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks ſingle and double bolted,
Jauners Squares,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glaſs & putty
Baſtard fine plate Stock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Cheſt Hinges, braſs do.
Cloak Cafe Tumbler Locks,
Commode Knobs and Bed-caps,
Drawer Locks in ſets,
Table Knives with ivory, ſtag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Caſt and German Steel Hand-ſaws,
Sash, key-hole and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Paring Chiſſels,
Screw Augurs and Drawing-knives,
Brazes and Bits,
Brush and Moulding Plains.

He expects by the next veſſel from Kingſton, a fafhionable ſupply of Woollen and Cotton Goods; they having arrived at Quebec by the laſt veſſels from England—alſo a quantity of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Trafalgar, North ſide of Dundas Street; alſo the front half of Lot No. 22, in the firſt Conceſſion of the ſaid Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South ſide of Dundas Street There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Aſhery on the above Premiſes. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premiſes. June 15, 1811.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1811. No. XVI [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our loving Subjects, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twenty ſixth day of October to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ſeventeenth day of Sept. laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty fifth day of October inſt. at which time at our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby conveening and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the ſecond day of December next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the dated and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada and thereunto do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province and Major General commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province, at York this nineteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven and in the firſt year of our Reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having ſolicited, and obtained Our Leave to be abſent on his Private Affairs, and the Adminiſtration of the Government during his abſence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the ſaid Province. WE have thought proper by, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, that all Perſons having due notice thereof, may Govern themſelves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "a Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons in the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid herein before firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisions contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authorized and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Sheriff's Office,

York, 18 July 1811.

WHEREAS many perſons have obtained Leaſes of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves, as well as Licences of Occupation of Glebe Lands, in the Home Diſtrict, for which they are in arrears for Rent.

Notice is hereby given, that unleſs they do make immediate payment of ſuch Arrears of Rent, to the Subſcriber, they will be returned as defaulters, and legal ſteps will be taken to recover the ſame.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Deputy Aſſiſtant Commiſſary General's Office, York, 20th October. 1811

WANTED for his Majeſty's Service, and to be delivered at the Garriſon as ſoon as poſſible

4	pieces White Oak ſcantling	28 feet long each	10 by 10 inch.
80	pieces	do.	do.	12 by 12 inc.
32	pieces	do.	do.	20 feet long. flat on one ſide
25	pieces	Pine,	do.	25 feet long 8 by 12 inch.
125	feet	Oak,	do.	8 by 8 inches
150	feet	Pine	do.	4 by 4 do.
140	feet	do.	do.	4 by 4 do.
456	feet	do.	do.	2 by 4 do.
384	feet	White Oak	do.	6 by 6 do.
4	pc.	do.	do.	14 inches long, 12 by 12 inc.
2000	feet	1 inch Pine	Plank,	
3500	feet	1	do.	do.
4300	feet	1 inch	do.	Boards,
300	feet	3	inch	do. do.
400		clear Pickets	12 feet long, from 3 to 10 inches diameter,
18	Tuns of Stone,		
3000	Bricks,		
74	Bushels Lime,		

Any perſons deſirous to contract for the ſame, will ſend their propoſals in writing to the Subſcriber.

GEO CROOK-SHANK,
Dy. Aſſt. Cy. Gen.

THE Editor regrets to ſtate, that his repeated Notifications to many of his Printing Office Cuſtomers has been ſo long ineffectual—he therefore again requeſts, that payment may be made without unreaſonable delay.—From diſappointments he has reluctantly been obliged to adopt a rule in which he will invariably perſiſt, which is, that few orders will be hereafter executed unleſs accompanied with payment. York, Aug. 11, 1811.

HANCOCK'S Abstract of the King's Taxes in England.

NEW PROPERTY TAX.

This Act declares, that on all profits arising from funded or landed property, annuities, dividends and shares of annuities payable to any perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, companies, or ſocieties, whether corporate or not corporate, the following ſums are to be paid, which includes the above New and the Old Aſſeſſments, viz.

Perſons whoſe income does not exceed 50l. are exempt, and every income from 50l. is allowed 1s. in every pound from any given ſum to 150l. according to the following table.

£	£ s.	£	£ s.
51 —	0 3	72 —	3 0
52 —	0 6	80 —	4 10
53 —	0 9	90 —	6 0
54 —	0 12	100 —	7 10
55 —	0 15	110 —	9 0
56 —	0 18	120 —	10 10
57 —	1 1	130 —	12 0
58 —	1 4	140 —	13 10
59 —	1 7	150 —	15 0
60 —	1 10		

Perſons who will make oath or affirmation they have not earned 1l. 10s. in one week, or 5l. in one day as daily labourers or mechanics, in the year preceeding the assessment, are exempted.

ON LANDLORDS.

For all lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritages, there ſhall be charged throughout Great Britain, in reſpect of the property thereof, for every 20s. of the annual value thereof the ſum of 2s. 1d. and the ſaid duty ſhall extend to all manors and meſſuages, to all quarries of ſtone, ſlate, limeſtone, or chalk mines of all ſorts, all iron mills and iron works, all ſalt ſprings and ſalt works, all parks, cheſes, warrens, foreſts, underwoods, and coppices, all waters and canals of every deſcription, all tythes, all rights of markets and fairs, all way-bridges and ferries, &c. the duty to be charged is 2s. out of every 20s. of their annual value.

The annual value is to be computed on an average of 7 year of rack rent, or at the rent which they are worth to be let by the year. The duties to be paid by the occupier or occupiers of the lands for the time being, and the ſums ſo paid are to be deducted out of the firſt payment of the rent. When the lands are liable to any pecuniary incumbrance ariſing from rent charge, annuity, or any other ſource, there is to be a proportional reduction. In the caſe of lands, in which the land tax has not been redeemed, the neceſſary reduction is to take place.—Mortgages in poſſeſſion are to be charged as occupied, and aſſeſſed accordingly.

Where any houſes or lands ſhall be occupied by the owner when the aſſeſſment is made, who ſhall die within the year, the heirs, &c. of ſuch perſon entitled to the rents ſhall be liable to pay all arrears for that year.

ON TENANTS.

On dwelling houſes, lands, tenements and hereditaments, there is to be charged in right of occupation the ſum of 1s. 6d. in each pound of the rent. In Scotland the duty is to be only 1s. The ſame deductions on account of intereſt or annuities are to be allowed, as in caſe of lands.

The ſcite of all colleges, halls, univerſities, hoſpitals, public ſchools, alm's houſes, and all offices, gardens, walks, and grounds for recreation connected with them, are exempted.

No property is to be eſtimated at a leſs value than they were charged in the laſt poor's rate. Where there is no poor's rate or were property is not rated, the Aſſeſſors ſhall, by the beſt information of the average value of five preceding years, make their eſtimate. When the amount of rent depends on the price of grain or corn, the eſtimate is to be formed on the amount payable the preceding year, calculated by the average prices.

The Aſſeſſors are empowered to make their eſtimates on the production of the leaſe by the tenant, according to the rent reſerved.

The aſſeſſors are to ſurvey the lands and property on which they are to form their eſtimates. After the eſtimates are given in, and no objection to them taken by the parties, the Commiſſioners are immediately to order the aſſeſſment. The pariſhes are to be answerable for the Collectors, and where arrears take place, they are to be re-aſſeſſed. Perſons not making a return within the time limited, are liable to a penalty of 50l.. No aſſeſſment or ſurcharge is to be liable to impeachment on the ground that there are miſtakes in the names or deſcriptions. Thoſe conceiving themſelves over rated have the liberty of appeal to the Commiſſioners, and on making this appeal they are to produce a ſchedule, ſpecifying the ſource of their income. When an appeal is made, the occupier, by producing his leaſe, or if there is no leaſe, by proving his annual rent before the Commiſſioners, may have his rate reduced.

ON DIVIDENDS.

All public annuities are included, with the exception of the ſtocks of public companies, otherwiſe charged by the Act. The ſtocks of friendly ſocieties and charitable inſtitutions are exempted.

Guardians, tutors, and truſtees are directed to pay the duty on the property, with the management of which they are entruſted. The annuities, dividends, and ſhares of foreigners are exempted from the payment of this duty. Foreigners are to aſcertain their ſtock by their attornies and agents. Perſons pretending falſely that ſtock is the property of foreigners ſhall, if diſcovered, be liable to a treble duty, and an additional fine of 5 pol.

INCOME from any kind of PROPERTY in Great Britain or elſewhere, or from any Profeſſion, Trade, or Vocation.

On the annual profits from any kind of property whatever, whether ſituated in Great Britain or elſewhere, or from any annuities, allowances, or ſtipends, or from any profeſſion or trade, or vocation, whether the ſame ſhall be carried on in Great Britain or elſewhere, there is to be charged the year by ſum of 2s. on every pound. This refers to his Majeſty's ſubjects reſiding in Great Britain. The ſame regulation applies to non-reſidence, allowances for intereſt and other incumbrances are allowed by the Act.

The duty to be charged ſhall be computed on a fair, and juſt eſtimate of the full amount of the profits within the preceding year, ending on the day when the accounts are balanced. It is to extend to trades of every deſcription, to all bodies corporate, all fellowſhips, companies or ſocieties, and to every adventure or concern carried on in Great Britain or elſewhere.

The duty to be charged on property of uncertain annual value, is to be eſtimated by the produce of the preceding year. An average of 3 years is to be allowed where the circumſtances of the caſe ſeem to require.—Temporary abſentees are to be charged as reſidents. Temporary reſidents are not to be liable to the duty till after a reſidence of ſix months. Any perſon claiming exemption and returning before the 5th of April, are to be liable to the duty. Truſt property in the Court of Chancery is to be liable to a contribution.

Married women trading on their own accounts are to pay the duty, but if living with their huſbands it is to be charged in their names.

The duty on trade is to be charged ſeparately, & partners are to be charged jointly, unleſs they expreſs what are their reſpective ſhares, when they may have a ſeparate aſſeſſment.

No deductions to be allowed for any diſburſements, or expences of maintenance; nor for any rent or value of any dwelling houſe or domeſtic office, except ſuch part as may be uſed for private purpoſe. Perſons carrying on two or more concerns, may set the loſs ſuſtained in one againſt the profits acquired in the other.

The aſſeſſments of poſſeſſions in Ireland are to be received through the medium of factors. Thoſe holding offices in Ireland, or ſerving in Parliament, are to be charged in the ſame way, as ſubjects reſident out of Great Britain. The duties on profits or foreign poſſeſſions to be levied on the remittances.

Perſons to deliver in liſts of the names of lodgers, inmates, and ſervants. Wilfully neglecting to deliver in liſts, are liable to a penalty of any ſum not exceeding 20l.

Form of Journeyman's Affidavit.

I, A. B. do ſwear [or affirm] that I exercile the employment of a laborer in huſbandry, or other work [naming it] or artiſan, handicraftman, or mechanic in the trade of or manufacture in the manufacture of for daily or weekly wages; that I have not received in any one day or week within the year preceding, for my work or labor any ſum exceeding and that within the time above mentioned I have worked for

Form of Maſter's Certificate.

I of hereby certify that the above ſigned, was in my employ as a for within the year preceding, and that the wages paid by me did not exceed the rate above mentioned, and to the beſt of my beliel, the matters contained in the above Affidavit are true, as far as the ſame are within my knowledge.

(To be continued.)

EAST INDIA NEWS.

Calcutta, May 8.

The Nyſus frigate, capt. Beaver was preparing to ſail from the Iſle of France for the Seychelle Iſlands, whither the was to carry a ſmall detachment of British troops to occupy theſe iſlands—thence ſhe was to proceed to Madras or Bengal.

The ſhip General Wellesley had ſailed the latter end of March, as a cartel for France. She carries off 220 late inhabitants of the Iſle of France, who refuſed to take the oath of allegiance.

The Henry Wellesley was equipping as a cartel, to be diſpatched to Europe, with a further number of diſaffected inhabitants. Lieut. Rich, of the Bengal army, had been appointed Commiſſary, and was to embark for Mocha on board the Henry Wellesley.

Madras, April 11.

Fort St. George, April 5th, 1811.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief having received from Government the ſubjoined letter, addreſſed to his Excellency Sir Harford Jones, Bart. K. C. his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Taehran, by his Royal Highneſs Abbas Meerza, Prince Royal of Perſia, is pleaſed to publiſh the ſame in G. O. for the information of the Army, and to expreſs his ſatisfaction at the occurrence of a circumſtance, ſo honorable to the memory of a Soldier of the late Troops.

Tranſlation of a letter from his Royal Highneſs Abbas Meerza, Prince Royal of Perſia, to Sir Harford Jones Bart. K. C. his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Taehran.

The humanity and benevolence of our diſpoſition induces us to reward thoſe who have been employed in our ſervice, whether living or dead, in a manner ſuitable to the great and generous. It having pleaſed the Almighty to call from this world Abdul Cawder, a private in the Indian Horſe Artillery, who for ſome time diſplayed zeal and activity in our ſervice, and in the proſecution of which he loſt his life, we therefore as a reward for his ſervices, and taking into our conſideration the alliance ſubſiſting between the States of Perſia and England, now ſend you, his Britannic Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary, the ſum of 300 rupees, which we requeſt your Excellency to tranſmit to his family, with the aſſurance of our favour, hoping this will prove ſome alleviation to their grief. (Signed) ABBAS.

Prince Royal.

Done in the Month of Showal, 1225.

True Tranſlation,

(Signed) HENRY WILLOCK,

Perſian Tranſlator.

The Officer Commanding the Horſe Artillery will immediately aſſemble a committee to aſcertain the neareſt heir of trooper Abdul Cawder, and tranſmit the proceedings to the Adjutant General's office.

NEW YORK, October 10.

By the arrival of the ſhip Orbit, capt. Bool, in 35 days from Liverpool, we have been favored with London papers to the 30th and Liverpool to the 31ſt of Auguſt. We have made ſuch extracts as our limits will permit. The news is of very little importance. Nothing ſatisfactory relative to the coalition in the North. The King was alive on the 29th of Aug. but was not expected to live long. No news from the ſeat of war of a later date than before received.

London, Auguſt 24.

Bonaparte has impoſed a tax of a centime per ſheet (whatever may be the form of the volume) on all publications, the copy right of which belonging to the author or his heirs, has expired.

The ſucceſs of the Ruſſians at Rudſchuck appears to have been inconſiderable; they were obliged to retire haſtily from that town as they ſet it partially on fire; and the Turks who were cloſe in their rear very ſpeedily extinguiſhed the flames. The Grand Vizier's army is three times as numerous as that of Kutuſow, and he has formed the intention of attempting the re-conqueſt of the provinces which remain in the poſſeſſion of Ruſſia; he begins with the invaſion of Wallachia and Beſſarabia.

The Little Belt of 20 guns, capt. Bingham, arrived on Thurſday at Portſmouth, after a paſſage of three weeks, from Halifax, to which place ſhe went to repair the damage ſuſtained in her ſevere action with the Preſident frigate. She has brought an account of the capture of the French frigate Enterprenante, of 32 guns, bound from Breſt for New York with diſpatches, by the Atalante ſloop of war, of 18 guns, Mr. Hickey.

Monitours of the 19th and other Paris papers of the 18th, were received this morning. The Moniteur of the 19th contains the following important declaration made by Bonaparte, in reply to an addreſs from a deputation of the Ionian Iſles:—

"I will never abandon the iſlands which the ſuperiority of the enemy by ſea has placed in their power. In India, in America, in the Mediterranean, every thing that is and has been French ſhall always be ſo. Conquered by the enemy, by the viciſſitudes of war, they ſhall return into the empire by the other events of the war, or by the ſtipulations of peace. I ſhould always conſider it as an eternal blot up on my reign, if I ever ſanctioned the abandonment of a ſingle Frenchman."

Auguſt 26.

We have received a letter from an officer on board the Morrington, dated 2d of March, 1811. It ſtates, that Lord Minto had embarked on board that veſſel, and was to accompany the expedition againſt Java. It was to rendezvous at Prince of Wales's Iſland—25,000 men excluſive of men of war.

Auguſt 28.

We reſume our extracts brought by the German papers, in the Anh. It mail, which arrived yeſterday. We lately ſtated that ſome perſons in official ſtations in Pruſſia had been diſmiſſed, and ſome of them ſent to priſon. It appears from the preſent papers that great diſcontent prevails in the Pruſſian ſtates, and that the perſons alluded to have incurred the diſpleaſure of government by taking an active part in remonſtrating againſt ſome of its recent meaſures. The Ruſſians, it is ſaid, have evacuated the fortreſs of Silliſtria, which has been taken poſſeſſion of by the Turks.

Advices from Piuſhing ſtate, that the French fleet lately moved out, apparently with intent to put to ſea, but that they have returned again into the harbour. It conſiſts of 17 ſail of the line, and a large proportion of frigates. Beſides theſe, there are three ſhips of the line at Goree, and five in the Texel. Theſe united would make a formidable fleet of 25 ſail of the line and it is ſuppoſed that they will endeavour to form a junction as ſoon as the ſeaſon obliges our ſhips to leave their ſtation; an event which is likely ſoon to take place, as they have already experienced a great deal of bad weather upon that coaſt.

The Freya frigate, of 38 guns, capt. Campbell, arrived on Monday night at Portſmouth from Liſbon, accompanied by a tranſport with wounded and invalid ſoldiers from the army. She had a paſſage of 17 days, and of courſe brings no later intelligence from the army than that received by the packet. Generals Sir Brent Spencer and Houſton, and Colonels Inglis and Collins, are come home in the Freya. The two latter are wounded.

Seven hundred French priſoners ſailed on Saturday from Plymouth, on board the Diadem, of 64 guns, for Leith, as the individual priſon they were confined in is in a ſtate of great dilapidation.

By the Anna Maria, direct from the River Plate, letters have been received from Monte Video, which ſtate, that the Buenos Ayres troops were before the gates of that city, and its ſpeedy ſurrender was anticipated.

It is highly gratifying to be enabled to ſtate, that the entire ſhip timber and naval ſtores of every deſcription, as alſo the ordnance, &c. which were in the Royal Arſenal at Carthagena, have been completely removed from thence to the dockyard at Port Mahon—They were accompanied by the ſhipwrights and artificers of every claſs, who had been employed at that place, and who, it is repreſented have been much pleaſed with the alteration. To the enemy, in the event of their obtaining poſſeſſion of Carthagena, the meaſure muſt prove the cauſe of much diſappointment, as theſe ſtores would have been of great advantage for the fitting out privateers to annoy our trade. Our men of war have already experienced ſome benefit in being enabled to receive the repairs they ſtood in need of at Port Mahon, without proceeding either to Malta or Gibraltar, by which they are enabled to reſume their ſtations much ſooner.

Auguſt 29.

Some of the letters from Liſbon mention, that large reinforcements have lately been received by the enemy, and that Maſſena is expected at the head of 50,000 men. We do not believe this ſtatement. The reinforcements which the enemy have lately received, have not been to any very conſiderable amount. Their papers mentioned a ſhort time ago, that ſome diviſions of an army of reſerve had arrived; but they have been ſcarcely ſufficient to enable Gen. Bonnet to make head againſt the Gallician army, which now indeed has acquired ſuch ſtrength as to have forced the enemy to retire from Aſtorga and the country, interpoſed by the Orbigo, between that city and Leon. He will find, at the head of the Britiſh army the ſame general that beat him out of Portugal; and he may experience a ſimilar fate if he is again ambitious of trying his fortune in that country. But we apprehend that Bonaparte has no intention of ſending large reinforcements to Portugal at preſent. He is recalling more of his Generals from Spain, and it is to be remarked, that with the exception of Soult, Souchet, and Victor, all his beſt generals are at Paris or in Germany.

Meanwhile we do not believe that the preſent ſeaſon will be a ſeaſon of perfect tranquility to our troops. The movements of ſome of the diviſions of our army, indicate an immediate attack upon Ciudad Rodrigo.

Upon conſidering the ſubject we apprehend that the French Archbiſhops and Biſhops who have let off for Italy, with ſeveral Cardinals, are not gone there in diſgrace or baniſhment, but are a deputation ſent to the Pope in the name of the Council to invite him to ſanction its proceedings, and, perhaps, to repair to Paris. Amongſt theſe Archbiſhops, we find two who are notoriouſly devoted to Bonaparte, Archbiſhops of Tours and Mechlin. Among theſe Cardinals we ſee the name of Boyaro, who was the principal adviſer of the journey of the Pope to Paris to Crown the ruffian.—The Pope is now at Savona.

Some private letters from Paris have lately ſtated that the affairs of the Council had taken a turn more acceptable to Bonaparte. Some of the obnoxious Biſhops had been removed, (imprisoned.)

Sir Joſeph Yorke returned yeſterday to Spithead with the ſquadron under his command.

The following is a tranſlation of a letter from Paris; the intelligence contained in which, if it be true, poſſeſſes conſiderable intereſt:—

It is by intereſting to you, my friend I muſt inform you that the buſineſs of our Conclave has taken a very favorable turn, that it is ſaid the holy Pope will come here to ſwear allegiance to his ſovereign; that the affairs in Spain are in a very good train. Marſhal Macdonald informs me that he expects to be in poſſeſſion of Figueras by the latter end of this month.—There is perhaps, a cloud riſing from the north, but which will ſoon be diſſipated by the thunder of our cannon."

We ſhall only obſerve upon the above, that if the Pope does really ſwear allegiance to Bonaparte, (which we muſt ſee, however, venture to doubt) it is impoſſible to conceive how the Roman Catholics of countries at war with France can, conſiſtently with the duty they owe their own Sovereign, pay any reſpect to his Holineſs.

From other letters we learn, that three prieſts have been ſent to priſon (their rank or ſtation in the Church is not mentioned) for refuſing to take certain oaths of ſubmiſſion to Bonaparte. They are probably Members of the Synod or Council lately aſſembled at Paris.

A general belief prevailed in the French metropolis, that a war with Ruſſia would take place. This it will be ſeen, is alluded to in the letter above quoted.

It ſeems to be clear, that for ſome time to come, nothing will be attempted by the French againſt our army in Portugal. Marmont and Soult have each retired from the point where they effected their junction, and Marmont has put his army into quarters. The interval, it is ſaid, will be employed in collecting as great a force as poſſible in the neighborhood of Ciudad Rodorigo. But it is not likely that they will be able to unite a force as great as that which was ſo lately arreſted on the Guadjana and even if they could there would be no cauſe for alarm. No greater difficulties will be preſented to Ld. Wellington than thoſe he has already ſubdued, and it is therefore reaſonable to anticipate the ſame ſucceſs. The French can only become more powerful in the proportion of the new troops they ſend acroſs the Pyrenees; and to make up their daily loſſes, and to augment their armies to an amount equal to the expulſion of the Britiſh will require more troops than the preſent ſtate of affairs will permit to be ſent. A greater concentration of their forces from the interior of Spain than what was effected in order to create an army for Soult, when he marched for the relief of Badajoz, & alſo to ſtrengthen Marmont, does not appear practicable.

The French cannot leave the provinces deſtitute of armies. The people are kept down only by their preſence, & their abſence gives ſucceſs to the numerous guerillas by which they are ſurrounded. Soult is gone to take the command of the French army in Murcia. A part of his army has been ſent to reinforce Victor before Cadiz. Beſsieres had detached 2000 men to Zamora, and is alſo moving on Salamanca, in conſequence of Don Juhan Sanchez having threatened that city. Beſsieres gives out that he is advancing with his main body againſt Portugal. Two diviſions of Lord Wellington's army, the 2d and 3d, are left under generals Hill and Picton, on the Caya, near Elvas. The reſt of the army had proceeded to the North. General Spencer has left the army, and on his way to England.

Lord Wellington has been indiſpoſed but we rejoice to ſay, not ſeriouſly.

The following extract of a letter from an officer of his Majeſty's ſhip Princeſs Charlotte, gives an account of a very brilliant affair between a boat of that ſhip and ſome French gun boats:

"His Majeſty's ſhip Princeſs Charlotte, off St. Sebaſtians, Aug. 6th, 1811.

"The Princeſs Charlotte having captured a Spaniſh launch, it was fitted out to cruize upon the coaſt with carronade, ſmall arms, and 30 men; and the command was given to Mr. Salter, Maſter's Mate. Being forced to come to anchor near Bornio, by a gale of wind, he was perceived by the garriſon, and three gun boats were dispatched to take poſſeſſion of him Fortunately Mr. Salter ſoon diſcovered their intent, cut his cables & made towards the enemy.—A brisk firing ſoon commenced on both ſides, when one of the boats was ſeen to ſheer off and ſoon after ſunk, with all her crew, conſiſting of the Captain of a French national ſchooner then lying in Bornio, a Major, ſecond commandant of the garriſon, & 30 men, not one of whom were ſaved. The other two boats continued the action for ſome time, but at laſt made all ſail into port, having had a conſiderable number killed and wounded. Mr. Salter would have either taken or deſtroyed them, but the wind was dead on ſhore, and being cloſe under the batteries, it was impoſſible to purſue them.—There were only two men wounded on board the launch. Each of the boats had thirty picked men on board, and came out for the expreſs purpoſe of taking in Mr. Salter with them."

Part of the Toulon fleet finding the coaſt clear, ventured to peep out in the beginning of this month, but ſoon ſeeing, and out fleet off that place exchanged ſome ſhots with the batteries in the Bay of Hieres.

A morning paper ſays, "It is, we underſtand, the intention of Miniſters that Parliament ſhall aſſemble in October, for a ſhort Seſſion, the chief buſineſs of which will be the removal of ſome reſtrictions ſo unwiſely impoſed upon the preſent exerciſe of the Royal authority."

The Archduke Charles, a brother of the Emperor of Germany, it is ſaid, is to be married to the daughter of the King (late Duke) of Bavaria.

DOVER, Aug. 23.

We are annoyed almoſt every night by the French privateers; laſt night one of them captured an American brig, but being chaſed by one of the ſloops of war on the ſtation, they abandoned her, and the was recaptured and ſent into the Downs; the privateer's men, eight in number, took their boat, and, after being ſome time in her, the was found to leak ſo much that they were obliged to row for the ſhore, and were all taken priſoners, and ſent to the guard houſe.

Plymouth, Aug. 24.

The Diana frigate has detained and ſent in the American brig Brutus, Jo. De Cormeie, maſter, from Baltimore, with 31 paſſengers, bound to Bourdeaux.

NEW YORK.

Mr. T. F. Leeming, who came paſſenger in the ſhip Fly, which arrived here yeſterday, in 46 days from Liſbon confirms the account which we publiſhed on Saturday laſt, given us by Capt. Siſſon of the brig Iſabella, in 38 days from Oporto, that the Engliſh were preparing for an attack on Ciudad Rodrigo. Mr. L. further ſtates, that all the boats in the harbor were out in requiſition to carry military ſtores to Almeida, where Lord Wellington was concentrating his forces. It was believed that a deſperate conflict would attend, and much blood be ſpilled at the intended attack.—Three or four hundred boats had gone up the river with ammunition, &c.—The Portugueſe troops were better diſciplined and on a more reſpectable footing than at any time heretofore.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30.

DIARY of WEATHER for Oct. 1811

Wednesday, 23.—Mild and cloudy,

Thurſday.—Hard froſt in the morning, remainder of the day clear and cool.

Friday.—Froſt in the morning, remainder of the day clear and mild.

Saturday.—Clear and mild.

Sunnay.—Clear and warm.

Monday.—Clear and mild.

Tuesday.—Dark and cloudy.

& RUN AWAY.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber on the 22d Inſt.—An Indented Apprentice to the Wheel Wright's Trade, about 19 years of age, and five feet five or ſix inches high, with light hair and weak eyes; named JOHN BRADY. Had on when he went away, a ſhort blue Coat and Trowſers of the ſame, white Veſt, new fur Hat, and ſeveral other new articles which he obtained upon his Maſter's credit, without his permiſſion on the day previous to his leaving this place. All perſons are therefore cautioned not to harbor or truſt him on his ſaid Maſter's account, or employ him.

From his want of good qualities, induſtry and whatever elſe can make an Apprentice valuable, the Subſcriber will not offer any Reward for the capt ence of his apprehenſion.

LADNER BOSTICK.

York, 30th Oct. 1811.

TO BE LET.



THE Subſcriber wiſhes to let the Houſe oppoſite the Printing Office, which is occupied. The rent will be moderate to a careful Tenant, and immediate poſſeſſion given.—Apply at the Printing Office, or to the Subſcriber.

LADNER BOSTICK.

York, 30th Oct. 1811.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 1s. Halifax)

A SERMON

ON the Death of the Rev JOHN STUART, D. D. Preached at Kingſton, 25th Auguſt, 1811, by the Rev. JOHN STRACHAN, D. D.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an Improvement of 30 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and 6 of Meadow, the laſt ſeed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is alſo a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and ſeveral living Springs of Eaſy Water ſhort of the Sugar Bush. A good and ſufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

TO BE SOLD OR LET

LOT Number 29, in the 6th Conceſſion, and of the Broken Front, in the Township of Darlington and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 200 Acres of Land of which 100 Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premiſes are a Framed Barn, a good Log Houſe and ſeveral Springs of excellent Water. If Sold, a part of the purchaſe money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder. For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL COONAT.

FOR SALE.

Within 14 Miles of Mr. Overfield's Tavern.

a MILL-SEAT near DUNDAS,

WITH Sites for Right Mills, abundance of Water for a ſupply the whole, a ſtarch Houſe, all materials for building on the Spot, and a fall of 36 feet. Along with the Seat will be ſold about 40 Acres of excellent land, moſt of which is Meadow ground. On the premiſes are erected a Saw-Mill capable of Sawing 5000 feet of boards every 24 hours which is in good repair, and a ſmall dwelling houſe. Application to be made to W. Hepburner Flamborough Weſt, who would contract for erecting a Grist Mill thereon, capable of grinding 800 bushels of grain in the ſpace of 24 hours, giving ſecurity for the performance.

[9w] June 29, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
York, to wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of K. ng's Bench and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of WILLIAM JARVIS, Esquire, at the suit of Quetton St George, I have seized and taken in Execution all the several parcels or lots of Land and Tenements in the Town and Town ship of York, viz. Lots No. 18, 19, to and 21 in the 1st Concession West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing Two Hundred Acres each. Park Lot No. Six, containing one hundred Acres, with about forty Acres well improved.—Also, Lots No. 5 & 6, North side of Dutchess Street, in the Town of York containing about one Acre each.—Also, Lot No. 3, North side of Duke Street, with a small house thereon; also, Lots No. 11 and 12 South side of Duke Street, and Lot No. 21, North side of King Street, containing about one-fifth of an Acre each, on said Premises are an Elegant Two Story Dwelling House, out Houses, Stables and a variety of fruit Trees. All the above several parcels of Land and premises will be adjourned to the highest bidder at JORDAN's Tavern in the Town of York, on Saturday the Second day of November next. Sale to begin at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any claim to the above property either by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, } 21st October, 1811. }

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri
TO WIT. } Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Hunter, at the suit of John Ellis Roche, I have taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land, being composed of lot number Thirty three, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing two hundred acres more or less, about ten of which are cleared and a log house and blacksmith's shop thereon erected, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Roache's Hotel, in the Town of York, on Thursday the thirty-first day of October next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to the above premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri
TO WIT. } Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Hamilton, at the suit of William Allan, I have levied and taken in Execution, all that lot or parcel of land known by being Lot number 44, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred and two acres, more or less, about forty of which are cleared and under cultivation; there is also a small log house on the premises, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel, on Saturday the thirteenth day of November next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons having any just claim to the above mentioned premises, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi
TO WIT. } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Hamilton, at the suit of William Allan, I have levied and taken in Execution, all that lot or parcel of land known by being Lot number 44, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred and two acres, more or less, about forty of which are cleared and under cultivation; there is also a small log house on the premises, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel, on Saturday the thirteenth day of November next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons having any just claim to the above mentioned premises, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri
TO WIT. } Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Reuben Cleaveland, at the suit of John Macdonell, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of Land, being composed of the West half of lot number Seventeen, and West half of lot number Eighteen in the third concession of Gwillimbury East, containing two hundred acres, more or less, with the buildings and improvements thereon; all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Stapley's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Monday the ninth day of December next Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons that may have any lawful claim to the above premises either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 16th July, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened a Store in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Glen, his Summer Assortment will be sold on low terms—he has also Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws passed in the two last Sessions, &c. for sale. Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price. D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do. - C. }

29, - Concession C. 200
30, - Concession D. 200
24, - front Concession on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Concession, } 300 Acres Township
East ½ 22 5th do. } of York.
No 49, West side Yonge Street 21 Acres, Township of Vaughan.

East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 200
East ½ 20, 3d do. 200
East ½ 14, 4th do. 200 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 22, 5th do. 200 } Township of
14, 3d do. 200 } Markham.
15, 6th do. 200
13, 6th do. 200
16, 5th do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 200
30, 6th do. 200 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 200 } Scattered.
26, South side Chippawa Creek 200 Acres, Township of Cowland.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 18 & 31 Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, Nortside Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
No. 1, 2, 3, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do. ——1600 acres,
in the Township of Barthersts.
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th.—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the Township of Gainford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be expected that Situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

UPPER CANADA, } FRANCIS GORE,
COURT OF PROBATE, } Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.
YORK TO WIT. }
(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Town ship of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the next of Kin to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, will be closed the ensuing Winter, all Persons Indebted to them will please to make Payment by the first of January next (if the latter) as after that date, all outstanding Debts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

They are now selling off their extensive assortment of Goods at very reduced Prices for ready Payment, or Produce to be delivered in all the month of March next. W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 1st September, 1811

THE Subscribers take the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of York and Vicinity, that they have just received, direct from the first Manufactories in England, the under enumerated Goods, which with the remains of their former Stock, will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash, or Country Produce, viz.—

A general assortment of Haberdashery; coloured printed Furniture; Table Cloths and Dinner Napkins; a general assortment of Mens, Womens, and Childrens Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; Ladies white and colored Robes; book Muslin Handkerchiefs; tambored Muslins and Lawns; printed and worked Muslin for Dresses; figured Chambrays; Ginghams; Marcoons; plain and figured Lustrings; Cambric and other Shawls; Lasting Veils; coloured Velvets for Pelisses; patent and other Laces; Plaid Cloaks; cravat Shawls; Dimities; Calicoes; American Cloth; ready made Gentlemens fine Cotton Shirts with Cambric Ruffles; Scotch Towels; Silk and other Handkerchiefs; plated, gilt, and metal Buttons; Drugheta and Lancashire Dozings; superfine Mens and other Cloths; Castor Beaver and Castor Gloves; Suspenders; Buttons; Knee Buckles and Buttons; Gentlemens best Saddles with polished Steel Furniture; ditto best curb and Snaffle Bridles; carry Combs, Brushes and Mouths; a few Garden Seeds; Stationary; Gentlemens best Shoes; a general assortment of blue edged and other Crockery; ditto Glass Ware; Blankets; Gentlemens travelling Leather Caps; Ribbons; Threads; Needles; pound and paper Pins; flat and round Ribbons; Handsaws and fine Tapes; locks of Table and Defert Knives and Forks; Tablecloths; Cotton and Linen Cloths; Bands; elegant Breast Pins and Watch Chains; a Tea set of Real China; Cutlery with plated Stands; Soap Cakes; together with a variety of other articles too numerous for insertion

John Mills Jackson & Co.

Springfield Park, }
Aug 14, 1811 }

TO be Sold on easy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22. 23, 7th Con. } 1000
. 21, 22, 8th Con. } acres
22, 9th Con.

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

THE Subscriber is authorized to contract with any Person who will engage (on the lowest terms) for conveying the Mails regularly once a fortnight, to and from the Township last the Year; also from York to Niagara via St Davis's, Esq. (as frequently it requires.) Good Security must be given for the due and regular performance of the same. W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 19th July, 1811.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has received at his House on Palace Street, near Miss Russell's where he offers for sale a large supply of the following Articles, viz.

Gross of Bolts and Trimmings,
Kidderminster Carpeting,
Tilt, Cupboard, Brass Desk, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compasses and Brass Squares,
Wood Bed-castors,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Iron Rules,
Screws, and brass Socket Cutters,
Gold Rings and silver Pencil Cases,
Steel and silver Watch Keys,
Brass Cafe Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bullt; Closet and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks Single and double bolted,
Joiners Squares,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Ballard fine plate Stock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Cheft Hinges, brafs do.
Clock Cafe Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-cupt,
Drawer Locks, with do.
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Caft and German Steel Hand-saws,
Silk, key-hole and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chiffels,
Screw Augers and Drawing-Knives,
Brace and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Plains.

He expects by the next veffel from Kingston, a fashionable supply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the last veffels from England—also a further supply of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

NOTICE

ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late Robert Henderson of York, Brewer, (deceased) by Bond or otherwise are requested to make immediate payment to William Allan, one of the Executors, and all those having any demands against the said Estate, will please present the same for settlement.

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct 18 1811.

To be Let for one Year,

THE House and Lot, together with all the Buildings and Out-Houses erected thereon, consisting of a Malt-house, Brew-house, &c. with all the Implements and Utenfils for carrying on the Brewing; also some Hops.

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct. 18, 1811.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a two Story dwelling House with Wings, in each with a small cellar, would accommodate a large genteel Family, side a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well

Lot No 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, out from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow. There is a large Frame Dwelling House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and within a mile and a half of Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably encreased. The first Lot will be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No 25 will be retained on very favorable terms to an approved Tenant. Lot No. 27 being at present occupied by an industrious substantial Farmer, the purchaser can have the quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peafe, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No 24 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 5th Concession of do, 80 acres, house on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7, and Lots No 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of these, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 2 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No. 2 in the 6th concession of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, on which there is Grist and Saw Mills within three miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser, three fourths of the purchase money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which adong credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, with Interest. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or the Printer hereof

THOMAS B. GOUGH,

Yonge-Street, Sept. 14, 1811.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in Market Street, Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dean and Lieut. Johnson

Lots Nos. 21, - - 18 Concession, 200 acres
1, 2, - - 2d, do. 400
29, - - 3d, do. 200
7, 13, - - 4th, do. 400
27, 31, - - 5th, do. 500

1700 acres

Township of York.

Nos. 1, - - - - 1st Concession, 200
1, 2, - - - 2d, do. 400
South ½ 3, - - 3d, do. 200

700 acres

Township of Whitby.

Nos. 9, 10, 12, - - 1st Concession, 600 acres

Township of Murray

Nos. 1, - - - - 3d, do. 200
10, - - - South ½ 4th, do. 200
9, 14 15, - - - 6th, do. 600

1000 acres

Township of West Flamborough.

Nos. 22, 26, 27, - 7th Concession, 600
23, 25, 28, - 6th, do. 600
& 29, 28, 27, 9th, do. 1800

3000 acres

Township of Pickering.

For particulars apply to George Crookshanks, Esq. York; W & J. Crooks, Esqrs. Niagara, or to the Subscriber. ALEXANDER BURNS.

York, 17th Nov. 1810.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be in poffeffion of the following Books, will do him the favour to return them to him at Mr. Wood's, York, as the sets they belong to are of little value without them.

Plutarch's Lives, Vol. 1st; Rollin's Ancient Hiftory, Vol. 1st; Goldsmith's Hiftory of Scotland, Vol. 1st & 2d; Neckar on the French Revolution, Vol 1st; De Lolme's B. Conftitution; Tytl Lord, Vol. 1st; Robertson's Hiftory of Frederick, Vol. 1st; System of Anatomy, 3d Vol; Payfon Perverin; Bolteau's Works; Criminal Recorders, Vol 3d

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northern part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises. June 1, 1811.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1811. No. XVII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on the twenty fixth day of October to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of Sept. last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty fixth day of October last, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the eafe and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you and each of you your Attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby conveying and by these prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the fecond day of December next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the ftate and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and thereinto do as mayleem neceffary; herein fail not.

In Teftimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witnefs our truffy and well beloved ISSAC BROCK, Efquire, our Prefident administering the Government of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces within our faid Province, at York this nineteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven and in the fifty first year of our Reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having foficited, and obtained Our Leave to be abfent on his Private Affairs, and the Administration of the Government during his absence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Efquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the faid Province. WE have thought proper by, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to iffue this Proclamation, that all Perfons having due notice thereof, may Govern themfelves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the faid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witnefs our truffy and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our Prefident Administering the government of our faid Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Ninth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the Fiftieth year of our reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Perfons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our faid Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a fecond time, is fubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a third time, fhall be deemed guilty of Felony punifhable by Transportation for feven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that fuch offenders thereto may be brought to punifhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber fo cut without Licence fhall be feized and fold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perfons thereto offending, fhall be profecuted with the utmoft Rigourof the Law.

In Teftimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witnefs our Truffy and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Act paffed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majefty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majefty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paffing of the Act it fhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perfon Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iffue one or more Proclamations, and thereto to name fuch and fo many perfons with in the Province as to him fhould feem meet, as commiffioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paffed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majefty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton fhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the faid hereinbefore firft recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate Conftitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiflative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the faid Province respectively, to be Commiffioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which faid Commiffioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase fuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provifo contained in and according to the Statutes in fuch case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all fuch other matters and things as they are authorized and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majefty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Sheriff's Office,

York, 18 July 1811.

WHEREAS many perfons have obtained Leafes of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, as well as Leases of Occupation of Glebe Lands, in the Home District, for which they are in arrears for Rent.

Notice is hereby given, that unless they do make immediate payment of fuch Arrears of Rent, to the Subscriber, they will be returned as defaulters, and legal fteps will be taken to recover the fame.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Deputy Affiftant Commiffary General's Office, York, 20th October 1811.

WANTED for his Majefty's Service, and to be delivered at the Garrison as soon as poffible

4	pieces Waxed Oak Scantling 28 feet long each piece.		
80	pieces	do.	18 by 13 inc.
30	pieces	do.	20 feet long, flat on one fide.
25	pieces	Pine,	do 25 feet long 8 by 12 inc.
135	feet	Oak,	do 8 by 8 inches.
180	feet	Pine	do 12 by 12 inches.
100	feet	do.	do. 4 by 4 do.
456	feet	do.	do. 3 by 3 do.
24	feet	White Oak	do 6 by 6 do.
4	pr.	do.	do. 14 ft. long, 12 by 12 inc.
2000	feet	2 inch Plate Plank,	
3000	feet	1 do.	do.
400	feet	Pickets 12 feet long, from 7 to 10 inches diameter,	
13	Tuns of Stone,		
5000	Bricks,		
24	Barrels Lime.		

Any perfons desirous to contract for the fame, will fend their proposals in writing to the Subscriber.

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
By Aut. Ly. Gen.

☞ THE Editor regrets to ftate, that his repeated Notifications to many of his Printing Office Customers has been fo long ineffectual—he therefore again requests, that payment may be made without unfeasonable delay.—From disappointments he has reluctantly been obliged to adopt a rule in which he will invariably perfift, which is, "that few orders will be hereafter executed unless accompanied with payment. York, Aug. 11, 1811.

HANCOCK'S *Abstract of the King's Taxes in England.*

(Continued from our last.)

NEW CONSOLIDATED TAXES.

Windows.

Number of Windows.	DUTIES for every Dwelling House in England.
Not more than 6 Windows or Lights, unless the House is worth 5l. yearly Rent	0 6 6
Not more than 6 Windows, &c. above the aforesaid Value	0 8 0
7 Windows, &c.	1 0 0
8 do.	1 13 0
9 do.	1 15 0
10 do.	2 16 0
11 do.	3 12 6
12 do.	4 9 6
13 do.	5 6 6
14 do.	6 3 6
15 do.	7 0 0
16 do.	7 17 0
17 do.	8 14 0
18 do.	9 10 6
19 do.	10 7 6
20 do.	11 4 6
21 do.	12 1 6
22 do.	12 18 0
23 do.	13 15 0
24 do.	14 11 6
25 do.	15 8 6
26 do.	16 5 6
27 do.	17 2 0
28 do.	17 19 0
29 do.	18 16 0
30 do.	19 12 6
31 do.	20 9 6
32 do.	21 6 6
33 do.	22 3 0
34 do.	23 0 0
35 do.	23 16 6
36 do.	24 13 6
37 do.	25 10 6
38 do.	26 7 6
39 do.	27 4 0
40 and not above 44	28 17 6
45 and not above 49	31 13 6
50 and not above 54	34 10 0
55 and not above 59	37 6 0
60 and not above 64	39 15 6
65 and not above 69	42 2 6
70 and not above 74	44 5 0
75 and not above 79	46 10 0
80 and not above 84	48 15 0
85 and not above 89	51 0 0
90 and not above 94	53 4 6
95 and not above 99	55 9 6
100 not above 109	58 17 0
110 not above 119	63 6 6
120 not above 129	67 16 6
130 not above 139	72 6 0
140 not above 149	76 16 0
150 not above 159	81 5 6
160 not above 169	85 15 6
170 not above 179	90 5 0
180 and upwards	93 2 6

And for every Window or Light exceeding the Number of 180 — 0 3 0

Every Window is to be liable that is above the stated Number, and is not stopped up with Stone or Brick, or such materials as the Outside Walls.—This Act is not to extend to any stopped-up Windows in Roofs, if stopped with the same materials as the Outside.—Six Days previous Notice must be given, in Writing, to the Surveyor, of every intended Window to be made or stopped up; the Person so failing is to forfeit 10l. for each Window so made or stopped up. No abatement to be made for Windows not stopped, &c. previous to the 5th of April preceding the Assessment.

INHABITED HOUSES. *In the Pound* Five Pounds and under Twenty s. d.

Pounds Rent per Year	1 6
Twenty Pounds and under Forty	
Pounds Rent per Year	2 3
Forty Pounds Rent per Year and upwards	3 10

Sky lights, Cellar-lights, Staircase & Passage lights are all to be included. Whether the kitchen, cellar, wash house, brew-house, &c. be within the dwelling, contiguous to, or disjoined from the same, they shall be equally liable as if a part of the house.

In the Inns of Court or of Chancery, in the colleges or halls of each of the Universities or in public hospitals, any distinct set of chambers in the occupation of any individual or family, shall be chargeable on the occupier as if they were separate houses, provided that every chamber containing not more than 3 windows shall be charged at the rate of 3s. a-light.

When a division between 2 as more windows is 12 inches broad, the light on each side shall be charged as a separate window. Windows giving light to more than one room or dwelling place, shall be charged as so many distinct windows as the number of places it gives light to.

All windows exceeding 12 feet high or 4 ft. 9 broad, including the whole opening of the wall in which the window is fixed, shall be charged as two windows, unless built prior to April 5, 1785; excepting also the windows of shops, work shops or ware houses, and those belonging to places of public entertainment licensed to sell wine or other liquors by retail, and excepting farm-houses, which are exempted by the provisions respecting inhabited houses.

The landlord or owner of a lodging house shall be charged as occupier of the whole house. No dwelling, &c. shall be rated at 2 less annual value than the last poor's rate charges it at.

Every dwelling house, being a farm house, occupied by a tenant, and used for the purposes of husbandry only. Every dwelling house of the same description, which, together with the houses and other offices, shall be valued at ten pounds a year or less, and all hospitals, charity schools, or houses provided for the reception of the poor are exempted.

MALE SERVANTS.

1 Servant	£	2 4 0
2		5 12 0
3		11 1 0
4		15 12 0
5		22 5 0
6		28 4 0
7		33 12 0
8		41 4 0
9		50 8 0
10		61 10 0
11		77 11 0

and an additional 7l. 11s. 0d. for every other Servant.

For every such servant employed by any male person, never having been married, over and above the before mentioned duties, the further sum of 1l. 14s.

For a gardener working under another who is chargeable, or one work ing in a garden where his labor is not constantly necessary, the employer shall pay — 6 0

Persons employed by the day or week as day labourers in agriculture, in any garden belonging to a farm house which is exempt from the duty on inhabited houses, or belonging to a dwelling house not chargeable with the said duty, if such garden does not require the constant labour of one person, are exempted.

For every male traveller or rider employed by a merchant or trader — 2 8 0

And where more than one is so employed, there shall be charged, for each — 3 10 0

For every male clerk, book-keeper or office-keeper, except apprentices, with whom no fee or less than 20l. has been paid — 1 4 0

And where more than 1 is so employed, for each - 2 8 0

For every male shopman, warehouseman, or porter (except apprentices aforesaid), whether in a wholesale or retail shop or warehouse — 1 4 0

For every male servant employed as a waiter (except occasional waiters over and above the ordinary number usually kept) in any tavern, coffee-house, inns, &c. there shall be charged — 2 5 0

For every male servant kept by a stable keeper to take care of race horses, whereby the stable keeper may gain a livelihood or profit — 1 4 0

For every male servant bona fide retained for the purpose of husbandry, manufactures, or trade for profit, and at times engaged in any domestic employment, but not charged duty as such — 0 6 0

For every male retained for the above purposes, and at any time employed as groom, stable boy, or helper, where the master or mistress shall be chargeable for one horse and no more for riding or for drawing a taxed cart, but not any other carriage — 0 6 0

For every coachman, postillion, groom, or helper, kept to be let out to hire for less than a year, and in such manner that the duty payable on horses let to hire shall not be paid by the innkeeper, postmaster, &c. or by the coachmaker, or other person, annual — 2 4 0

This duty to be paid by the person letting them out; but if the person hiring such servant does not give notice as required by this Act, the progressive duty before mentioned shall be charged on him; and, if a higher assessment be made, it can be rectified by the Commissioners.

General Exemptions.

1. Male servants employed in any trade, manufacture, or calling, or in husbandry to earn a livelihood or profit, and who are not employed in any capacity already chargeable.

2. Butlers, miniciples, cooks, gardeners, or porters, employed by any of the Royal family, in either University, or in the Colleges of Westminster, Eton, or Winchester.

3. Christ's hospital, St. Bartholomew's, Guy's, St. Thomas's, Bridewell, Bethlem, and the Foundling, are not chargeable.

4. In the navy all officers below the rank of master and commander in actual employ; and in the army all officers below those holding the rank, or receiving the pay of a field officer, shall be exempted from paying duty for a servant who is actually a soldier or a sailor in the regiment or ship to which his master belongs.

5. Officers on half pay from the navy, army, or mariner, keeping only one servant are also exempted.

(To be Continued.)

CADIZ, July 27.

The Commander in chief ad interim of the 2d Army, and Captain General, also ad interim, of the Kingdom of valencia, to the Inhabitants of the same.

Notwithstanding the heroic defence opposed by Tarragona to the French, and the generous and extraordinary efforts of this Kingdom to relieve it, the enemy occupied in the evening of the 28th June last. The sacrifices which we made to prevent tha moment uns event, only served to put it off for a short time; but they are not the less important or meritorious on that account. We must hope, that so laudable an example of disinterestedness and patriotism will be followed by the neighbouring provinces, in case the Enemy intend to retrieve, by plundering and devastating this Kingdom, the enormous losses which he has sustained to make himself master of Tarragona, without finding in it where with to gratify his avarice. To this end, I have issued the requisite orders to all that are included in the military district of the army under my command, and I have no doubt but they will be complied with by the officers at the head of their respective divisions, sensible as they are of the advantages of union, and above all, of the absolute necessity of implicit obedience in military operations. The select Valencian division, under the orders of its gallant Commander, D. Jose Miranda, will shortly join me, with the assistance of the British Squadron which has engaged to bring it back to this Kingdom, or find resources in its valor, or in the skill of its General, to effect its junction with the army; but, if, against my expectations, the former should present difficulties (which I am thoroughly convinced will not originate in the military commanders) and the latter should prove impossible, the Valencians, bearing in mind their former triumphs, ought so far to confide in themselves as not to beg the assistance of others for the defence of their homes. These are men, means and strong holds which will check the progress of an Enemy more elated by our misfortunes than by his dear bought success. But above all, there are loyal Spaniards who prefers death to slavery, and who will sacrifice every thing to be free.

We hourly expect, H. E. the Marquis del palacio appointed, H. H. the Council of Regency, Commander in Chief of this army, with the power of directing the military operations of the Fifth. From this necessary combination, and particularly from his experience and tried military skill, we may confidently expect the salvation of this Kingdom and the humiliation of our enemy; but, until his happy and desirable arrival, I shall solemnly protest, that nothing will be wanting on my part fully to discharge the honorable duties laid upon me, and that I deem it the height of glory to seal with my blood the oath which I took long since of shedding it in defence of my religion, of my country and of my legitimate Sovereign, Ferdinand VII.

H. Q. Murviedro, July 4. 1811.

(Signed) CHARLES O'DONNELL,
(Valencian Gen.)

French "Decree" in Spain.—The Duke of Istria, one of Bonaparte's marshals of the empire, and commander in Chief of the French army in the North of Spain, has lately issued a decree, which, for tyranny and injustice, exceeds all others from the same source.

By this decree, if a son is bravely contending for the rights of his country, his father is made accountable both in his property and person; he son is in the same way made responsible for the father. If an individual absents himself from his township for more than 8 days three of his nearest relations are to be seized and held as hostages.—No inhabitant can pass from one town to another without being provided with a passport.—Whoever is convicted of holding correspondence with the patriots is immediately to suffer DEATH. Every town is to be given up to pillage that does not give the French information of any patriotic soldiers that may be concealed in its neighbourhood; the most culpable inhabitants are to be given up to a military commission, which is certain death; for the second offence the town is to be burnt. Any person giving orders for the ringing of bells or executing the same, on the approach of the French troops is to be SHOT!

PENSACOLA, July 18. Suchet was at Granolieu, a few days ago, collecting as many men as he could from all the garrisons in the province, in order to march against Figueras. Others think that he intends to lay siege to the castle of Cardona. The Catalans, notwithstanding their reverses, will lay down their lives rather than submit to the yoke of the tyrant.

ELVAS, July 30. These armies are in motion, without any one knowing any thing of their destination.

July 31. All we know here is, that the French have withdrawn from Olivenza, and that the English are reported to be there already. It is also said that Lord Wellington has been directed by his government to act in the interior of Spain. Letters from Galicia state, that general Santocildes punishes and rewards the officers & men of his army without distinction, and that he has thus secured the regard of his troops who are very well pleased with him.

July 28. Part of the British troops are crossing the Guadiana at Moura, on their way to Xeres de los Caballeros.

July 27. Marmont's army has commenced its march towards the right bank of the Tagus, and on the 20th its advanced guard entered Plasencia. The neighbouring towns and villages have been ordered to send in a great many carts and mules; a proof, that the Enemy intend to pursue their march. Their artillery has taken the road to Talavera.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

Later from England.—Capt. Avery of the ship Iris, which arrived at this port last evening, informs, that he had a London paper of the 6th of Sept. but gave it to the commander of the Arethusa frigate. The paper contained no news of importance. The King was alive. But his death was hourly expected.

Later from Cadiz.—The ship Herkimer, Barbour, arrived here yesterday, and brings intelligence that the surrender of Figueras to the French, on the 28th of August, had been officially announced at Cadiz. Want of provisions compelled the garrison to capitulate. No apprehensions were entertained by the inhabitants, of the French making any impression upon Cadiz.

LONDON, August 30.

Extract of a letter from the North of Spain, dated 6 jon, Aug. 21.

"This goes by his Majesty's ship Iris, and leaves here instantly for England. A British officer just arrived here from the coast of Biscay, says 40,000 conscripts entered that country there the pass of Irun, but they are not sufficient, we hope, to alarm us much, as Mormont requires reinforcements.—Soult entered Santander on the 15th inst. but was compelled to leave it again in 24 hours. He has taken and destroyed 650 of the enemy, with the loss of 400 men to himself. He is now at Calmedia, seven leagues this side of Santander, waiting reinforcements.—His division does not exceed 3600 men, or did not when he attacked.—The enemy, 2000 strong, fortified themselves in Torre la Vega, a strong pile ten miles from Santander, to which Porlier's force might have been rendered very near equal from the town as soon as the enemy got reinforced."

A curious report is in circulation, that the Dauphin of France is still alive. A person is said to have lately arrived in this country, who knows his place of refidence, and has communicated this to our government, besides making affidavit to the same effect.

The archbishops and bishops, who lately set out from Paris for Italy, have but been dismissed in disgrace, as stated in some of the papers. They are a deputation from the council sitting in the city to the Pope, inviting him to sanction its proceedings.

The Wasp mail packet, which arrived yesterday from Lisbon, brings letters to the 12th inst. By this arrival we learn, that the lines before Lisbon had been recently inspected, and found as complete as military skill and indefatigable labour could make them. So formidable are they, that it is said to be the deliberate opinion of the most experienced engineers, that no force, however great, sent against them by France, could be successfully waged by least by his assistance, &c. The Kings sons may be appointed to all offices, except those of Judges or Deputies to the Cortes; they cannot leave the kingdom without the consent of the latter.—There will be eight Secretaries of State, two of whom for North and South America; they shall be responsible for the transactions in their respective departments, and the Cortes will determine what appointments they are to receive. A Council of State will be established composed of 40 Members, four of whom to be Grandees of known merit and virtue; four to belong to the Clergy, out of whom two bishops; 12 Americans and the others to be taken from among the deserving of the other professions. The Councillors of State are to be appointed by the King out of a list of candidates proposed by the Cortes. The latter to be convened every year on the 1st of March, and to continue sitting three months unless the session should be prolonged upon the King's demand, or for some very urgent reason, but, in no case, for a longer term than one month. (As to the election of the Deputies to the Cortes, it is to be managed as directed by the constitution [the dispositions relative there to being very much detailed and framed with great judgment and a laudable forefight.) There will be one deputy for every 70,000 souls.—The King will open the Cortes, or, in his name, the President of the Deputation which must be permanent to enforce the execution of the constitutional laws of the Spanish Monarchy.

Translated for the N. York Evening Post, from the Lisbon Gazette of September 4.

Corunna, Aug. 23d.

In order that the public may be made acquainted without delay with the happy results of the operations of the 7th Army, of which his Excellency Don Gabriel de Mend zabal is General in Chief, we publish this extraordinary paper containing the information sent to us by a Spaniard, from Santona, written at nine at night on the 16th inst.

"At half past four in the morning of the 14th, from 7 to 800 men, with some cavalry from Poriers's division, arrived at St. Andero; after having marched eight leagues at night, without much secrecy, that, after surprising, and killing the first centinels, they obtained possession of the entrances of the forts of St Francisco, gate of the Remedios, Santa Clara, and Santa Lucia, without any person perceiving them; and the first intimation was given by a discharge, made by the guard of the hospital of San Raphael in the High-st.

"The General with all the officers (the number of whom was much more than double of that belonging to the garrison) was in bed; he had about 300 gen d'arms, and 100 infantry, but owing to the surprise, though the General rushed into the street he could muster only 50 of the gen d'arms, and with them, and a portion of the officers, who had collected, half dressed, on the rampart, he took the principal road, accompanied by individuals employed in the hospitals, intendency, commissariat, &c. and as soon as they arrived at the mole, they threw them selves into the water, in order to take several boats moored in the Cabeza de la Mole, with no person on board, and having manned them with the crews of two vessels, which being straitened could not get away, they put to sea in a disorderly manner, and with the water up to the males, at last, bound to Santona, where 4 or 6 of them with 40 or 5 persons arrived at noon. The Intendant Adamar, was taken near Santa Lucia; none of them carried away any thing more than the clothes that they had on, and some were even without shoes.

There was considerable firing upon those who attempted to escape; but it had entirely ceased at 9 o'clock a all the gates; forty Spanish soldiers collected in the old Square, after having taken from 60 to 80 horses, and 25 or 30 prisoners (principally officers) and marched with the greatest order by the principal road, without doing the least damage to the inhabitants, or even asking them for the least provisions. As yet it is not known whether they proceeded to Camargo or to Ponte de Arce.

In the New Square one French centinel was found killed; on the ascent of Atalania 4 or 6; near Cordoaria de Becedo 9 gend'armes, a colonel and one of the general's horse; all belonging to the party that went with him; it is not known where he is, though every body affects that he was taken prisoner; that one of his aids was killed, and that the other has arrived at Santona.

The latest advices are, that the fort that was constructed in Solia, and had 150 men, was taken yesterday by the Spaniards, and burnt: that the garrison fled to the mountains; and at Camargo there was considerable firing with them; the result is not known. The principal attack was at Torrelavega, which was fortified at various points, and at St. Vicente de Barquera. It is said the Travelers had rendered yesterday, and that at noon this day the Spaniards were to return to St. Andero; though the writer doubts whether it be true, as it would have been known at the hour when he wrote. In St. Andero there is no adjutant with 90 Frenchmen commanding the place; this morning three English frigates and three smaller vessels anchored near the Castle de la Canda, and fired on that of St. Martin, and five gun boats entered the bay, and made discharges upon the fortifications, the city excepted. The whole without doubt to make a diversion. Yesterday, the 15th, at night, the English (number unknown) entered St. Andero by St. Martin's, they formed a junction in the New Square, destroyed some bottlicks and waggons that were there, and embarked again with out any one molesting them.

Castaños is at Tolosa with 40,000 men; it is also said that Longa is at Escudo, &c.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

The following ADDRESS, we did not receive until the 4th instant, which prevented its earlier insertion.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

THE undersigned Magistrates and Principal Inhabitants of the District of Niagara, take the earliest opportunity after hearing of your intended departure for England, to express their regret at your withdrawing from the Government of this Province, so ably and purely administered during your residence therein. Enjoying as we do under the protection of our Mother Country, an admirable constitution, it is incident to such a state of freedom and local circumstances to foster faction in the querulous and discontented, who always dreading good rule and morality, vent their calumny on those in power. If such there are amongst us in this part of the Colony, we presume their shafts are too impotent and their aim too contemptible to meet your Excellency's observation in the elevated situation you fill. We sincerely wish you and your Lady health, happiness and a pleasant passage home, and in returning to your friends, the enjoyment of every anticipated gratifying sensation.

Not doubting our Gracious Sovereign will duly appreciate your public and private virtues, should these again be called into action in this Colony, your past administration will be a pledge for the future.

Buffalo, Oct. 2.

Two or three families were lately driven on shore in an open boat, a few miles above Fort Erie. They were removing from New England to this Province. Two men and two children were drowned, and all the property on board entirely lost. It was said that about 2000 dollars in bills on the eastern banks, were also lost. The unfortunate widows and children, whose lives were saved, are thus left entirely destitute of the means of support.

DIED,] On Monday morning last, about three o'clock, after a long illness, at Mr. Bennet's tavern, Mr. Daniel Loughlan, butcher, a native of the North of Ireland, and one of the oldest settlers in this town.

ASSURANCE
FROM FIRE.

THE Subscriber is authorized by the Agent of the Phœnix Assurance Company of London, to receive Proposals for Insurance, as well at the Settlement on the Property Insured, which will be held good from the day it is paid.

The Policies will be sent from the Office of the said Agent as directed by the Party for whom Insured, on receiving the Expence of which, and the charge of the Letter.

W. ALLAN.

York, 26th Oct. 1811.

FOUND.

A Pair of Keys, between the Printing Office and Mr. Dickson's Tavern, the 19th instant, of a German Plate, with Silver Bows. The owner may obtain it by applying to the Printer hereof.

NOTICE.

A Small HOG, smooth black and white colour—having a square cut or swallow fork in each ear, came into the Garden and other parts of the premises in this Town, now occupied by Capt. Chambers at the Mill Creek. The owner is therefore requested to come him, pay the expences of advertising, and remove him from the said premises.

York, 4th Nov. 1811.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform all those indebted to him, either by Bond, Note or Book Accounts, to make payment in the course of one month, this date; otherwise he will be under the necessity of putting them into the hands of a Lawyer for collection. Those punctually attended to will be thankfully paid. Those to whom he is indebted, are requested to call on him for settlement thereof.

PETER MEYER.

York, October 14, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } By virtue of a Writ of Fi-
To WIT. } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Playter Kirkland, at the Will of Ingersoll Peters, I have taken in Execution all the following parcels of Land in the Town of York, known by being Lots numbering one, Two, South side of Duke Street, containing two-thirds of an acre; also the East part of Lot number Four North of Duke-Street, in the said Town of York, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or less, with the Dwelling House thereon. All the above property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roache's Hotel in the Town of York, on Saturday the third day of November next—Sale to begin at one o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons having any just claim to the above mentioned premises, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

Home District, } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri
To WIT. } Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Resolved Cleaveland, at the suit of John Macdonell, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of Land, being composed of the West half of lot Number Seventeen, and West half of lot number Eighteen in the third concession of Cornwallis-Bay, containing two hundred acres, more or less, with the buildings and improvements thereon; all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Stayles's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Monday the ninth day of December next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons that may have any lawful claim to the above premises either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, August 16, 1811.

For Sale
ON THE LOWEST TERMS.

LOT No. 8, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

Yorkville, 19th July, 1811.

SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful and sincere Thanks to the Public, for their countenance and patronage. He has just built a large Room for the comfortable reception of these Children; and hopes through his steady attention to the Morals and Education of the Pupils placed under his care, will still gain their future approbation and encouragement.

N. B. Evening School will commence precisely on the first of September.

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

Duke-Street, York, Aug. 20, 1811.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
(Price 2s. Halifax)
A SERMON
ON the Death of the Rev. JOHN STUART, D. D. Preached at Kingston, 27th August, 1811, By the Rev. JOHN STRACHAN, D. D.

ALL THOSE, } FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant
Debtors to the } Governor of the Province
Estate of } of Upper Canada, and Judge of
THE LATE } the Court of Probate
WILLIAM } within the said Province.
JARVIS, }

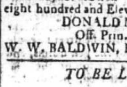
To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, *late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.*

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts there of; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

TO BE LET.



THE Subscriber wishes to let the House opposite the Printing Office, which he occupied. The rent will be moderate to a careful Tenant, and immediate possession given.—Apply at the Printing Office, or to the Subscriber.

LADNER ROSTICK.

York, 30th Octr. 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do. - C. }

29 - Concession C. 200
10 - Concession D. 200
24 - Front Concession on Lake Ontario.
Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Concession, } Township
East ½ 22 5th do. } of York,
No. 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres,
Township of Vaughan.

East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East ½ 20, 3d do. 100
East ½ 14, 4th do. 150 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Township
14, 2d do. 200 } of
10, 6th do. 100 } Markham.
12, 6th do. 200
18, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
23, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100 } 300 Acres,
30, 6th do. 200 } Saltfleet.
27, 7th do. 100 }
26, South side Chippewa Creek 100 Acres,
Township of Crowland.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres,
Township of Norwich.
Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 12, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscribers, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Store in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Gibbs, his Summer Assortment will be sold on low terms—he has also Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws passed in the two last Sessions, &c. for sale. Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price.

D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, will be closed the ensuing Winter, all Persons Indebted to them will please to make Payment by the first of January next at the latest; as after that date, all outstanding Debts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

They are now selling off their extensive assortment of Goods at very reduced Prices for ready Payments, or Produce to be delivered in all the months of March next.

W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 2d September, 1811

THE Subscribers take the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of York and Vicinity, that they have just received, direct from the first Manufactories in England, the undermentioned Goods, which with the remains of their former Stock, will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash or Country Produce, viz.—

A general assortment of Haberdashery; coloured printed Pomittee; Table Cloths and Dinner Napkins; a general assortment of Mens, Womens, and Childrens Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; Ladies white and colored Robes; book Muslin Handkerchiefs; tambaird Muslins and Lenoncy; printed and worked Muslin for Dresses; figured Chambrays; Ginghams; Marcoon; plain and figured Lustrings; Bombaze and other Shawls; Ladies Vests; coloured Velvets for Pelisses; patent and other Laces; Plaid Cloaths; Gravat Shawls; Dimeties; Calicoes; American Cloth; ready made Gentlemens Suits of cloth, Shirts with French Cambric Frills; Cotton Towels; Silk and other Handkerchiefs; plated, gilt, and mixed Buttons; Dragoons and Lancashire Sheetings; figuretine Marseilles and other Quilting; Pelisse Cloths and Cassimers; striped cotton Shirting; Leather Gaiters, long and short; Mens Boots; an assortment of Beaver and other Gloves; Subadeers; Button Hooks; Gaiter Buckles and Buttons; a Gentlemens best Saddles with polished Steel Furniture; dress belt curb and snaffle Bridles; Curry Combs, Brushes and water-Brushes; a few Garden Seeds; Stationary; Gentlemens best Shoes; a general assortment of blue edged and other Crockery; dittoe Glass-Ware; Hammets; Gentlemens travelling Leather Caps; Ribbons; Threads; Needles; pound and paper Pins; flat and round Rubbers; Horned dittoe fine Tapes; sets of Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; fashionable Clasps for Ladies Waist-Bands; elegant Breast Pins and Watch Chains; a Case of Real Chinn; Castors with plated Stands; Soup Ladles; together with a variety of other articles too numerous for intervision.

John Mills Jackson & Co.

Springfield Park, }
Aug. 14, 1811. }

TO be Sold on easy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22, 23, 7th Con. }
21, 22, 8th Con. } 1000 acres
22, 9th Con. }

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his House on Palace Street, near Miss Russell's where he offers for sale a large supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kidderminster Carpeting,
Pen, Cupboard, Brass Desk, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compasses and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-cafters,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and brass socket Castors,
Gold Rings and Silver Pencil Cases,
Gilt and Silver Watches,
Brass Case Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Closet and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks single and double bolted,
Joiners Squares,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Ballard fine plate Knock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Chest Hinges, brass do.
Clock-Case Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-cips,
Drawer Locks in sets,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Cast and German Steel Hand-Saws,
Sash, key-hole and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chissels,
Screw Augers and Drawing-Knives,
Braces and Bits,
Beads and Moulding Plains.

He expects by the next vessel from Kingston, a fashionable supply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the last vessels from England—also a further supply of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,
Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an Improvement of 25 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

BLANKS of different sorts for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late Robert Henderson of York, Brewer, (deceased) by Bond or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to William Allan, one of the Executors, and all those having any demands against the said Estate, will please produce the same for settlement.

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct. 18, 1811.

To be Let for one Year,

THE House and Lot, together with all the Buildings and Out-Houses erected thereon, consisting of a Malt-House, Brew-house, &c. with all the Implements and Utensils for carrying on the Brewing; also some Ale for Sale, the following Lots of Land, to wit—No. 13 and 14, 6 Concession } 600 Acres Township
14, 7 dittoe } of Whitchurch
Lot Nos. 10, 24 dittoe South easterly side of the River Don, Township of York, containing Two Hundred Acres. For which a good and sufficient Title will be given.

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct. 18, 1811.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, dividing the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 200 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are 2 two story dwelling House with Wings, which with a small expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family; also a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 89 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 200 acres, about 50 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two story Frame House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery of no inconsiderable size on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent for cultivating cattle being in the Town of York, and contiguous to Lumber and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. If these Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be Rented on very favourable terms to an industrious Tenant. Lot No. 27 being at present occupied by an industrious substantial person. On both such quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peafe, Oats, &c. which will be a matter of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Concession of do. 50 acres, fronts on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 31, and Lot No 32, South 4 in the 4th concession of the Township of Sparkenoe, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of them, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 5 and 6 in the 5th, and the West half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th concession of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. COUGILL.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the House which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises.

June 1, 1811.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1811. No. XVIII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twenty sixth day of October to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of Sept. last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty fifth day of October last, at which time at our town of YORK, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the second day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and thereinto do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved ISSAC BROCK Elquire, our President administering the Government of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces within our said Province, at York this nineteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven and in the fifty first year of our Reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having solicited, and obtained Our Leave to be absent on his Private Affairs, and the Administration of the Government during his absence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Elquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the said Province. WE have thought proper by, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this Proclamation, that all Persons having due notice thereof, may Govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our President Administering the government of our said Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Ninth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and Fifty-first year of our reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Where as by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisions contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS. Secy.

Sheriff's Office,

York, 18 July 1811.

☞ WHEREAS many persons have obtained Leases of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, as well as Licences of Occupation of Glebe Lands, in the Home District, for which they are in arrears for Rent.

Notice is hereby given, that unless they do make immediate payment of such Arrears of Rent, to the Subscriber, they will be returned as defaulters, and legal steps will be taken to recover the same.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General's Office, York, 20th October, 1811.

WANTED for his Majesty's Service, and to be delivered at the Garrison at York as possible,

4	pieces White Oak Scantling	28 feet long each 10 by 10 inch.
80	pieces do. do.	18 by 12 inc.
30	pieces do. do.	20 feet long, flat on one side.
25	pieces Pine, do.	25 feet long 8 by 18 inc.
125	feet Oak, do.	8 by 8 inches.
150	feet Pine do.	6 by 4 do.
140	feet do.	do. 4 by 4 do.
450	feet do.	do. 4 by 4 do.
24	feet White Oak do.	6 by 6 do.
2	pr. do.	do. 14 ft. long, 12 by 12 inc.
2000	feet 1 inch Pine Plank,	
3000	feet 1½ do.	do.
1300	feet 1 inch do.	Boards,
300	feet 3 inch do.	do.
400	cedar Pickets 12 feet long, from 7 to 10 inches diameter,	
18	Toises of Stone,	
5000	Bricks,	
74	Ruthric Lime,	

Any persons desirous to contract for the same, will send their proposals in writing to the Subscriber.

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Dy. Ass. Cy. Gen.

☞ THE Editor regrets to state, that his repeated Notifications to many of his Printing Office Customers has been so long ineffectual—he therefore again requests, that payments may be made without unreasonable delay.—From disappointments he has reluctantly been obliged to adopt a rule to which he will invariably persist, which is, 'that few orders will be hereafter executed unless accompanied with payment. York, Aug. 11, 1811.

HANCOCK'S Abstract of the King's Taxes in England.

(Continued from our last.)

NEW HORSE DUTIES.

HORSES for RIDING or DRAWING.

1 Horse	2	15	6	11 Horses	64 15 6
2	5	15	0	12	70 10 0
3	10	5	6	13	76 14 6
4	20	8	0	14	82 18 0
5	25	15	0	15	88 10 0
6	32	5	0	16	94 5 0
7	38	10	0	17	100 14 6
8	44	0	0	18	107 11 0
9	50	8	0	19	114 0 0
10	58	15	0	20	121 0 0

and an additional 6l 11 6d for every other Horse.

Horse Dealers are to give in a List of such Horses as they have for Riding or Drawing. Persons exercising the Business of an Horse Dealer in London, &c. to pay, annually, 2l. 12s. if in the country, 12l. 5s.

Horses under thirteen Hands high, although used to draw, are exempted from the 14s Duty; but, if rode, they are liable to the higher Duty. Horses and Mules for labour, 4s. Farmers riding under 20l. a year, 8s. 8d.

Horses let to hire (for each) and Race Horses, 2l. 12s. 6d.

CARRIAGES with FOUR WHEELS.

If kept for a Person's own use, or let out to hire, (except Post-Chaises, which are chargeable with 9l. Guineas each)

1 Carriage	12	5	0	6	90 18 0
2	24	14	0	7	209 18 0
3	40	10	0	8	330 0 0
4	56	0	0	9	451 4 0
5	73	0	0		

and an additional 16l. 16s. for every other Carriage

For every additional body successively used on the same Carriage, or number of wheels 5 12 0

Carriages let to hire having 4 Wheels, and Stage Coaches, 9l. 9s. Ditto (not entered) 11 11 0

DUTY ON CARRIAGES with 2 WHEELS.

If kept for a Person's own Use or let out to hire, and drawn by one Horse and no more, 5l. 18s.

If drawn by two or more Horses, 8l. 5s.

For every additional body successively used on the same Carriage, or number of wheels 2 16 0

TAXED CARTS.

For every Cart, on which the Owner's Name and the Words "A Taxed Cart" are written, and the Price of which shall not exceed 12l. (Repairs excepted) 11s. 6d.

But every Person, who shall be liable to the Duties for any Four-Wheel Carriage or Two Male Servants, shall pay for such Taxed Carts, 5l. 18s. 0d. or 8l. 5s. 0d. as drawn by one or two Horses.

DOGS

For every Greyhound, Hound, Pointer, Setting Dog, Spaniel, Lurcher, or Tarrier, and those who keep Two or more Dogs of any of the above Denomination, for each Dog, per Annum, 11s. 6d.

For a single Dog kept by or for the Use of any Person inhabiting a Dwelling-House assessed in any of the Duties on Houses, Windows or lights, and which is of a different Species to any of the above mentioned, 7s.

Persons not paying King's Taxes may keep one Dog only.

Allowances on account of Children.

Every parent having more than one Child born in lawful wedlock, and bona fide maintained at the expence of such person, shall for every such child above two, be entitled to an allowance of four per cent on the amount of all assessments under 40l per year; which allowance shall be made annually, on the duties so charged, on delivery of a declaration in writing, containing the whole number of such children, and their respective names, and places of residences, and which of them are of the family, or within either house.

Children by former marriage to entitle either parent to the allowance.

Persons claiming such allowance shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the officer or officers of the parish or place where such claim shall be made for the present year, on or before the thirtieth day of August, 1806, and for every subsequent year within the time when the assessors are required to prepare and deliver their certificates of assessment, a declaration in writing to the effect above mentioned.

NEW STAMP ACT.

JULY 1, 1808

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
For 2l. and under 10s.	-	0	2
10s. and under 20s.	-	0	4
20s. and under 30s.	-	0	6
30s. and under 40s.	-	0	8
40s. and under 50s.	-	1	0
50s. and under 100s.	-	2	0
100s. and under 200s.	-	3	0
200s. and under 300s.	-	4	0
300s. and under 400s.	-	5	0
400s. and under 500s.	-	6	0
500s. and upwards (3d Receipts in full)	-	7	0

The Stamp to be at the Expence of the Party giving the Acquittance

BILLS, NOTES, &c. payable after DATE

For 2l. and not exceeding 5l. 5s.	-			0	1 0
Above 5l. 5s.	ditto	50	-	0	1 6
	50l.	ditto	100	0	2 0
	100l.	ditto	200	0	3 0
	200l.	ditto	300	0	4 0
	300l.	ditto	500	0	5 0
	500l.	ditto	1000	0	7 6
	1000l.	ditto	2000	0	10 0
Above 2000l.	-	-	-	1	0 0

*** These notes are not to be re-issued.

BILLS, NOTES, &c. payable on DEMAND. Not exceeding 5l. 5s. - - 0 0 6

	5l. 5s and not exceeding 2l. 2s.			0	0 8
Above 2l. 2s.	ditto	5l. 5s.		0	1 0
5l. 5s.	ditto	10l.		0	2 0
20l.	ditto	30l.		0	3 0
30l.	ditto	50l.		0	4 6
50l.	ditto	100l.		0	7 6
100l.	ditto	200l.		0	15 0
Above 200l.	-	-	-	1	10 0

*** Bank of England exempted, on paying, yearly 48,000l.

INSURANCE on GOODS, MERCHANDISE, &c.

For 100l.	-	0	5 0
Every 100l. progressively, or for a limited part of 5 Years		0	5 0
Where the Premium shall exceed the Rate of Two Shillings.			
For 100l. or under (no Infured)		0	2 6
Every 100l. progressively, or for a limited part of 5 Years		0	2 6

BONDS.

Sums not exceeding 100l.	-	-	-	1	0 0
Above 100l. and ditto 300l.	-	-	-	1	10 0
300l.	ditto	500	-	2	0 0
500l.	ditto	1000	-	3	0 0
1000l.	ditto	2000	-	4	0 0
2000l.	ditto	3000	-	5	0 0
3000l.	ditto	4000	-	6	0 0
4000l.	ditto	5000	-	7	0 0
5000l.	ditto	10000	-	8	0 0
10000l.	ditto	15000	-	12	0 0
15000l.	ditto	20000	-	15	0 0
Exceeding 20000l.				20	0 0

INDENTURES of APPRENTICESHIP

If the Premium paid shall be under 30l. - 1 0 0

30l.	and under	50	-	1	10 0
50l.	ditto	100	-	2	10 0
100l.	ditto	200	-	5	0 0
200l.	ditto	300	-	10	0 0
300l.	ditto	400	-	15	0 0
400l.	ditto	500	-	20	0 0

Protest of any bill, or promissory note, not 2l. - 0 2 0

2l.	and under 10l.	-	0	3 0
10l.	and under 50l.	-	0	5 0
50l.	or upwards -	-	0	10 0
Protest of any other kind	-	-	0	5 0

INSURANCE upon LIVES.

Not exceeding 50l. 15s — 50l. or upwards, 1l. 10s

Transfer of any share in the stock and funds of the East India Company, whether upon a sale or otherwise, 1l. 10s.

(To be Continued.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

An Ohio Editor, mentions the receipt of letters from New Orleans, from the contents of which he expects an insurrection will take place among the blacks in Louisiana before long, owing to the tyranny of their masters. The negroes are said to have had several secret meetings.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1.

Arrived schooner Industry, Carsley, from St. Jago de Cuba, in 17 days,— A Spanish ship had arrived there from Tarragona, with upwards of 200 of the inhabitants of that ill-fated city on board, who had escaped the miseries of the French, when that place fell into their hands— he vessel had a large quantity of plate and other valuables on board, which had been saved by these unfortunate fugitives in their flight. The ship had left Tarragona with so much precipitation, that she was unable to procure a clearance or even the ship's papers.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.

Yesterday arrived ship Magnet, Myrick, 35 days from Lisbon. The day before he sailed, two fleets of transports arrived, one from Ireland, the other from England, with about ten thousand troops, one half of which was cavalry. He also informs, that it was reported at Lisbon, that a battle was fought on the 25th or 26th of August, between the French and combined armies in Portugal—that the action continued 36 hours—that the combined army fell 6000, the French fifteen thousand, and gave up the field to their opponents. This is given as a report at that time in Lisbon; and if true, we shall hear more of it.

BOSTON, October 19.

Hurricanes, tornadoes, storms, fires and freshets, on the ocean and land, in the old and new world, have the present year been more active agents of desolation than in any year within our recollection.

N. B. The accounts of vessels damaged in the September gales at sea, now give a total of 75—viz. 31 ships, (the name of 21 given and 10 report ed as having been seen;) 11 brigs, (names given 2) 12 schooners (9 names given, 3 seen;) 4 British vessels of war, (2 names given Æolus and Tartarus;) —and 17 sail, reported merely as having been seen. It is, however to be observed, that it is probable some of the 32 distressed vessels, reported merely as having been seen at sea, may be part of the vessels whose names or arrivals have been otherwise announced; and the same vessels may have been seen and reported by various arrivals.

HALIFAX, October 9.

The Scepire, transport, arrived on Monday last, in 49 days passage from Portsmouth, with several officers, and part of a company of the Royal Artillery—she sailed from Portsmouth under convoy of the Seine frigate,

The Townsend packet, dismasted in the late gale, arrived yesterday in 38 days passage, from Falmouth, with the mail for August.

His Majesty's ships Africa, Spartan, Æolus, and Tartarus, returned here on Sunday in a dismasted and otherwise damaged state.—The hurricane, experienced here on Monday se'night struck them in lat. 41, 18, long. 65, 28.—The following extract from the log book of an officer of the Spartan, is awfully descriptive of the storm, and the danger to which our brave countrymen were exposed.

Monday, Sept. 30.—At 2 A. M. wind S. E. fresh gales and cloudy, Africa in company—at 3 down top gallant yards, and close reefed the top sails; at 7 struck top gallant masts—at the same time, the Barometer had fallen to 28.6 10, this was attempted to be communicated to the Africa by telegraph, but it came on so thick that we loft sight of her. At 8 it blew very hard from the S. E.—handed the topsails and courles; the sea got up so suddenly that we could not send a man aloft to send the topgallant masts on deck; at 10 A. M. the barometer at 28 2 10, at 10, 30, the wind suddenly died away to nearly a calm, so that the storm staysails were let go from the flying jibstay, the wind gradually shifting round from N. E. to N. W. and at about half past 11 it came on to blow with a fury which it is impossible to describe; the whole of the wind seemed but a continued discharge of heavy artillery, and its effect upon the storm sails (which were quite new, and of the strongest canvas) was the same as if struck by a shot, the instant they felt the wind they shivered to atoms and blew away in very small pieces; and now without a rag of sail set, except a trysail, the ship lay on her side like a log, the sea was one sheet of foam, the ice guns on the main deck were under water, and nothing but the hatchways being battened down in time prevented our receiving much below; the mizin top-sail blew loose, and at the same moment the mizen top mast went over the side, but the wind was so loud that we did not hear it fall; the sea was at this time breaking over the ship to windward, while the took in prodigious quantities to leeward, and the scene on deck was most awful.—For nearly an hour and a half this continued—every moment we expected the masts to be blown over the side, and by the greatest exertions imaginable, a hawser was passed round the lee rigging to enable us to cut away the shrouds whenever the masts might fall.—The men behaved nobly, and the officers set them a good example, but such was the tempest, that the most daring seaman could do little more at first than look at it with astonishment. At 1 P. M. the carpenter reported the main mast to be so badly sprung that he thought it must soon fall—the foremast was nearly in the same state, the ship labouring so much that we considered the loss of the masts as inevitable; at half past 1 the wind abated, but still blew a heavy gale, and we saw the Africa to windward, with her main and mizen top masts gone; at this time the larboard or weather bower anchor broke adrift, and we apprehended that the force of the sea would drive it through the bow so we cut the cable and let it go: at four the gale had moderated, but the sea still ran very high; all hands were employed in securing the masts. At 10, 30, P. M. the main top mast fell over the side, which we were not sorry to see, as it certainly saved the main mast; we were employed all night in clearing the wreck; the next morning the sea still ran high, and to save the mast we were forced to cut the main geers, and let the yard come down;—but we secured it without its doing any injury; we saved all our wreck.—Many of the men distinguished themselves by their intrepidity in volunteering aloft, when it was not justifiable to order them up—but they made the offer, and it was reluctantly accepted."

The schr. Margaret, Cameron, from hence bound to Barbadoes, foundered in the gale of the 30th ult.—The crew were saved by a ship bound to Saint Andrews from England; afterwards received on board H. M. S. Spartan, and arrived here on Sunday.

The govt. schr. Hunter, on her passage from Quebec, has been driven ashore at Canso, but is expected to be got off.

The govt. brig Endeavour, of Newfoundland, the schr. Hibernia, and the Lady Delavel, transport, have been driven on shore at Sydney, Cape Breton.

The brig Mars, Robson, of St. John, N. B. from Kingston, Jam. bound to Quebec, went ashore in the gale near Lincomb harbour, and is totally lost. The mate of the brig and five seamen perished.

Schr. Greyhound, Daffney, of Margaret's Bay, was also driven ashore at Fishermans's harbour, and it is feared will be lost.

Many houses have been blown down at Manchester, and in the harbours contiguous. Great damage has been done at Antichat, Lawrence Kavanagh and Clement Hubert, Esqrs. we understand, have experienced very heavy losses, in the destruction of their flores and fishing establishments.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.

From Mr. Kunick, passenger in the Pallas, we learn, that things at Cadiz, (22d Sept.) remained as per last accounts. Frequent firing on both sides, with little effect. The account of the fall of Figueras was confirmed, as also that of Valencia. A gentleman arrived at Cadiz, who left Lisbon the 9th of Sept. reported he had seen a letter of the 6th, from a Colonel in the British army, who said that the two armies were so near each other, that an engagement must shortly take place.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.

By the arrival of the ship Trident, capt. Foreman 22 days from Greenock, Glasgow and London papers to the 26th of Sept. have been received.—— They contain, however, very little news of importance. The King is living and in the same situation in which he was left at the last accounts.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Some accounts have been received from Hamburgh, by a gentleman who has arrived from Sweden. He confirms the former account of a disturbance having taken place, and the refuse of a gentleman who had been ordered to be shot for holding a correspondence with England. He also states that every person, without exception or regard to age or circumstances, having any knowledge of, or having ever been employed at sea, was sent to man the Scheldt fleet. Several old Captains and Masters of vessels, who had retired from the service on a scanty pittance, were not excepted.

If we are to give credit to the contents of various letters received by the Anholt mail, which arrived this day, very serious convulsions are on the eve of taking place, on the borders of the Prussian territory. We have seen a letter which states, that at Ruggen Walde, a town in Pomerania, the peasants, no longer able to endure the severity of their privations, had risen en masse, and had put to death every French soldier they could meet with. Their example had been followed by the peasantry throughout Prussian Pomerania, and particularly in the vicinity of Colberg.—It continues to be the opinion of the best informed, that a mutual understanding has taken place between the Russian and Prussian powers, which in the spring of the ensuing year, will threw itself in an open rupture with France.

A report was this day circulated, that Montevideo had united itself to the revolutionists of Buenos Ayres; and that this information had been brought by Capt. Charlton, of the ship John, arrived from thence.—That some degree of probability may be attached to the speedy fall of Monte Video, is not denied; but we have good reason to believe that no such event had taken place at the time that the John sailed.

It is rumoured, that the Earl of Hardwicke will soon succeed the duke of Richmond as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The following intelligence was yesterday received at the Admiralty:—

Extract from the journal of the Express Packet, on her voyage from Gibraltar to England.

"Aug. 30. 1811.—Lat. 36. 34. N. long. 8. 9. W. Cape St. Vincent, N. N. W. distant two leagues. at 4 P. M. spoke his Majesty's ship Seaflower, out two days from Lisbon, having a transport under convoy bound to Cadiz; Lieut. Stewart informed me, that Lo. Wellington had attacked and carried Ciudad Rodrigo."

A Lisbon mail is just arrived. The news by the Express Packet is not confirmed.

Dispatches are also arrived from Lo. Wellington, dated the 28th ult. from Fuente Ginaldo.

Our troops had blockaded Ciudad Rodrigo, but there did not appear to be any intention of laying a regular siege to it.

No movement of importance had taken place in the Western Provinces of Spain; but one division of French troops that had been in garrison in the North, and had been relieved by the conscripts lately arrived from France, had advanced to Valladolid and Rio Seco.—Marmont is also understood to have concentrated his troops more than he had done in the first instance.

The extreme heat obliged the armies to remain in their cantonments.

Owing to the influence of the fever in Estremadura, there had been some increase in the number of our sick; but we are happy to say, that the cases were generally slight, and the deaths were very few.

LISBON, Aug. 31.

The 6th division of the army, that is the 11th and 1st battalion, 58th, 2d battalion, 61st, 1st battalion, 24th and 36th regiments of foot, have invested Badajoz. The battering train from Porto has doubtless arrived ere now. A very considerable number of guns have also been sent up from this place —The cavalry have also moved towards head quarters, which are now at Fuente de Ginaldo.

The enemy continues near Coria, where he is in force; he has not as yet made any movement of consequence.

A transport of 403 tons, copper-bottomed, took fire and was complete ly burned this week. About three barrels of powder exploded; it was considered a great fire till last night; when such a conflagration took place as was never before seen.

The weather which was uncommonly hot, set fire to some furze on the other side of the river, 30 miles off; at fix in the evening, it became alarming, and at ten extended over 4 square miles, and consumed twenty-seven houses. We do not know that any lives have been lost.

Valencia de Alcantara, July 23. It appears that some British divisions are in motion, and it is confidently reported, that they are going to cross the Tagus and march into Beyra, Ld. Wellington transferring for the present, his head quarters to Portalegre.

"DEAL, Sept. 22.

"The praam which was at anchor off Ramer this morning, was one of the seven sail of ditto, and 11 sail of brigs & schrs. 27 in the whole, which were sent out to take the Naiad; and so confident were they of success, that they brought a pilot to convey the frigate to Havre de Grace or Cherbourg.—The engagement the first day was at long shots, but the second day they veffels being selected were sent out, three shots were fired from the French batteries, it is said by Bonaparte himself, at his own veffels to make them engage closer, when the French Admiral, seconded by the large praam, came very close; but having lost a number of men, his fire was silenced, and his colours hauled down, the captain of the praam taken, gallantly ran down between the Naiad and the French Admiral, and either by design or accident boarded the frigate, she being filled with soldiers, picked men, under a most gallant fire of musketry, attempted to carry the Naiad by boarding; but being repulsed, she was boarded in her turn, and taken; the French Admiral who had commenced firing again, that gallant shocked and struck, but owing to the praam being lashed fast to the Naiad, she effected his escape. She has twelve long brass (guns 38 pounders,) caft to throw shot further than any other ordnance, and a crew of 320 men, sailors and soldiers; it is a very long low veffel, draws but little water, but is an ugly looking veffel. The French own to have 7 killed and 30 wounded, the Naiad has two killed and fifteen wounded. She had three brigs and one cutter with her. The Caftilian had her first Lieutenant killed, and three men killed and wounded; the loss of the others is not yet ascertained. The French mail have suffered very severely; and the upper works of their Admiral were shot clear away, and several others much damaged. Bonaparte, who was on shore at first in the batteries, was afterwards rowing about in a long new boat, painted green; the firing was the most tremendous which has been heard a long shire for some years past."

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The discussion of the project of the Constitution commenced, on yesterday's sitting, with the preamble and 1st Article, both of which were approved by the Cortes viz.

"In the name of God Almighty, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, Author and Supreme Lawgiver of Society.

"The General and Extraordinary Cortes of the Spanish Nation, thoroughly convinced, after the most careful examination and mature deliberation, that the ancient fundamental laws of this monarchy provided proper measures and precautions be taken to ensure the lawful observance there of, can fully answer the important purpose of promoting the glory prosperity and welfare of the whole nation, decree the following political Constitution for the good government and proper administration of the State.

"Art. 1. The Spanish nation is the reunion of all Spaniards in both hemispheres."

On the 23d the Cortes had decreed the convocation of a National Council.

SALSINA, July 20.

The atrocities committed by the barbarous Suchet and the Bandetti under his orders on their passage through Molins de Roy, have put Lieutenant Colonel Manjo under the necessity of taking the following just determination.

"That a decree of reprizals will be carried into effect in this very moment. The barbarity of the fanguinary Suchet is increasing. He lays waste, assassinates and hangs. And whom? defenceless peasants, home travellers in the military line, who guided by the gallantry and patriotism which characterize them, were by my orders, and under their officer, watching the motions of the enemy who took them prisoners after an honorable conteft. In so base a conduct, I direct the 6 French prisoners whom I took in the field of battle, to be hanged in the environs of our Capital, treacherously occupied by the enemy; and I make it known that all who may happen to fall into my hands, shall be sacrificed to my just indignation so long as they shall not treat my brave soldiers as prisoners of war. The voice of the country and the clamours of the people lay it upon me as a duty to direct myself of the mercy and compassion to which I am naturally disposed until an end be put to the cruelties and atrocities of our perfidious and treacherous enemies. Llobregat, July 12.

(Signed) JOSE MANSO.

ELVAS Aug. 11.

Girard occupies the points of Almendralejo, Llerena, Zefra, Xeres, Santa Marta and the whole territory of Barros, with about 5,000 men, and Marmont, Truxillo (with 4 000,) Blacencia, Coria and Plasar de Sar as Ciudad Rodrigo. Lord Wellington is between the last mentioned town and Almeyda.

August 18.

Between 6 and 7,000 foot and from 1800 to 2000 have assembled in Alcantara where they are to proceed to Caceres and join General Morillo.

Head Quarters, Valencia de Alcantara, Aug. 15.—The English continue in their positions; our small army is increasing; the divisions are commanded by Gen. Morillo, Espana and Downie—Morillo at Caceres, Espana in Alcantara waiting for orders to act in Castile, and Downie between Truxillo and Caceres where must have arrived by this time Count de Penne's cavalry.

SEVILLE, Aug. 17.

We are unacquainted with the state of things on the side of Grenada; but to day we have reason to suspect, that something has occurred favourable to the good cause, as an order has just been received from Soult for reinforcements to be sent from

AYAMONT, Aug. 21.

General Ballesteros lately attacked with a brigade of 1100 foot, a French column of 350 cavalry and 500 infantry in Rio tinto, defeated them after a hard fought action, and captured 9 men, 300 fanegahes of corn and other articles.

The French withdrew from Palencia as soon as they heard that the English had entered Coria; but the cavalry is in pursuit of them.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 31.

Part of Gen. Ballafteros's division is arrived at Algefiras.

A Diary extraordinary of that town published on the 27th inst. contains a private account from Elche, fair to be entitled to credit, of the action of the 10th, between Soult and Freyre, of which mention was made in our last. In this account it is acknowledged that the right wing of the Spanish army was broken through; but owing to the heroic resistance of the troops which composed it, 3000 in number, the enemy's loss was twice as great as their own; and gen. Freyre having succeeded in withdrawing his routed wing to the left, with an order hitherto unknown in that army, our allies retired without the least dispersion, to a spot called Les Vertientes, 3 or 4 leagues from Grenada. There they stopped and offered battle to Soult who declined it; upon seeing which the Spanish cavalry charged the French horse and killed 300 of them. Another skirmish subsequently took place between Loxa and Las Verrientes, the result of which was, that the French abandoned the field and commenced their retreat with precipitation, pursued in their turn, by the troops which they had so lately been retiring before them.

Soult's force is estimated at between 16 and 20 000 men, and his total loss, to the date of the account (the 15th) at 5000. The Spanish army is 28,000 strong, including 2,500 cavalry, the hordes of which are in very good condition.

Loss of the Schooner Elizabeth City, Capt. Merriam, of Charlefton.

Mr. Joseph D. Broadbrooks, mate of the Schr. Elizabeth City, arrived here on Sunday evening, in the sloop Eliza, from Savannah and has furnished us with the following melancholy particulars of the Loss of that veffel, together with the Captain, three Passengers and three Negro Seamen.—She sailed from Nassau, N. P. bound for this port on the 25th of September, in ballast, but having about 20, 600 dollars in specie on board. On the 29th, experienced a violent gale of wind, in which the Schooner was thrown upon her beam ends, and while in that situation her fore-mast went by the board. The gale continuing with very little intermission, captain M. concluded it most prudent to endeavour to make some port to the Southward, and on the morning of the 2d inst. finding himself off St. Simons' harbour, and it still blowing a gale, he endeavoured to run into that place; but the veffel unfortunately struck upon the North Breaker, and after beating for about three hours, during which time the knocked off her rudder, the worked over, and immediately filled and sunk in 4 fathoms water and about 8 miles from the nearest shore. At this dreadful moment, when inevitable death appeared to await them all, an attempt was made to launch the boat, but the was drawn down in the whirl pool occasioned by the sinking veffel—Mr. B. saw his companions sinking around him, but being a good swimmer, he determined not withstanding the fury of the storm, to attempt to reach the shore; Mrs. Fleming, a lady passenger, in the act of sinking, caught him by the lappel of his jacket, and would probably have carried him to the bottom with her had he not the presence of mind to disengage himself, by tearing off that part of his jacket to which she had fastened herself; he saw her sink before him, her arm extended above the water, with a part of his jacket fast clenced in her hand. After swimming and drifting before the tide and wind for about 12 miles, Mr. B. landed upon the marsh, nearly up to his middle in water, in which situation he remained through the night, when he was fortunately relieved. Two negroes likewife saved themselves by swimming, and reached the shore. The following are the names of those who perished (7 in number) viz. Captain John H. Meriam, (formerly of the house of Teriam & Perry, of this city) master of the veffel; Mrs. Flemming, formerly of Philadelphia, but who had been residing at Nassau, where her husband had lately died; having sold off her effects at that place, she was returning to her friends at Philadelphia; Mr. Uriah Nosh, a native of Philadelphia, but who had resided for a few years past in this city, and was the supercargo of the Elizabeth City; Mr.——Smith, a native of Ireland, but lately a resident of New Orleans had about 7000 dollars in specie with him; and three negro seamen, part of the crew.

From a London Paper.

Manufacturing and making a coat in one day.—

On Tuesday last, the 25th instant, the following experiment was tried at Mr. John Coxeter's manufactory, Greenham Mills, Newbury, Berks. Two sheep were taken to the manufactory by five o'clock in the morning, which were afterwards thorn, the wool spun, wove, milled, dyed, sheared, pressed, made up in a complete coat, and worn by S. J. Tuckmorton, Esq. by a quarter past six in the evening.—A wager of 1000 guineas was depending on the result of this experiment, which was decided two hours and three quarters within the appointed time. The sheep were roasted whole on the same day, for the workmen.

Hull Advertiser.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

DIARY of WEATHER for Oct. 1811

Wednesday, 30, cloudy and threatening to rain.

Thursday, clear and pleasant.

Friday, Nov. 1, clear and pleasant in the forenoon, in the afternoon a light shower of rain.

Saturday, cloudy in the morning; a shower of rain in the afternoon.

Sunday, a heavy frost and cloudy in the morning; clear and pleasant in the afternoon.

Monday, clear and cool.

Tuesday, dark, cloudy and hezy.

Wednesday, cloudy with some rain and a little sunshine in the morning; the remainder of the day cloudy.

Thursday, heavy and cloudy with appearance of rain.

Friday, heavy and cloudy with rain.

Saturday, cloudy with a little sunshine in the forenoon; in the afternoon a shower of hail and rain, with a strong gust of wind, after which cloudy and heavy.

Sunday, clear and pleasant.

Monday, heavy and cloudy.

Tuesday, dark and cloudy, seemingly inclined to snow.

To be Sold by Auction, at the House of William Firth, Esquire,

SEVERAL articles of Household Furniture, two handsome Mahogany Bedsteads and Hangings; Beds, Mattrasses, Blankets, Quilts, Pretty &c. Also two Curricles, and a small Boat and Rigging complete. Auction to commence at 12 o'clock on Monday the 18th instant.

THOS. MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

York, November 13, 1811.

ASSURANCE
FROM FIRE.

THE Subscriber is authorised by the Agent of the Phœnix Assurance Company at Montreal, (to receive Proposals for Insurance, as well as the Premium on the Property Insured), which will be held good from the day it is paid.

The Policies will be sent from the Office of the said Agent at Montreal by the Post (or other safe conveyance) the Expence of which will be charged the Insured.

W. ALLAN.

York, 29th Octr 1811.

FOUND.

A Few days ago, between the Printing Office and Miller's Tavern, the two last joints of a German Flute, with Silver band. The owner may obtain it by applying to the Printer hereof.

NOTICE.

A Small HOG, mated black and white colour—having become a nuisance by rooting and various trespasses on the Garden and other parts of the premises in this Town, now occupied by Capt. Chambers of the 41st Regt. His owner is therefore requested to claim him, pay the expences of advertising, and remove him from the said premises.

York, 4th Novr. 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the 1st, and 8 in the 2cond Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the printing Office York, May 4.

SHERIFF's SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fi-
TO WIT. } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Henry Kahman, at the suit of Samuel Heron, I have taken in Execution all the following parcels of Land in the Town of York, known by being Lots number Nine and Ten, South side of Duke Street, containing two-fifths of an acre; also the East part of Lot number Four North of Duke-Street, in the said Town of York, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or less, with the dwelling House thereon. All the above property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Rouche's Hotel in the Town of York, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to the above premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fi-
TO WIT. } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John H Hudson, at the suit of William Allan, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that part or parcel of land known by being Lot number 29, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, more or less, whereof about 80 acres are under cultivation; there is also a small log house on the premises, all which property will be adjudged to the highest Bidder at Roach's Hotel on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon Any person or persons having any just claim to the above mentioned premises, are required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri
TO WIT. } Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Reformed Cleaveland, at the suit of John Macdonell, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of Land, being compose of the West half of lot number Seventeen, and West half of lot number Eighteen in the third concession of Gwillimsbury East, containing two hundred acres, more or less, with the buildings and improvements there on; all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Stiptis's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Monday the ninth day of December next Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon Any person or persons that may have any lawful claim to the above premises either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Aug. 16, 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the premises there are a saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscribers,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful and sincere Thanks to the Public, for their countenance and patronage. He has just built a large Room for the comfortable reception of their Children; and hopes through his steady attention to the Morals and Education of the Pupils placed under his care, will still gain their future approbation and encouragement

N B. Evening School will commence precisely on the first of September

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

Duke-Street, York, Aug 10, 1811

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
(Price 2s. Halifax.)

A SERMON

ON the Death of the Rev. JOHN STUART, D. D. Preached at Kingston, 29th August, 1811, by the Rev. JOHN STRACHAN, D. D.

UPPER CANADA, } *FRANCIS GORE,*
COURT OF PROBATE, } *Esquire, Lieutenant*
YORK TO WIT. } *Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.*

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts there of; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next after the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

TO BE LET.



THE Subscriber offers to let the House opposite the Printing Office, which he occupied. The rent will be moderate to a careful Tenant, and immediate possession given.—Apply at the Printing Office, or to the Subscriber.

LADNER BOSTICK.

York, 30th Octr. 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 35, in Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, do. do. C. }
29 - Concession C. 200
10 - Concession D. 200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough.
No. 21 in 4th Concession, } 300 Acres Township
Each ½ 22 5th do. } of York.
No. 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.

East ½ 12,	in 3d	Concession,	100
East ½ 20,	3d	do.	100
East ½ 14,	4th	do.	100
East ½ 22,	7th	do.	100
14,	2d	do.	200
13,	6th	do.	200
12,	6th	do.	100
16,	1st	do.	200
13,	4th	do.	200
3,	3d	do.	100
20,	6th	do.	100
27,	7th	do.	100

1000 Acres in Whitby.
400 Acres—Markham.
300 Acres, Saltfleet.

26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland
1, 3, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York.

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 14, Northside Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title on the first of September

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, 30th Aug. 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, will be closed the ensuing Winter, all Persons indebted to them will please to make Payment by the first of January next at the latest; as after that date, all out-Standing Debts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

They are now selling off their extensive assortment of Goods at very reduced Prices for ready Payment, or Produce to be delivered in all the month of March next W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 2d September, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 25, in the 6th concession
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 5th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do.——1600 acres in the Township of Beckham.
No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No 23, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 12, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Glanford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in Ireland.
No. 17, 3d concession.
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an unisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

LOT Number 29, in the first Concession, and on the Broken Front, in the Township of Darlington and District of Newcastle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 460 Acres of Land, of which 100 Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premises are a framed House, a good Log House and several Springs of excellent Water. If Sold, a part of the purchase money will be required on a Credit being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL COONA—

TO be Sold on easy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22, 23, 7th Con. } 1000
21, 22, 8th Con. } acres
22, 9th Con. }

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his House on Palace Street, near Mess Kidd's, where he offers for sale a large supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kidderminster Carpetings,
Pelt, Cupboard, Brass Bolt, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compasses and Iron Squares,
Pad-locks Single and double bolted,
Jappen Squares,
Tin Pots, by 8, and 12 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Ballard fine plate Stock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Cheft Hinges, brass do.
Cross Cut Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-cups,
Drawer Locks in sets,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles from 6d'd Spoons,
Cast and German Steel Hand-saws,
Sash, key-hole and tenant Saws,
Gauges and Mortise Gauges,
Screw Augurs and Drawing-knives,
Braces and Bits,
Bench and Mouthing Plains.

He expects by the next vessel from Kingston, a fashionable Supply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the last vessels from England—also a further Supply of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an Improvement of 50 Acres, of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Inspection or Review (a Military Tract); Common Bonds; Arbitration atto.; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials for do, Common Deeds of Conveyance.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late Robert Henderson of York, Brewer, (deceased) by Bond or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to William Allan, one of the Executors, and all those having any demands against the said Estate, will please present the same for settlement.

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, 30th. 18 1811.

To be Let for one Year,

THE House and Lot, together with all the Buildings and Out-Houses erected thereon, consisting of a Malt-house, Brew-house, &c. with all the Implements and Utensils for carrying on the Brewing; also some Hops. Also for Sale, the following Lots of Land, to wit—No. 13 and 14, 6 Concession } 600 Acres Town-
14 - 7 ditto. } ship of Whitchurch
Lot No. 10, 3d ditto. South Easterly fice of the River Don, Township of York, containing Two Hundred Acres. For which a good and sufficient Title will be given

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct. 18, 1811.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a two story dwelling House with Wings, which with a small expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family; also a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a comfortable part of which is Meadow. There is a good Frame House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Shrubs fit to transplant on the premises Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. If the Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant. Lot No. 27 being at present occupied by an industrious Substantial person. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peale, Oats, &c. which will be adjusted of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Concession of do. 80 acres, situate on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

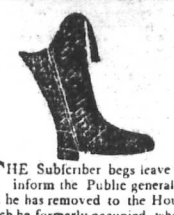
Lots No. 3 and 7, and Lots No 2, 2 and 4, in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the Lots Round runs through part of them, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No. 2 in the 6th concession of the Township of Seaton, containing 600 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large settlement in the Township of Pickering, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, with Interest. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or the Printer hereof

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept. 14, 1811.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the House which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 25, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises Application to be made to the Proprietor, ANDW STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises June 1, 1811.

BLANKS of different sorts for sale at this Office.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1811. No. XIX. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twenty sixth day of October to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of Sept. last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty sixth day of October inst. at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby conveking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the second day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the State and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and thereinto do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved ISSAC BROCK, Esquire, our President administering the Government of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces within our said Province, at York this nineteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven and in the fifty first year of our Reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having solicited, and obtained Our Leave to be absent on his Private Affairs, and the Administration of the Government during his absence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the said Province. WE have thought proper, by, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this Proclamation, that all Persons having due notice thereof, may Govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our President Administering the government of our said Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Ninth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and Fifty-first year of our reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, on which the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders thereto may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons with in the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisions contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS. Secy.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th June, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Locations designated by the Land-Board of Nassau for the following Persons, in the Township of BINBROOK, District of Niagara, will be declared open for Grant to other Persons, unless within *Six Months* from this date, they severally appear, by themselves or Agent, to establish their Claim, and sue out their Patents.

Lieutenant George Harkimer,
Lieutenant Henry Hare,
Surgeon's Mate Patrick Burk,
Lieutenant Frederick Dachsteder,
Captain John M'Kinnon,

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Executive Council.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General's Office, York, 20th October, 1811.

WANTED for his Majesty's Service, and to be delivered at the Garrison as soon as possible.

4	pieces	White Oak Scantling	28 feet long each 10 by 10 inch.
80	pieces	do.	do. 12 by 12 inc.
30	pieces	do.	do. 30 feet long, flat on one side
85	pieces	Pine,	do 25 feet long 8 by 12 inc.
125	feet	Oak,	do 8 by 8 inches,
125	feet	Pine	do 6 by 4 do.
120	feet	do.	do 4 by 4 do.
456	feet	do.	do 3 by 4 do.
24	feet	White Oak	do. 6 by 6 do.
	pr.	do.	do. 14 ft. long, 12 by 12 inc.
2000	feet	2 inch Pine	Planks,
3500	feet	1½	do. do.
1800	feet	1 inch	do. Boards,
300	feet	1 inch	do. do.
400	Cedar	Pickets	11 feet long, from 7 to 10 inches diameter,
1½	Tuns	of Steel,	
5000	Bricks,		
74	Bushels	Lime.	

Any persons desirous to contract for the same, will send their proposals in writing to the Subscriber.

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Dy. Asst. Cy. Gen.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the 1st, and 10 in the 2cond Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

HANCOCK'S *Abstract of the King's Taxes in England,*

(Continued from our last.)

LEGACIES.

On the Receipt or Discharge

For any Legacy for the benefit of Children or their Descendants, the sum of 1*s.* for every 100*l.* after paying Duty, &c.

For any Legacy Value 20*l.* or Share of personal Estate of a Person dying intestate, leaving a personal Estate of the clear Value of 100*l.* after payment of Debts, &c. which shall pass to a Brother or Sister, or any Descendant of a Brother or Sister of the deceased, shall be charged a Duty of 5*s.* for every 100*l.* of the Value, and so after the same Rate for any greater or less Sum.

To a Brother or Sister of a Father or Mother, or any Descendant of a Brother or Sister of a Father or Mother of the deceased, 4*l.* for every 100*l.* of the Value, &c.

To a Brother or Sister of a Grandfather or Grandmother, or any Descendant of a Brother or Sister of a Grandfather or Grandmother of the deceased 3*l.* for every 100*l.* of the Value, and after the same Rate for any greater or less Sum.

To any Person in any other Degree of collateral Consanguinity to the deceased than before described, or any Stranger in Blood to the Deceased, 10*l.* for every 100*l.* of the Value, &c.

PROBATES OF WILLS.

			£.	*s.*	*d.*
20*l.*	and under	100	0	10	0
100*l.*		200	1	0	0
200*l.*		300	1	5	0
300*l.*		450	1	8	0
450*l.*		600	1	11	0
600*l.*		800	1	15	0
800*l.*		1000	1	22	0
1000*l.*		1500	2	30	0
1500*l.*		2000	3	40	0
2000*l.*		3500	4	50	0
3500*l.*		5000	5	60	0
5000*l.*		7500	7	70	0
7500*l.*		10,000	9	90	0
10,000*l.*		12,500	11	110	0
12,500*l.*		15,000	13	135	0
15,000*l.*		17,500	15	160	0
17,500*l.*		20,000	16	185	0
20,000*l.*		25,000	20	210	0
And so on to 500000*l.* or upwards which is 6000					

APPRAISEMENTS.

Any valuation or appraisement, on vellum, parchment, or paper, where the amount shall not exceed 50*l.* - - - - 2 6

Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 5 0
100 — 200 10 0
200 — 300 15 0
300 and upwards 20 0

Persons appraising property for hire to be deemed appraisers.

Agreements (above 20l.) not exceeding 2080 words - - - - 0 16 0

Exceeding do. - - - - 1 10 0

Every additional do. a progressive duty of - 1 0 0

Where divers letters are offered in evidence to prove any agreement, it shall be sufficient if one of such letters be stamped with a duty of 1*os. although the same shall contain twice* 2080 *words.*

Allignments, Awards, Charter-Parties, Composition between debtor and creditor, Deeds, Declarations of any sale or trust, Disposition of and Exchange of Lands, &c. Letters of Licence from creditor to a debtor, 1*l.* 1*s.* and where the same, together with any schedule, receipt, or other matter, put or indorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, shall contain 2,160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1,080 words above the first 1,080, a progreslive duty of 1*l.*

Bonds relating to Excise Duties, 15*s.*—Debentures 4*s.*—Inventories 2*s.*—Transfer of Bank or South Sea Stock, 7*s.* 9*d.*—Letters of Attorney 20*s.*—Bills of Lading 3*s.*—Passport 5*s.*—Bail Bonds and Allignments of do 2*s.* 6*d.*—Writ of Error, 1*l.*—Commission of Bankrupts, 2*l.*—Record of Nisi Prius, 10*s.*—Rule or Order, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and for entry of do. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Persons making, accepting, or paying, bills or promissory notes not duly stamped, forfeit 50*l.*—Persons issuing bills or drafts post-dated or not mentioning the place where drawn, without stamps, under colour of the exemption of banker's checks, shall forfeit 100*l.*; any person who shall knowingly, take such bill, draft or order, forfeits 20*l.* and any banker or bankers, or any person acting as a banker, who shall pay or permit to be paid any such bill, &c. knowing it to be irregular as above, shall forfeit 100*l.* and not be allowed the money so paid.

Re-issued notes not to be issued by bankers or others, without a licence for that purpole, under 100*l.* penalty.

On the sale of any property, the purchafe or confideration money shall be fully and truly fet forth in the conveyance, &c. the purchafers and fellers, for default thereof, shall forfeit 50*l.* and be charged with the 3 times the duty; and the attornies, folicitors or other perfons, for not inserting the same, shall forfeit 50*l.* and be disabled to practice as an attorney, &c. 1 but not to attach unless the duty paid be less than the duty on the real consideration.

Perfons, enrolling deeds of bargain and sale unless duly stamped, forfeit 50*l.* Stewards or masters, neglecting to make out and deliver copies of court rols, within four months, forfeit 50*l.*

LICENCES.

Auctioneers (and Appraisers) -	0 6 0
Bankers and ashers—To re-issue promissory notes - - - -	20 0 0
Brewers. Every common brewer of table beer - - - -	1 0 0
Every common brewer of strong beer, if the quantity brewed within the year (ending the 5th of July) prevents to taking out the licence, shall not exceed one thousand barrels - - - -	1 10 0
Exceeding 1000 and not 2000 barrels	3 0 0
Exceeding 2000 and not 5000 -	5 0 0
Exceeding 5000 and not 7500. -	7 10 0
Exceeding 7500 and not 10,000 -	10 0 0
And for every 10,000 barrels up to 40,000, 10	
Exceeding 40,000 barrels - -	50 0 0
Candles. Every maker of wax or spermaceti candles - - - -	6 0 0
Dealer in ditto, not being a maker	0 16 6
Chandler or maker of other candles	2 0 0
Coachmasters. Every perfon carrying on the trade - - - -	0 6 0
Every perfon who shall make or sell (by auction or commission), carriages with 4 wheels, - - - -	1 5 6
For each Ditto, with 2 wheels -	0 11 3
Coffee, &c. Every dealer in coffee, tea, cocoa-nuts, or chocolate - -	0 5 6
Game.—Every Gamekeeper 1*l.* 12 not Gamekeeper - - - -	3 3 0
Glass. Every glass-maker, for each glass hours - - - -	10 0 0
Hats. —Every dealer, within twopenny-post limits, - - - -	2 0 0
Ditto, in any other place, - -	0 5 0
Hides and Skins. Every tanner within the weekly bills of mortality - -	2 0 0
Every other tanner - - -	1 10 0
Every currier - - - -	1 0 0
Every dreffer of hides and skins in oil, 1*l.* 1	
every currier, 1*l.* 1 every maker of vellum or parchment, 1*l.* 1	
Maltsters. Every maltfter, if the quantity of malt made within the year ending the 5th of July in order for your license to taking out the licence) fhill not exceed 50 quarters -	0 5 0
And 5*s.* extra on every 50 quarters.	
Every perfon becoming a maltfter to pay -	0 5 6
Mathematical or Mead. Every maker, for sale	1 0 0
Notary Public - - - -	30 0 0
Paper. Every maker of paper or pafsboard and every paper flainer - -	2 0 0
Pawnbrokers. Within twopeny-poft limits to	10 0 0
In any other place - - -	5 0 0
Physic.—To exercise the faculty of, -	10 0 0
Plate. Persons trading in gold and silver plate - - - -	2 6 0
Ditto of greater weight, and every pawnbroker trading or taking in or delivering out pawns of such plate, &c. and every refiner - - - -	5 15 0
Printed Goods. Every calico printer, and every printer, painter, or ftainer of linens, cottons, or ftuffs - - -	10 0 0
Soap. Every maker of foap, for fale -	2 0 0
Spirits. Every diftiller or maker of low wines or fpirits, for sale or for exportation within England - - -	5 0 0
Every rectifier within England -	5 0 0
Every dealer in brandy or other fpirituous liquors or ftrong waters, not being a retailer, in any part of Great Britain -	5 0 0
Every retailer, &c. in Great Britain, if the dwelling houfe fhall not be rated at 15*l.* per annum - - - -	4 15 0
If at 15*l.* and under 20 5*l.* 2*s.* 1 2*d.* and under 25 5*l.* 10*s.* 1 25 and under 30 5*l.* 18*s.* 1 30 and under 40, 6*l.* 6*s.* 1 40 and under 50, 6*l.* 14*s.* 1 50*l.* or upwards, 7*l.* 2*s.*	
Starch. Every ftarch maker, for licence,	5 0 0
Stuarts. Every maker of ftuarts, or made wines, other than mead, for sale -	5 0 0
Every retailers of ditto - -	2 4 0
Tobacco and Snuff. Every manufacturer of tobacco and fnuff, if the manufacture, within the year ending the tenth of October (previous to taking out the licence) fhall not have exceeded 10,000*lbs.* weight	2 0 0
And for every 10,000*lbs.* weight 1*l.* extra, up to 1000,000 lbs.	
If 100,000 lbs. and not 120,000 lbs. -	12 0 0
120,000 and not 150,000 lbs. - -	15 0 0
If the same fhall have exceeded 150,000 lbs.	20 0 0
Every perfon, who fhall firft become a manufacturer to pay - -	2 0 0
Every dealer in ditto (if within the limits of the chief office in London or Edinburg	0 5 0
In any other part of Great Britain -	0 2 6
Vinegar.—Every maker of Vinegar, for sale	10 0 0
Wine. Every retailer of foreign wine in England, who fhall not have an excise licence for retailing diftilled fpirituous liquors, or a licence for the retailing of beer - - - -	5 4 0
If he fhall have taken out a licence for retailing beer but not spirituous liquors	4 4 0
If he fhall have taken an excise licence for retailing diftilled fpirituous liquors	2 4 0
Wire-Drawers. Every wire-drawer who fhall draw any gilt or silver wire - - - -	5 0 0

HAIR POWDER.

Annual Duty, 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

NEW YORK, November 1.

It appears that Bonaparte has relaxed in his reftrictions on Britifh commerce. Several veffels under French fanction, arrived in England the beginning of Sept. from Oitend with cargoes, and others were expected.

The laft accounts from Conftantinople, intimate, that the Black Sea is to be open to general commerce, and that peace would be fpeedily concluded with Ruffia.

An article from Peterfburgh, of the 17th Aug. fays, "The Counfellor of State, Mr. de Difchkow, Charge des Affaires, and Conful General from Ruffia to America, has been named Minifter Plenipotentiary to the Congrefs of the United States.

It is ftated, that the fecond pregnancy of the Empreis Maria Louifa is vifibly advanced. Maria is fome what jealous of Napoleon, who ftill vifits Jofephine and her daughter.

The Ruffians appear to be acting chiefly on the defenfive in Turkey.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.

On Wednesday night laft, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the town was alarmed with another cry of fire, which took place about 50 yards fouth of that on Saturday, and near Arch and Front ftreets. It feems uncertain whether it began in Mr. Shaw's joiners fhop, or in an adjoining place, in which was kept a night fchool, as both were on fire when firft difcovered. It foon took poffeffion of a large pile of pine fire wood, laid in by a baker, from thefe fources it communicated all around among a number of buildings on the back part of Front and Arch ftreets, and notwithftanding the affiduity of the inhabitants, hofemen, &c. it could not be got under till 1 o'clock. Mr. Shaw loft his work fhop, the fchool room was burnt, a blackfmith's fhop confiderably damaged. Mr. Gaw's chair manufactory, feveral ftables and outhouses, and laft though not leaft the large three ftory brick ftore of Mr. Samuel Allen, containing a large quantity of cotton and coffee, with a variety of other goods, to a confiderable amount were deftroyed. The deftruction of houfes, furniture and goods, muft be little fhort of fifty or fixty thoufand dollars.

We learn that an ingenious fraud has lately been detected by the Charleston Banks, of guilding the new coin of half dollars and quarters, fo as to pafs them for Eagles and half Eagles. They are executed fo well as to elude common obfervation. The deception will at once be difcovered by weighing them.

BOSTON, October 23.

From Portugal.—We have had accounts to nearly the middle of September. The fall campaign had not opened; Lord Wellington's army had advanced to the mountain borders of Spain, and was continually receiving reinforcements from England. The French armies were cantoned in various diftricts. Marmont was among the Eftremadurian mountains; and unlefs powerfully reinforced was not likely foon to be in a condition to attempt the conqueft of Portugal. Soult had gone to the South to aflift Suchet in the works of defolation and murder.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The German papers furnifh us with fome details of the ftate of the war on the banks of the Danube, where the Turks appear to have retrieved their fortune, and to remain unmolefted maflers of the right bank of the river.

Bonaparte is faid, in an article from Koningfberg, on his way to Petersburgh to have demanded of the King of Pruffia the furrender of Silefia, or of the fortreffes of Colberg and Grandentz. The demand was inftantly and indignantly rejected; his Pruffian Majefty replying, that he would fooner rifk the confequences of a war, unequal as the conteft muft now be, than give up Silefia, or his laft ftrong holds. Couriers were, it is added, immediately fent off to Peterfburgh, and to the Ruffian general on the Polifh frontiers, who had in confequence advanced with his army to co-operate with the Pruffian troops. The King of Pruffia at the fame time conferred the chief command of his army on General Blucher, who diftinguifhed himfelf eminently in the laft war. This General immediately iffued orders to collect the Pruffian army, ftrengthened Colberg and Grandentz, and enabled them to ftand a long fiege, while, with the reft of the troops, he fell back towards the Ruffian army, in order to effect a junction with it more fpeedily.

Several letters are in town from Pruffia, but they me ely refer in obfcure terms to fome important change in the poftion of affairs. A letter, dated the 6th inftant, from Wingo Sound, only fays, that "the reports from Pruffia are various and contradictory."

We are by no means prepared to fay that this intelligence is not true; but the laft French papers certainly did not induce us to expect any rupture between Pruffia and France. And indeed in one of them of the lateft date, there is the following article from Berlin: "The manner in which the government has afforded fuccours to the different parts of the kingdom, has given great fatisfaction, and has been attended with the moft beneficial effects.—This is the more vifible in Silefia, and the Silefian bonds are now at 37 12 per cent." This article is no proof certainly that the intelligence from Koningfberg is unfounded. But we quote it merely to fhew, that the Paris papers were not prepared for any hoftile tone between the French and Pruffian governments. We are moft anxious for the next arrivals from Pruffia; if Bonaparte has indeed made fuch a demand, war in the North is certain. It is reported that Pruffia will decline doing any thing that fhould evince a determination to go to war, till the feafon arrived when our fleet would be under the neceffity of quitting the Baltic. But we have already fupplied Ruffia with various articles, of which the ftood moft in need for warlike operations, fuch as powder, ball, lead, &c. Extract of a letter from Gottenburgh, dated Sept. 6.

"Fourteen French gun boats, lent through the Holftein Canal, are arrived at Roftock, and forty more are expected."

Extract of a letter from Gottenburgh, dated Sept. 7.

"The South is now completely blockaded by two French privateers, who have late captured many Americans and Swedes. Five of the latter were, the other day, retaken from the Frenchmen by their own (the Swede) gun boats, and the prize-maflers and all hands made prifoners of war, and fent to Malmo goal. Twenty gunboats have lately come through the Holftein Canal, to watch the ftraggling that may be coming from Ruffian ports, &c. after the Britifh fleet leave the Baltic. Forty more are expected at Roftock daily, and it is expected nothing will efcape them. They are to rendezvous at Roftock."

Two fhipwrights belonging to the dockyard at Plymouth, being at work on board an old Spanifh fhoop of war, which is fitting for a returning hulk, in cutting away a piece of the ceiling plank, they found a bag of doubloons concealed, to the value of upwards of 500*l.*

On Saturday fortnight, R. M. Rogers, a Welfh feaman, having previoufly prepared a diving bell, with 18 cwt. of metal faftened round its circumference, defcended from the bowfprit of a floop, which was anchored for the purpofe over the wreck of a lighter laden with iron, which fome time fince funk at Paffage, near Cork. The diver defcended three times to afcertain the fituation of the wreck; in his laft attempt he was fecured to the hold of the veffel, and far ceeded in bringing up one bar of iron in his hand. Now that he has difcovered the fituation, he expects in a few days to be able to bring up the entire property, which confifted of about 30 tons of iron. This novel experiment attracted a numerous and highly refpectable aflemblage, among whom were an Admiral and fome Captains of the navy.

Sir Samuel Hood hoifted his flag on Friday at Portfmouth, on board the Owen of Glendour frigate, 36 guns, Captain Hodgfon, and was expected to fail yefterday or this day for Madras to take the command in the Eaft Indies. Admiral Stopford returns to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Curracoa frigate, Capt. Towers, has brought over 2,000 letters from India, and the Cape; and alfo five rare animals, two of which are now defcript, fome fingularly curious, the fore part being headed and horned like an ox, and the hind quarters perfectly of the horfe kind.

The large bands of robbers noticed in the French and German papers, to ftop the communication between the city of Frankfort and the French territories, are faid to be formed in confiderable bodies of determined warriors, like the Spanifh guerillas. They poffefs a large tract of ground in the Black Foreft, and have feized convoys of artillery and ammunition croffing the Rhine, in their march to Poland from France.

THE KING.

BULLETIN.

Windfor Caftle, Sept. 24.

"His Majefty had fome fleep in the night, and is much the fame as he was the day before yefterday.

(Signed)
H. HALFORD,
W. HERBERDEN,
H. WILLIS."

His Majefty's meals are now ferved up with fome regularity and manner, when he was firft afflicted with the malady, and he eats with a very good appetite.

A very brilliant affair has been atchieved by the Thames frigate, and Cephalus floop, having taken from under the batteries, near the coaft of Naples, 11 gun boats, 1 armed feluccas and 14 merchant veffels, without the lofs of a man.

Two Anholt mails arrived this morning, and one from Heligoland. The former have brought nothing but a continuation of the eternal details from Turkey. Nothing new has happened fince the Ruffians croffed the Danube.

The Heligoland mail brings an account that war is fpoken of on the continent, between Ruffia and France, and it is expected the French will attack Pruffia early this winter.

The French troops that were on the coaft, marched into the interior of Germany. The confeription is enforced with great feverity in Germany, and the condition of all ranks of men is deplorable.

Private Correfpondence.

Monday Evening half paft 7.

This day arrived two bags of letters from Anholt, and another from Heligoland. The bags by the former bring letters from St. Petersburgh to the 24 h ult. by which it appears, that the idea of hoftilities between Ruffia and France had again revived with equal confidence; the probability of an immediate rupture between thefe powers, is mentioned in many letters from Stockholm and Gottenburgh, under date of the 29th ult. and from Konigfberg. The letters uniformly ftate, that the diffatisfaction expreffed for many months paft, had at length fhown itfelf in various alarming forms, in fe veral parts of the Ruffian dominions. In Pomerania, the people had evinced a determination to refift the further aggreffions of France, but it was much dreaded that France would take immediate advantage of the hoftility of the people of Ruffia, fo as to render the country more abject if poffible, and more fubmiffive than heretofore.

September 23.

GALLANT ACTION,

and capture of one of the enemy's large Praams, in the prefence of Bonaparte.

The cauſe of the inceſſant firing on the French coaſt, is now aſcertained to be an engagement between the Naiad, three ſloops of war and a cutter, and ſeven large praams, each as large as a frigate, 11 gun brigs, and other ſmall craft, 27 in all. The following letter gives an account of the engagement; we took the port Admiral in his praam, but he afterwards run off. How ever we took another and brought her away. Bonaparte was in the engagement—he was in a boat with Marſhal Ney.

DOVER, Sept. 22.

The Naiad frigate has juſt anchored abreaſt of the Caſtle, with one of the large Boulogne praams with French colours under the Britiſh which ſhe took after a ſevere action. The praam appears a very long low ſhip, and they ſay has very heavy metal: her foremaſt ſtands very far forward, and her mizzen maſt very far abaft. She appears as long as the frigate, and does not appear to be much damaged in her hulls and rigging.

Bonaparte was preſent it is ſaid. The flotilla 70 ſail in number, was out the firſt day, and Buonaparte enraged to ſee the frigate behave ſo cool and determined, ſent out ſix praams to take the Naiad, and this was the cauſe of the terrible firing that we have heard here. Lord Temple is gone off to the frigate to learn particulars. Bonaparte's being preſent will make this action memorable.

Extract of another letter.

"During the latter part of the engagement the French admiral, and the reſt of his fleet, made towards the harbour of Bologne, which ſo enraged his Imperial Majeſty, that he ordered the guns of the battery to be turned on the invincible flotilla, to drive them to ſea again, but it had no effect; for as the French Commodore ſaid, "theſe maſter ſent them out to fight men, but they found devils."

"*Five o'clock A. M.*—The Naiad, frigate has juſt arrived, and brought in a French praam of 20 guns. The particulars of the French flotilla of Boulogne has not yet tranſpired, but from the account of ſome of the men, there are ſaid to be 17 of the Naiad's crew wounded, and the firſt Lieut. of the Caſtilian reported to be killed. This accounts for the heavy firing heard off the French coaſt. It is confidently reported that Bonaparte and Admiral De Winter were on board of the veſſels when the attack was commenced; but they prudently got on ſhore."

The advices from Gottenburgh inform us, that the homeward bound fleet, conſiſting of about 200 ſail, were weather bound in the Bay, on account of the ſtrong gales. On the ſubject of a Northern War, the letters ſpeak with as much confidence as any preceding ones; but they all conclude, that if Pruſſia ſhould venture upon hoſtilities with France, ſhe would be totally be feconded by Ruſſia. It was reported, but contradicted, that acts of aggreſſion had commenced on France. The paſſengers by the Anholt packet, from Heligoland had been in the Pruſſian States, are all poſitive that a war will be commenced.

The Moniteur gives Suchet's account of his engagement with the Spaniſh Patriots under the command of Gen. Freire. Gen. Blake's diviſion, it is ſtated, had previouſly joined him. He ſays, that he had taken 6 or 700 priſoners; that 500, deſerters, the greater part French or foreigners, had alſo joined him, who being priſoners of war, had been forced to ſerve. His loſs, he ſays, is 30 men killed and 150 wounded. The Moniteur contains alſo the French account of the action near Aſtorga, between the Spaniſh patriots under Gen. Abadia, and the French under D'Orſeone; in which the Spaniards are ſaid to have loſt 300 killed and wounded, and 300 priſoners.

A letter from Bonaparte to his brother Joſeph, dated July 18th, ſays, he cannot ſend him reinforcements, as it would not be prudent to draw his troops from the North.

Letters from Cadiz ſay, the Spaniſh Cortes have agreed to embody 30,000 men, to be trained by Britiſh officers; but only one third of the officers are to be Engliſh.

Bonaparte was at Compeigne the 9th, and was expected at Antwerp. He has iſſued a ſevere decree againſt Frenchmen naturalized in foreign countries.

Mr. Capel Loffi, a celebrated Engliſh Aſtronomer, has ſtated in a publication that the Comet was ſeen in Anglia the 21ſt Auguſt.

Rear Ad. Hallowell has his flag on board the Tigre, 74. Thirty-five blockading squadron.

The French have twenty-five ſail of the line, and a great number of frigates, and near Breſt, ready for ſome expedition. Three objects are ſuſpected; one a deſcent, another, to get into Cadiz; and a third, to join the Toulon fleet, and make an attack on Sicily. The Admiralty are taking meaſures to defeat all theſe projects ſhould they be attempted. An extra number of ſhips are ordered on the Lough-willy ſtation;—Off the Scheldt Admiral Young has ſeventeen ſail of the line; and is to be joined immediately by Ad. Durham with a ſquadron of ſeven ſail of the line more, beſides frigates. Vice Admiral Strachan, and Rear Ad. Ferrier have alſo flags in this fleet.

Two frigates, the Semiramis and Diana, lately went into the Cayenne.—The French Commodore miſtaking them for French veſſels went on board them for freſh proviſions, and was made priſoner of. They captured a cutvette, and retired after remaining 12 hours.

In May laſt, ſome robbers broke open the tomb of the mother of the Sultan Selim, at Conſtantinople, and robbed it of gold cloths and precious ſtones to the value of one hundred and fifty thouſand piaſtres. Suſpicion alighting on ſome Sclavonian ſlaves they were taken up and put to torture; two of them refuſing to make confeſſion, were impaled in the ſtreets of Conſtantinople, and remained alive, but in dreadful agony, twenty-two hours.

Of the lateſt diſcoveries of Ruſſian Travellers, that of an Iſland in the Icy Ocean, by Syrawitſkoi, a Merchant, deſerves particular notice.—Hedemſtrom, the Ruſſian Naturaliſt, who has recently examined the Iſland, which has received the appellation of New Siberia, found three birds' claws, 1 yard in length;—and the roving Jakute related that they had ſometimes found feathers, the barrel of which was capable of admitting a man's clenched fiſt.——Thus theſe polar regions, which have yielded thoſe gigantic Bones of the claſs of mammalia, known by the name of mamoth, have likewiſe preſerved ſimilar relics in the department of ornithology whoſe authenticated exiſtence may, perhaps, at ſome future period, afford a key to the fables of the Griffin, and the great bird on the mountain of Caf.

The following is an extract of a letter from Liverpool:—"There is at preſent here a ſingular phenomenon. The American brig Traveller, is juſt arrived from Sierra Leone, and is owned and commanded by Paul Cuffee, the ſon of Cuffe a Negro ſlave imported into America. Her mate and all her crew are negroes, or the immediate deſcendants of negroes;—Capt. Cuffee is about 50 years of age; has a fine negro (negreſs) and ſix children, living at New Bedford, (Maſs.) of which ſtate he is a citizen.

When Capt. Cuffee's father (who had acquired his freedom) died, he left a family almoſt unprovided for, but the ſon laboured hard to ſupport his mother, his brethren, and his ſiſters. He began trade in a ſmall boat, and, after a while, almoſt by himſelf, built a larger veſſel, in which he worked ſome years with aſſiduity. Having providentially met a perſon capable and willing to impart ſome knowledge of navigation, his ideas were enlarged, and with his proſpects he enlarged his deſires and ſucceed. Happily for him, and his family, his mind received religious inſtruction from the ſociety of Friends (Quakers,) and he attached himſelf to that reſpectable body, adopted their dreſs and language, and is now a very reſpectable member of that community.

When Clarkſon's Hiſtory of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, fell in o his hands, it awakened all the powers of his mind to a conſideration of his origin, and the duties he owed to his people: and coupled with the ſenſe of duty which his religious information had given him, he longed to impart to the negro race the bleſſings which Britiſh Chriſtian benevolence had been roused to confer on Africa.—This became the ruling deſire of his mind.—The Directors of the Britiſh African Inſtitution, having heard of this ſingular event, and that Capt. Cuffee (his negro, and therefore his favourite name) was about to ſail with his negro crew (no longer a term of reproach,) applied to this government for a licence for his coming to England, hoping much from his co-operation, and inſtumentality.

The zeal Capt. Cuffee felt for the African cauſe, determined his noble mind to forego all proſpects of mercantile profit, and even the natural deſire to return to his wife and children, fire to return to his wife and children, and he came directly to England, bringing with him a native of Sierra Leone, whole father, a negro, is of conſiderable property, and in a large way of buſineſs. The Capt. brought him from Sierra Leone, at the expreſs with of the Colonits, to learn navigation; and it is but juſtice to the diligence and intellect of this young man to ſay, that in a ſhort voyage to England, he has learned ſurprifingly faſt, and ſhows that intellect is by no means controlled by the color of the ſkin, and that the Blacks are worthy of being the brethren of the fortunately more cultivated whites.

Capt. Cuffee, is of a very pleaſing countenance, and phyſiognomy truly intereſting; he is both tall and ſtout, ſpeaks Engliſh well, dreſſes in the Quaker ſtyle in a drab coloured ſuit, and wears a large flapped white hat.

It is ſuppoſed that the Traveller, will return to Sierra Leone.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

MARRIED.] By the Rev. Geo: O. Stuart, by licence, on Sunday the 29th of Sept. inſt. Mr. Andrew Bingham of the Township of York, to Miſs Mary Cleveland of Toronto.

On Sunday the 10th inſtant, Mr. John C. Hirtlhorn, to Miſs Michal Bagnes, both of Pickering.

On Thurſday the 14th inſt. by licence, Mr. Joſeph B. Abbot, to Miſs Chriſtina Papſt, both of York.

DIARY of WEATHER for Nov. 1811

Wednesday 13, clear with ſunſhine in the morning; dark and cloudy, with ſome ſmall ſhowers of hail and rain, accompanied with high W. wind in the afternoon.

Thurſday, clear with ſunſhine in the morning, the remainder of the day cool and cloudy.

Friday, cool and cloudy, with a little ſunſhine.

Saturday, dark and cloudy.

Sunday, clear and cool with a little ſunſhine.

Monday, dark and cool, threatening to ſnow.

Tueſday, cloudy and cool.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LOST or miſlaid, a Promiſſory Note ſigned by John Mc. Donell, Eſqr. for the ſum of Fifty Dollars, payable to Charles Willcocks or Order, in two years from 19th July, 1811. Whoſoever has it will receive a Dollar Reward, if they return it to Mr. John Cameron, Printer.—As it is not endorſed, it can be of no uſe to any perſon, for Mr. Mc. Donell is hereby defired not to pay it.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, Nov. 17, 1811.

Said Willcocks has for ſale, the Lot adjoining Mr. Hugh Cathrae's Houſe, in what is called the New Town, in the Town of York, to which he will give an indiſputable Title.—To ſave trouble, the price of the Lot is one hundred dollars in Caſh.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE regular Poſt, which has now commenced, from Lower Canada through to this place and Niagara once in fortnight, will be continued all the Year (and to Sandwich for ſix months.) The Mail will be cloſed at Kingſton every ſecond Tueſday (from the 14th inſtant) and the Courier may always be expected here in about ſix days.—He will remain here Thirty hours after his arrival before the Mail is cloſed for his return.

"Thoſe who expect Letters which require anſwering immediately, will do well to attend to the probable time the Poſt may arrive."

There will be a Box at the Store of the Subſcriber for all Letters to be depoſited (which are not to be poſt paid here) and ſuch as are to be paid will be received by

W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Hugh M'Lean, Door keeper to the Honorable Executive Council, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent the ſame to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Executor.

York, 18 h Nov. 1811.

ANY perſon who has found the two Firſt Joints of a German Flute, and will leave them at the Printing Office, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

York, Nov. 18, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of five Acres of Land on Lot No. 10, on the East side of the 8th Concession Road in Markham, with a large dwelling House and Stable, suitable for a Store and Tavern; also the Lease of a Crown Reserve of 200 acres adjoining, 19 acres of which are well cleared and in Wheat. Any-ever failing stream of Water runs through the said Lot, suitable for an over-shot Mill. Pot Ash Works are erected thereon, which may be viewed. For particulars apply to the subscriber in Scarboro', or William Allan, Esq. York, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 14th Nov. 1811.

ASSURANCE FROM FIRE.

THE Subscriber is authorized by the Agent of the Phœnix Assurance Company at Montreal, to receive Proposals for Insurance, as well as the Premium on the Property Insured, which will be held good from the day it is paid.

The Policies will be sent from the Office of the said Agent at Montreal by the Post *(or other safe conveyance)* the Expence of which will be charged the Insured.

W. ALLAN.

York, 29th Oct. 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fi. To wit. } fa. Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Herriman, at the time of Samuel Heron, I have taken in Execution all the following parcels of Land in the Town of York, known by being Lots number Nine and Ten, South side of Duke Street, containing two-thirds of an acre: also the East part of Lot number Four North of Duke-Street, in the said Town of York, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or less, with a two story dwelling House thereon. All the above property will be sold by auction to the highest bidder at Roche's, Hotel in the Town of York, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next. Sale to begin at nine o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons who may have any just claim to the above mentioned premises, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri To wit. } Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Redford Cleaveland, at the suit of John Macdonell, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of Land, being composed of the West half of lot number Seventeen, and West half of lot number Eighteen in the third concession of Gwillimbury East, containing two hundred acres, more or less, with the buildings and improvements thereon; all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Stephen's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Monday the ninth day of December next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons that may have any lawful claim to the above premises either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Aug. 16, 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscribers,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful and sincere Thanks to the Public, for their countenance and patronage. He has just built a large Room for the comfortable reception of their Children; and hopes through his steady attention to the Morals and Education of the Pupils placed under his care, will still gain their future approbation and encouragement.

N. B. Evening School will commence precisely on the first of September.

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

Duke-Street, York, Aug. 10, 1811.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 2s. Halifax)

A SERMON

ON the Death of the Rev. JOHN STUART, D. D. Preached at Kingston, 30th August, 1811, by the Rev. JOHN STRACHAN, D. D.

UPPER CANADA, COURT OF PROBATE, } FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

(L. S.)

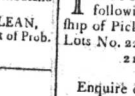
To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, *late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.*

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts there of; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

TO BE LET,



THE Subscriber wishes to let the House opposite the Printing Office, which he occupied. The rent will be moderate to a careful Tenant, and immediate possession given.—Apply at the Printing Office, or to the Subscriber,

LADNER BOSTICK.

York, 30th Oct. 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GAAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear Half No. 32, in Concession B.
Front half 32, 29 - Do - C. } 200 Acres;
29 - Concession C. 200
10 - Concession D. 200
25 - front Concession on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough. 200
No. 21 in 4th Concession, } 200 Acres Township
Each 44 in 3d do. } of York.
No 49. West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.
East half 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East 25, 3d do. 100
East 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East half 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 3d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
14, 6th do. 200
16, 6th do. 200 } 400 Acres
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100
39, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet.
26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 13, Northside Hospital Street. Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of Sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Stores in the House formerly occupied by Mr Glen, his Summer Assortment will be laid on low terms—he has also Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws passed in the two last Sessions, &c. for sale. Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price.

D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, will be closed the ensuing Winter, all Persons indebted to them will please to make Payment by the first of January next, at the latest; as after that date, all out-Standing Debts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

They are now selling off their extensive assortment of Goods at very reduced Prices for ready Payment, or Produce to be delivered in all the month of March next.

W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 2d September, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

East half No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do. ——— 1600 acres in the Township of Binghem.
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession
No. 23, 7th do.
No. 4. 8th do.
No. 4. 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Barrond.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th.—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the township of Glanford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in Ancaster.
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the Province was Surveyed, it is to be supposed that situations, eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June. 1807.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

LOT Number 29, in the 3rd Concession, and the Broken Front, in the Township of Darlington and District of Newcastle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 460 Acres of Land, of which 100 Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premises are a Framed Barn, a good Log House and several Springs of excellent Water. If Sold, one fifth of the purchase money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder. For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL CONNA

TO be Sold on easy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22. 23. 7th Con. } 1000
21, 22, 8th Con. } acres
22, 9th Con.

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his House on Palace Street, near Miss Russell's, where he offers for sale a large Supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kidderminster Carpeting,
Tea Copperas, Brass Dolls, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compasses and Iron Squares,
Wool Bed-cotters,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and brass socket Cathors,
Gold Rings and Silver Pencil Cases,
Gilt and Silver Watches,
Brass Cafe Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Clofet and Mortice Locks,
Brass Escutcheons,
Single and double bolted,
Joiners Squares,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Ballad and Pistol Barrel Locks, 10 and 12 inch;
Chest Hinges, brass do.
Clock Case Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-cups,
Drawer Locks in tins,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Cast and German Steel Hand-saws,
Sash, key-hole and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chiffels,
Screw Augurs and Drawing-knives;
Brasses and Rings,
Bench and Moulding Plains.

He expects by the next vessel from Kingston, a fashionable supply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the last vessels from England—also a further supply of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and fowed with Hay Seed, inclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Inspector; Review (a Military Tract;) Common Bonds; Arbitration ditto.; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials for do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late Robert Henderson of York, Brewer, (deceased) by Bond or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to William Allan, one of the Executors, and all those having any demands against the said Estate, will please present the same for settlement.

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct. 18 1811.

To be Let for one Year,

THE House and Lot, together with all the Buildings and Out-Houses erected thereon, consisting of a Malt-house, Brew-house, &c. with all the Implements and Utensils for carrying on the Brewing; also some Hogsheads. Also for Sale the following Lots of Land, to wit—No. 13 and 14, 6 Concession; 600 Acres Township No. 14 - 7 ditto. } of Whitchurch.
Lot No. 12, 2d ditto. South Easterly side of the River Don, Township of York, containing Two Hundred Acres. For which a good and sufficient Title will be given.

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct. 18, 1811.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, the following Farms with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 27, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a two story dwelling House with Wings, which with small expences, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 28, in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow. There are a good two story Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard just coming fit to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are watered by fresh, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and each possessing Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. The Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No 27 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant, who is at present occupied by an industrious substantial Farmer. Or both or any of the Lots will be sold reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Concession of 4—80 acres, situate on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7, and Lots No 1, 3 and 4, in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the Dutch Rouge runs through part of these, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or skiffs.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No. 2, in the 6th concession of the Township of Scotti, containing 500 acres; also in the 6th concession of the Township of Scarborough, the following Lots, viz. No. 1 and 2 in the 1st Concession Broken Front, containing 200 acres each; the Dutch Rouge runs through part of these, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or skiffs.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No. 2, in the 6th concession of the Township of Scotti, containing 500 acres; also in the 6th concession of the Township of Scarborough, the following Lots, viz. No. 1 and 2 in the 1st Concession Broken Front, containing 200 acres each; the Dutch Rouge runs through part of these, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or skiffs.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon receiving the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. COUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the House which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 28, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, of JOHN STEVENS on the Premises

June 1, 1811.

BLANKS of different sorts for sale at this Office.

SUPPLEMENT to the YORK GAZETTE,

Of WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1811, No. XIX.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON CITY,
TUESDAY Nov. 5, 1811.

The President of the United States this Day communicated, by Mr. EDWARD COLES, his private Secretary, the following Message to Congress.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
And of the House of Representatives.

In calling you together sooner than a separation from your homes would otherwise have been required, I yielded to considerations drawn from the posture of our Foreign affairs; and in fixing the present, for the time of your meeting, regard was had to the probability of further developements of the Policy of the belligerent Powers towards this Country, which might the more unite the National Councils, in the measures to be pursued.

At the close of the last Session of Congress, it was hoped that the successive confirmations of the extinction of the French Decrees, so far as they violated our Neutral Commerce, would have induced the Government of Great Britain to repeal its Orders in Council, and thereby authorise a removal of the existing obstructions to her Commerce with the United States.

Instead of this reasonable step towards satisfaction and friendship between the two Nations, the Orders were, at a moment when least to have been expected, put into a more rigorous execution; and it was communicated through the British Envoy just arrived, that whilst the revocation of the Edicts of France, as officially made known to the British Government, was denied to have taken place, it was an indispensable condition of the British Orders, that Commerce should be restored to a footing, that would admit the productions and manufactures of Great Britain, when owned by neutrals, into markets shut against them by her enemy; the United States being given to understand that, in the mean time, a continuance of their Non-Importation Act would lead to measures of retaliation.

At a later date, it has indeed appeared, that a communication to the British Government, of fresh evidence of the repeal of the French Decrees against our neutral Trade, was followed by an intimation that it had been transmitted to the British Plenipotentiary here, in order that it might receive full consideration in the depending discussions. This communication appears not to have been received, but the transmission of it hither, instead of founding on it an actual repeal of the Orders, or assurances that the repeal would ensue, will not permit us to rely on any effective change in the British Cabinet. To be ready to meet with cordiality satisfactory proofs of such a change, and to proceed, in the mean time, in adjusting our measures to the views which have been disclosed through the Minister, will best consult our Duty.

In the unfriendly spirit of those disclosures, indemnity and redress for other wrongs have continued to be withheld, and our coast and the mouths of our harbours have again witnessed scenes, not less derogatory to the dearest of our National rights, than vexatious to the regular course of our Trade.

Among the occurrences produced by the conduct of British ships of War, hovering on our coasts was an encounter between one of them and the American frigate commanded by Capt. Rogers, rendered unavoidable on the part of the latter, by a fire commenced without cause by the former; whose commander is therefore alone chargeable with the blood unfortunately shed in maintaining the honour of the American flag. The proceedings of a Court of enquiry, requested by Captain Rogers, are communicated; together with the correspondence relating to the occurrence, between the Secretary of State, and his Britannic Majesty's Envoy. To these are added, the several correspondence which have passed on the subject of the British Orders in Council, and to both, the correspondence relating to the Floridas, in which Congress will be made acquainted with the interposition which the Government of Great Britain has thought proper to make against the proceedings of the United States.

The justness and fairness which have been evinced on the part of the United States towards France both before and since the revocation of her Decrees, authorised an expectation that her Government would have followed up that measure by all such others as were due to our reasonable claims, as well as dictated by its amicable professions. No proof, however, is yet given of an intention to repair the other wrongs done to the United States: and particularly to restore the great amount of American property seized and condemned under edicts, which, though not affecting our neutral relations, and, therefore, not entering into questions between the United States and other belligerents, were nevertheless founded on such unjust principles, that the reparation ought to have been prompt and ample.

In addition to this, and other demands of strict right on that Nation, the United States have much reason to be dissatisfied with the rigorous and unexpected restrictions, to which their Trade with the French dominions has been subjected; and which if not discontinued, will require at least correspondent restrictions on importations from France into the United States.

On all these subjects our Minister Plenipotentiary, lately sent to Paris, has carried with him the necessary instructions; the result of which will be communicated to you, and by ascertaining the ulterior policy of the French Government towards the United States, will enable you to adapt to it that of the United States towards France.

Our other Foreign relations remain without unfavorable changes. With Russia they are on the best footing of friendship. The ports of Sweden have afforded proofs of friendly dispositions towards our commerce, in the Councils of that Nation also. And the information from our special Minister to Denmark, shews that the mission had been attended with valuable effect, to our Citizens, whose property had been so extensively violated, and endangered by cruisers under the Danish flag.

Under the ominous indications which commanded attention, it became a duty to exert the means committed to the Executive Department, in providing for the general security.—The works of defence on our maritime frontier have accordingly been prosecuted, with an activity leaving little to be added for the completion of the most important ones; and, as particularly suited for co-operation in emergencies, a portion of the Gun Boats have, in particular harbours, been ordered into use. The ships of war before in Commission, with the addition of a frigate, have been chiefly employed as a cruising guard to the rights of our coast. And such a disposition has been made of our land Forces as was thought to promise the services most appropriate and important. In this disposition is included a Force, consisting of Regulars and Militia, embodied in the Indian territory, and marched towards our North Western frontier. This measure was made requisite by several murders and depredations committed by Indians, but more especially by the menacing preparations and aspect of a combination of them on the Wabash, under the influence and direction of a fanatic of the Shawanese Tribe. With these exceptions, the Indian Tribes retain their peaceable dispositions towards us, and their usual pursuits.

I must now add, that the period is arrived which claims from the Legislative Guardians of the National rights a system of more ample provisions for maintaining them. Notwithstanding the scrupulous justice, the protracted moderation, and the multiplied efforts on the part of the United States, to substitute, for the accumulating dangers to the peace of the two countries, all the mutual advantages of re-established friendship & confidence; we have seen that the British Cabinet perseveres not only in withholding a remedy for other wrongs so long and so loudly calling for it, but in the execution brought home to the threshold of our territory, of measures which, under existing circumstances, have the character, as well as the effect of War on our lawful commerce.

With this evidence of hostile inflexibility, in trampling on rights which no independent Nation can relinquish; Congress will feel the duty of putting the United States into an armor, and an attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the National spirit and expectations.

I recommend accordingly, that adequate provisions be made for filling the rank and prolonging the enlistments of the Regular Troops, for an auxiliary force, to be engaged for a more limited term, for the acceptance of Volunteer Corps, whose patriotic ardor may court a participation in urgent services; for detachments as they may be wanted, of other portions of the Militia; and for such a preparation of the great body as will proportion its usefulness to its intrinsic capacities. Nor can the occasion fail to remind you of the importance of those Military Seminaries, which, in every event, will form a valuable and frugal part of our military establishment.

The manufacture of cannon and small arms has proceeded with due success, and the stock and resources of all the necessary munition are adequate to emergencies; it will not be inexpedient however for Congress to authorise an enlargement of them.

Your attention will of course be drawn to such provisions, on the subject of our naval force, as may be required for the services to which it may be best adapted. I submit to Congress the seasonableness, also of an authority to augment the stock of such materials as are impermeable in their nature, or may not at once be attainable.

In contemplating the scenes which distinguish this momentous epoch, and estimating their claims to our attention, it is impossible to overlook those developing themselves among the great communities which occupy the southern portion of our own hemisphere, and extend into our neighborhood. An enlarged philanthropy, and an enlightened forecast, concur in imposing on our national councils an obligation to take a deep interest in their destinies, to cherish reciprocal sentiments of good will, to regard the progress of the events, and not to be unprepared for whatever order of things may be ultimately established.

Under another aspect of our situation, the earnest attention of Congress will be due to the expediency of further guards against evasions and infractions of our commercial laws. The practice of smuggling, which is odious every where, and particularly criminal in free governments, where the laws being made by all, for the good of all, a fraud is committed on every individual as well as on the state, attains its utmost guilt, when it blends, with a pursuit of ignominious gains, a treacherous subserviency, in the transgressors, to a foreign policy adverse to that of their own Country. It is then that the virtuous indignation of

the public should be enabled to manifeſt itſelf through the regular animadverſions of the moſt competent laws.

To ſecure greater reſpect to our own mercantile flag, and to the honeſt intereſt which it covers, it is expedient alſo, that it be made puniſhable in our citizens, to accept licences from foreign governments, for a trade unlawfully interdicted, by them to other American citizens, or to trade under falſe colours or papers of any ſort.

A prohibition is equally called for, againſt the acceptance, by our citizens of ſpecial licences, to be uſed in a trade with the United States; and againſt the admiſſion into particular ports of the United States of veſſels from foreign countries, authoriſed to trade, with particular ports only.

Although other ſubjects will preſs more immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well beſtowed on the juſt and ſound policy of ſecuring to our manufactures the ſucceſs they have attained and are ſtill attaining, in ſome degree, under the impulſe of cauſes not permanent, and to our navigation, the fair extent of which is at preſent abridged by the unequal regulations of foreign governments.

Beſides the reaſonableneſs of ſaving our manufactures from ſacrifices which a change of circumſtances might bring on them, the national intereſt requires, that with reſpect to ſuch articles at leaſt, as belong to our defence and our primary wants, we ſhould not be left in unneceſſary dependance on external ſupplies. And whilſt foreign governments adhere to the exiſting diſcriminations in their ports againſt our navigation and an equality or leſſer diſcrimination is enjoyed by their navigation in our ports, the effect cannot be miſtaken, becauſe it has been ſeriouſly felt by our ſhipping intereſt, and in proportion as this takes place, the advantages of an independant conveyance of our products to foreign markets, and of a growing body of mariners, trained by their occupations for the ſervice of their country in times of danger, muſt be diminiſhed.

The receipts into the Treaſury during the year ending on the thirtieth day of September laſt, have exceeded thirteen millions and a half of dollars, and have enabled us to defray the current expences including the intereſt on the public debt, and to reimburſe more than five millions of dollars of the principal, without recurring to the loan authorized by the act of the laſt ſeſſion. The temporary loan obtained in the latter end of the year one thouſand eight hundred and ten, has alſo been reimburſed and is not included in the amount.

The decreaſe of revenue, ariſing from the ſituation of our commerce and the extraordinary expences which have and may be come neceſſary muſt be taken into view, in making commenſurate proviſions for the enſuing year. And I recommend to your conſideration the propriety of enſuring a ſufficiency of annual revenue, at leaſt, to defray the ordinary expences of government, and to pay the intereſt on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authoriſed.

I cannot cloſe this communication without expreſſing my deep ſenſe of the criſis in which you are aſſembled, my confidence in a wiſe and honorable reſult to your deliberations, and aſſurances of the faithful zeal with which my co-operating duties will be diſcharged, invoking at the ſame time, the bleſſing of Heaven on our beloved Country, and on all the means that may be employed in vindicating its rights and advancing its welfare.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

Waſhington, Nov. 5th, 1811.

Mr Gray is elected Speaker of the Houſe, and Mr. Magruder re-elected Clerk.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1811. No. XX. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on the ſecond day of December next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the nineteenth day of Octr. laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the ſecond day of December next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the tenth day of January next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada and thereinto do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province and Major General commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province, at York this twenty fifth day of Novr. in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven and in the fifty ſecond year of our Reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having ſolicited, and obtained Our Leave to be abſent on his Private Affairs, and the Adminiſtration of the Government during his abſence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the ſaid Province. WE have thought proper, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, that all Perſons having due notice thereof, may Govern themſelves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Ninth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eleven, and Fifty-fifth year of our reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offiance ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony puniſhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders thereto may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and thereinto name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt-recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authoriſed and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS. Secy.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th June, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Locations deſignated by the Land Board of Niagara for the following Perſons, in the Township of BINBROOK, Diſtrict of Niagara, will be declared open for Grant to other Perſons, unleſs within *ſix Months* from this date, they ſeverally appear, by themſelves or Agent, to eſtabliſh their Claim, and ſue out their Patents.

Lieutenant George Harkimer,
Lieutenant Henry Hare,
Surgeon's Mate Patrick Burk,
Lieutenant Frederick Dachaicuer,
Captain John M'Kinnon,

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Executive Council.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE regular Poſt, which is now commenced, from Lower Canada through to this place and Niagara once a fortnight, will be continued all the Year (and to Sandwich for ſix months.) The Mail will be cloſed at Kingſton every ſecond Tueſday (from the 12th inſtant) and the Courier may always be expected here in about ſix days.—He will remain here Thirty hours after his arrival before the Mail is cloſed for his return.

"Thoſe who expect Letters which "require anſwering immediately, will "do well to attend to the poſſible "time the Poſt may arrive."

There will be a Box at the Store of the Subſcriber for all Letters to be depoſited (which are not to be poſt paid here) and ſuch as are to be paid will be received by

W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Numbers 9 and 10 in the Broken Front 9 and 10 in the firſt, and 10 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 9

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The Moniteur having lately favored us with details of the French naval manœuvres, the Gazette of laſt night has returned the compliment, and given the enemy an account of ſome Britiſh naval manœuvres. There is to be ſure ſome trifling difference in the reſult of theſe reſpective manœuvres, as Bonaparte himſelf can certify, who was an eye witneſs of one of them. Captain Carteret's account is a very clear and manly account, and we like it the better for its plain plunt manner of mentioning Bonaparte. W underſtand that the latter was very warm in his panegyric upon his flotilla for the brilliancy of their laſt day's performance. It conſiſted, as our readers will ſee, in firing broadſides from 9 praams, not one of which dared to cloſe with our frigate, each praam having twelve 24 pounders and one 100 men, in all 84 twenty four pounders, and 804 men, againſt 38 twenty four pounders, and about 320 men! Nor was this all the odds againſt us. Theſe 84 guns and 840 men were afterwards aſſiſted by 11 more veſſels, having 42 more twenty-four pounders. After having cannonaded us from their 126 guns, we were enabled to tack, and make ſail towards the flotilla, which then manfully ran back again under the batteries.

However, this day's wonderful ſucceſs ſo animated Bonaparte, that he ſent out his flotilla a ſecond time. The reſult is known.—The poor flotilla hurried into port when we were within piſtol ſhot, in the greateſt confuſion, and has not ventured out ſince.

The Gazette of laſt night alſo contains this official account of that neat affair in the Mediterraneo, where one of our frigates and a ſloop took 26 ſail in a Neapolitan port, under cover of a round tower, which we ſtormed and took, while the adjacent hills were lined with musqueteers and peaſantry.

To the Gazette account of captures from the enemy, we have to make the following pretty little addition :—

"PLYMOUTH, Sept. 23.

"Came in a French chaſſe marrees, taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Scepter; a French brig taken by his M jeſty's ſhip Abercrombie; —a French ſloop taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Pompee; a French galliot and a French ſloop taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Seamarais."

In proportion as our army takes up poſitions between the Coa and the Aguedas, Marmont having ſent moſt of his heavy baggage into the interior, and his ſick from Salamanca, defiles towards Old Caſtile. Meanwhile the army of the North, marching towards Valladolid, ſeems to have an intention of proceeding in the direction of Ciudad Rodrigo. We dare ſay the movements of this army, and of Marmont, are with the view of effecting a junction.—Private letters ſpeak in confident terms of the immediate renewal of active operations.—Soult, it is ſaid is returning to the Guadiana with a great part of his army.

A Mail from Anbolt arrived this morning. It has not brought any news of much importance. Bonaparte is to attend his tour to Rotterdam.

"ALTONA, Sept. 8.

"Count Gottorp arrived in this town this morning, and alighted at Frank's Hotel."—The iſle du Nord Sept. 1.

We received this morning Bombay Papers to the 9th April. They ſtate, that the capture of the Mauritus has produced great advantage in trade and navigation.

There is an embargo on the other ſide of the water in conſequence of Bonaparte being on the coaſt.

French troops have certainly entered Spain lately; we believe to the amount of 20,000 men.

Letters yeſterday reached us from Buenos Ayres, to the 9th of July; they contain intelligence of an unexpected nature. It appears that the Vice Roy Elio has actually fitted out a naval expedition for the purpoſe of attacking the town of Buenos Ayres. Some letters announce that it has ſailed; whilſt others ſay, was on the point of ſailing. The Junta of Buenos Ayres were informed of this alarming circumſtance by an officer of Roudou, upon which proclamations were iſſued ordering all Europeans from the place, without delay. The utmoſt boſtle and confuſion was excited. The Junta had ordered an embargo on all their launches and ſmall craft, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. Governor Elio, it is ſtated, him ſelf accompanies the expedition.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.

From Lisbon.—The brig Hiram, Barker, arrived this morning from Lisbon, which ſhe left on the 14th of September. The Editor of the Federal Gazette has been politely favored with Lisbon Gazettes of the 13 h, from which translations follow.—The official accounts from Elvas to the 6 and from Lord Wellington's Head Quarters to the 4th of September No important battle. The Spaniards claim advantages over Soult in the South, while Lord Wellington has accounts that Marmont, (with late Massena's army) was about moving in a Southerly direction from Salamanca &c. Flour at Lisbon, 14 to 14 25 dollars.—Large quantity of flour on hand. Troops arriving from England.

Translated for the Federal Gazette.

MADRID, Aug. 2.

Joſeph Bonaparte has again returned to the ſanguinary means he has adopted before his journey to Paris and to put in practice the ſchemes he had there planned with his brother.

The army under the command of General Marmont has been ſeverely handled, and is a prey to every diſeaſe proceeding from fatigue, agitation and the moſt dreadful ſcarcity of provisions. To remedy the latter in part a convoy of brandy and medicines was diſpatched on the 1ſt of Auguſt.

It is reported that the Marquis of Almanera is appointed to raiſe contributions in Toledo and, La Mancha, and Don Pablo Arribas at Avila, Segovia and other parts of Caſtile.

The Miniſter Menſarado has had a paralytic attack; his life is in imminent danger.

CADIZ, Aug. 26.

Brigadier Don Pablo Morilla has headed a detachment and marched to quell an inſurrection raiſed at La Mancha in conſequence of the heavy exactions of grain which it is ſaid amounts to 900,000 fanegas of wheat and 700,000 of barley.

September 3.

According to the laſt accounts from Catalonia, Gen. Lacey has entered the French Territories to impoſe contributions and ſeize on all the Cattle he can lay his hands on, was attacked by ſome French troops from the blockade of Figueras.

LISBON, Sept. 13.

We learn by the Gazettes of to-day from Eſtremadura, that the ſurveillance through Spain have been ſo very poor as to render it neceſſary to ſend two Secretaries of State from Madrid to ſeize upon the grain wherever found. —As the French have no money in the Treaſury their attacks like robbers will reduce the country to the greateſt diſtreſs, as they did Portugal. It will be neceſſary therefore for the poor inhabitants of the Peninſula to make uſe of every means their ingenuity can ſuggeſt to conceal their grain and remove their herds to the retired places.

Order of the Day.

It is with the greateſt regret that his Excellency makes known to the army the neceſſity he is under to puniſh the Chiefs of Regiments of militia at Vizen, Francifco Sardiva de Aguilar and Manuel Joſſe de Caſtello Mello; and Lieutenant Francisco Sales Almeida Pedroſo, and Enſign Joaquim Antonio Cabral with perpetual degradation of rank, though condemned by the Court Martial to death for deſertion.

Extracts from Official dispatches from Marshal General Lord Wellington, dated 4th September, from Head-Quarters at Fuente Grinaldo, to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjas.

A diviſion of the Guards of General Dumontier arrived at Salamanca on the 1ſt of September.

I have received information that a diviſion of five corps are moving towards General Baliaſteros at Ayamonte; but that General had retired to Iſla de Canellas, not far from the Guardiana, while the enemy continued at Ayamonte; but as the transports had arrived to conduct Gen. Baliaſteros and his troops, I ſuppoſe they now muſt have left Ayamonte.

According to advices received from Coſta de Sueſte, forwarded me by Mr. Wellefley, it appears that the Spaniſh army of the Kingdom of Murcia retired about the beginning of Auguſt to its poſition at Lores, and that one of the diviſions of the army had ſuffered a repulſe in their retreat from the enemy.

I have juſt received a letter dated he 1ſt inſt. from Gen. Silveira, by which I learn that General Abbadia had retired in the beſt order from Banez, and Ponte de O'Diligo, and was preparing again to occupy his former poſitions in front of Alſorga.

ELVAL, Sept. 6.

Soult in the beginning of Auguſt entered Grenada with 14,000 infantry, and 2000 cavalry, attacked the troops of Freire and Blake. From accounts from the interior of Andaluſia, we learn that the Spaniards with very little loſs remained maſters of he field.

MANCHA, Aug. 25.

On the 13th inſt. General Soult with 20,000 men attacked the army of Friere and Blake cloſe to Lorca, and was repulſed with great loſs.

On the 17th, a diviſion of the count Montijo attacked 4 Pol regiments and entirely deſtroyed them.

6th.—As the Spaniſh army was retiring from Aſtorga, it was twice attacked by the enemy, who, being repulſed took to flight moſt ſhamefully, and was purſued by the Spaniards.

In a letter from Maj. Gen. Pieton to Major Von Arentschildt, of the artillery, (which we cannot copy on account of its length) we read of the great praiſes beſtowed on the Portuguese forces for their conduct in the battles of the 3d, and 5th, begging them to receive and preſent to the officers and ſoldiers his thanks for their behavior on thoſe occaſions.—*Lisbon Gazette.*

The following may be true, but the account in the Newburg papers is the firſt notice we had of the circumſtance,

NEWBURGH, Oct. 29.

A Female Pirate.—On Monday, the 21ſt inſt. a female, who at preſent commands a French privateer on our coaſt went to the Mechanic Bink, in the city of New York, and depoſited a large quantity of doubloons and other ſpecie, for ſafety. Whether this property had been robbed from American citizens or not we cannot ſay. The lady was of a maſculine appearance, tall, robuſt, and ſuperbly dreſſed. Her huſband had ſacrificed his life and fortune while proſecuting the ſame buſineſs. We have this information from a gentleman of the firſt reſpectability, who ſaw her depoſit the money.

By the ſhip San Joſef, from St. Salvador, (Brazils) which place ſhe left the 8th of Sept. we learn, that a conſiderable body of Portugueſe troops and militia had marched from Rio Grande, to relieve Montivedeo.

A curious Fact.—In digging a well in Alfteo, (N. H.) on the hill near the Meeting houſe, the workmen had dug about nine feet through a hard gravel or pan, when they came to a hard blue clay, intermixed with ſtones and gravel; after digging five feet therein, a lump of clay was taken up in which was enciſed a ſmall brown ſnake with a red belly, and a white ſtripe round his neck, with a ſmall ſnake in his mouth—when expoſed to the air, diſcovered evident ſigns of life, which was witneſſed by ſeveral ſpectators.

Halifax, Oct. 23.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, Governor of Nova Scotia, arrived in the Maſilla, together with Lady Sherbrooke, Miſs Sherbrooke, Miſs Addiſon, Capt. Addiſon, as Military Secretary; capt. Blackall and Mr. Otter, Aids de camps.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 25.

We have accounts from Governor Harriſon as late as the 6th inſtant. He was then encamped, with about 3000 men, on the Wabaſh, 70 miles above Vincennes, where he intended building a fort—after which, it was ſuppoſed, he would move on towards the Prophet's town.

Pittsfield. Oct. 26.

Died in this town, yeſterday morning, of hydrophobia, Miſs Dorcas Buſh, daughter of the late Mr. Gideon Buſh, of Waſhington, aged nineteen years. She was bit in the arm by a mad cat the 5th of Sept. laſt, but had no ſymptoms of that dreadful diſorder until Monday laſt, the 25th inſtant. We are informed that her mother Mrs. Buſh, was bitten at the ſame time.

Counterfeiters.—The Rev. Freeman Killingsworth, a magiſtrate of Johnſon County, was apprehended laſt week, on a charge of counterfeiting ſilver dollars. Search being made, a Monkey (or mould in which dollars are ſtamped) was found in his cheſt, and ſome other diſcoveries made.—There is great reaſon to believe that this man and Benj. Clark of this county, and we lament to ſay, many others in different counties (ſome of whom, as a cloak to their villainy, are preachers of the Goſpel) are concerned in counterfeiting. Killingsworth was bailed in four thouſand dollars to appear at the next Johnſton Superior Court.

Naſhville, Oct. 13.

A report has reached town, by a gentleman from Shelbyville, that a courier from Colonel Joſeph H. Daviess, of Kentucky, to the Governor, ſtates he had a rencounter with the Indians on the Wabaſh. He commanded 800 mounted dragoons, and on their approach, the Indians 1500 ſtrong, fired on him and killed 15 of his men. A charge was immediately made on the Indians, and victory enſued, leaving 200 killed on the field of battle. The Indians fired but once and diſperſed.

FRENCH FINANCE.

The Paris papers contain a tranſlation of M. Regnaud's report to the French finances, for 1811; we ſubjoin the following account of what is called in France the Cadaſtre, with which we have been favored by a correſpondent. It is a meaſure, he obſerves, which is little underſtood in England, but which is likely to effect an important change in the financial ſyſtem of France.

The Cadaſtre is a ſurvey by actual admeaſurement of every parith, nay, of every field in France, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the exact proportion of land tax which each land owner or farmer is to pay. The land is afterwards valued by a kind of jury, taken from among the pariſhioners; and a plan of the pariſh, with the valuation of each field, is ſent to the Miniſter of Finances. One copy of it is given to the Head of the Department, and another remains with the Mayor of the pariſh.

This Cadaſtre is not an invention of the preſent Government of France, the idea originated long before the revolution, with a ſect of theoretical ſtateſmen, known under the name of Economiſts; and who, although well-meaning men, contributed powerfully to the fall of the monarchy, by the prevalency their theories had obtained. A leading tenet of thoſe philoſophers was, that agriculture alone was really productive to the ſtate; it followed of courſe, that the ſtate was to look exclufively to it for its ſupport; but in their romantic notions of juſtice, the burden they thus laid inadvertantly on the agriculture they with ed to foſter, would not be equally ſupported by all, unleſs an actual ſurvey and valuation of all the lands ſhould actually take place. So prevalent were thoſe ideas in France at the beginning of this revolution, that moſt of the aſſem, or written inſtructions given to the Deputies of the National Convention by their conſtituents, contained a recommendation of the Cadaſtre.

Bonaparte thus found the idea thoroughly eſtabliſhed; and ſoon diſcerned the advantages he might derive from it. The Cadaſtre will put every acre of land in France as completely at his diſpoſal, as the laws of the Conſcription mark every man for his ſoldier. When in want of ſupplies he will have only to calculate how much an additional leanc on each acre will produce, and a decree will ſettle the buſineſs. The increaſe of revenue he will thus acquire will be as ſudden as it will be great; for it is well known, that in the pariſhes already aſſeſſed according to the Cadaſtre, land has been eſtimated at the value it had in 1790, and the tax laid accordingly; whereas the fact is, that in thoſe diſtricts the leaſt injured by the Conſtiuental ſyſtem, the value of land has ſince that period fallen one half, and much more in thoſe parts where the produce of the land was chiefly intended for foreign markets.

It appears that the new ſyſtem, which will afford ſuch reſources to the enemy, is to be put in activity in the year 1813. As the epoch the French ſyſtem of taxation is, as ſtated by M. Regnaud, to extend to Holland; it may be concluded, therefore, that the whole empire will be under the ſame regulations.

Royal Cargo,

his Majeſty Louis Bonaparte, late King of Holland, has arrived at Baltimore, with a cargo *of gold* to the value of FOUR MILLIONS of dollars. This rumor, we have traced to the following letter, received by this morning's mail, from a very reſpectable gentleman in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1811.

The following is a copy of a note which I have this moment received from Baltimore :—

"It is currently reported and believed by many, that Louis Bonaparte has fled ſrom Holland and has with him Four Millions of dollars in Gold."

An American ſhip from Bordeaux to N. York, having on board, (beſide brandies) cases of dollars in bulk, and five cases of gold watches, was captured on the Coaſt of France, about the 8th of Sept. by the Britiſh brig Piercer. She was ſaid to be conſigned to a French houſe in New York, by a French houſe in B.

From the Baltimore Sun.

We have been obligingly favoured with Caraccas papers to September the 27th, from which we have made the following tranſlation.

CARACCAS, Sept. 21.

Extract of a letter from Santa Fee, dated Auguſt 7th by which we have the following information—

"The affairs of Popayana go on well, and the laſt diviſion of the troops which are marching againſt the tyrant Tacon, has left that city. A part of them went by Almagner, and a part by Petia, to occupy the point of Castigo, and thence be ſecuring the communication with the forces of Quito which are in Tulcan, to attack the Sittap. But I believe there will be no neceſſity either to fire a gun, or for the troops to proceed as far Paſto, ſince every body knows that Tacon is extremely frightened, is without troops or arms, and without the auxiliaries which he hoped for from Panama, Guayaquil and Lima; and in this ſtate, he is very orderly, and gives way to the ſtrong remonſtrances which the Cabildo of Popayan make him, in order that he ſhall deliver up the arms and effects which he carried off with him in his flight, and promiſe him that they will ſend him his wife and children, in order that he may depart without the dangers to which he is threatened by any other mode. A note which he wrote to his wife, diſcovers that he is ſtruck with amazement, and moreover, we know that his agent Balverde, holds in readineſs for him a ſhip in the port of Pumaco.

Although the communication with Quito is ſtill interrupted by Pasco, we learn by a brigantine arrived at the port of San Buenaventura, that a great revolution has takeu place in Lima—that the Vice Roy Abascal has fled, and that they have eſtabliſhed a Supreme Junta of government on the ſame principle as that Caraccas and Santa Fee. This has reſulted from the approximation of the troops of Buenos Ayres, and in the good diſpoſition exiſting in the temper of the Peruvians. This ſucceſs is very important, not only because it will tend to conſolidate the liberty of South America, but likewiſe, by communicating thro' Acapulco with Mexico, will animate the Mexicans more, and give them more courage againſt their intruſive vizirs.

Likewiſe the news of the revolution in Guayaquil is confirmed by the ſame channel; and it is poſitively known that Gov. Navarro, immediately after he arrived in that city, began to make churches againſt feveral of the principal inhabitants. He ſummoned thirty of them in one day, but they reſiſted, denying his authority. The governor then put the troops under arms, and marched them into the square, where they declared for the people; the ſhip carpenters united with the troops, and the governor was killed by the throat of a pike through his bowels.

Don Jacinto Vejarano was nominated his ſucceſſor, and a junta was eſtabliſhed. By theſe occurrences, you may conjecture what will be the fate of the pseudo preſident Molina, ſince he is now befet on all ſides, and even deprived of Guayaquil, whence he obtained all his ſuccours, and where he conſtantly retired in neceſſity. Without doubt, my friend, Providence wiſhes to ſave us, and will ſignalize the 11th century with the eſtabliſhment of the liberty of all America."

From a late London Paper.

The following is an account of the wars between England and France, with the terms of their duration, ſince the one which commenced in 1110, and which continued two years—1141, one year.—1161, twenty-five years.—1201, fifteen years.—1224, nine teen years.—1294, five years.—1339, twenty-one years.—1368, fifty-two years.—1422, forty-nine years.—1492 one month.—1512, two years.—1521, ſix years.—1549, one year.—1557, two years.—1562, two years.—1627, two years.—1666, one year.—1689, ten years.—1772, eleven years.—1744 four years.—1756, ſeven years.—1776, ſeven years.—1793, nine years—and laſtly in 1803, which ſtill ſubſiſts, making within a period of 620 years, 256 years of war.

From a Cadiz Paper.

DECREE OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

1. The mediation offered by Great Britain, for the purpoſe of conciliating the Provinces of America, is accepted.

2. The indiſpenſible baſis muſt be, the *ſubmiſſion* of the Provinces to acknowledge and ſwear allegiance to the Cortes and Government, and to name Deputies who ſhall repreſent them in the ſaid Cortes, and ſhall incorporate themſelves with the other Repreſentatives of the Nation.

3. That all hoſtilities ſhall be reciprocally ſuſpended, and all perſons, of either party, who are priſoners, ſhall be let free.

4. That the pretenſions of the Provinces at variance with the Mother Country (*deſidentes*) ſhall be heard, and attention paid to them as far as juſtice will permit.

5. At the expiration of 8 months from the commencement of the negociation, or ſooner if poſſible, a report of the progreſs of it ſhall be made to the Spaniſh Government.

6. Great Britain ſhall be permitted, during the negociation, to trade with the ſaid provinces, it being left with the Cortes to conſider whether they ſhall be admitted to a ſhare of the trade with all the Provinces of America.

7. The negociation muſt be concluded within ſixteen months.

8. If, at the expiration of that time, it is not accompliſhed, Great Britain ſhall ſuſpend all intercourſe with the Provinces at variance with Spain, and ſhall aſſiſt the Mother Country in bringing them back to their duty.

9. The Government, in its anſwer to the Engliſh Miniſter, ſhall previouſly explain to him the motives which have induced it to accept the mediation, and to preſerve its honor.

The Decree of the Spaniſh Cortes of the 5th of Auguſt, contains many (eleven in all) wiſe, humane, and ſalutary proviſions, equally eſſential to the general proſperity of the community as honorable to the patriotiſm of the Cortes and advantageous to the rights and liberties of the people. The Juriſdictional Seigniories are abolithed, and merged in the authority of the Crown. All magiſtrates and functionaries are placed on the ſame footing as to appointments with thoſe in the townſhips of Royal juriſdiction. All ſuch appointments, hereafter than in place of Royal juriſdiction, are ſuppreſſed from the date of the decree. All excluſive rights of *chaſe, fiſhing, ovens, mills, water-courſes, foreſts, &c.* are aboliſhed, and the free uſe of theſe rights is to remain to the people, where the excluſive rights have been purchaſed, the nation is to indemnify the purchaſer, who is to have three per cent intereſt till the money be paid; and though laſt not leaſt, "Henceforward no one can call himſelf Lord of Vaſſals, exercise juriſdiction, appoint Judges, or exercise any of the claims and privileges comprehended in the decree; loſs of its previous proviſions having totally aboliſhed the relation of Lord and Vaſſal, and converted all contracts and agreements between them for rents, dues, &c. into contracts, as between one individual and another.

From the Bennington News Letter.

TANNERS, TAKE NOTICE!

It was mentioned in a Bennington paper, about one year ago, that a new method of tanning leather of all kinds had been diſcovered in this town.

The principles of this new ſyſtem of Tanning was diſcovered by Alexander H. Avery, for which he has lately obtained a patent under the ſeal of the United States. His patent he ſays, "I find that ſheep ſkins can be tanned in 12 or 16 hours—Calf ſkins from about 24 to 50 hours after being deprived of their hair—Upper leather from 3 to 5 days—and ſoal leather from 5 to 15 or 20 days, according to the thickneſs of the hide." He ſays this time is generally allowed for a cold ſolution of *Tanning*; but by being heated will tan ſomething ſhort of that time. His leather has been tried and is ſaid to be of the very beſt kind. He ſtates that his method of tanning is calculated for a great ſaving of labour and other contingent expences. In his method of tanning, he is not at the uſual expence of ſinking vats in the ground, which is very expenſive; he tans either in large tubs or ſquare vats fixed out of the ground.

The Cardinal in Hell.

The celebrated Michael Angelo, having received ſome inſult from one of the Cardinals of Rome, in revenge painted a moſt ſtriking likeneſs of his enemy, and placed him among the damned, ſuffering the torments of hell —The fatire had its effect. It was a topic of general admiration and merriment. The Cardinal, ſtung with the bitterneſs of caricature, complained to his Holineſs. Pope Leo was too much a lover of the fine arts to gratify the Cardinal's deſire, and therefore told him he had it not in his power to puniſh the offender. "If," ſaid he, "the inſult had been laid to heaven or the earth, or even to purgatory, I could perhaps have redreſſed you, for I have ſomething to ſay in all thoſe places; but I have no intereſt in hell."

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

By the Gloucester, which arrived here on Tuesday evening laſt from Niagara, we have received the following :

BOSTON, Nov. 4.

Lateſt from Portugal.—Yeſterday we received Lisbon papers to the 28th of Sept, by the brig Coromandel, Capt. Meſſervy.

We do not find in them any letters from the Grand Armies, nor any information of any movements thereto.

The verbal accounts is ſtate, that nothing had occurred in the armies.

One of the papers contains Preſident Madiſon's proclamation for convening Congreſs; and the editor conjectures, that one of the ſubjects to which the attention of Congreſs will be called, will be the intercourſe of American commerce to Spain & Portugal: and that as the American trade to S.. Domingo was interdicted on the *demand of France*: that the ſubmiſſion to her influence will extend to the trade to the Peninſula.

The papers contain numerous accounts of affairs of *attacks and defences* by the various partizan patriotic corps in Spain. The hatred of theſe devoted patriots to Frenchmen had been (very naturally) increaſed to its higheſt fury by the murders and atrocities which the blood-drinkers of France had perpetrated in all the diſtricts which oppoſed their inroads: Thins, Lunga, Morlot, (Empecinado) Sanchez, Mantilo, and others, continued at the head of their deſperate corps, and daily made great numbers of the French ſacrhments find their ſepulchres. The Engliſh continued liberally to ſupply them with arms, ammunition, &c.

Gen. Ballieſteros was at Algeciras, where the French were ſuppoſed to make an attack, and he made preparations to repel it.

Marſhal Beresford had his head quarters near Lisbon; from whence he was ſending reinforcements to the Portuguese army.

The grand army is ſtationed in Portugal in two large columns, the firſt under Lord Wellington, has 29,000 infantry and 4000 cavalry, in front of Almeida; the 2d column, under Gen. Hill, has 15,000 infantry, and 2,500 cavalry, forming a line from Elvas to Caſtello Branco; each column ſtrong in artillery. The Portuguese troops under Gen. Beresford, are now well diſciplined, and commanded by Britiſh officers; they have no ſmooth in cavalry, but their infantry, &c. ſtand in the field, is 62,000; and ten regiments of riflemen are now raiſed, &c. which are by far the moſt uſeful troops on account of the rocky and mountainous ſtate of the country.

DIED, This morning at his quarters near the Garriſon, Alexander Marſhal, Serjeant in his Majeſty's Royal Artillery, ſincerely and deſervedly regretted by all his acquaintance.

DIARY of WEATHER for Nov. 1811.

Wednesday, 20, ſnowing the whole day.
Thurſday, ſome ſnow and rain.
Friday, clear and cool.
Saturday, dark and cloudy.
Sunday, clear and cool.
Monday, clear and cool.
Tuesday, clear and cool with ſome ſunſhine.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Hugh M'Lean, Door keeper to the Honorable Executive Council, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent the ſame to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Executor.
York, 18th Nov. 1811.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of five Acres of Land on Lot No. 10, on the East side of the 8th Concession Road in Markham, with a large dwelling House and Stable, suitable for a Store and Tavern; also the Lease of a Crown Reserve of 200 acres adjoining, 19 acres of which are well cleared and in Wheat. A never failing stream of Water runs through the said Lot, suitable for an over-shot Mill. Por Ash Works are erected thereon, which may be viewed. For particulars apply to the Subscriber in Scarboro', or William Allan, Esq. York, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 14th Nov. 1811.

ASSURANCE FROM FIRE.

THE Subscriber is authorized by the Agent of the Phenix Assurance Company at Montreal, to receive Proposals for Insurance, as well as the Premium on the Property Insured, which will be held good from the day it is paid.

The Policies will be sent from the Office of the said Agent at Montreal by the *Post for other safe conveyance* at the Expence of which will be charged the Insured.

W. ALLAN.

York, 29th Octr. 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fi.
TO WIT. } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Henry Kahman, at the suit of Samuel Heron, I have taken in Execution, all that lot or parcel of land known by being Lot number 44, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, more or less, about forty of which are cleared and under cultivation; there is on the said lot a frame house on the premises, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Roach's Hotel, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons having any just claim to the above mentioned premises, are required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri
TO WIT. } Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Resolved Cheveland, at the suit of John Macdonell, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of Land, being composed of the West half of lot number Seventeen, and West half of lot number Eighteen in the third concession of Gwillimsbury East, containing two hundred acres, more or less, with the buildings and improvements thereon; all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Stoyte's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Monday the ninth day of December next Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons that may have any lawful claim to the above premises either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 18, 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful and sincere Thanks to the Public, for their countenance and patronage. He has just built a large Room for the comfortable reception of their Children; and hopes through his steady attention to the Morals and Education of the Pupils placed under his care, will still gain their future approbation and encouragement.

N B. Evening School will commence precisely on the first of September.

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

Duke-Street, York, Aug. 10, 1811.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
(Price 1s. Halifax.)

A SERMON

ON the Death of the Rev. JOHN STUART, A. D. Preached at Kingston, 24th August, 1811. By the Rev. JOHN STRACHAN, D. D.

UPPER CANADA, } FRANCIS GORE,
COURT OF PROBATE, } Esquire, Lieutenant
YORK TO WIT. } Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

(L. S.)

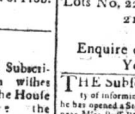
To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts there of; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be grant ed to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

TO BE LET.



THE Subscriber wishes to let the House opposite the Printing Office, which he occupied. The rent will be moderate to a careful Tenant, and immediate possession given.—Apply at the Printing Office, or to the Subscriber.

LADNER BOSTICK.

York, 30th Octr. 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B.			
Front half 32,	19	Concession C.	200 Acres.
	19	Concession D.	200
	10	Concession D.	200
	24	front Concession on Lake Ontario.	

Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Concession, 200 Acres Township
East ½ 22 5th do. of York.
No. 40, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East ½ 20, 3d do. 100
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 4th do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Waterhy.
3, 3d do. 100 }
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet.
26, South side Chippewa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York.

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, Northside Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Store in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Glen, his Summer Assortment will be sold on low terms—he has also Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws passed in the two last Sessions, &c. for sale. Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price.

D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, will be closed the ensuing Winter, all Persons Indebted to them will please to make Payment by the first of January next at the latest; as after that date, all out-standing Debts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

They are now selling off their extensive assortment of Goods at very reduced Prices for ready Payment, or Produce to be delivered in all the month of March next.

W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 2d September, 1811

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

4 ots No. 1, 2, 13, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 5th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do. ——1600 acres
In the Township of Binbrook.
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Barford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th.—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Stamford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d concession
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superiour—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

LOT Number 29, in the first Concession, and the Broken Front, in the Township of Darlington and District of Newcastle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 480 Acres of Land, of which 180 Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premises are a Framed Barn, a good Log House and several Springs of excellent Water. If Sold, a part of the purchase money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder. For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL COONA

TO be Sold on easy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22, 23, 7th Con. } 1000
21, 22, 8th Con. } acres
22, 9th Con. }

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Shop in his House on Palace Street, near Miss Ruffell's where he offers for sale a large supply of the following Articles, viz.

Bread Flour and Trimmings,
Kidderminster Carpetings,
Till, Cupboard, Brass Desk, and Brass Pad-locks,
Cupboard Thumb Latches,
Compasses and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-cafters,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and brass locket Cafters,
Gold Rings and silver Pencil Cases,
Gilt and silver Watches,
Brass Cafe Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Closet and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks fingle and double bolted,
Joiners Squares,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Buffard flue plate Stock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Gilt Hinges, Screws,
Clock Cafe Trimmings,
Compasse Knobs and Bed-screws,
Drawer Locks in sets,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Cast and German Steel Hand-saws,
Saft, key-hole and common Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chissels,
Screw Augurs and Drawing-knives,
Brass and Iron,
Bench and Moulding Planes.

He expects by the next vessel from Kingston, a fashionable supply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the last vessels from England—also a further supply of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are now on the premises an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Inspector; or Review (a Military Tract); Common Bonds; Arbitration Bonds; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials for do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late Robert Henderson of York, Brewer, (deceased) by Bond or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to William Allan, one of the Executors, and all those having any demands against the said Estate, will please present the same for settlement.

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct. 18 1811.

To be Let for one Year,

THE House and Lot, together with all the Buildings and Out-Houses erected thereon, consisting of a Malt-house, Brew-house, &c. with all the Implements and Utensils for carrying on the Brewing; also some Hogs. Also for Sale, the following Lots of Land, to wit:—

No. 13 and 14, 6 Concession } 600 Acres Town-
14 — 7 ditto. } ship of Whitchurch
Lot No. 10, 2d ditto. South Easterly side of the River Don, Township of York, containing Two Hundred Acres. For which a good and sufficient Title will be given.

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix,
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct. 18, 1811.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a two story dwelling-House with Wings, which with a small repetice, would accommodate a large genteel Family; also a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one mile from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two story Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard and Nursery for to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are delightfully situated within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Gristand Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. A part of the stock not to be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant, but No. 27 being at present occupied by an industrious Inhabitant for sale. On which are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peale, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Concession of do. 80 acres, situate on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

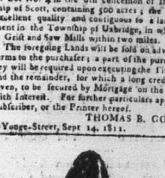
Lots No. 3 and 7, and Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; on the River Rouge road through part or thefe, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No. 1 in the 8th concession of the Township of Scott, containing 600 acres, 200 of which is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon executing a Title Deed, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer.

THOMAS B. COUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the House which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North Side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 23, in the 6th Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northern part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Factory Mills Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises June 1, 1811

BLANKS of different sorts for sale at this Office.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1811. No. XXI. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Priuter to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the second day of December next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the nineteenth day of Octr. last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the second day of December next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the tenth day of January next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and thereinto do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our President administering the Government of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces within our said Province, at York this twenty sixth day of Novr. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven and in the fifty second year of our Reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having solicited, and obtained Our Leave to be absent on his Private Affairs, and the Administration of the Government during his absence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the said Province. WE have thought proper, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this Proclamation, that all Persons having due notice thereof, may Govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign's Command, F. G.

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

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Forty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Executive Council Office, York, 14th June, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Locations designated by the Land-Board of Naffau for the following Persons, in the Township of BINBROOK, District of Niagara, will be declared open for Grant to other Persons, unless within *six Months* from this date, they severally appear, by themselves or Agent, to establish their Claim, and sue out their Patents.

Lieutenant George Harkimer,
Lieutenant Henry Hare,
Surgeon's Mate Patrick Burk,
Lieutenant Frederick Dachsteder,
Captain John M'Kinnon,

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Executive Council.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE regular Post, which has now commenced, from Lower Canada through to this place and Niagara once a fortnight, will be continued all the Year (and to Sandwich for six months.) The Mail will be closed at Kingston every second Tuesday (from the 12th inftant) and the Courier may always be expected here in about six days.—He will remain here Thirty hours after the faid hereto before firft recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conftitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the faid Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which faid Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisions contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Act.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Executive Council Office, York, 14th June, 1811.

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FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 19 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

Lateſt Intelligence.

Gazette of the Iſle of France, Jan. 1811.

In the name of his Majeſty George III. King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Proclamation in the name of his Britannic Majeſty of the 5th of December, 1810, having announced that by a former Proclamation, the inhabitants of the Iſle of France would be forthwith informed of the way in which the adminiſtration of this iſland would be eſtabliſhed; it is in conſequence decreed at the Iſle of Bourbon as follows:

Art. 1.—All the eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments, and thoſe who fill the religious offices, ſhall be preſerved under the Britiſh government, under the ſame laws and regulations which exiſted in the iſland before its ſurrender.

Art. 2.—All eſtabliſhments, as well judicial as thoſe of the police, ſhall be alike preſerved and continued, *durante bene placito*, under the Britiſh government, on the ſame baſis and rules as before the ſurrender, except with reſpect to the following regulations:

1ſt. All ſentences ſhall be in the name of George III. King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, inſtead of being entitled as heretofore.

2d. All the decrees of the court of appeal eſtabliſhed in the iſland, againſt which perſons might formerly appeal before the ſuperior courts of the government, in France, ſhall be, until further orders, prefented (provided the parties who conſider themſelves aggrieved ſhall be ſo diſpoſed) to the governor of theſe iſlands, who will decide, after he ſhall have ſubmitted them to the Judge and Magiſtrate of the Colony, for his advice and opinion; nevertheleſs, in all caſes where the parties may wiſh to appeal to his Britannic Majeſty in Council, that right is permitted as it formerly exiſted with reſpect to the courts of appeal in France. In no caſe ſhall any cauſe be referred to his Britannic Majeſty, where the judgment ſhall not exceed the ſum of four million pieces of eight.

Art. 3.—John Shaw, Eſq. Batchelor of Laws, Licenciate and Advocate, has been appointed and commiſſioned Judge and Magiſtrate for this iſland and its dependencies.

Art. 4.—All complaints, except for military offences, which can be brought againſt ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, not already ſubmitted to the laws of the colony, ſhall, till further orders be ſubmitted by the complainants without further delay, to the Judge and Magiſtrate, who will hear and examine the complaint, and make his report to the Governor, who will determine on its merits.

Art. 5.—All the inhabitants of this iſland may and will enjoy the ſame privileges in reſpect to commerce, as are and ſhall be legally enjoyed by his Britannic Majeſty's other ſubjects; all perſons deſiring it ſhall be informed of the rules, regulations, and reſtrictions which exiſt relative to commerce, as well as thoſe who ſhall be, to this end, addreſſed to the Tribunals, and depoſited at the Cuſtom-houſes which are or ſhall be eſtabliſhed in the colony.

Art. 6.—All the public Functionaries formerly employed to make reports, will continue to do ſo, from time to time, to the heads of their Departments, who, when ſubmitted to the Governor, will take care to be well acquainted with the ſituation of the colony, as was the cuſtom under the French government.

Art. 7.—Whenever in other parts of the Adminiſtration, not hitherto mentioned, Government ſhall pleaſe to make the neceſſary appointments, it will be invariably determined in its choice of perſons, whoſe morals, talents, and fidelity ſhall be particularly known.

Art. 8.—The Governor will receive at all times, either in writing, or in perſon, juſt complaints as the inhabitants may have to make, in order to redreſs them.

Laſtly, from the publication of theſe preſents, all perſons ſhall be bound to obey them.

Fort Louis, Iſle of France, 20th of December, 1810.

The Governor of the Iſles of France, Bourbon, and their dependencies.

R. T. FARQUHAR.

By order: The Chief Secretary to Government.

A. BARRY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

From the Combined Armies—late and important—We are indebted to a very reſpectable gentleman of this city, for the following extract of a letter, dated

LISBON, Oct. 6, 1811.

"Lord Wellington had inveſted Cindad Roderigo with his whole army notwithſtanding, which, about the 1ſt of October, Gen. Mortier with 10,000 men, found their paſſage into the town. The next day, a body of 4000 cavalry made a dath on the Engliſh army, and completely deſtroyed a whole light diviſion. Lord Wellington's head quarters were precipitately removed to Guarda, where he remained on the 3d of October; but the combined army was in a few days expected at the lines."

Lateſt from England—The Oroonoke is below, in 32 days from Liverpool. The paſſengers have arrived in a Pilot-boat. We have been favored with the peruſal of a file of London papers to the 29th of September, three days later than we had before received.

A paper of the 28th ſtates, that the affairs of Sicily had lately aſſumed the moſt unfavorable aſpect, and there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that ſcenes of the darkeſt complexion in regard to the government of that iſland would very ſpeedily be diſcloſed.—Lord W. Bentinck, whoſe miſſion has been unſucceſsful, has returned to England in the Cephalus frigate. It is ſaid that his Lordſhip left his family in Sicily; hence the inference, that he will ſoon return thither.

It is ſaid in a paper of the 27th, that preparations are making at Rotterdam for the arrival of Bonaparte.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Bulletin of yeſterday.

Windſor Caſtle, Sept. 27.

His Majeſty's ſtate has not varied for the laſt three days.

September 28.

There is every reaſon to believe that the moſt important events are on the eve of taking place on the frontiers of Spain. We have ſeen a letter from an officer of high rank in the army of Lord Wellington, dated at head quarters the 4th inſt. which ſtates that the whole army was then concentrated in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Roderigo, and that the meditated grand operations could not be many days delayed, from the difficulty that muſt naturally be experienced in providing the neceſſary forage for the immenſe number of fine cavalry which had juſt arrived to co-operate in the projected enterprize—the preciſe number of the operations about to be undertaken, the writer does not pretend to be acquainted with—as Lord Wellington never diſcloſes his plans even to thoſe officers moſt in his confidence; but he expreſſes a perſuaſion from the formidable diſpoſition that had been made of our forces that a general engagement would very ſhortly take place. From all that we have been able to learn upon the ſubject, we are inclined to think that the opinion of this officer is perfectly correct—we believe that Lord Wellington is determined to give immediate battle to Marmont, and from the admirable plan he has formed for that purpoſe, there is every reaſonable ground of hope that the reſult will prove alike glorious to the allied arms and ſubſtantially beneficial to the common cauſe.

September 29.

A privy council is expected to be holden at the Treaſury Chambers on Tueſday next, for the further prorogation of Parliament till the 13th of Nov. to aſſemble then for the diſpatch of public buſineſs. The urgent neceſſity of additional ſupplies is ſtated as the ground acknowledged by Miniſters for the adoption of this meaſure. The Prince Regent is expected to preſide in perſon at the Council.

The Weſt India Coffee Planters would be very materially benefitted by the adoption of a meaſure which has been ſuggeſted by their agent for the conſideration of miniſters.—namely, to direct the general conſumption of coffee in the navy, and to grant permiſſion for its exportation from the colonies in neutral ſhipping, in return for ſupplies imported in ſuch veſſels.

The conduct of the Sicilian Court is not difficult to be accounted for—the Queen of Sicily is aunt to the Emperor of Auſtria; and the Emperor of Auſtria is father-in-law to Bonaparte.

Our letters of yeſterday, we regret to ſtate, furniſh a melancholy catalogue of ſhipwrecks cauſed by the ſevere equinoxial gales which have prevailed during the laſt three days.

Within the laſt few days the following arms and military ſtores have been ſent from the Tower, to be ſhipped for Malta and Spain:—15,000 ſtand of arms, 3,000,000 ball cartridges, 3,000 bbls. powder, 50 tons lead, one ſhip load rockets, 2000 piſtols, 94 pieces braſs ordnance, 2000 fabics, and 20,000 pikes.

A mail from Anholt arrived yeſterday.—The Ex King of Sweden has arrived at Altona, from whence in all probability, he will proceed to join his family in Switzerland. From Stockholm, we learn, that only one of the murderers of Count Feizen has been ſentenced to ſuffer death; the others are to receive very ſlight puniſhment.

Extract of a letter from Archangel, dated September 11, 1811, *to a mercantile houſe in this city*—"*To judge from appearances, it is not improbable there may be a broil on the Continent. This country, it is ſaid, have* 350,000 *men under arms on the frontiers; and if Napoleon has leiſure from Spain and Portugal, he will, in all probability, attempt to enforce the ſame meaſures in this country, in which he has ſucceeded in almoſt all others of the Continent; and, as Ruſſia will not ſubmit with out a conteſt, we may date the termination of the preſent peace whenever Spain or Portugal ſhall be evacuated or ſubdued.*"

Captain Anderſon, arrived at Philadelphia from Cadiz, informs, that on the evening of the 24*th of September an embarkation of troops took place at Cadiz, and under the eſcort of* 18 *gun boats, had ſailed for Rota, a French poſt about ſeven miles north of Cadiz, and before he got clear of Cadiz Bay, he heard the action commence, but did not learn the iſſue.*

Glaſgow, Sept. 19.

Further Conflagrations on the Continent.—Scarcely a mail has arrived from the continent during the laſt nine months which has not brought an account of ſome calamity peculiar to the ſeaſon, overwhelming the inhabitants of particular towns and diſtricts. Through the ageucy of tempeſts, heavy rains, and accidental fires, great loſſes have been ſuſtained; and we have to add to them freſh recitals.—The exceſſive heats of July have occaſioned the conflagration of ſeveral foreſts in the Tyrol, with the conſequent deſtruction of 64 villages and hamlets, ſituated in their vicinity, and of the loſs of near 10,000 head of cattle. The principal foreſt, which has thus been deſtroyed, is Blamneg, of about ſeven miles in extent, and three in breadth, and diſtant three leagues from Inſpruck. It caught fire on the 26th July, and has not ceaſed burning on the 4th of Auguſt. Near 24,000 peaſants had been deprived of habitations, by theſe conflagrations, which had occaſioned likewiſe an epedemic that carried off great numbers daily.

In addition to the accounts of dreadful conflagrations, elſewhere, we have, in one of our letters, intelligence that the town of Kloff, the capital of the Ukraine, has been almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire.—Several hundred people loſt their lives, and about 3000 houſes were conſumed.—The loſs is calculated at 15 millions of roubles.

In Sileſia, Poland, and Ruſſian Lithuania, the extreme heat, unaccompanied by the leaſt rain, for near two months, has entirely deſtroyed the hopes of the huſbandman. The fields of wheat, oats, and barley, have been burnt up. The meadows are withered, and the brooks have diſappeared; the trees are defpoiled of their leaves, and the earth rendered ſo hard that they cannot work it. They have offered public prayers for rain. Several villages have been reduced to aſhes by the lightning, because the inhabitants had no water wherewith to extinguiſh the flames.

Lutatia (Germany) July 23.

Yeſterday was a dreadful day for this town; after a long continuance of hot weather a fire broke out with the wind blowing ſtrong to the eaſtward, and which ſpread ſo rapidly that within the ſpace of two hours 125 houſes were laid in aſhes. The flames raged ſo dreadfully that ſeveral people loſt their lives in attempting to ſave their beſt effects.

Bohemia, Auguſt 14.

The 1ſt of Auguſt was a dreadful and lamentable day for the inhabitants of the town of Peesnitz in the circle of Saatz.—At eleven o'clock in the forenoon a fire broke out in the houſe of the tanner Mr. Grana Hahn, ſituated in the centre of the town, which, notwithſtanding every exertion made, ſpread around us with ſo much fury, that by five o'clock, 314 houſes out of 368, of which the town conſiſted, were a prey to the flames. Among theſe are the church, the vicarage, and the town of Archive.—Nine perſons loſt their lives, and many others are ſo much hurt, that no hopes are entertained of their recovery. A woman, far advanced in pregnancy, was ſuffocated in a cellar, with three of her children, having fled there for ſafety.

The affair of the Cheſapeake ſettled.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Walhington, Oct. 30, 1811.

SIR,

I had already the honor to mention to you that I came to this country furniſhed with inſtructions from His Royal Highneſs the prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, for the purpoſe of proceeding to a final adjuſtment of the differences which have ariſen between Great Britain and the United States in the affair of the Cheſapeake frigate, I have the honor to acquaint you—Firſt, that I am inſtructed to repeat to the American government the prompt diſavowal made by his Majeſty (and received in Mr. Erſkine's note of April 17 1809, to Mr. Smith) on being apprized of the unauthorized act of the officer in command of his naval forces on the coaſt of America, whoſe recal from a highly important and honorable command immediately enſued as a mark of his Majeſty's diſapprobation.

Secondly, that I am authoriſed to offer, in addition to that diſavowal on the part of his Royal Highneſs, the immediate reſtoration as far as circumſtances will admit, of the men who in conſequence of Admiral Berkeley's orders were forcibly taken out of the Cheſapeake to the veſſel from which they were taken; or if that veſſel ſhould be no longer in commiſſion, to ſuch ſeaport of the United States as the American government may name for the purpoſe.

Thirdly, that I am alſo authoriſed to offer to the American government a ſuitable pecuniary proviſion for the ſufferers in conſequence of the attack on the Cheſapeake, including the families of thoſe ſeamen who unfortunately fell in the action, and of the wounded ſurvivors.

Theſe honorable propoſitions, I can aſſure you ſir, are made with the ſincere deſire that they may prove ſatisfactory to the government of the United States, and I truſt they will meet with that amicable reception which their conciliatory nature entitles them to. I need ſcarcely add how cordially I join with you in the wiſh that they might prove introductory to a removal of all differences depending between our two countries.

I have the honor to be &c.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

The Hon. James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

November 12, 1811.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1ſt November, and to lay it before the Preſident.

It is much to be regretted that the ſeparation due to ſuch an aggreſſion as that committed on the United S. frigate the Cheſapeake ſhould have been ſo long delayed; nor could the tranſlation of the offending officer from one command to another, be regarded as conſtituting a part of a reparation otherwiſe ſatisfactory; conſidering however the exiſting circumſtances of the caſe, and the early and amicable attention paid to it by his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, the Preſident accedes to the propoſition contained in your letter, and in ſo doing your government will, I am perſuaded ſee a proof of the conciliatory diſpoſition by which the Preſident has been actuated.

The officer commanding the Cheſapeake now lying in the harbor of Boſton, will be inſtructed to receive the men who are to be reſtored to that ſhip.

I have the honor to be &c. &c.

JAS. MONROE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Albans to a friend in this City, dated 6th Nov. 1811.

"A melancholy circumſtance took place on Sunday laſt at Alburg;—two men from this town, (Meſſrs. Minor Hilliard and Harrington Brooks) had been to St. Johns with produce which they by exchanging, procured eight or nine buſhels of ſalt for their own and three other families, and were returning home in a ſkiff. They were diſcovered early in the morning, by the Cuſtom houſe officers who immediately purſued them and in the courſe of the chaſe fired ſeveral guns (as they ſay) loaded only with powder; after which Mr. Buel (the collector) loaded a double barrell'd gun with Buck ſhot gave it to one Walker with directions to Hail and Fire. Four men were in the Government Cutter and only two in the loaded Skiff, which enabled the cutter to overtake the ſkiff with eaſe; and as was very natural to ſuppoſe, Brooks and Hilliard were for preſerving their property as long as poſſible, did not ſtop on being hailed by Walker, upon which Walker fired and ſhot Brooks in the left breaſt in ſuch a manner that he inſtantly died.

The Coroners inqueſt was wilful murder by Walker, Walker immediately after the transaction abſconded. Hilliard was permited to proceed with the corps; and that part of the ſalt that belonged to Brooks was carried (thro' humanity we ſuppoſe) to the widow and children of the murdered.

We underſtand that Buel has been committed to Jail as acceſſory; but was ſet at liberty by giving bail.

POPULATION OF LONDON.

The census for the city being now arranged, we have ſu joined a general view of the returns for Weſtminſter and the reſpective diſtricts.

	Total Inhabitants.
London city,	116 755
Weſtminſter city,	162,077
The Borough,	61,169
Holborn diſtrict,	224 ,79
Fenſbury diſtrict,	96,644
Tower diviſion,	211,362
Surrey diviſion,	145,563
Middleſex diviſion,	80,947

The population of London, Weſtminſter, and the above diſtricts, by the preſent cenſus, appears,

Males,	483,781
Females,	613,323
Total	1,99,104

The ſtatement for the city of London includes the whole of the 105 parihes within the boundaries.

The population of the city has not increaſed within the laſt ten years, becauſe its limits are fixed, and a great number of houſes are yearly converted into warehouſes, &c.

In the eſtimate for the Surrey diſtrict, twelve parihes are included, viz. Chriſt-church, Lambeth, Newington, Camberwell, Putney, Clapham, Wandſworth, Rotherhithe, Streatham, Batterſea, Bermondſey and Richmond.

The Middleſex parihes are Kenſington, Chelſea, Fulham, Hammerſmith, Cruſtwick, Ealing, Edmenton, Tottenham, Enfield, Harrow, Twickenham, Staines, and Uxbridge.

The influx of inhabitants ſince 1801 appears very conſpicuous in the under mentioned parihes.

	Increaſe.
St. Giles and St. Andrews Holborn	13,948
St. Marylebone	11,660
St. George's and Pancras	21,683
Hackney and Bethnal Green	15,349
Clerkenwell and Iſlington	11,994
Lambeth and Newington	22,711
Kenſington and Chelſea	8,986

A friend, ſays the Alexandria Regiſter, has favored us with a ſample of Strawberries now growing in Fairfax county (Virg.). They are perfectly ripe and of good flavor. Such a curioſity is, we believe, extremely rare in the hiſtory of Agriculture.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louiſville, (Ken.) to a gentle man in this city, dated Oct. 22.

"I have nothing new to give you, except that Gov. Harriſon has made a requiſition of about 1000 militia of this ſtate, before the arrival of which he will not leave his preſent quarters on the Wabaſh. The prophet and his party threaten him with an attack if he proceeds any further into his claimed territory, which the Governor is determined to attempt, and erect a garriſon on the northern line of the late purchaſe, made of the Indians in the fall of 1808. Gen. Wells will command the militia."

Spect.

QUEBEC, Oct. 24.

This city was viſited on Saturday evening, the 12th inſtant, with the ſeverest gale of Eaſterly Wind which has been experienced here for many years. The weather in the courſe of the day on saturday, had been unuſually warm for the ſeaſon, with weſterly wind and ſome rain; in the evening it became almoſt calm, and the ſurface of the ground was covered with a fog apparently riſing out of the earth; about dusk the wind came ſud denly from the north eaſt and continued to blow with the greateſt fury till late in the afternoon of the next day, when it changed to the weſt; from which quarter it blew very hard the whole of the night.

The damage ahore is but triffling; but in the harbor conſiderable.

MONTREAL, Oct. 28.

——On Friday laſt in the Armoury ſhop of Mr. Gollelin, a labourer of the name of Poitra, about 48 years of age, was mortally wounded by a piſtol which was ſent th——— or repair.

The young man was carried it was hewing one of the muſkets what ſer pair was wanting——miſtook the piſtol for its fellow, knapped it, when it went off and ſhot Mr. Poitra a bayſtander through the body. No criminality is attached to the accident, but it is hoped that a ſtatement of it will create a caution in other people.

A letter received at Boſton from Halifax ſtates, that five perſons, calling themſelves Americans, are now confined in priſon, at that place, as priſoners of war, having been taken in the French Privateer brig Adele, captured off Chatelton, a few months ſince. By their own confeſſion, they entered voluntarily on board, but aſſert the plea, that they preſumed the was a merchant man, and were allured by the high wages offered them. Application was mace to Admiral Sawyer for their releaſe, but without effect; the Admiral obſerving, "that had they been impreſſed from American veſſels, he would not detain them after an application was made for their enlargement; but the ſubject of a neutral nation who would voluntarily enliſt under the flag of the common enemy of mankind, to aſſiſt him in his unlawful depredations on the property of their own countrymen, & againſt the only nation that is fighting the battles of the world, ought not to go unpuniſhed."

A gentleman having a pad that darted and broke his wife's neck, a neighboring ſquire told him he wiſhed to purchaſe him for his wife to ride upon. "No, ſays the other, I ſhall not ſell the little fellow, becauſe I intend to marry again my ſelf."

Story of a remarkable Beggar.

A Beggar, to all appearance maimed and miſerable, though in reality a hale fellow, but rather inclined to lazineſs, took his ſtand in Aldersgate ſtreet, London, where he aſked charity from all paſſengers for many years.—There was ſomething ſo winning in the fellow's addreſs, that he was rarely unſucceſsful in procuring ſomething from the paſſers by. Among others, one gentleman, a humane merchant, who paſſed every day through that ſtreet, conſtantly and without failure every morning, after hearing the charity whine, gave ſome ſmall matter.—At laſt the merchant diſappeared and was not ſeen in the ſtreet for ſeveral months. After a while the beggar happened to fall in with his old benefactor, dreſſed rather ſhabbily. He immediately enquired the cauſe of his not having walked his wonted way for ſo long a time. Ah! Mr. Lazarus, ſaid the merchant, I met with ſome loſſes at ſea; my veſſels were taken; my credit was gone, and I no longer would come your way. Sir, ſaid the beggar, how much money would ſet you aſloat again? Why, Lazarus, I believe about one thouſand pounds might put me forward again in a ſmall way. The beggar inſtantly ſtepped into an adjacent houſe, and brought out a parcel of notes to that amount. There, ſir, ſaid he, take the reward of your former charity towards me. If you can ever repay me, it is well; if not you muſt not trouble your head about the matter, your trade may turn out unſucceſsful, but I can always beg.

The United States maintain that France has revoked her edicts ſo far as they violated their neutral rights, and were contemplated by the law of May 1*d.* 1810, *and have on that ground particularly claimed and do expect of Great Britain a ſimilar revocation of their orders in council.*

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Married at Niagara, by the Rev. Mr. Burns, on the 14*th inſt. Mr. James Kerby, merchant of Queenſton, to Miſs Jane Lambert of Stamford.*

Died at Niagara, on the 9*th ult. Mrs. E. Johnſon, ſiſter in law to Colonel Johnſon of the Bay of Quinty, in the* 104*th year of her age.*

DIARY of WEATHER for Nov. 1811

Wedneſday 27. *rain in the forenoon & heavy and cloudy in the evening.*

Thurſday, fair in the morning, rain the remainder of the day.

Friday continual rain.

Saturday, clear with ſunſhine in the morning, in the afternoon cool and cloudy with high wind.

Sunday. Dec. 1, *clear and cool with ſunſhine.*

Monday, clear and cool with do.

Tueſday remarkably warm and pleaſant for this time of the year.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the Houſe. North ſide of Queen ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatneſs and in the moſt faſhionable manner.—*As his charges will be found moderate, and a ſtrict adherence to punctuality he hopes the public will favor him with a ſhare of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.*

Ladies Peliſſes and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on ſhort notice and in the modern ſtyle.

York, Dec. 4. 1811.

SILEN, or otherwiſe put out of the Editor's poſſeſſion, a ſmall unpainted SKIFF; the piece in the bow covered with tin, and a crack in the bottom board of the ſtarboard ſide, alſo covered with tin; her bottom conſiſts of one board only.—It is ſuſpected ſhe has been taken away by the thief or thieves who ſtole ſuch a number of Geeſe from this town about the beginning of laſt week.—A liberal Reward will be given by the Editor, for any information which can lead to the deſired diſcovery.

York, Dec. 4, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of five Acres of Land on Lot No. 10, on the East side of the 8th Concession Road in Markham, with a large dwelling House and Stable, suitable for a Store and Tavern ; also the Lease of a Crown Reserve of 200 acres adjoining, 19 acres of which are well cleared and in Wheat. A never failing Stream of Water runs through the said Lot, suitable for an over-shot Mill. Pot Ash Works are erected thereon, which may be viewed. For particulars apply to the subscriber in Scarboro', or William Allan, Esq. York, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 14th Nov. 1811.

ASSURANCE FROM FIRE.

THE Subscriber is authorised by the Agent of the Phœnix Assurance Company at Montreal, (to receive Proposals for Insurance, as well as the Premium on the Property Insured), which will be held good from the day it is paid.

The Policies will be sent from the Office of the said Agent at Montreal by the Post *(or other safe conveyance)* the Expence of which will be charged the Insured.

W. ALLAN.

York, 29th Octr. 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT. } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri to wit. } Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Reuben Hiambury Eath, containing two hundred acres, more or less, with the buildings and improvements thereon ; all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Stanley's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Monday the ninth day of December next Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon Any person or persons that may have any lawful claim to the above premises either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Aug. 10, 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS.

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street ; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Wh iskey per day The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811

REgular COUNCIL DAYS for LAND MATTERS, throughout the Year of our Lord, 1811 :—

Wednesday,	22d January,	
	22d Ditto,	
	12th February,	
	5th March,	
	26th Ditto.	
	16th April,	
	7th May,	
	28th Ditto,	
Tuesday,	18th June,	
	9th July,	
	30th Ditto,	
	20th August,	
	10th September,	
	1st October,	
	22d Ditto,	
	12th November	
	3d December,	
	24th Ditto.	

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
(Price 1s. Halifax.)

A SERMON

ON the Death of the Rev. JOHN STUART D. D. Preached at Kingston, 25th August, 1811, by the Rev. JOHN STRACHAN, D. D.

UPPER CANADA, COURT OF PROBATE, YORK TO WIT. } FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of The Court of Probate within the said Province.

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts there of ; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof ; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful and sincere Thanks to the Public, for their countenance and patronage. He has just built a large Room for the comfortable reception of their Children ; and hopes through his steady attention to the Morals and Education of the Pupils placed under his care, will still gain their future approbation and encouragement

N. B. Evening School will commence precisely on the first of September.

CHARLES M'DONNELL.

Duke-Street, York, Aug. 10, 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 34, in Concession B. } 100 Acres.
Front half 32, - Do. - C. }
29 - Concession C. 200
10 - Concession D. 200
24 - Front Concession on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough.
No. 21 in 4th Concession } 200 Acres Township
Eath } 21 in 5th do. } of York.
No 49. West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.
Eath } 12, in 3d Concession, 100 }
Eath } 20, 3d do. 100 }
Eath } 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
Eath } 21, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200 }
11, 6th do. 200 }
18, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100 }
30, 6th do. 200 } 300 Acres, Saltfleet.
27, 7th do. 100 }
20, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of King's Street, and Lot No. 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing ; and the conditions of sale may be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Hugh M'Lean, Door-keeper to the Honorable Executive Council, deceased, are desired to present the same to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Executor.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Store in the House formerly occupied by Mr Glen, his Summer Assortment will be laid on low terms—he has also Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws passed in the two last Sessions, &c. for sale. Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price. D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, will be closed the ensuing Winter, all Persons indebted to them will please to make Payment by the 20th of January next at the latest ; as after that date, all outstanding Debts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

They are now selling off their extensive assortment of Goods at very reduced Prices for ready Payment, or Produce to be delivered in all the month of March next. W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 21 September, 1811

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do. } 3600 acres.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 5th do. } in the Township of Bienheim.
North half of 24 in the 5th do. }
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession } 500 acres
No. 22, 7th do. } in King
No. 4, 8th do. }
No. 4, 10th do.—350 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—800 acres in the Township of Glanford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 acres in King
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 24, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undoubtable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

LOT Number 29, in the first Concession, and the Broken Front, in the Township of Darlington District of Newcastle, forty miles from the Town of York and distant 380 Acres of Land, of which 100 Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premises are a Framed Barn, a good Log House and several Springs of excellent Water If Sold, a part of the purchase money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL COONA

TO be Sold on easy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22, 23, 7th Con. } 1000
21, 22, 8th Con. } acres
22, 9th Con. }

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public that he has opened a Store in his House on Palace Street, near Mrs Ruffell's where he offers for sale a large Supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kiddermin ter Carpeting,
Tilt, Cupboard, Bed, Desk, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compasses and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-cords,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and brass Locker Castors,
Gold Rings and Silver Pencil Cases,
Unit and Silver Watches,
Brass Cafe Locks, Iron do double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Clofet and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks fingle and double bolted,
Joiners Squares,
3 by 7, 10 by 8, 12, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Bastard fine plate Stock Locks 10 and 12 inch,
Cheil Hinges, brass do.
Clock Cafe Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-cups,
Drawer Locks in sets,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles from tin'd Spoons,
Caft and German Steel Hand-saws,
Sash, key-hole and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chiffels,
Screw Augurs and Drawing-knives,
Braces and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Plains

He expects by the next veffel from Kingston, a fashionable fupply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the laft veffels from England—alfo a further fupply of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land There are on the premises an Improvement of 22 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence There is also a good SMALL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water ; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist ; the Inspection or Review (a Military Tract) ; Common Bonds ; Arbitration ditto. ; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate ; Memorials for do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late Robert Henderson of York, Brewer, (deceased) by Bond or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to William Allan, one of the Executors, and all those having any demands against the said Estate, will please present the same for Settlement.

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct. 18 1811.

To be Let for one Year,

THE House and Lot, together with all the Buildings and Out-Houses erected thereon, consisting of a Malt-house, Brew-house, &c. with all the Implements and Utenfils for carrying on the Brewing ; alfo fome Hogs. Alfo for Sale, the following Lots of Land, to wit—
No. 13 and 14, 6 Concession } 600 Acres Town-
14, - 7 ditto. } ship of Whitchurch
Lot No. 10, 2d ditto. South Easterly fide of the River Don, Township of York, containing Two Hundred Acres. For which a good and sufficient Title will be given

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct. 18, 1811.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the firft conceff. tion of the Township of York, on the Weft fide of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, moftly new ; on the premises are a two ftory dwelling Houfe with Wings, which with a fmall expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, alfo a Barn, Stable, &c. Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the Weft fide of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, and under a good ftate of Fence. There is a good two ftory Farm Houfe and Barn, alfo a thriving young Orchard, and Nurfery fit to transplant on the premifes. Both the above Farms are excellent Soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grift and Saw Mills ; and within the contemplated Route for the North Weft Trade takes place, their value muft be confiderably enhanced. If thefe Lots fhould not be fold before the firft day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant, Lot No. 27 being at prefent occupied by an induftrious fubftantial perfon. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peafe, Oats, &c. which will be difpofed of reafonable on the premifes.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concefion of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Concefion of do. 80 acres, fituate on the River Humber, and is fuppofed to contain above 100 acres, have been broken front on the River.

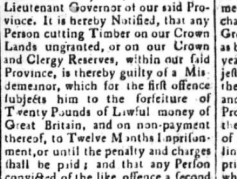
Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th concefion of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each fome River Rouge runs through the firft, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can eafily be made navigable for boats of ufe.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the Weft half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th concefion of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres ; the land is of excellent quality and lies contiguous to a large Settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grift and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be fold on advantageous terms to the purchafer ; a part of the purchafe money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be fecured by Mortgage on the premifes, with Intereft. For further particulars apply to the Subfcriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.



THE Subfcriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the Houfe which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Bufinefs.

Thofe Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleafed to favor him with their cuftom, may depend upon having their work done in the neateft and moft faftionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent fupply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, firft Conceffion of the Township of Trafalgar, North Weft Side Lake Ontario ; alfo the front half of Lot No. 22, in the firft Conceffion of the faid Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South fide of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Aſhery on the above Premifes Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premifes June 1, 1811.

BLANKS of different Sorts for fale at this Office.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1811. No. XXII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA :) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the ſecond day of December next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING :—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the nineteenth day of Octr. laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the ſecond day of December next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear ; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby conworking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the tenth day of January next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada and thereinto do as may ſeem neceſſary ; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province and Major General commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province, at York this twenty ſixth day of Novr. in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eleven and in the fifty ſecond year of our Reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having ſolicited, and obtained Our Leave to be abſent on his Private Affairs, and the Adminiſtration of the Government during his abſence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the ſaid Province. WE have thought proper by, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, that all Perſons having due notice thereof, may Govern themſelves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty-eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS. Secy.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th June, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Locations deſignated by the Land Board of Naſſau for the following Perſons, in the Township of Binbrook, Diſtrict of Niagara, will be declared open for Grant to other Perſons, unleſs within *ſix Months* from this date, they ſeverally appear, by themſelves or Agent, to eſtabliſh their Claim, and ſue out their Patents,

Lieutenant George Harkimer,
Lieutenant Henry Hare,
Surgeon's Mate Patrick Burk,
Lieutenant Frederick Dachsteder,
Captain John M'Kinnon,

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Executive Council.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE regular Poſt, which has now commenced, from Lower Canada through to this place and Niagara once a fortnight, will be continued all the Year (and to Sandwich for ſix months.) The Mail will be cloſed at Kingſton every ſecond Tueſday (from the 12th inſtant) and the Courier may always be expected here in about ſix days.—He will remain here Thirty hours after his arrival before the Mail is cloſed for his return.

"Thoſe who expect Letters which "require anſwering immediately, will "do well to attend to the probable "time the Poſt may arrive."

There will be a Box at the Store of the Subſcriber for all Letters to be depoſited (which are not to be poſt paid here) and ſuch as are to be paid will be received by

W. ALLAN. D. P. M.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front ; 9 and 10 in the firſt, and 10 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Town ſhip of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

Lateſt Intelligence.

London Sep. 29.

Murat had lately made ſome movements with the Neapolitan troops, which indicated a deſign to make a new attempt on Sicily. General Maitland commands the Britiſh on the iſland.

In conſequence of the arrival of Lord Bentinck, all the Miniſters were ſummoned to attend a cabinet council.

Immenſe ſhipments of all kinds of military ſtores have been recently made from England to Spain.

It is reported the French continue to march into Spain reinforcements for their armies—and forward large quantities of proviſions.

The French privateers continue to take Sweditſh veſſels, and to carry them into Daniſh ports. They ſay they conform to their inſtructions.

The French requiſitions on the inhabitants of St. Sebaſtians, is ſaid to amount to 50 per cent on their incomes. Some eſtates are taxed at more than they will rent for.

There is an embargo in the French ports ſuppoſed to indicate that the Scheldt fleet of 21 ſail of the line, is about to put to ſea. We hope no neutral veſſels will be met by theſe friends.

His Majeſty's bodily health had rather improved.

The Britiſh parliament was not to meet till the 13th of November.

Little expectation was entertained in England that the orders in council would be repealed.

The general conſumption of coffee in the newy, and its exportation from the colonies by neutrals, is recommended in the London papers.

Lisbon Oct. 18.

In the ſouth of Spain, General Briſleſtros obtained ſome avantages over the French on the 25th, and is ſaid took their Governor of Malaga priſoner.

The Spaniſh Cortes and Regency renewed their oath of fidelity to Ferdinand VII, on the 24th of September. Accounts from Valencia are to September 6, when it was ſafe, and the inhabitants in good ſpirits.

Valencia de Alcantara, Oct. 1.

The French convoy, to ſuccour Ciudad Rodrigro, entered that place on the 24th ult. protected by 50,000 men, commanded by the Duke of Ragusa.—The Britiſh troops retired. On the 25th, 12,000 French including 3 or 4,000 cavalry made a fruitleſs ſally againſt the Anglo Portugueſe.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.

Latest from Portugal—Yeſterday arrived at this port the ſhip Tartar, Capt. Scott, in 29 days from Liſbon, and brought papers to the 13th ult. No new event of great importance had occurred; but in ſeveral parts of Spain, and on the frontiers of Portugal, there were military movements which indicated that active operations were about to be recommenced.

The late Liſbon papers contains no diſpatches from Lord Wellington.

A letter from Liſbon of Oct. 16, mentions, that the price of corn was 4oors. per alquer. About a dollar per bushel.

The ſhip Cordelia, Conner has arrived at Philadelphia, from the iſle of France and Batavia, having touched at the latter port for ſupplies.—Left brig Fox, of Philadelphia diſcharging.—The Cordelia was from Teneriffe for Batavia, but was turned off by a Britiſh blockading Squadron, and was informed that the Governor had burnt the city, and had retired into the interior with the troops and inhabitants.

Inſurrection at Guadaloupe.—By the arrival yeſterday morning of the brig Aheons, capt. Watson, in 18 days from St. Croix, we learn, that an intended inſurrection at Guadaloupe has been lately diſcovered and the leaders arreſted and ſecured. The ſcheme was planned by two Frenchmen, who at the time the iſland was ſurrendered to the Britiſh, were permitted to remain on their parole of honor without taking the oath of Allegiance. One of theſe, Mons. *Davite*, a Merchant of high ſtanding at Point-Petre, was to have been in caſe of ſucceſs, the Governor of the iſland, and the other, who was formerly an Aid to *Ernough*, was to have been the Military Chieftain.

The Inſurgents had been ſecretly ſupplied with five thouſand ſtand of arms by Merchants at St. Bartholomews. It is ſaid, that the plan was thoroughly organized, and every part of it in readineſs for execution; and about an hour before the general slaughter was to have commenced, a violent diſpute aroſe between the two civil and militar leaders, which diſarmed them of their diſcretion, and led to a diſcovery of the plot.—Theſe particulars were received at St. Croix, on the 31ſt. of October, by a Packet from St. Thomas.

Leipsic, September 15.

The price of grain has riſen in Pruſſia, Saxony, and the Duchy of Warſaw.

Buffalo November 5.

By the arrival at this port of the ſloop Contractor, J. Baird, maſter, from Chicaugon, information is received of much damage having been done among the ſhipping on the Lake, in the late ſtorms. The ſloop Commencement has loſt her cables & anchors. The ſchooner Amelia, lying near the Cuyahoga, parted her cables and was driven down by the gale. The ſchooners Catharine and Mary, have it is ſaid, alſo ſuſtained ſome injury. The packet of Cuyahoga, Luther Chapin, maſter, has not been heard from, and fears are entertained that ſhe is loſt. Her cargo conſiſted principally of Salt, and Houſehold-Goods—the had likewiſe a number of Paſſengers.

Fire at Jerſey.—About 4 o'clock this morning, two ſmall houſes and a ſtable were conſumed at Jerſey, opposite this city. We regret to learn, that 39 horses out of 54, were burned with the ſtable; and that the horses belonged to Farmers from the country, who had brought produce to our market.—*Spec. 23d Nov.*

LEXINGTON, (K.) Oct. 26.

Lateſt intelligence from the Army on the Wabaſh.

We have had a converſation with Mr. Armſtrong, a gentleman from this neighbourhood, of undoubted veracity, who left the encampment of the army on the Wabath, on the 13th inſtant. Mr. Armſtrong ſtates, that the army had commenced building the fort and had erected ſeveral piquets, and had railed two block-houſes about 10 feet above the foundation; that they had timber ſufficient to complete them, which would be done in a few days. The army conſiſted of about 15,00 men. Colonel Boyd commanded about 400 regulars. Col. Decker, about 600 riflemen. Col. Juleph H. Daviels commanded about 200 cavalry well equipped—the balance of the army were compoſed of companies, who acted as ſcouting parties. On the night of the 10th inſt. one of the centinels (a regular) was fired on by an Indian and shot through both thighs; but the wound was preſumed not mortal. It was believed there were but a few Indians near the encampment, and they were in ſmall ſcouting parties. The troops were well ſupplied with every thing neceſſary for a campaign, and were in very good health. Two of the regulars had died, owing to their being ſo much expoſed on water, in deſcending the Ohio, and being on the Wabaſh.

Governor Harriſon will march againſt the Prophet's towns, which are about 70 miles beyond the fort, as ſoon as he receives a reinforcement from Indiana, and this ſtate. The governor thinks about 500 men in addition to his preſent number will be an adequate force to contend with the Prophet. Mr. Armſtrong could give us no information of the probable amount of the Prophet's forces. There were five deputies or chiefs from the nations that are friendly to the whites in council with the Governor, whilſt Mr. Armſtrong was there; they expreſſed the moſt unequivocal attachment to the whites, and obſerved that the Prophet had made conſiderable efforts to render them hoſtile, but that they had uniformly rejected his overtures and would continue to do ſo as long as the whites treated them with the ſame friendſhip they hitherto had done.

It is likewiſe ſtated that Governor Harriſon had requeſted permiſſion to raiſe a few troops in our ſtate, which requeſt we preſume has been granted, as Mr. Armſtrong ſaw them raiſing troops in Jefferſon as he came on, to march for the encampment on the Wabaſh immediately. It is further ſtated by Mr. Armſtrong, that he never ſaw troops under better diſcipline, particularly the cavalry, under Colonel Daviels's command. He and all his troops ſleep with their boots and ſpurs on during the night, and their horſes are always ſaddled, ready at a moment's warning for active ſervice. Troops who cheerfully ſubmit to ſuch diſcipline, will no doubt, when occaſion offers, do honor to their commander, themſelves and country.

Extract of a letter from Col. John M. Scott, to the Editor of the Frankfort Argus, dated Vincennes, Oct. 23, 1811.

"Since my arrival at this place, I have had only one letter from the Governor, and in that he barely mentioned that a party of the Delaware chiefs had gone to the Prophet's town—their object to prevent war and to perſuade him to accede to the Governor's propoſitions. They had not returned, I was informed, on Saturday laſt. It appears to be the general opinion, that there is a diviſion among the Indians, relative to war meaſures; though the Prophet is for it, and a majority of his adherents, joined by the whole Kickapoo tribe.—Their attack upon the ſentinels and wounding one of the regular ſoldiers, was done, no doubt to ſhut the door of accommodation, and to bring on the war, and hereby compel an union among themſelves for the common ſecurity.

"The governor will not give up the point; he will bring them to his own meaſures, either by fair means, or by hard knocks—they may have their choice; it would not do to relinquiſh the object now—the Prophet would grow inſolent beyond meaſure. As ſoon as the Kentucky volunteers join, we ſhall hear of deciſive meaſures immediately—no more temporizing—they muſt be brought to a ſenſe of their duty; and nothing but a good drubbing in my opinion, will have the effect.

"*Laprouzier*, whoſe ſpeech you gave us ſome weeks ago in your paper, has changed his tone, and ſays, he was deceived by the prophet—thinks him a bad man, and to ſhew his ſincerity, hrs removed his people, women and children, near to the Governor's encampment, and claims the protection of the United States.

"The Wabaſh is riſing, and has been for three days paſt; this will enable the contractors to bring forward ſupplies for the army, which were likely to fail; the governor has been detained ſome time for the neceſſary depoſits of proviſions:—There are about 1,100 men under his command, including militia and regulars. Col. Daviess is a very active and vigilant officer. When the fight begins, we calculate that he will do wonders, or be killed—he is all for glory, and I ſuppoſe would not miſs the chance of a fight on any account."

From the Baltimore American.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Waſhington, Nov. 11.

"As it is of the firſt importance to merchants to be able to foreſee the courſe of meaſures which government will adopt, in relation to our political and commercial intercourſe with Europe, ſome pains have been taken to aſcertain that courſe. The conjectures heretofore hazarded have neceſſarily and unavoidably been accompanied by that degree of uncertainty, which want of time and want of information were calculated to occaſion.—Calculating on no change, during the winter, in the aſpect of intelligence from Great Britain and France, it may be almoſt certainly relied upon, that ſuch meaſures will be taken as ſhall convince the Britiſh government that unleſs they relinquiſh their obnoxious orders and illegitimate blockade. America will be prepared to aſſert her right by force; that the non-importation with the Britiſh dominions will continue, and be moſt rigidly and effectually enforced by additional means; that our merchants will be authorized to arm and defend their trade with all other nations; and that probably ſuch duties and reſtrictions will be impoſed upon importations from the French dominions as ſhall correſpond with the new duties and reſtrictions decreed in France. All our ſhips, frigates and inferior veſſels of war will, nearly to a certainty, be fitted out, repaired, and ordered into ſervice, as well as inſtructed to convoy fleets of merchantmen bound to or from ports, the trade with which may be dangerous. One or more additional frigates may be built. Direct and immediate hoſtilities with England are not to be apprehended, unleſs they are commenced on the other ſide of the Atlantic. The committees on the different ſubjects of the President's meſſage will likely be appointed to-morrow."

FRANCE.

Palace of Trianon, Auguſt 23.

Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the conſtitutions, Emperor of the French, &c. to all preſent, and to come, greeting:

Different queſtions having been ſubmitted to us with regard to the condition of Frenchmen eſtabliſhed in foreign countries, we have thought it right to make known our intentions on that subject.

By our decree of the 5th of April, 1809, we have already pronounced with regard to ſuch French men as have borne arms againſt their country; and thoſe, who, reſiding with a power with whom we go to war, do not quit its territory: or who, being ſummoned by us do not obey that order.

But no law has yet been laid down either with regard to Frenchmen naturalized in foureign countries, with or without our authority, or with regard to ſuch as may have already entered, or chooſe to enter in future, into the ſervice of a foreign power.

And as it is not our wiſh to confound thoſe of our ſubjects who are induced from legitimate motives to naturalize themſelves abroad, with thoſe whoſe conduct will aſſume the character of felony, we have reſolved by theſe preſents, to complete and make known this important branch of legiſlation.

For theſe reaſons, on the report of our Grand Judge, Miniſter of Juſtice, and our Council of State, being heard,

We have decreed and ordered, & do decree and order as follows:

TITLE I. Of Frenchmen naturalized abroad with our permiſſion.

Art. 1. No Frenchman can be naturalized abroad, without our authority.

2. Our permiſſion ſhall be granted by letters patent, drawn up by our Grand Judge, ſigned with our hand, counterſigned by our Secretary of State, inſpected by our couſin the Prince Arch-Chancellor, inſerted in the bulletin of laws, and regiſtered in the imperial court of the laſt place of domicil of the perſon to whom they relate.

3. Frenchmen thus naturalized abroad ſhall enjoy the right of poſſeſſing, of transmiting, and of ſucceeding to property, even when the ſubjects of the countries where they ſhall be naturalized, do not enjoy thoſe rights in France.

4. The children of a Frenchman born in the country where he is naturalized, are aliens.

5. Frenchmen naturalized abroad even with our permiſſion, can at no time carry arms againſt France, under pain of being indicted in our courts, and condemned to the puniſhments enacted in the penal code, book 3d, chap. 75.

TITLE II. Of Frenchmen naturalized abroad without our permiſſion.

6. Every Frenchman naturalized abroad without our permiſſion, ſhall incur the loſs of his property, which ſhall be confiſcated; he ſhall no longer enjoy the right of ſucceſſion, and all the ſucceſſion falling unto him ſhall pass to the next heir, provided he be domiciliated in France.

By the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, it is provided, that by a process inſtituted in the courts of juſtice, ſuch persons ſhall loſe their titles if they have any, together with the property attached to them, which ſhall devolve on the neareſt heir, being French, the rights of the wife being ſecured, which ſhall be regulated as in the case of widowhood.

11. Thoſe who are naturalized abroad without permiſſion, and againſt whom the above proceſs has taken place, if found in the territory of the empire, ſhall, for the firſt time, be arreſted and conducted beyond the frontiers; if they return, they ſhall be condemned to a period of imprisonment not leſs than a year, nor more than ten years.

TITLE. Of individuals already naturalized abroad.

12. Individuals naturalized abroad at the period of the publication of this decree, may within a year, if on the continent of Europe; within three years if beyond that continent; within five years if beyond the Cape of Good Hope and in the Indies, obtain our confirmation according to the forms preſcribed in the preſent decree.

TITLE IV. Of Frenchmen in the ſervice of a foreign power.

13. No Frenchman can enter the ſervice of a foreign power without our ſpecial permiſſion, and except under condition of returning, ſhould we recall him either by a general proclamation or a direct order.

14. Thoſe of our ſubjects who ſhall have obtained this permiſſion, cannot take the oaths to the power which they ſerve, without a proviſo of never bearing arms againſt France, and of quitting the ſervice, even without being recalled, ſhould that power happen to go to war with us.

15. The permiſſion of entering the ſervice of a foreign power ſhall be granted by letters patent, according to the forms preſented in act 2d.

16. They cannot act as miniſters plenipotentiary in any treaty where our intereſt comes into diſcuſſion.

17. They muſt not wear a foreign cockade in countries in ſubjection to us, nor there appear in a foreign uniform; they ſhall be authorized to wear the national colours when in the empire.

18. They may nevertheleſs wear the decoration of foreign orders, when they ſhall have received them with our conſent.

19. They may not enter France but with our ſpecial permiſſion.

20. Frenchmen entering the ſervice of a foreign power, without our permiſſion, and remaining in it after war is declared between France and that power, ſhall be conſidered as having borne arms againſt us, from the circumſtance alone of their having continued to form part of a military corps deſtined to act againſt the French empire or its allies.

22. Our miniſters are charged each in his own department, with the execution of the preſent decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor, Count DARU,
Secy. of State.

Paris, Auguſt 19.

Yeſterday Mr. Theotoki, and Duke de Looz, Preſidents of the Deputations from the Ionian iſles (in the Adriatic, of which Corfu is the principal) preſented addreſſes of congratulation to his Majeſty the Emperor; who was pleased to make the following

REPLY:

"*Gentlemen Deputies*,

"I have caused great works to be completed in your country. I have collected a great number of troops, and ammunition of all kinds. I do not regret the expences which Corfu has coſt MY TREASURY. It is the Key of the Adriatic.

"I will never abandon Iſlands which the ſuperiority of the enemy by ſea has placed in their power. In India, in America, in the Mediterranean, every thing that is and has been French *ſhall* always be ſo. Conquered by the enemy, by the viciſſitudes of war, they ſhall return into the Empire by the other events of the war, or by the ſtipulations of peace. I ſhould always conſider it as an eternal blot to MY REIGN if I ever ſanctioned the abandonment of a ſingle Frenchman.

An addreſs was alſo preſented by the Deputation from the new department of La Lippe (in Weſtphalia); to which his Majeſty gave this

REPLY:

Gentlemen,

The town of Munſter belonged to an eccleſiaſtical ſovereign;—deplorable effect of ignorance and ſuperſtition!! [Why ſo, any more than under a military ſovereign?] You were without country. Providence, who willed that I ſhould reſtore the throne of Charlemagne, has made you naturally enter, with Holland & the Hanſe Towns, in the boſom of the Empire.

—From the moment in which you became French, my heart made no difference between you and other parts of my ſtates. As ſoon as circumſtances ſhall permit me, I ſhall feel a lively ſatiſfaction in being among you.

Lateſt from La Teſte.—By the Maria Louiſa, from La Teſte, we learn, that the Emperor had gone to Holland—that Mr. Barlow, our miniſter, had gone in purſuit of him—that the Conſtitution frigate was at Cherbourg—that there was an expectation of a war between France and Ruſſia—that troops were ſtill marching into Spain—that no new ſeizures of American Veſſels had lately taken place; but ſeveral American Veſſels had been releaſed.

Great increase.—Mr. James Williams of this city, in June laſt planted two potatoes, from South America, called the Lobiter potatoe which produced one buſhel, three pecks, weighing 94 pounds!—*Maryland Gaz.*

It is reported, and we hope correctly, ſays the Philadelphia True American, that the proſpect of an accommodation between the United States and Great Britain, is much brightened of late. It is even rumoured, that on the diſcloſure of Mr. Foſter's powers to enter on a negociation which would adjuſt all differences, it has been decided in our cabinet to ſend Mr. John Q. Adams, as miniſter plenipotentiary from the United States, to the court of London. Mr. Ewing, it is ſaid, will ſucceed Mr. Adams at Peters burgh.

From the 1ſt. of October next there will appear at Paris no more than four daily political papers, viz: The Moniteur, the Journal of the Empire, the Gazette of France, and the Journal of Paris.

In the ſupreme Court at Salem, the Will of the late Mrs. Norris has been eſtabliſhed. By it the Eccleſiaſtical Inſtitution in Andover has a legacy of 30,000 dollars, and the Aſiatic Miſſionaries an equal ſum. *Cent.*

FOREIGN CERTIFICATES.

The clerk who ſome years ſince purloined from the United States Treaſury office, a number of blank certificates of five percent. ſtock, and ſailed for Europe, where he ſold two of them, one filled up with 30,000, the other for 15,000 dollars, arrived in New Y. a few days ſince, from Liverpool, and was immediately apprehended and committed to gaol. We are aſſured, no ſuſpicions of the fraud had ever been entertained by the Regiſter of the Treaſury until the forged certificates were preſented for payment; when they were diſcovered to be forgeries, and ſome circumſtance cauſed the perſon apprehended to be ſuſpected.—He figured away in great ſtyle, in England, and induced a beautiful and accomplished girl in Liverpool, to marry and accompany him in his voyage.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

To the Editor of the York Gazette,

SIR,

Pleaſe inſert the encloſed haſty tribute from the people of this place, to the exemplary and exalted worth of our beloved GOVERNOR, now on his way to England; and oblige your old friend J. S.

Cornwall, Oct. 23 1811.

To his Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſq. Lieutenant Governor of His Majeſty's Province of Upper Canada.

We the Inhabitants of the Eaſtern Diſtrict of the Province of Upper Canada, having juſt learned that your Excellency is about to return home, haſten to expreſs our ſincere regret on the occaſion, and to preſent our grateful acknowledgements for the many ſubſtantial benefits which we have derived from your ſhort but wiſe adminiſtration.

During that period, we have ſeen with the greateſt ſatisfaction, the moſt flouriſhing ſettlements extending rapidly in all directions, and the general proſperity of the country increaſing far beyond our moſt ſanguine anticipations.

We have ſeen your Excellency moſt anxiouſly careful that the Loyaliſts and their children, ſhould obtain with the leaſt poſſible trouble, the very liberal bounty which His Moſt Excellent Majeſty the King has graciouſly aſſigned them, and extending your benevolence in the moſt delicate manner to thoſe who had fallen into difficulty in their Land affairs, either from ignorance or inadvertency, of the errors incident to the quick ſettlement of ſo populous and important a Colony.

Above all, we have ſeen proviſion made for giving the youth of the Province ſuch a liberal education as may not only qualify them for the learned profeſſions, but eſtabliſh firmly in their minds the pureſt moral and religious principles, principles which ſhall enable them to give the moſt ſalutary direction to the general manners of the Province, and revive that ardent patriotism for which their fathers have been ſo honorably diſtinguiſhed. The fruits of this noble meaſure patronized and ſanctioned by your Excellency, we begin already to enjoy; as many of the young men have left the ſchools crowned with literary honors, and with the faireſt proſpect of future worth.

With the greateſt truth and propriety therefore, may the inhabitants of this Diſtrict repeat what we had formerly the pleaſure to ſtate to your Excellency, "that your government has been only known to us by acts of the pureſt juſtice and the moſt pleaſing condeſcenſion and benevolence." Deeply impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, your Excellency's adminiſtration will always be a ſubject of the moſt pleaſing recollection.

Our beſt wiſhes for the happineſs of your Excellency and your amiable Lady accompany you to England; may the approbation of our gracious Sovereign ſmile upon your return, and confer upon your Excellency a ſuitable reward for your meritorious ſervices in this Province.

*** *The Editor has much cauſe to regret that Letters, Packages and Papers to his address, are ſo frequently detained and not timely forwarded - through the negligence of his friends; the foregoing encloſure, reached Kingſton on the 2d ult. and was not received by the Editor until the 6th inſtant.*

The unuſommon flight of the wild Pigeon in ſuch amazing numbers and their direction eaſtwards at this late period, is for a what novel. Their longer than ordinary ſtay in this quarter, can only be aſcribed to the ſuperabundance of Beech maſt, and other ſeeds which our Foreſts have produced the preſent year——For the laſt two years, the Bears frequented our Woods in incredible numbers, but none have been ſeen, near us, ſince laſt autumn, which muſt evidently ariſe from the ſame cauſe.

DIED.] On Wedneſday the 4th inſtant in this town, Mrs. M'Lean, relict of Mr. Hugh M'Lean, lately deceaſed, and mother to the late Capt. J. M'Gill, of his Majeſty's Canadian Regiment.

DIARY of WEATHER for Dec. 1811

Wedneſday, moderate and cloudy.

Thurſday, heavy rain in the morning; remainder of the day cloudy and warm.

Friday, dark and cloudy.

Saturday, clear and moderate in the forenoon, cloudy with ſome ſmall ſhowers of ſnow in the afternoon.

Sunday, cloudy and heavy with ſome ſnow.

Monday, clear and cool in the morning, heavy and cloudy with ſome light ſnow in the evening.

Tueſday, clear and cool with ſunſhine.

For Sale or Rent, and poſſeſſion given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Eſquire. Its eligible ſituation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot. York, Dec. 11, 1811.

STOLEN, or otherwiſe put out of the Editor's poſſeſſion, a ſmall unpainted SKIFF; the place in the bow covered with tin, and a crack in the bottom board of the ſtarboard ſide, alſo covered with tin; her bottom conſiſts of one board only.—It is ſuſpected ſhe has been taken away by the thief or thieves who ſtole ſuch a number of Geeſe from this town about the beginning of laſt week.—A liberal Reward will be given by the Editor, for any information which can lead to the deſired diſcovery.

York, Dec. 4, 1811.

Penmanship.

MR. C. MASON returns his acknowledgements for the encouragement he has received in this Town.

The term of his first course of lessons will this day expire; and he respectfully gives information that if a sufficient number (convinced of the usefulness of his method of instruction and willing to sacrifice prejudice to reason and vanity,) apply, he will commence a second course of exercises on Friday the 13th Inst. at the Room he now occupies at T. Gilbert's, North side of King's Street.

York, 11th Dec. 1811.

THE Subscriber thus tenders his grateful thanks for the patronage and encouragement he has received in his capacity as teacher, and begs leave to state that his endeavours have been unremitting to improve the Morals as well as the Education of the Pupils with whose care he has been honored—he has for the present declined teaching in Town, and should he hereafter recommence it, his great pride will be to discharge the duties attached to the undertaking.

C. M'DONNELL.

York, 11th Dec. 1811.

A handsome serviceable Chesnut HORSE,

fit for either Saddle or Draft of any kind, also a neat Pleasure Sleigh and Harness for one Horse, which have been very little used. Enquire at the Printer's where they may be viewed.

York, 10th Dec. 1811.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
York, 7th December, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a Special Meeting of the Magistrates, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Saturday the Twenty Eighth Inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the applications of those persons who are desirous of obtaining Tavern Licences for the ensuing year.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace Home District.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a two story dwelling-House with Wings, which with a small expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 23 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two story Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. If these Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant, Lot No. 27 being at present occupied by an industrious substantial person. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peafe, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Concession of do. 80 acres, fituate on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 300 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of thefe, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can eafily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the Weft half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th concefion of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and conftitutes a large fettlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grift and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be fold on advantageous terms to the purchafer; a part of the purchafe money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be fecured by Mortgage on the premifes, with Intereft. For further particulars apply to the Subfcriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of five Acres of Land on Lot No. 10, on the Eaft fide of the 8th Concefion Road in Markham, with a large dwelling Houfe and Stable, fuitable for a Store and Tavern; alfo the Leafe of a Crown Referve of 200 acres adjoining, 19 acres of which are well cleared and in Wheat. A never failing ftream of Water runs through the faid Lot, fuitable for an over-fhot Mill. Put Aft Works are erected there on, which may be viewed. For particulars apply to the fubfcriber in Scarboro', or William Allan, Efq. York, who will give a good and fufficient Title to the fame.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 14th Nov. 1811.

THE Subfcriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Store in the Houfe formerly occupied by Mr. Gien, his Summer Affortment will be fold on low terms—he has alfo Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws paffed in the two laft Seffions, &c. for fale. Country Produce purchafed by him at the higheft price.

D. TIERS.

York, 29th May, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL thofe indebted to the Eftate of the late Robert Henderfon of York, Brewer, (deceafed) by Bond or otherwife, are requefted to make immediate payment to William Allan, one of the Executors, and all thofe having any demands againft the faid Eftate, will pleafe prefent the fame for fettlement.

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct. 18 1811.

ASSURANCE FROM FIRE.

THE Subfcriber is authorized by the Agent of the Phœnix Assurance Company at Montreal, (to receive Propofals for Inſurance, as well as the Premium on the Property Inſured), which will be held good from the day it is paid.

The Policies will be ſent from the Office of the ſaid Agent at Montreal by the Poſt *(or other ſafe conveyance)* the Expence of which will be charged the Inſured.

W. ALLAN.

York, 29th Octr. 1811.

To be Let for one Year,

THE Houſe and Lot, together with all the Buildings and Out-Houſes erected thereon, conſiſting of a Malt-houſe, Brew-houſe, &c. with all the Implements and Utenſils for carrying on the Brewing; alſo ſome Hops. Alſo for Sale, the following Lots of Land, to wit—

No. 13 and 14, 6 Conceſſion } 600 Acres Town-
14, - ditto, } ſhip of Whitchurch
Lot No. 10, 2d ditto. South Eaſterly ſide of the River Don, Township of York, containing Two Hundred Acres. For which a good and ſufficient Title will be given.

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct. 18, 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, Eaſt ſide Yonge-Street; on the Premiſes there are a Saw Mill and a Grift Mill, both in good order, and a Still-Houſe with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiſkey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be ſold ſeparate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on ſaid Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subſcriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

UPPER CANADA, } *FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant*
COURT OF PROBATE, } *Governor of the Province of Upper Ca-*
YORK TO WIT. } *nada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the ſaid Province.*
(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle and Province aforeſaid, deceaſed.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingſton in the ſaid Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the ſaid Court of Probate, ſetting forth that the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman ſome time paſt died inteſtate without this Province, poſſeſſed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the ſum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more ſeveral Diſtricts thereof; and praying that Letters of adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the ſaid Peter Grant. NOW therefore theſe are to cite and require you the ſaid next of Kin, to be and appear in the ſaid Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the ſaid Province, on the firſt Monday of January next enſuing the date hereof; then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any you have) why Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforeſaid, this Fifth day of March one thouſand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premiſes an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and ſowed with Hay Seed, and enclaſed with a new Rail Fence. There is alſo a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and ſeveral living Springs of fine Water; likewiſe a large Sugar Bush. A good and ſufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the Houſe, North ſide of Queen ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatneſs and in the moſt faſhionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a ſtrict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a ſhare of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Peliſſes and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on ſhort notice and in the modern ſtyle.

York, Dec. 4, 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Eſquire, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Caſh or ſhort Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concellion B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do. - C. }
29 - Conceſſion C. 200
10 - Conceſſion D. 200
24 - front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough. 1000 Acres
No. 21 in 4th Conceſſion, } 200 Acres Township
Eaſt ½ 22 5th do. } of York.
No. 49. Weſt ſide Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.

Eaſt ½ 12, in 3d Conceſſion,		100	
Eaſt ½ 34	do.	100	
Eaſt ½ 14,	4th do.	100	1200 Acres
Eaſt ½ 22,	7th do.	100	Township of
14,	3d do.	200	Markham.
10,	6th do.	200	
11,	6th do.	200	
16,	1ſt do.	200	400 Acres—
13,	4th do.	200	Whitby.
3,	3d do.	100	
30,	6th do.	100	300 Acres,
27,	7th do.	100	Saltfleet.

26, South ſide Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland.
1, 3, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Conceſſion 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.
Alſo in the Town of York
The Houſe and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North ſide Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home Diſtrict, to any perſon who may be deſirous of purchaſing; and the condition of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Hugh M'Lean, Door keeper to the Honorable Executive Council, deceaſed, are deſired to prefent the ſame to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Executor.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Buſineſs heretofore carried on by the Subſcribers, will be cloſed the enſuing Winter, all Perſons indebted to them will pleaſe to make Payment by the firſt of January next at the lateſt; as after that date, all outſtanding Debts will be put into the Hands of an Attorney for collection.

They are now telling off their extenſive aſſortment of Goods at very reduced Prices for ready Payment, or Produce to be delivered in all the month of March next.

W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 24 September, 1811

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concefſion
No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do.
North half of 10, in 9th do.——1600 acres.
in the Township of Blenheim.
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concefſion
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 2, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 23, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.——600 acres in the township of Gainford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d concefſion,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral Townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperiour—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW *Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyaliſt; the Inſpection or Review (a Military Tract;) Common Bonds; Arbitration ditto.; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials for do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.*

TO be Sold on eaſy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering viz.

Lots No. 22, 23, 7th Con. } 1000
21, 22, 8th Con. } acres
22, 9th Con. }

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

THE Subſcriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his Houſe on Palace Street, near Miss Ruſſell's where he offers for ſale a large ſupply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kidderminſter Carpeting,
Tea, Cupboard, Braſs Desk, and Braſs Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compaſſes and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-caſters,
Braſs Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and braſs ſocket Caſters,
Gold Rings and ſilver Pencil Caſes,
Gilt and ſilver Watches,
Braſs Cafe Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Cloſet and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks ſingle and double bolted,
Joiners Squares,
9 by 7, to 9 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glaſs & putty
Ballard ſive plate Stock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Cheſt Hinges, braſs do.
Clock Cain Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-caſts,
Drawer Locks in ſets,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles
Iron tea'd Spoons,
Caſt and German Steel Hand-ſaws,
Saſh, key-hole and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chiſels,
Screw Augers and Drawing-knives,
Bracers and Bits,
Beach and Moulding Plains.

He expects by the next veſſel from Kingſton, a faſhionable ſupply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the laſt veſſels from England—alſo a further ſupply of Ironmongery.

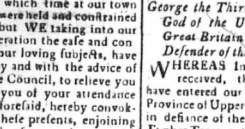
ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 10, 1811.

TO BE SOLD OR LET

LOT Number 29, in the firſt Conceſſion, and Eaſt the Broken Front, in the Township of Darlington and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 480 Acres of Land, of which 100 Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premiſes are a Framed Barn, a good Log Houſe and ſeveral Springs of excellent Water. If Sold, a part of the purchaſe money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder. For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL COONAT



THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the Houſe which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Buſineſs.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon having their work done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent ſupply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 83, firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Trafalgar, North ſide of Dundas Street; alſo the front half of Lot No. 22, in the firſt Conceſſion of the ſaid Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South ſide of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Aſhery on the above Premiſes. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premiſes

June 1, 1811.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Perſons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perſonally to diſcharge their Warrants, are in future to furniſh their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

WANTED,
At the Printing Office,
20 CORDS FIRE WOOD.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1811. No. XXIII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING'S Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the ſecond day of December next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the nineteenth day of Octr. laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the ſecond day of December next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the tenth day of January next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada and thereinto do and may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province and Major General commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province, at York this twenty ſixth day of Novr. in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eleven and in the fifty ſecond year of our Reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having ſolicited, and obtained Our Leave to be abſent on his Private Affairs, and the Adminiſtration of the Government during his abſence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the ſaid Province. WE have thought proper, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, that all Perſons having due notice thereof, may Govern themſelves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony punifhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders therein may be brought to punifhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigourof the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons with in the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Where as by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſo contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th June, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Locations deſignated by the Land Board of Naſſau for the following Perſons, in the Township of BIXBROOK, Diſtrict of Niagara, will be declared open for Grant to other Perſons, unleſs within *ſix Months* from this date, they ſeverally appear, by themſelves or Agent, to eſtabliſh their Claim, and ſue out their Patents.

Lieutenant George Harkimer,
Lieutenant Henry Hare,
Surgeon's Mate Patrick Burk,
Lieutenant Frederick Dachneider,
Captain John M'Kinnon,

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Executive Council.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE regular Poſt, which has now commenced, from Lower Canada through to this place and Niagara once a fortnight, will be continued all the Year (and to Sandwich for ſix months.) The Mail will be cloſed at Kingſton every ſecond Tueſday (from the 12th inſtant) and the Courier may always be expected here in about ſix days.—He will remain here Thirty hours after his arrival before the Mail is cloſed for his return.

"Thoſe who expect Letters which "require anſwering immediately, will "do well to attend to the probable "time the Poſt may arrive."

There will be a Box at the Store of the Subſcriber for all Letters to be depoſited (which are not to be poſt paid here) and ſuch as are to be paid will be received by

W. ALLAN. D. P. M.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the firſt, and 10 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office

York, May 4.

Lateſt Intelligence.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.

From Portugal.—Official.—A Liſbon paper has been received in Salem, that contains an official deſpatch from Lord Wellington, dated from his Head Q. at Quadrazes, Sept. 29, 1811, an abſtract of which has been given in the Eſſex Regiſter, which we hope will be followed by the letter in extenſo.

By this abſtract it appears, that the French had united their forces to relieve Ciudad Rodrigo, having been ſtrongly reinforced by troops from various parts of Spain, ſome of which had come from Naples and which augmented the army of Portugal (under Marmont) to 60,000 men, of which 6000 were cavalry, with 125 pieces of artillery:—That againſt this force his Lordſhip could not pretend to continue the blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo, and took meaſures for his greater ſecurity by retreating to the heights of Torres: That in the execution of theſe meaſures he was attacked on the 25th and 27th of September, at the heights of Bodom, and at Aldea de Porte: The immediate reſults of theſe attacks are not ſtated in the abſtract; but that in the former the Engliſh had 1 Lt. Col. 3 Captains, 1 Lieut. 1 Q. Maſter, 12 Sergeants 3 Drummers, 139 Soldiers, and 37 horſes killed, wounded and miſſing; and at Aldea de Porte 1 major, 5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 ſergeants, 1 drummer, 86 ſoldiers, 23 horſes killed and wounded: That his Lordſhip repreſents his troops as behaving with great bravery, and is unuſual in the ſtraitе of his officers: that he paſſes very high commendations on the Portugueſe infantry, who though not greatly expoſed, diſcovered firmneſs and diſcipline when preparing to receive their enemy, as well as good order in their retrograde movements; and that their loſs was only 20 ſoldiers: And that on the 28th the Engliſh were at Souto, about a league from the place they occupied on the 27 h, homeward.

In addition to the above, we repeat that we have before us a file of the Liſbon Diary from the 1ſt to the 18th of Oct. (19 days later than the date of the above noticed deſpatch) in which there is no intimation of any retrograde movement of either the combined or French armies. We can alſo add that a letter from a well-informed American in Liſbon has been received, dated 11th Oct. in which it is ſtated, that the above were inconſiderable affairs of outpoſts; that before Lord Wellington took the poſition in the highlands of Torres from whence he advanced to inveſt Rodrigo, he twice offered battle to Marſhal Marmont; that the allied army was conſidered as being ſufficiently ſtrong to defend Portugal, and that not the ſmalleſt degree of anxiety for the fate of the kingdom exiſted in Liſbon.

Nov. 20.

From France.—By the Dolphin arrived yeſterday from Bourdeaux, we received verbal advices to the 30t, and a file of papers to the 22d Sept. but after a careful peruſal we have not found any thing in them relative to the United States, or their affairs; and very little to the affairs of Europe.

Mr. Gould, a gentleman who was paſſenger, has ſtated, that it was not conſidered in France, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22

Lateſt from Cadiz.—Capt. Wade of the ſhip Jupiter, 31 days from Cadiz has furniſhed papers of that place to the 4th ult. from which was tranſlated the following:

On the 30th Sept. the Commander in Chief received the following letter from Lieut. Gen. Don Francisco Balliſteros, under date of the 25th inſt. from his camp at Xeriana, which has been delayed no doubt by contrary winds.

Moſt Excellent Sir,

I have to communicate to your Excellency for the information of their Royal Highneſs the Council of Regency, the complete victory which has been obtained on this day by the army of his Majeſty. General Rignoux, with a diviſion of 3000 men, chiefly grenadiers, united with the other diviſions which I defeated on the nineteenth at Alcala, had been for nine days maneuvring in front of our preſent poſition, but has finally fallen into the ſnare which I had laid for them, and by our repeated movements and the activity of the troops, I have the honor to command. Having by theſe means been able to ſurpriſe him, we engaged him and finally put him to flight, in the direction of the camp at St. Roche, notwithſtanding a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance. It is now 11 o'clock in the morning, and my troops are in cloſe purſuit at their heels, over the moſt unequal and rugged mountains, in direction of Alcala, the only place they can find refuge in their preſent ſituation. At this moment a number of priſoners are brought in, among them a captain of grenadiers, and a colonel of the Poliſh infantry, No. 4.

The loſs of the enemy has been horrible—but I cannot at preſent detail the circumſtances I am, &c.

,*Martinige, Oct.* 17, 1811.

"On the 10th inſt. were executed at a *Polence au' Anglois*, fifteen Engliſh Priſoners (11 mulattoes, two of whom were Hayton Generals, and 4 negroes) in a PLOT formed for the Firing of the Town, and Deſtruction of all the White Men, and Such of the White Ladies as were not deſtined to a worſe fate!—Others of the Chiefs are in priſon, and ſome few of the ſame caſt not yet taken, ſo that I am in hopes of ſeeing another long ſtring of ſuch "Dukes" and "Generals" ſoon tucked up. The Plot had long ſince been forming, and was on the point of commencing when it was accidentally diſcovered by an old Mulattress confeſſing to her Prieſt. Her name is religiouſly kept ſecret. Some of the Chiefs had, indeed, actually commenced by demanding and ſeizing upon the arms of the neighbouring Planters; and but for the timely information received, and the activity ſhewn by the troops, which checked the Progreſs in the commencement of their Career, there would not perhaps in half an hour, have been one white man alive to tell the diſmal tale!—Martial law has been proclaimed, though, from the reſtoration of tranquility, it is conſidered hardly neceſſary."

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Yeſterday arrived at this port the ſhip Martha, Hackett, in 35 days from Liverpool, from whence the ſailed on the 23d of October,

By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiſer have received a file of London papers to the 20th of October, incluſive, [21 days later than before received] from which the following articles are copied.

The King was a live and the Orders in Council were not repealed.

It was rumoured in London, that a peace had been concluded between Ruſſia and the Ottoman Porte; and that there was a proſpect of war between France and Ruſſia.

London, Oct. 10.

The letters brought by the Anholt mails that arrived yeſterday, are in general of a warlike tendency. The following one gives an account of the force of Pruſſia, which we hope will be found to be correct.

"KONINGSBERG, SEPT. 23—The rumours of the hoſtilities between France, Ruſſia and Pruſſia, have now aſſumed ſomewhat of a tangible ſhape, and we are told that war will break out almoſt immediately.—This ſeems confirmed by the conſtant buſtle and activity in which the troops of this kingdom, Poland and Ruſſia have been kept for ſome time. We are all anxiety, and we unbelieſland that the Emperor of the French will direct his progreſs towards us which is ſaid to be the ſignal for the commencement of war,—Our public papers allude to this event in open terms, and to its conſequences, which makes us the more certain.—The following has been ſhewn as an eſtimate of the amount of Poliſh, Pruſſian and Ruſſian troops in this part of the continent.

At Warſaw and its neighborhood,(Poles) 30,000

Cracow,	14,000
Koningsberg, (Pruſſians)	17,000
Berlin, do.	20,000
Colberg,	12,000
Ruſſians in Old Galicia and Ruſſian Poland,	60,000
Scattered Forces,	20,000
	173,000

"The frequent movements that have taken place among theſe troops, have rendered the ſtatement leſs accurate than I could with. The French have at Dantzic nearly 30,000, and at Stettin about 16,000. Altogether their force cannot be eſtamated at leſs than 150,000. This number includes a contingent which, it is ſaid, ahe Emperor of Auſtria has entered into a ſecret treaty to contribute. On the whole veiw, we may look with ſome degree of certainty to a war, and that perhaps at a ſhort diſtance.—Some perſons aſſert that it cannot begin before ſpring.

"It is ſaid to be the intention of Bonaparte to erect Poland into a diſtinct kingdom for Murat, who will give up Naples."

October 12.

One of two events has taken place before our readers receive this day's paper. Bonaparte has either ſet out for Magdeburg, or Pruſſia has yielded to his demands and ſealed her ſubmiſſion. The object of this demand was,

That the King of Pruſſia ſhould give up Colberg and Graudenzi.

The King of Pruſſia returned for anſwer, that the ſurrender of thoſe two places would be equivalent to the ſurrender of his crown. He poſitively refuſed.

Our readers ſhould be informed, that the French are already in poſſeſſion of Cuſtrin and Stettin on the Oder, and Dantzic and Talton on the Viſtula. The only paſſage which Pruſſia has remaining for troops from Berlin and her territories on the weſt of the Oder, to her territories between the Oder and the Viſtula, and beyond the Viſtula is by Colberg; Graudentz is another important fortreſs. The ceſſion of theſe fortreſſes, but particularly of Colberg, would give the French the entire command of the Oder; they would thus intereſect the Pruſſian dominion, and entirely inſolate one part from the other. At Colberg there is a large Pruſſian garriſon, and the place is ſtrongly fortified. Cuſtrin and Stettin have French garriſons but not very numerous; at Dantzic there are 18,000 French troops; at Thorn another large detachment.

The refuſal of Pruſſia to give up Colberg is underſtood to have produced another & a more peremptory demand, accompanied with a threat of immediately hoſtilities in caſe of a refuſal. A limited time was given to the King of Pruſſia to return an anſwer. What that anſwer has been, we know not. But if he has perſiſted in his refuſal, Bonaparte is by this time at Magdeburg.

The Diet of Switzerland, by the command of Bonaparte, has paſſed a decree ordering all the Swiſs in the ſervice of England to return home by the end of the year, under pain of loſing their right of citizenſhip, and their property,

The Diet of Hungary is ſaid to have been the ſcene of very ſtormy diſcuſſions.

Plymouth, October 10.

Put into this port the American ſhip Farmer, Capt. Robbins, from Newcaſtle, with a cargo of Coals for Gibraltar. At Falmouth, ſhip Agnet, 31 days from Norfolk.

Falmouth, October 16

The French have ſucceeded in relieving Ciudad Rodrigo; and Lord Wellington has retreated to Sabugal, after one or two ſmart ſkirmiſhes.

October 18.

The report of the Peace being concluded between Turkey and Ruſſia, ſtill gains ground. A Turkiſh frigate has arrived at Portſmouth, which left the Dardanelles the 3d September, and it is affirmed that ſhe conveys official intelligence to the above effect.

Boſton, November 26.

In a Gibraltar paper of September 28, we obſerve a clearance for Valencia. Therefore that plate at that date, muſt have been conſidered ſafe.

A convoy up the Mediterranean, failed from Gibraltar September 25.

ALBANY, December 2.

Account of a moſt daring Affray and Riot by a party of French Sailors in the city of Savannah, and the murder of a number of American Citizens!—the burning of two French Privateers by the enraged and indignant inhabitants—and the apprehenſion and commitment to priſon of the Rioters and Murderers.

Does the murder of Pierce call for vengeance? What then muſt be the ſentiments and feelings of every American, when numbers of our fellow citizens are murdered in our public ſtreets.

From the New York Evening Poſt.

The effects of our admitting French Privateers into our harbors.

It has been, for ſome time, feared and predicted, that our affording French privateers ſhelter, comfort and protection in our harbors—with permiſſion to bring in their booty, the moſt of it, probably the very booty which they had plundered from our own fellow citizens, after having hunt or ſunk their veſſels on the high ſeas; and alſo licence to refit, and openly recruit in our principal cities; I ſay, this unprecedented courſe of things, in a country profeſſing itſelf neutral, it has long been apprehended would produce a ſcene of riot and murder, ſimilar to that which is now our painful duty to record in this evening's paper; we give the particulars juſt as they come to us, in extracts from the following letters, written upon the ſpot:

Copy of a letter to Meſſrs. Ogden & Co. of this city dated Savannah, November, 16th, 1811.

"We were an eye witneſs in our city on Thurſday night laſt, and on Friday, to the greateſt ſcene of bloodſhed and murder that has happened in this place ſince the war.

A part of the crew of two French privateers then lying in port, one of them ready to ſail, had a rencontre with a party of American ſailors on Thurſday night and killed one man, and wounded ſix others ſo bad, that they died the next day, one of them the mate of the brig Hetty, of Philadelphia. This ſo exaſperated the captains and ſeamen in port, as well as a great part of our citizens, that an expedition was ſet on foot for their deſtruction. The bodies of thoſe that were killed were brought forward on one of the wharves for the purpoſe of burial, and long before the hour of moving a large number of citizens, captains and ſailors had collected; when they were ſo exaſperated at the inſult which they conſidered countrymen, that before the funeral rites were performed, they made preparations to take forcible poſſeſſion of the privateers. As ſoon as they entered upon the wharf (Anciaux's) where the firſt veſſel lay, they were fired upon by 3 Frenchmen, who had ſecreted themſelves in a ſtore loft (Dupont's) immediately oppoſite the privateer, & where all the ſmall arms belonging to her were ſtored.—Theſe villains fired ſix ſhot in quick ſucceſſion. One of them ſtruck Captain Miller, of the Champlin, in the right eye, and paſſed immediately through the left.

Three ſhot took effect upon a ſailor carrying the American flag, who lived on Jones' iſland, near Savannah, and another grazed the noſe of Capt. Pierce. They however boarded the privateer, and ſoon took poſſeſſion, run her across the river, and ſet her on fire.—An attempt was alſo made to diſlodge the poſſeſſors of the ſtore loft, which could not be immediately effected, from the manner they had barricaded the door and windows. There were, however forced, and ſome blood was ſpilt before they gave up, when ſuch was the fury of the populace, then collected in great numbers, that two of them were thrown out of the upper window; one was killed dead upon the ſpot, a ſecond died the next day from his wounds; the third one made his eſcape out of a back door, but before he reached the top of the bluff was both ſhot and bayonetted. In the mean time the Mayor ordered out the military, and before the firſt privateer was carried, the ſecond and largeſt one which lay at the lower end of the town, prepared for defence. She had about 50 men in complete readineſs. The populace aſſembled around her, and a few of the citizens boarded her, but no ſerious injury was done. The Frenchmen endeavored to get their large gun (then loaded) to bear on the people, but could not effect their purpoſe. At this moment Capt. Marſhall appeared with his company, and immediately charged bayonet on the crew, drove them below, and took poſſeſſion. The Mayor then ordered him to keep her from being burned, and that offi er with the utmoſt difficulty kept her from being fired, not only by his own corps, but by the ſailors, till 10 at night, when in the act of relieving guard, the ſailors headed by ſome American captains boarded her, prepared with tar and a pound of powder, ſoon kindled a fire and burnt her down."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Lay, to Capt. H. L. Champan, of this city, dated Savannah, Friday evening, Nov. 15.

"Painful is the taſk to relate, and diſtreſſing beyond imagination, the ſcene that has taken place within the laſt 24 hours. Our poor friend Capt. Miller, of your city, now lies in the next room to me moſt agonizing ſituation. Faint, very faint indeed, are our hopes that he will ever recover.—If he does, it will be only I fear, to linger out a wretched life, for he has loſt one eye entirely, and it is ſtill uncertain whether the other is not alſo loſt. Oh, Sir, you can hardly form an idea of the dreadful ſcene that has occurred. I will relate to you, as nearly as I have been able to aſcertain the circumſtances, the particulars of an affray which began on Thurſday night laſt, on board the French privateers, and thoſe belonging to the American veſſels, two nights ſince, and was repeated again laſt evening, when five or ſix Americans were killed and wounded. Capt. Miller, this afternoon, left our ſtore to attend the funeral of thoſe who were killed, but had not been gone longer, perhaps, than ten or fifteen minutes, when the alarm bell rang. I ran immediately to the Exchange, and the firſt I heard there, was a cry "Miller is dead." I found him lifeleſs in a room ded by a number of his friends, while the citizens and ſailors were cutting down every Frenchman they could meet. A ſcene that baffles all deſcription enſued. One of the Frenchmen it ſeems, had wounded another American ſailor to day, which ſo exaſperated the Americans that 50 or 60 of them, who had aſſembled at Hind and Nicolls, to attend the funeral of their comrade killed the day before, armed themſelves with a determination to take poſſeſſion of the French veſſel.—On their way down a ſhot was fired from a window of a grocery ſtore, occupied

Penmanship.

MR. C. MASON returns his acknowledgements for the encouragement he has received in this Town.

The term of his first course of lessons will this day expire; and he respectfully gives information that if a sufficient number (convinced of the usefulness of his method of instruction and willing to sacrifice prejudice to reason and utility,) apply, he will commence a second course of exercises on Friday the 15th Inst. at the Room he now occupies at T. Gilbert's, North side of King's Street.

York, 11th Dec. 1811.

THE Subscriber thus tenders his grateful thanks for the patronage and encouragement he has received in his Capacity as teacher, and begs leave to state that his endeavours have been unremitting to improve the Morals as well as the Education of the Pupils with whose care he has been honored—he has for the present declined teaching in Town, as should he hereafter recommence it, his great pride will be to discharge the duties attached to the undertaking.

C. M'DONNELL.

York, 11th Dec 1811.

TO BE SOLD.

A handsome serviceable Chesnut HORSE fit for either Saddle or Draft of any kind, also a neat Pleasure Sleigh and Harness for one Horse, which have been very little used. Enquire at the Printer's where they may be viewed.

York, 10th Dec. 1811.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
York, 7th December, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a Special Meeting of the Magistrates of the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Saturday the Twenty Eighth Inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the applications of those persons who are desirous of obtaining Tavern Licences for the ensuing year.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace Home District.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, and cleared; on the premises are a two Story dwelling House with Wings, which with a small expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow. There is erected on the Story Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. If both Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant. Lot No. 27 being at present occupied by an Industrious Substantial person. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peale, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Concession of do. 80 acres, situate on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, on the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of these, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th concession of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large Settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of five Acres of Land on Lot No. 10, on the East side of the 8th Concession Road in Markham, with a large dwelling House and Stable, suitable for a Store and Tavern; also the Lease of a Crown Reserve of 200 acres adjoining, 19 acres of which are well cleared and in Wheat. A never failing stream of Water runs through the said Lot, suitable for an over-shot Mill. Pot Ash Works are erected there on, which may be viewed. For particulars apply to the Subscriber in Scarboro', or William Allan, Esq. York, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same.

ARCH'BALD THOMSON,

Scarboro', 14th Nov. 1811.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened a Store in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Glen, his Summer Assortment will be sold on low terms—he has also Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws passed in the two last Sessions, &c. for sale. Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price. D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late Robert Henderson of York, Brewer, (deceased) by Bond or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to William Allan, one of the Executors, and all those having any demands against the said Estate, will please present the same for settlement.

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct. 18 1811.

ASSURANCE
FROM FIRE.

THE Subscriber is authorized by the Agent of the Phenix Assurance Company at Montreal, to receive Proposals for Insurance, as well as the Premium on the Property Insured, which will be held good from the day it is paid.

The Policies will be sent from the Office of the said Agent at Montreal by the Post *for utter safe conveyance*; the Expence of which will be charged the Insured.

W. ALLAN.

York, 29th Oct 1811.

To be Let for one Year,

THE House and Lot, together with all the Buildings and Out-Houses erected thereon, consisting of a Malt-house, Brew-house, &c. with all the Implements and Utensils for carrying on the Brewing; also some Hops. Also for Sale, the following Lots of Land, to wit—

No. 13 and 14, 6 Concession } 600 Acres Town-
No. 14, 7 ditto. } ship of Whitchurch

Lot No. 10, 2d ditto. South Easterly side of the River Don, Township of York, containing Two Hundred Acres. For which a good and sufficient Title will be given.

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct. 18, 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whisky per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON

York, 15th July, 1811.

UPPER CANADA, COURT OF PROBATE, YORK TO WIT.

(L. S.)

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts there of; and praying that Letters of Administration of the said Regular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the House, North side of Queen Street, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatness and in the most fashionable manner.—*As his charges will be found moderate, and a strict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a share of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.*

Ladies Pelisses and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy made on short notice and in the modern style.

York, Dec. 4. 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Near half No. 32, in Concession B.
Front half 32, - - Do - C. } 400 Acres.
29 - Concession C. 200
10 - Concession D. 200
4 do - front Concession on Lake Ontario.
Township of Scarborough.
No. 21 to 4th Concession, } 300 Acres Township
East half 22 5th do. } of York.
No. 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.
East half 13, 1st Concession, 200
East half 20, 3d do. 100
East half 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East half 21, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
14, 6th do. 200
16, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
30, 5th do. 100
26, South side Chippawa Creek 190 Acres, Township of Norwich
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10 31 Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich
Also in the Town of York
The House and Lot No. 8, North side of King Street, and Lot No 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Saunders will show the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Hugh M'Lean, D or keeper to the Honorable Executive Council, deceased, are desired to present the same to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Executor.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, will be closed the ensuing Winter, all Persons indebted to them will please to make Payment by the first of January next at the latest; as after that date, all out-Standing Debts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

They are now selling off their extensive assortment of Goods at very reduced Prices for ready Pay—Produce to be received in exchange to the middle of March next. W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 21 September, 1811

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
No 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
No 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do
North half of 24 in the 9th do.——3600 acres.
in the Township of Brantford.
No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 22 concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Barton.
No 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—600 acres in the Township of Granford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 21—500 acres in Scug.
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an unobjectionable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Inspector; Review (a Military Tract;) Common Bonds; Arbitration ditto.; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials for do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

TO be Sold on easy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22, 23, 7th Con. } 1000
21, 22, 8th Con. } acres
22, 9th Con.

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his House on Palace Street, near Miss Ruffell's where he offers for sale a large Supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kidderminster Carpeting,
Tea, Cupboard, Brass Desk, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compasses and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-castors,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and brass Socket Castors,
Gold Rings and Silver Pencil Cases,
Steel and Silver Watches,
Brass Cafe Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Chisel and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks Single and double bolted,
Joiners Squares,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 12 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Barbard fine plate Stock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Chest Hinges, brass do.
Clock Gate Tramminers,
Commode Knobs and Bed-cups,
Drawer Locks in sets,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles from 6d a Spoon.
Cast and German Steel Hand-saws,
Sash, key-hole and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chissels,
Screw Augurs and Framing-knives,
Braces and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Plains.

He expects by the next vessel from Kingston, a fashionable supply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the last vessels from England—also a further supply of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 20, 1811.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

LOT Number 29, in the first Concession, and the West Boundary, in the Township of Darlington and District of Newcastle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 180 Acres of Land, of which 100 Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premises are a Framed Barn, a good Log House and several Springs of excellent Water. If Sold, a part of the purchase money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder. For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL COONAT



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the House which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises June 1, 1811.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

WANTED,
At the Printing Office.
20 CORDS FIRE WOOD.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1811. No. XXIV. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the tenth day of January next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-fixth day of November last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of January next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Third day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, for the ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and thereto do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our President, administering the Government of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces within our said Province, at York this twenty third day of Decr. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven and in the fifty second year of our Reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having solicited, and obtained Our Leave to be absent on his Private Affairs, and the Administration of the Government during his absence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the said Province. WE have thought proper to, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this Proclamation, that all Persons having due notice thereof, may Govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders thereto may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

The Editor having received per last vessels, a large stock of Stationary and other Office Materials, for which payment must be made at a short date—his subscribers and other debtors will be forthwith furnished with their Accounts, and prompt payment required.

York, Dec. 26, 1811.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE regular Post, which has now commenced, from Lower Canada through to this place and Niagara once a fortnight, will be continued all the Year (and to Sandwich for six months.) The Mail will be closed at Kingston every second Tuesday (from the 14th instant) and the Courier may always be expected here in about six days.—He will remain here Thirty hours after his arrival before the Mail is closed for his return.

"Those who expect Letters which "require answering immediately, will "do well to attend to the probable "time the Post may arrive."

There will be a Box at the Store of the Subscriber for all Letters to be deposited (which are not to be post paid here) and such as are to be paid will be received by

W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

Latest Intelligence.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, July 5, 1811.

In consequence of the operation of the Act for allowing the mutual interchange of the British and Irish Militias, his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that the Commanding Officers of regiments shall be particularly attentive, that no Soldier professing the Roman Catholic religion, shall be subjected to any punishment for not attending the divine worship of the Church of England, and that every such Soldier shall be at full liberty to attend the worship of Almighty God according to the forms prescribed by his religion, when military duty does not interfere.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant General.

Whitehall, July 20.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Viscount Melville to be Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Seal in Scotland, in the room of his late father.

Whitehall, Aug. 6.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to grant to John M'Mahon, Esq. the office of Receiver and Paymaster of the Royal Bounty to Officers Widows, in the room of the Hon. Henry Edward Fox, deceased.

Downing-street, Aug. 1.

The Prince Regent has appointed Lieutenant General R. Browrigg to be Governor and Commander in Chief in the Island of Cevlon.

PROMOTIONS.

From the London Gazette, July 23.

War Office, July 23.

7th Regiment of Foot, Colonel Malcolm M'Pherson, from the staff in North America, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Murray, who exchanges; Lieut. Francis R. Fortune, from the Canadian Fencibles, to be Lieutenant, vice Dodas, who exchanges.

War Office, Aug. 6.

4th Regiment of Foot, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Faunce, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brown, deceased; Capt. George O'Halloran to be Major, vice Faunce; Lieut. Henry Brereton to be Captain of a company, vice O'Halloran.

34th Ditto, Lieut. Col. William Thornton, from the staff in North America, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Maddonell, deceased.

41st Ditto, Lieut. Edward M'Coy, to be Captain of a company, by purchase, vice Dick, who retires.

51st Ditto, Major Donald Macneill, from the 83d foot, to be Major, vice Wetherton, promoted on the staff in North America.

71st Ditto, P. Dennis, from the 40th Foot, to be Captain of a company, without purchase, vice Moodie, promoted.

Nova Scotia Fencibles.—To be Captains of companies.—Lieut. George Lowen, from the Canadian Fencibles, vice Herbert, appointed to the 10th Veteran Battalion; Lieut. Andrew Gray, from the 8th foot, vice Chisholm, appointed to the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion.

BREVET.

Lieut. Gen. Arthur Viscount Wellington, K. B. to be General in the army in Spain and Portugal only.

Major Augustus Warburton, from the 91st Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia in Canada, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the army, vice Thornton, appointed to the 34th foot.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

Several Members of Congress have received letters, informing that the Indians have surprized and attacked the troops under Governor Harrison, on the Wabash. After taking off the centinels of Gov. Harrison's troops with their arrows, they rushed into our camp and commenced their slaughter. Our troops instantly rallied, and a severe engagement ensued. About 170 were killed and wounded on each side. The destruction of the Officers of the American troops were great. The forces were about 700 strong on each side."

The same subject.—Since receiving the above, we find the intelligence confirmed in the following letter, which we copy from the Alexandria Gazette:—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisville, to the Hon. Mr. Ormsby, dated the 16th November, 1811.

"An action took place on the 7th November, between the troops under Gov. Harrison and the Indians under the Prophet. The following are some of the particulars:—'I give you a list of a few that were killed in the action—Colonel Daviess, Col. Owen of Shelby, Col. White of the Saline, Capt. Spencer and both his subalterns, and Capt. Berry from Corydon, also Captain Bain of the regulars. There were 170 whites killed and wounded and as many Indians.—The Indians made the attack on the night of the 27th inst.—they surprised our army, they killed all the guards with arrows, and were in the camp before the whites had the least notice of them. The battle was fought in sight of the Prophet's town.—Three Indians attacked Col. F. Geiger in his tent at one time—he killed one and vanquished the other two—he was shot through the arm.—Gov. Harrison was shot through the hat and slightly wounded in the head. Thomas Randolph was amongst the killed; Judge Taylor's horse was killed under him. It is said that Major Floyd fought like Cæsar in his shirt-tail.—The Indians rushed up and came to the point of the bayonet with their tomahawks.—There has been dreadful slaughter.'

Since writing the above I have seen a letter from Hunter to Mr. Clarke—he states that he was slightly wounded, and among the number killed are James Somerville and Stephen Mars—Hunter stated that the Indians got all their beef and a great number of their horses, they got about five thousand bushels of corn and burned the Prophet's town the day after the action."

Extract of a letter from Governor Harrison to the Secretary of War, Dated Head-Quarters, near the Prophet's Town, Nov. 8, 1811.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that the dawn of yesterday terminated an action between the troops under my command, and the whole of the Prophet's force. Their precipitate retreat, leaving a number of the warriors dead on the field, and the subsequent abandonment of their town, (which was partially fortified) attest for us a complete and decisive victory. It has, however, been dearly purchased. A number of brave and valuable men have fallen victims to their zeal for their country's service. The behaviour of the regulars and militia troops was such as would have done honor to veterans. I arrived at my present position (a mile from the town) on the evening of the 6th inst. a correspondence was immediately opened with the Prophet, and there was every appearance of a successful termination of the expedition without bloodshed. Indeed there was an agreement for a suspension of hostilities, until further communication should take place on the next day. Contrary however, to this engagement, he attacked me at half past four o'clock in the morning, so suddenly, that the Indians were in the camp before many of the men could get out of their tents. A little confusion for a short time prevailed, but aided by the great exertions of the officers, I was soon enabled to form the men in order. The companies which were hard prefled were supported, several successful charges made, and about day light the enemy were finally put to flight. Our killed and wounded amount to 179, of these 42 are now dead.

I have not been able to ascertain the number of the Indians in the action, it must, however, have been confiderable.

The principal chief of those Potawatemies, who have joined the Prophet, is wounded, and in our poffeffion. I have taken care of him, and fhall send him back to his tribe. At a more leasure moment I fhall do myself the honor to transmit a more particular account of the action, and of our previous movements; and am, with the higheft respect, sir, your humble servant,

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

The Hon. Wm. Eustis, Secretary of War.

Washington, November, 29. 1811.

The report of the committee of foreign relations, so anxiously looked for, was this day presented to the house. After ftating the injuries we have received from Great Britain, and that France has ceased to violate our neutral rights the committee report six resolutions.

1st. That our present military eftablishment be completed.

2d. That 10,000 additional regular troops be immediately raised for 3 years, on bounties of land.

3d. That the militia be organized to be ready for service.

4th. That the President be authorized to accept the service of 50,000 volunteers.

5th. That the national veffels out of repair, worthy of repair, be repaired and put in commiffion.

6th. That merchant veffels be permitted to arm for their defence.

This is the substance. I have juft heard the report read—you will have it at length in a day or two.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2.

The Meffengers—Lieut. Biddle, of the United States Navy, and Mr. Taylor, arrived in this city on Saturday evening, from Washington. They are to wait here for their despatches (which are expected by this morning's mail); on the receipt of which they will embark immediately in the United States floop of war Hornet, Capt. Lawrence, for France and England.

A letter has been received from Dublin dated the 23d October, which ftates that the Catholic Convention had met in that city on the 19th, without any interruption from the government.

By the arrival at Baltimore of the Portsmouth, which left Cadiz on the 17th October, we learn, that Souchet had made three attacks on Valencia, in all of which he was defeated. Five thousand men were embarking at Cadiz for Mexico. Gov. Folch's son was a paffenger in the Portsmouth, and bring dispatches to the Spanish Legation. The Cortes had agreed to place an army of 60,000 men under the regulation and command of Britifh officers.

The firft public library recorded in hiftory, was feunded at Athens by Hypparchus, five hundred and twenty fix years before the birth of our Saviour: the fecond was founded at Alexandria in Egypt, by Ptolemy Philadelphus, two hundred and eighty-four years before Chriſt's nativity: and it was burnt when Julius Cæfar fet fire to that city; by which catastrophe fur hundred thoufand volumes in manufcript, were faid to have been deftroyed. A fecond library was founded at Alexandria by Ptolemy's fucceffor, and was reputed to have confifted of feven hundred thoufand volumes, which was totally deftroyed by the Saracens, in the year 642. The largeft collection of books in the United States, it is faid, is the City Library of Philadelphia, which, together with the Loganian Library there, makes in the whole about fifteen thoufand volumes. The firft Circulating Library, in London, was eftablifhed by a Mr. Wright, a bookfeller, about the year 1740. In 1810, the number of thefe libraries in Great Britain, was not leſs than one thoufand.

Scorpions of New Mexico.—"The Scorpions of Durango exhibit the moft remarkable inftance of the phyſical effects of climate or art that I ever heard related. They come out of the walls and crevices in May, and continue about a fortnight in fuch numbers that the inhabitants never walk in their houſes after dark without a light, and always fhift and examine the bed clothes, and beat the curtains previous to going to reſt; after which the Curtains are secured under the bed. —The precautions are fimilar to thoſe we take with our moſcheto curtains. The bite of these Scorpions has been known to prove mortal in two hours. But the moſt extraordinary circumſtance is, that by taking them ten leagues from Durango they become perfectly harmleſs, and loſe all their venomous qualities.—Query, does this arise from a change of air, or of suſtenance?"

The trowsering syſtem displayed by the female children of faſhion, to the total exclusion of *petticoats*, is, no doubt, wisely intended by their mammas, to teach the young ladies in good time to *wear the breeches!*

LION.—The largeſt lions are from eight to nine feet in length, and from four to six feet high: thoſe of a ſmaller ſize are generally about five feet and a half long, and about three feet and a half high. The head of this animal is very thick, and his face is beset on all ſides with long bushy yellowiſh hair: this thiggy hair extends from the top of the head to below the ſhoulders, and hangs down to his knees. He is no where ſo large or fierce as in the burning ſands of Africa. There is this mark of generoſity in the lion, that he takes away life, not to gratify cruelty, but merely to ſatisfy hunger. As Mungo Park was croſſing a large open plain, in the interior parts of Africa, ſome few years ago, he, together with his guide, rode very near a large lion, which lay by the ſide of a buſh. Mr. Park expecting the lion would inſtantly ſpring upon him, inſtinctively pulled his feet from the ſtirrups to throw himſelf off on the oppoſite ſide, ſo that his horſe might become the victim rather than himſelf. But the generous beaſt, not being hungry, quietly ſuffered them to paſs, although they were fairly within his reach. The arms even of a Hottentot or a Negro make them more than a match for this powerful creature: and they ſeldom make the attack without coming off victorious. Their uſual manner is to find out his reſpect, and, with ſpears headed with iron, to provoke him to the combat. Four men are reckoned ſufficient for a encounter; and he, againſt whom the lion flies, receives him upon his ſpear, while the others attack him behind. The lion finding himſelf wounded in the rear, turns that way, and thus gives the man that firſt attacked him, an opportunity to recover. In this manner they attack him on all ſides; until at laſt, they entirely diſable, and then diſpatch him. The Romans uſed to tame this formidable beaſt; and Mark Antiony, we are told, rode through the ſtreets of Rome in a chariot drawn by lions.—*Encyc. Part'. Trav. Goldſmith.*

SCHEIK, or *Old man of the Mountain* the chief of a moſt formidable tribe of *aſſaſſins*, who had their reſidence on Mount Lebanon, between Antioch and Damascus. In the Eaſt, the name *Scheik* was given to this monarch; but the Europeans generally called him the *Old Man of the Mountain*. The firſt chief of this remarkable clan, was Haſſan Sibah, a subtle impoſter, who by his artifices made fanatical & moſt obedient ſlaves of his ſubjects. Their religion was compounded of that of the Magi, the Jews, the Chriſtians, and the Mahometans; and the capital article of their creed was, that the Holy Ghoſt reſided in their chief, and that all his orders proceeded from God himſelf; implicit obedience to which would inſure to them the joys of Paradiſe. Accordingly, they were accuſtomed to proſtrate themſelves at the foot of his throne, and, at his command, would ſtab themſelves, or throw themſelves headlong down dreadful precipices; not only without murmuring, but with the utmoſt alacrity and ſatisfaction. Some of his ſubjects had learned every language, and could conform themſelves to the manners of every nation; and thus prepared, they were ſent abroad in diſguiſe, to the courts of princes, not only through Aſia and Africa, but alſo in Europe. Any Prince that had refuſed tribute to the Scheik, or in any wiſe offended him, was in danger every moment of receiving death at the hands of his aſſaſſins. Philip Auguſtus, king of France, on being told that the *Old Man of the Mountain* intended to have him aſſaſſinated; he immediately inſtituted a new body-guard, and never appeared without a club fortified either with iron or gold. The Scheik, darting abroad his thunderbolts from the ſummit of Mount Lebanon, and ſending death to monarchs and noblemen who offended him, held the world in terror, for more than a century. Sovereigns paid him a private tribute; and all beheld him with dread and dismay. The Mogul Tartars overthrew and completely conquered this tribe of aſſaſſins, in the year 1272.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

THE CHRISTIAN.

The mind of man can ſcarcely contemplate a ſubject more ſtupendouſly ſublime than that the frame, the variety, and the government of the material creation. The Sun, riſing in his ſtrength, and bedding life and life through attending worlds, the Moon going forth in her brightneſs, and all the ſtars rejoicing in their train; the planets obeying invariable laws and wheeling their ceaseleſs and unſhaken round, preſent a ſcene for wonder and speculation almoſt ſufficient to overwhelm every man at faculty. But when we turn our attention from the material to the intellectual creation; when the mind conſiders its own migh ty capacity, the conqueſt over matter which it has already made, and which it muſt ſtill go on to achieve; when it conſiders that it can meaſure the magnitude and power of the Sun, explain the cauſes of the changes and wanderings of the Moon, and calculate the laſs which bind the reſtleſs planets in their course, wonder is loſt in aſtoniſhment, and speculation, arreſted in its adventurous career, is compelled to acknowledge that it is infinitely more difficult to explore & comprehend the ſecrets of the intellectual than of the material world. Imagination, pluming her ſtrongeſt pinions, the ſun purified from her eyes by religion, and her flight aided by faith and hope, cannot riſe ſufficiently high to form any adequate ideas of that ſtriking IMPERISHABLE GOD, who from nothing called into exiſtence a being ſo exalted and inſcrutable. But though the material world afford a fund of ſublime contemplation, which may almoſt ſatiate the deſire of the moſt ardent curioſity, the grand ſcheme of redemption thro' the only begotten Son of God; the deſcent of the Deity himſelf from his eternal throne to aſſume a human nature; to offer up a propitiatory ſacrifice to ſatisfy his own juſtice, reconcile man to his offended Creator, and to publiſh the fact, that he is not a creature limited in his exiſtence to the narrow period of this evaneſcent life but deſtined to ſuffer or enjoy, to think or to act, through the ages of eternity, open a new proſpect to the eye of reaſon, ſurpaſſing all that the material world can preſent, or the mind can conceive. The reſult of the councils of the Godhead is diſplayed before an admiring univerſe. Angels inquire into the cauſes of this reſult, but they are hidden from their view—The plan is too profound for even their comprehenſion, and ſinging praiſes before the throne of the Majeſty on High, they contemplate, they wonder and adore.—How much more then, ought man, for whom this work was planned & performed; for whom his Savior was born, and ſuffered, and died, and roſe; for whom a manſion of his bliſs is by this means prepared beyond death and the grave; how much more ought man to dwell with enrapturing delight, upon this ſublime myſtery, and adore the wiſdom, the power, and the goodneſs of God. Though he cannot hope now to know the cauſes which lead to this mighty event, he may here behold the bleſſed leſs benevolence of his Creator; the way in which the inſcrutable ſcheme was carried into effect, and the conſequences which muſt reſult from it clearly explained. The hiſtory of the human race is only a record of the ſtrange events by which it was introduced, and the conſequences by which it has been followed.—To use the language of an eloquent writer—

"Here the Almighty made bare his holy arm, and put forth all his ſtrength —The introduction of this religion was the object of all the diſpenſations of the Deity upon earth. This is the centre in which terminates every line in the great circle of Providence. In one nation was victorious and another put under the yoke; if war was commiſſioned to rage and lay deſolate the earth, or peace to make the joyful inhabitants ſing beneath the vine; if kings were crowned, or were depoſed; if empires roſe or fell, all was preparatory and ſubſervient to this grand event. The monatonies which prevailed in the world, whether Aſſyrian, Perſian, Grecian, or Roman, were directed as introductory to the Meſſiah, whoſe kingdom was to be without any bounds, and whoſe reign was to be without end. That great image which the Monarch of the Eaſt beheld in his dream, whoſe head was of gold, whoſe breaſt was of ſilver, whoſe thighs were of braſs, and whoſe legs were of iron was ſet up by Providence, to prepare the way for the ſtone which was cut out without hands, which was deſtined to finite the image, become a great mountain, and fill the whole earth. All events, whether proſperous or adverſe —whether malignant or benign, have co-operated towards the advancement of our religion. Saints have eſtabliſhed it, by their lives; martyrs have confirmed it, by their deaths; hypocrites have added ſtrength to it, by their diſſimulation; tyrants have purified it, by their perſecutions; infidels have coroborated it, by their oppoſition; the arrows of its enemies have ſerved for its protection; the reſiſtance which it has met with from the combined wit and genius and malice of mankind have brought forth thoſe illuſtrious & immortal defences, which eſtabliſh its truth upon the baſis of demonſtration.

"Shall we not, then, reckon ourſelves eternally indebted to the infinite goodneſs of GOD, and ſtir up all that is within us to bleſs his holy name? ſaying, in the language of true fervour of ſpirit—'We will praiſe 'thee, O God! we will praiſe thee 'with our whole heart!—Our ſouls 'ſhall be thy ſacrifice! We will adore 'thee in death, and through eternity!'

THE YORK GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26.

The annual return of the Holidays brings with it, to us of this Province at this period, ſcenes of neither unpleaſant aſpect, or diſagreeable contemplation; and our cordial wiſh is, that the future recurrence of Chriſtmas and New Year may bring increaſed happineſs to our friends.—The flow of general health little intercepted; the populations and improvement of the country increaſing in the uſual degree; the abundant crops with which the huſbandman and cultivator have been favored, whilſt the conſtitution ſecures their enjoyment under the houſhold vine; the diſintereſted application of the appropriated funds to their deſtined uſe, the facilitating the inland communication, the paternal care and ſuffering hand of the parent extended to this fraction of the Britiſh Empire—ſuch pleaſing combination when viewed with an "*unjaundiced eye*," muſt beget that degree of holy pride which we zealouſly hope may ever diſtinguiſh the Britiſh SUBJECT.—Our Auguſt SOVEREIGN was living late in October; and our leſſevent prayer is, that our beloved Lieutenant Governor may witneſs his happy reſtoration to health, and receive that perſonal aſſurance of the Royal favor, to which his magnanimity, and his public and private virtues are ſo diſtinguiſhedly entitled.

To our Patrons and R aders, a retroſpective ſtatement of the leading European Occurrences is unneceſſary —all events of public intereſt have been detailed in our Public Sheet—and now, we need ſimply but add, that Northern Europe ſeems laboring with ſome great convulſion.—We can leave their deſtinies only, to the ſupreme diſpoſal of the RULER of Kings and Kingdoms.—In Spain and Portugal we need ſay little.—The proteeting friendſhip of Britain ſtands pledged and is operating to preſerve their integrity;—may the reſult be in uniſon with the exertion, and be ſuch as the Chriſtian's benevolence can deſire.—Of the fate of their South American Provinces little more than conjecture can be formed—there, the agents of diſmemberment are acting—and we can but hope that diſcoun ite awaits their unrighteous league.—To our preſent North American relations, the public are not ſtrangers.

We have peruſed with ſome attention, the correſpondence between our Miniſter, Mr. Foſter, and the American Secretary of State, relative to the pending differences—our impreſſion from their peruſal, deters us from protracting the probable reſult of the negociation—but our ſanguine hopes are, that it may terminate amicably.—The intereſts of the two countries are ſo intimately blended, that waving all minor conſiderations, we cannot ſee a full and fair reaſon why their ſuppoſed cauſes of diſference ſhould not be adjuſted; and we may juſtly infer, that if the American Government are actuated by the ſame pacific and friendly ſpirit by which the Britiſh Government is, the breach in queſtion will, inſtead of being widened, be effectually cloſed—but, if through certain influence, a juſtification of the unfriendly meaſures which have been adopted towards England ſhould be perſiſted in—the ſtands on too juſt and lofty ground to ſuffer either her intereſts or her honor to be compromitted.

The mutilated and imperfect ſkeleton of a man was diſcovered during the laſt week, a few yards off the road near to Mr. Cornwell's, below this town—from fragments of clothes gathered near the place, and from other circumſtances, it is judged to be the remains of John Willſon, a carpenter, who diſappeared from this town about the 6th of June laſt.

DIARY of WEATHER for Dec. 1811

Wednesday 18, ſnow, ſtrong Northernly wind and very cold.

Thurſday, clear and very cold.

Friday, clear and cold.

Saturday, mild, and ſnow from the ſouthwards.

Sunday, mild and cloudy with a gentle thaw.

Monday, rain, ſnow and froſt.

Tueſday, clear and very cold.

Wednesday, clear and moderate.

SUCH Gentlemen as may be deſirous of Subſcribing to the

YORK ASSEMBLIES,

For the preſent Seaſon, are requeſted to Meet at Jordan's Inn, on Friday the 27th inſtant, at 12 o'clock.

York, 23d Dec. 1811.

THE Annual Meeting of the Subſcribers to the Toronto Library, will be held at the Library Room, on Friday the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

J. MACDONELL, Sec'y.

York, Dec. 23, 1811.

☞ Subſcribers in Arrear for their Annual Subſcription of Four Dollars, due the 10th of January laſt, are requeſted to make payment to the Treaſurer before the day of Meeting.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subſcriber, that valuable and well known Farm, ſituate on the River Humber, containing about 178 acres, of which about 60 acres are well cleared and under good improvement. There are on ſaid Premiſes a good and ſubſtantial Dwelling-houſe, Barn, and other Out-houſes, with a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 18, 1st conceſſion, weſt ſide Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, on which there is a good Dwelling-houſe and Barn, and about 20 acres under good improvement, within 8 miles of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 64, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 191 acres, with a ſmall improvement thereon, about 20 miles from York.

Alſo, Lot No. 11, 3d conceſſion of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the ſoil of exceilent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No. 3, South ſide Hoſpital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made eaſy, and a good and ſufficient Title given to every Lot. Application to be made to the Subſcriber in York.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 23, 1811.

Sheriff's Office, York, Dec. 17, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given,
To Wit } That an Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this Diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tueſday the fourteenth day of January now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gentlemen of the Long Robe, Conſtables, and Bailiffs are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memorands, to do and perform thoſe things which by reaſon of their reſpective offices, ſhall be to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of Rowland Stoland, or the ſale of John Macdonell, Eſquire, I have ſeized and taken in Execution, all that parcel or tract of Land, being compoſed of the weſt half of Lot number Seventeen, and weſt half of Lot number Eighteen, in the third Conceſſion of Gwillimbury Eaſt, containing two hundred acres, more or leſs, with the buildings and improvements thereon; all which property will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder, at Jordan's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Wedneſday the firſt day of January next. Sale to begin at nine o'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons that may have any claim to the above premiſes either by mortgage or other wiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 23, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of ſundry Writs
To WIT. } of Venditioni Exponas, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of Hill and Lawrence, ſeized by virtue of two ſeveral Writs of Fieri Facias at the ſuits of Quinton St George and Robert H. Bowes, by virtue of which ſeveral Writs of Venditioni Exponas I will expoſe for ſale the Eaſt ends of Lots Numbers Ninety-two and Ninety-three, in the firſt Conceſſion of Whitchurch, with the Saw-mill, Grift-mill, Dwelling-houſe, Barn and Out-houſes, to the higheſt bidder, at the Houſe of Thomas Smyley, on Saturday the fourth day of January next. Sale to begin at twelve o'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon having any claim to the above property, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, Dec. 23, 1811.

Lateſt Intelligence.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horſe Guards, July 5, 1811.

In conſequence of the operation of the Act for allowing the mutual intercourſe of the Britiſh and Irish Militias, his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief is pleaſed to direct that the Commanding Officers of regiments ſhall be particularly attentive, that no Soldier profeſſing the Roman Catholic religion, ſhall be ſubject to any puniſhment for not attending the divine worſhip of the Church of England, and that every ſuch ſoldier ſhall be at full liberty to attend the worſhip of Almighty God according to the forms preſcribed by his religion, when military duty does not interfere.

By command of his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant General.

Whitehall, July 20.

The Prince Regent has been pleaſed to appoint Viſcount Melville to be Keeper of his Majeſty's Privy Seal in Scotland, in the room of his late father.

Whitehall, Aug. 6.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent has been pleaſed, in the name and on behalf of his Majeſty, to grant to John M'Mahon, Eſq. the office of Receiver and Paymaſter of the Royal Bounty to Officers Widows, in the room of the Hon. Henry Edward Fox, deceaſed.

Downing-ſtreet, Aug. 1.

The Prince Regent has appointed Lieutenant General R. Browrigg to be Governor and Commander in Chief in the Iſland of Ceylon.

PROMOTIONS.

From the London Gazette, July 23.

War Office, July 23.

10th Regiment of Foot, Colonel Malcolm M'Pherſon, from the ſtaff in North America, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Murray, who exchanges; Lieut. Francis R. Forrune, from the Canadian Fencibles, to be Lieutenant, vice Dolan, who exchanges.

War Office, Aug. 6.

4th Regiment of Foot, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Faunce, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevan, deceaſed; Capt. George O'Halloran to be Major, vice Faunce; Lieut. Henry Brereton to be Captain of a company, vice O'Halloran.

34th Ditto, Lieut. Col. William Thornton, from the ſtaff in North America, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Macdonnell, deceaſed.

41ſt Ditto, Lieut. Edward M'Coy, to be Captain of a company, by purchaſe, vice Dick, who retires.

91ſt Ditto, Major Donald Macneill, from the 83d foot, to be Major, vice Wetherton, promoted on the ſtaff in North America.

94th Ditto, P. Dennis, from the 40th Foot, to be Captain of a company, without purchaſe, vice Moodie, promoted.

Nova Scotia Fencibles.—To be Captains of companies.—Lieut. George Lowen, from the Canadian Fencibles, vice Herbert, appointed to the 10th Veteran Battalion; Lieut. Andrew Gray, from the 8th foot, vice Chisholm, appointed to the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion.

BREVET.

Lieut. Gen. Arthur Viſcount Wellington, K. B. to be General in the army in Spain and Portugal only.

Major Auguſtus Wetherton, from the 91ſt Foot, to be Inſpecting Field Officer of the Militia in Canada, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the army, vice Thornton, appointed to the 34th foot.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

Several Members of Congreſs have received letters, informing that the Indians have ſurprized and attacked the troops under Governor Harriſon, on the Wabaſh. After taking off the ſentinels of Gov. Harriſon's troops with their arrows, they ruſhed into our camp and commenced their ſlaughter. Our troops inſtantly rallied, and a ſevere engagement enſued. About 170 were killed and wounded on each ſide. The deſtruction of the Officers of the American troops were great. The forces were about 700 ſtrong on each ſide."

The ſame ſubject.—Since receiving the above, we find the intelligence confirmed in the following letter, which we copy from the Alexandria Gazette:—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louiſville, to the Hon. Mr. Ormſby, dated the 16th November, 1811.

"An action took place on the 7th November, between the troops under Gov. Harriſon and the Indians under the Prophet. The following are ſome of the particulars:—I give you a liſt of a few that were killed in the action—Colonel Daviess, Col. Owen of Shelby, Col. White of the Saline, Capt. Spencer and both his ſubalterns, and Capt. Berry from Corydon, alſo Captain Bain of the regulars. There were 170 whites killed and wounded and as many Indians.—The Indians made the attack on the night of the 27th inſt.—they ſurpriſed our army, they killed all the guards with arrows, and were in the camp before the whites had the leaſt notice of them. The battle was fought in ſight of the Prophet's town.—Three Indians attacked Col. F. Geiger in his tent at one time—he killed one and vanquiſhed the other two—he was ſhot through the arm.—Gov. Harriſon was ſhot through the hat and ſlightly wounded in the head. Thomas Randolph was amongſt the killed; Judge Taylor's horſe was killed under him. It is ſaid that Major Floyd fought like Cæſar in his ſhirt-tail.—The Indians ruſhed up and came to the point of the bayonet with their tomahawks.—There has been dreadful ſlaughter."

Since writing the above I have ſeen a letter from Hunter to Mr. Clarke—he ſtates that he was ſlightly wounded, and among the number killed are James Somerville and Stephen Mars—Hunter ſtated that the Indians got all their beef and a great number of their horſes, they got about five thouſand buſhels of corn and burned the Prophet's town the day after the action."

Extract of a letter from Governor Harriſon to the Secretary of War, Dated Head-Quarters, near the Prophet's Town, Nov. 8, 1811.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that the dawn of yeſterday terminated an action between the troops under my command, and the whole of the Prophet's force. Their precipitate retreat, leaving a number of the warriors dead on the field, and the ſubſequent abandonment of their town, (which was partially fortified) atteſt for us a complete and deciſive victory. It has, however, been dearly purchaſed. A number of brave and valuable men have fallen victims to their zeal for their country's ſervice. The behaviour of the regulars and militia troops was ſuch as would have done honor to veterans. I arrived at my preſent poſition (a mile from the town) on the evening of the 6th inſt. a correſpondence was immediately opened with the Prophet, and there was every appearance of a ſucceſsful termination of the expedition without bloodſhed. Indeed there was an agreement for a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, until further communication ſhould take place on the next day. Contrary however, to this engagement, he attacked me at half paſt four o'clock in the morning, ſo ſuddenly, that the Indians were in the camp before many of the men could get out of their tents. A little confuſion for a ſhort time prevailed, but aided by the great exertions of the officers, I was ſoon enabled to form the men in order. The companies which were hard preſſed were ſupported, ſeveral ſucceſsful charges made, and about day light the enemy were finally put to flight. Our killed and wounded amount to 179, of theſe 42 are now dead.

I have not been able to aſcertain the number of the Indians in the action, it muſt, however, have been conſiderable.

The principal chief of thoſe Potawatemies, who have joined the Prophet, is wounded, and in our poſſeſſion. I have taken care of him, and ſhall ſend him back to his tribe. At a more leaſure moment I ſhall do myſelf the honor to tranſmit a more particular account of the action, and of our previous movements; and am, with the higheſt reſpect, ſir, your humble ſervant,

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

The Hon. Wm. Euſtis, Secretary of War.

Waſhington, November, 29. 1811.

The report of the committee of foreign relations, ſo anxiouſly looked for, was this day preſented to the houſe. After ſtating the injuries we have received from Great Britain, and that France has ceaſed to violate our neutral rights the committee report ſix reſolutions.

1ſt. That our preſent military eſtabliſhment be completed.

2d. That 10,000 additional regular troops be immediately raiſed for 3 years, on bounties of land.

3d. That the militia be organized to be ready for ſervice.

4th. That the Preſident be authorized to accept the ſervice of 50,000 volunteers.

5th. That the national veſſels out of repair, worthy of repair, be repaired and put in commiſſion.

6th. That merchant veſſels be permitted to arm for their defence.

This is the ſubſtance. I have juſt heard the report read—you will have it at length in a day or two.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2.

The Meſſengers—Lieut. Biddle, of the United States Navy, and Mr. Taylor, arrived in this city on Saturday evening, from Waſhington. They are to wait here for their deſpatches (which are expected by this morning's mail); on the receipt of which they will embark immediately in the United States ſloop of war Hornet, Capt. Lawrence, for France and England.

A letter has been received from Dublin dated the 23d October, which ſtates that the Catholic Convention had met in that city on the 19th, without any interruption from the government.

By the arrival at Baltimore of the Portſmouth, which left Cadiz on the 17th October, we learn, that Souchet had made three attacks on Valencia, in all of which he was defeated. Five thouſand men were embarking at Cadiz for Mexico. Gov. Folch's ſon was a paſſenger in the Portſmouth, and bxing diſpatches to the Spaniſh Legation. The Cortes had agreed to place an army of 60,000 men under the regulation and command of Britiſh officers.

The firſt public library recorded in hiſtory, was founded at Athens by Hyppurchus, five hundred and twenty ſix years before the birth of our Saviour: the ſecond was founded at Alexandria in Egypt, by Ptolemy Philadelphus, two hundred and eighty-four years before Chriſt's nativity; and it was burnt when Julius Cæſar ſet fire to that city; by which cataſtrophe four hundred thouſand volumes in manuſcript, were ſaid to have been deſtroyed. A ſecond library was founded at Alexandria by Ptolemy's ſucceſſor, and was reputed to have conſiſted of ſeven hundred thouſand volumes, which was totally deſtroyed by the Saracens, in the year 642. The largeſt collection of books in the United States, it is ſaid, is the City Library of Philadelphia, which, together with the Loganian Library there, makes in the whole about fifteen thouſand volumes. The firſt Circulating Library, in London, was eſtabliſhed by a Mr. Wright, a bookſeller, about the year 1730. In 1800, the number of theſe libraries in Great Britain, was not leſs than one thouſand.

Scorpions of New Mexico.—"The Scorpions of Durango exhibit the moſt remarkable influence of the phyſical effects of climate or air that I ever heard related. They come out of the walls and crevices in May, and continue about a fortnight in ſuch numbers that the inhabitants never walk in their houſes after dark without a light, and always ſhift and examine the bed clothes, and beat the curtains previous to going to reſt; after which the curtains are ſecured under the bed. The precautions are ſimilar to thoſe we take with our moſchetto curtains. The bite of theſe Scorpions has been known to prove mortal in two hours. But the moſt extraordinary circumſtance is, that by taking them ten leagues from Durango they become perfectly harmleſs, and loſe all their venomous qualities.—Query, does this ariſe from a change of air, or of ſuſtenance?"

The *trowering* ſyſtem diſplayed by the female children of faſhion, to the total excluſion of *petticoats*, is, no doubt, wiſely intended by their mammas, to teach the young ladies in good time to *wear the breeches!*

LION.—The largeſt lions are from eight to nine feet in length, and from four to ſix feet high; thoſe of a ſmaller ſize are generally about five feet and a half long, and about three feet and a half high. The head of this animal is very thick, and his face is ſet on all ſides with long buſhy yellowiſh hair: this ſhaggy hair extends from the top of the head to below the ſhoulders, and hangs down to his knees. He is no where ſo large or fierce as in the burning ſands of Africa. There is this mark of generoſity in the lion, that he takes away life, not to gratify cruelty, but merely to ſatisfy hunger. As Mungo Park was croſſing a large open plain, in the interior parts of Africa, ſome few years ago, he, together with his guide, rode very near a large lion, which lay by the ſide of a buſh. Mr. Park expecting the lion would inſtantly ſpring upon him, inſtinctively pulled his feet from the ſtirrups to throw himſelf off on the oppoſite ſide, ſo that his horſe might become the victim rather than himſelf. But the generous beaſt, not being hungry, quietly ſuffered them to paſs, although they were fairly within his reach. The arms even of a Hottentot or a Negro make them more than a match for this powerful creature: and they ſeldom make the attack without coming off victorious. Their uſual manner is to find out his retreat, and, with ſpears headed with iron, to provoke him to the combat. Four men are reckoned ſufficient for the encounter; and he, againſt whom the lion flies, receives him upon his ſpear, while the others attack him behind. The lion finding himſelf wounded in the rear, turns that way, and thus gives the man that firſt attacked him, an opportunity to recover. In this manner they attack him on all ſides; until at laſt, they entirely diſable, and then diſpatch him. The Romans uſed to tame this formidable beaſt; and Mark Antiony, we are told, rode through the ſtreets of Rome in a chariot drawn by lions.—*Encyc. Park'; Trav. Goldſmith.*

SCHEIK, or *Old man of the Mountain* the chief of a moſt formidable tribe of *aſſaſſins*, who had their reſidence on Mount Lebanon, between Antioch and Damaſcus. In the Eaſt, the name *Scheik* was given to this monarch; but the Europeans generally called him the *Old Man of the Mountain*. The firſt chief of this remarkable clan, was Haſſan Sabah, a noble impoſter, who by his artifices made fanatical the moſt obedient ſlaves of his ſubjects. Their religion was compounded of that of the Magi, the Jews, the Chriſtians, and the Mahometans; and the capital article of their creed was, that the Holy Ghoſt reſided in their chief, and that all his orders proceeded from God himſelf; implicit obedience to which would inſure to them the joys of Paradiſe. Accordingly, they were accuſtomed to proſtrate themſelves at the foot of his throne, and, at his command, would ſtab themſelves, or throw themſelves headlong down dreadful precipices; not only without murmuring, but with the utmoſt alacrity and ſatisfaction. Some of his ſubjects had learned every language, and could conform themſelves to the manners of every nation: and thus prepared, they were ſent abroad in diſguiſe, to the courts of princes, not only through Aſia and Africa, but alſo in Europe. Any Prince that had refuſed tribute to the Scheik, or in any wiſe offended him, was in danger every moment of receiving death at the hands of his aſſaſſins. Philip Auguſtus, king of France, on being told that the *Old Man of the Mountain* intended to have him aſſaſſinated; he immediately inſtituted a new body-guard, and never appeared without a club fortified either with iron or gold. The Scheik, darting abroad his thunderbolts from the ſummit of Mount Lebanon, and ſending death to monarchs and noblemen who offended him, held the world in terror, for more than a century; moſt ſovereigns paid him a private tribute; and all beheld him with dread and diſmay. The Mogul Tartars overthrew and completely conquered this tribe of aſſaſſins, in the year 1272.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

THE CHRISTIAN.

The mind of man can ſcarcely contemplate a ſubject more ſtupendouſly ſublime than the frame, the variety, and the government of the material creation. The Sun, riſing in his ſtrength, and ſhedding life and lite through attending worlds, the Moon going forth in her brightneſs, and all the ſtars rejoicing in her train; the planets obeying invariable laws and wheeling their ceaſeleſs and unthaken round, preſent a ſcene for wonder and ſpeculation, almoſt ſufficient to overwhelme every mental faculty. But when we turn our attention from the material to the intellectual creation; when the mind conſiders its own migh ty capacities, the conqueſt over matter which it has already made, and which it might ſtill go on to achieve; when it conſiders that it can meaſure the magnitude and power of the Sun, explain the cauſes of the changes and wanderings of the Moon, and calculate the laws which bind the reluctant planets in their courſe, wonder is loſt in aſtoniſhment, and ſpeculation, arreſted in its adventurous career, is compelled to acknowledge that it is infinitely more difficult to explore & comprehend the ſecrets of the intellectual than of the material world. Imagination, pluming her ſtrongeſt pinions, the film purified from her eyes by religion, and her flight aided by faith and hope, cannot rise ſufficiently high to form any adequate ideas of that ſtarleſs incomprehensible GOD, who from nothing called into exiſtence a being ſo exalted and inſcrutable. But though the material world afford a fund of ſublime contemplation, which may almoſt ſatiate the deſire of the moſt ardent curioſity, the grand ſcheme of redemption thro' the only begotten Son of God; the deſcent of the Deity himſelf from his eternal throne to aſſume human nature; to offer up a propitiatory ſacrifice to ſatisfy his own juſtice, reconcile man to his offended Creator, and to publiſh the fact, that he is not a creature limited in his exiſtence to the narrow period of this evaneſcent life but deſtined to ſuffer or enjoy, to think or to act, through the ages of eternity, open a new proſpect to the eye of reaſon, ſurpaſſing all that the material world can preſent, or the mind can conceive. The reſult of the councils of the Godhead is diſplayed before an admiring univerſe. Angels inquire into the cauſes of this reſult, but they are hidden from their view—The plan is too profound for even their comprehenſion, and ſinging praiſes before the throne of the Majeſty on High, they contemplate, they wonder and adore.—How much more then, ought man, for whom this work was planned & performed; for whom his Savior was born, and ſuffered, and died, and roſe; for whom a manſion of his bliss is by this means prepared beyond death and the grave; how much more ought man to dwell with enrapturing delight, upon this ſublime myſtery, and adore the wiſdom, the power, and the goodneſs of God. Though he cannot hope now to know the cauſes which lead to this mighty event, he may here behold the bound leſs benevolence of his Creator; the way in which the redoubtable ſcheme was carried into effect, and the conſequences which muſt reſult from it clearly explained. The hiſtory of the human race is only a record of the various events by which it was introduced, and the conſequences by which it has been followed.—To uſe the language of an eloquent writer—

"Here the Almighty marſhe bare his holy arme, and put forth all his ſtrength —The introduction of this religion was the object of all the diſpenſations of the Deity upon earth. This is the centre in which terminates every line in the great circle of Providence. If one nation was victorious and another put under the yoke; if war was commiſſioned to ravage and lay deſolate the earth, or peace to make the joyful inhabitants ſing beneath the vine; if kings were crowned, or were dethroned; if empires roſe or fell, all was preparatory and ſubſervient to this great event. The monatonies which prevailed in the world, whether Aſſyrian, Perſian, Grecian, or Roman, were erected as introductory to the Meſſiah, whoſe kingdom was to be without any bounds, and whoſe reign was to be without end. That great image which the Monarch of the Eaſt beheld in his dream, whoſe head was of gold, whoſe breaſt was of ſilver, whoſe thighs were of braſs, and whoſe feet were of iron, was ſet up by Providence, to prepare the way for the ſtone which was cut out without hands, which was deſtined to ſmite the image, become a great mountain, and fill the whole earth. All events, whether proſperous or adverſe —whether malignant or benign, have co-operated towards the advancement of our religion. Saints have eſtabliſhed it, by their lives; martyrs have confirmed it, by their deaths; hypocriſies have added ſtrength to it, by their diſſimulation; tyrants have purified it, by their perſecutions; infidels have corroborated it, by their oppoſition; the arrows of its enemies have ſerved for its protection; the reſiſtance which it has met with from the combined wit and genius and malice of mankind have brought forth thoſe illuſtrious & immortal defences, which eſtabliſh its truth upon the baſis of demonſtrations.

"Shall we not, then, reckon ourſelves eternally indebted to the infinite goodneſs of GOD, and ſtir up all that is within us to bleſs his holy name? ſaying, in the language of true fervour of ſpirit—'We will praiſe thee, O God! we will praiſe thee with our whole heart!—Our lives ſhall be thy ſacrifice! We will adore thee in death, and through eternity!'

THE YORK GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26.

The annual return of the Holidays brings with it, to us of this Province at this period, ſcenes of neither unpleaſant aſpect, or diſagreeable contemplation; and our cordial wiſh is, but the future recurrence of Chriſtmas and New Year may bring increaſed happineſs to our friends.—The Bow of general health little intercepted; the population and improvement of the country increaſing in the uſual degree; the abundant crops with which the huſbandman and cultivator have been favored, whilſt the conſtitution ſecures their enjoyment under the houſhold vine; the diſintereſted application of the appropriated funds to their deſtined uſes, the facilitating the inland communication, the paternal care and foſtering hand of the parent extended to this fraction of the Britiſh Empire—ſuch pleaſing combination when viewed with an "*unjaundiced eye*," muſt beget that degree of holy pride which we zealouſly hope only ever diſtinguiſh the BRITISH SUBJECT.—But Auguſt SOVEREIGN was living late on OCTOBER; and our fervent prayer is, that our beloved Lieutenant Governor may witneſs his happy reſtoration to health, and receive that perſonal aſſurance of the Royal favor, to which his magnanimity, and his public and private virtues are ſo diſtinguiſhedly entitled.

To our Patrons and Readers, a reſpective ſtatement of the leading European occurrences is unneceſſary —all events of public intereſt have been detailed in our Public Sheet—and now, we need ſimply but add, that Northern Europe ſeems laboring with ſome great convulſion.—We can leave their deſtinies only, to the ſupreme diſpoſal of the RULER of Kings and Kingdoms—Of Spain and Portugal we need ſay little:—The proteſting friendſhip of Britain ſtands pledged and is operating to preſerve their integrity;—may the reſult be in uniſon with the exertion, and be ſuch as the Chriſtian's benevolence can deſire.—Of the late of their South American Provinces little more than conjecture can be formed—there, the agents of diſmemberment are acting—and we can but hope that diſcourſe are awaits their unrighteous league.—To our preſent North American relations, the public are not ſtrangers.

We have peruſed with ſome attention, the correſpondence between our Miniſter, Mr. Foſter, and the American Secretary of State, relative to the pending differences—our impreſſion from their peruſal, deters us from preſenting the probable reſult of the negotiation—but our ſanguine hopes are, that it may terminate amicably.—The intereſts of the two countries are ſo intimately blended, that waving all minor conſiderations, we cannot ſee one ſubſtantial reaſon why their unſuppoſed cauſes of difference ſhould not be adjuſted; and we may juſtly infer, that if the American Government are actuated by the ſame pacific and friendly ſpirit by which the Britiſh Government is, the breach in queſtion will, inſtead of being widened, be effectually cloſed—but, if through certain influence, a juſtification of the unfriendly meaſures which have been adopted towards England ſhould be periſted in—the ſtands on too juſt and lofty ground to ſuffer either her intereſts or her honor to be compromitted.

The mutilated and imperfect ſkeleton of a man was diſcovered during the laſt week, a few yards off the road near to Mr. Cornwell's, below this town—from fragments of clothes geſthered near the place, and from other circumſtances, it is judged to be the remains of John Willſon, a carpenter, who diſappeared from this town about the 6th of June laſt.

DIARY of WEATHER for Dec. 1811

Wednesday 18, ſnow, ſtrong Northerly wind and very cold.

Thurſday, clear and very cold.

Friday, clear and cold.

Saturday, mild, and ſnow from the ſouthward.

Sunday, mild and cloudy with a gentle thaw.

Monday, rain, ſnow and froſt.

Tueſday, clear and very cold.

Wednesday, clear and moderate.

SUCH Gentlemen as may be deſirous of Subſcribing to the

YORK ASSEMBLIES,

For the preſent Seaſon, are requeſted to Meet at Jordan's Inn, on Friday the 27th inſtant, at 12 o'clock.

York, 23d Dec. 1811.

THE Annual Meeting of the Subſcribers to the Toronto Library, will be held at the Library Room, on Friday the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

J. MACDONELL, Sec'y.

York, Dec. 23, 1811.

☞ Subſcribers in arrear for their Annual Subſcription of Four Dollars, due the 10th of January laſt, are requeſted to make payment to the Treaſurer before the day of Meeting.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subſcribers, that valuable and well known Farm, ſituate on the River Humber, containing about 176 acres, on which about 60 acres are well ſettled and under good improvement. There are on ſaid Premiſes a good and ſubſtantial Dwelling-houſe, Barn, and other Out-houſes, with a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Alſo, Lot No 13, 1ſt conceſſion, weſt ſide Yonge Street, containing 200 acres, on which there is a good Dwelling-houſe and Barn, and about 80 acres under good improvement, within 8 miles of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 6th Lot 6th of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 198 acres, with a ſmall improvement thereon, about 20 miles from York.

Alſo, Lot No. 11, 3d conceſſion of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the ſoil of excellent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No. 3, South ſide Hoſpital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made eaſy, and a good and ſufficient Title given to every Lot. Application to be made to the Subſcriber in York.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 23, 1811.

Sheriff's Office, York, Dec. 17, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given To Wit. } to all Perſons intereſted, That the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this Diſtrict, will be held at the Court Houſe in York on the firſt Monday in January next, being the 6th day of the ſaid Month, for the purpoſe of aſſeſſing the damages ariſing from the opening of Caſtlebarry Eaſt, containing two hundred acres, more or leſs, with the buildings and improvements thereon; all which property will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at Jordan's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Wedneſday the firſt day of January next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons that may have any lawful claim to the above property by mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 23, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of two ſeveral To Wit. } Writs of Venditioni Exponas, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of Hill and Lawrence, ſeized by virtue of two ſeveral Writs of Fieri Facias at the ſuits of Quetton St George and Robert H. Barnes, one of which ſeveral Writs of Venditioni, I ſhall expoſe for ſale at the Eaſt ends of Lots Numbers Ninety-two and Ninety-three, in the Firſt Conceſſion of Whitchurch, with the Saw-mill, Grid-mill, Dwelling-houſe, Barn and Out-houſes, to the higheſt bidder, at the Houſe of Thomas Smyley, on Saturday the fourth day of January next. Sale to begin at twelve o'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon having any claim to the above property, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, Dec. 23, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of To Wit. } Fieri Facias, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of Ralph Clenendenner, the firſt of John Macdonell, Eſquire, I have ſeized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land, being compoſed of the Weſt half of Lot number ſeventeen, and the Weſt half of Lot number eighteen, in the third Conceſſion of Gwillimbury Eaſt, containing two hundred acres, more or leſs, with the buildings and improvements thereon; all which property I ſhall expoſe for ſale to the higheſt bidder, at Jordan's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Wedneſday the firſt day of January next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons that may have any lawful claim to the above property by mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 23, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of two ſeveral To Wit. } Writs of Venditioni Exponas, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of Hill and Lawrence, ſeized by virtue of two ſeveral Writs of Fieri Facias at the ſuits of Quetton St George and Robert H. Barnes, one of which ſeveral Writs of Venditioni, I ſhall expoſe for ſale at the Eaſt ends of Lots Numbers Ninety-two and Ninety-three, in the Firſt Conceſſion of Whitchurch, with the Saw-mill, Grid-mill, Dwelling-houſe, Barn and Out-houſes, to the higheſt bidder, at the Houſe of Thomas Smyley, on Saturday the fourth day of January next. Sale to begin at twelve o'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon having any claim to the above property, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, Dec. 23, 1811.

REPEATED

Penmanship.

MR. C. MASON returns his acknowledgements for the encouragement he has received in this Town.

The term of his first course of lessons will this day expire; and he respectfully gives information that if a sufficient number (convinced of the usefulness of his method of instruction and willing to sacrifice prejudice to reason and utility,) apply, he will commence a second course of exercises on Friday the 13th Inst. at the Room he now occupies at T. Gilbert's, North side of King's Street.

York, 9th Dec. 1811.

THE Subscriber thus tenders his grateful thanks for the patronage and encouragement he has received in his capacity as teacher, and begs leave to state that his endeavours have been unremitting to improve the Morals as well as the Education of the Pupils with whose care he has been honored—he has for the present declined teaching in Town, and should he hereafter recommence it, his great pride will be to discharge the duties attached to the undertaking.

C. M'DONNELL.

York, 11th Dec. 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

A handsome serviceable Chesnut HORSE fit for either Saddle or Draft of any kind, also a neat Pleasure Sleigh and Harness for one horse, which have been very little used Enquire at the Printer's where they may be viewed.

York, 10th Dec. 1811.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
York, 7th December, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a Special Meeting of the Magistrates, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Saturday the Twenty Eighth Inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the applications of those persons who are desirous of obtaining Tavern Licences for the ensuing year.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace Home District.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a two story dwelling House with Wings, which with a small expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow There is a good two story Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. If these Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant, Lot No. 27 being at present occupied by an industrious substantial person. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peale, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Concession of do. 80 acres, situate on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of these, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th concession of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. COUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811

FOR SALE,

A Lot of five Acres of Land on Lot No. 10, on the East side of the 8th Concession Road in Markham, with a large dwelling House and Stable, suitable for a Store and Tavern; also the Lease of a Crown Reserve of 200 acres adjoining, 19 acres of which are well cleared and in Wheat. A never failing Stream of Water runs through the said Lot, suitable for an over-shot Mill. Pot Ash Works are erected thereon, which may be viewed. For particulars apply to the subscriber in Scarboro', or William Allan, Esq. York, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 14th Nov. 1811.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Store in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Giles, his Summer Assortment will be sold on low terms—he has also Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws passed in the last Session, &c. for sale. Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price.

D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late Robert Henderson of York, Brewer, (deceased) by Bond or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to William Allan, one of the Executors, and all those having any demands against the said Estate, will please present the same for Settlement.

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct 18 1811.

ASSURANCE
FROM FIRE.

THE Subscriber is authorized by the Agent of the Phœnix Assurance Company at Montreal, (to receive Proposals for Insurance, as well as the Premium on the Property Insured), which will be held good from the day it is paid.

The Policies will be sent from the Office of the said Agent at Montreal by the Post *(or other safe conveyance)* the Expence of which will be charged the Insured.

W. ALLAN.

York, 29th Octr 1811.

To be Let for one Year,

THE House and Lot, together with all the Buildings and Out-Houses erected thereon, consisting of a Malt-house, Brew-house, &c. with all the Implements and Utensils for carrying on the Brewing; also some Hogs. Also for Sale, the following Lots of Land, to wit—No. 13 and 14, 6 Concession } 600 Acres Town-
14, - 7 ditto. } ship of Whitchurch
Lot No. 15, 3d ditto, South Easterly side of the River Don, Township of York, containing Two Hundred Acres. For which a good and sufficient Title will be given.

ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Executor.

York, Oct. 18, 1811.

For Sale
ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Saw-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Wh.key per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

UPPER CANADA, COURT OF PROBATE, YORK TO WIT. } FRANCIS GORE, Esqr. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob
W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

A Farm for Sale,
Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of which about 80 are now under improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the House, North side of Queen Street, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatness and in the most fashionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a strict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a share of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Pelisses and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on short notice and in the modern style.

York, Dec. 4, 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 28, in Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 13, - - Do - C. }
29 - Concession C. 200
10 - Concession D. 200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough.
No. 21 in 4th Concession } 200 Acres Township
East } 22 5th do. of York.
No. 49. West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.
East } 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East } 20, 3d do. 100
East } 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East } 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
11, 8th do. 200
16, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 200 }
30, 6th do. 200 } 300 Acres, Saltfleet.
27, 7th do. 100 }
26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Cromland.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 12 31 Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 12, Northside Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any parties who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Hugh M'Lean, Door keeper to the Honorable Executive Council, deceased, are desired to present the same to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Executor.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, will be closed the ensuing Winter, all Persons Indebted to them will please to make Payment by the first of January next at the latest; as after that date, all out-standing Debts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

They are now selling off their extensive assortment of Goods at very reduced Prices for ready Payment, or Produce to be delivered in all the month of March next W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 2d September, 1811

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do. ——— 1600 acres.
in the Township of Blenheim.
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No 22, 23 and 24 5th.—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Gianford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Landshaving been taken up at anearly period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superiour—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an unisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Imperial Review (a Military Tract;) Common Bonds; Arbitration ditto.; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials for do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

TO be Sold on easy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22, 23, 7th Con. } 1000
21, 22, 8th Con. } acres
22, 9th Con. }

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his House on Palace Street, near Miss Russell's where he offers for sale a large supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kiddermister Carpeting,
Tilt, Cupboard, Brass Desk, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compasses and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-castors,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and brass socket Castors,
Gold Rings and Silver Pencil Cases,
Gilt and Silver Watches,
Brass Cafe Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Closet and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks long'e and double bolted,
Joiners Squares,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Barbed fine plate Stock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Chest Hinges, brass do.
Clock Case Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-cupt,
Drawer Locks in sets,
Table Knives with ivory, stag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Cast and German Steel Hand-saws,
Sash, key-hole and rennets Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chissels,
Screw Augers and Drawing-knives,
Braces and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Plains.

He expects by the next vessel from Kingston, a fashionable supply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the last vessels from England—also a further supply of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

LOT Number 29, in the first Concession, and the Broken Front, in the Township of Darlington and District of Newcastle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 460 Acres of Land, of which 100 Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premises are a Framed Barn, a good Log House and several Springs of excellent Water If Sold, a part of the purchase money will be required on a Title being given and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL COONAT.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the House which he formerly occupied, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—He is provided with an excellent supply of Leather.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, April 5, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Forks Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises. June 1, 1811.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

WANTED.
At the Printing Office.
20 CORDS FIRE WOOD.


1812

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1812. No. XXV. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the tenth day of January next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-fixth day of Novr. laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of January next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking and by thefe prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Third day of February next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, for the ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may feem neceffary; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witnefs our truftv and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Efquire, our Prefident adminiftering the Government of our faid Province and Major General commanding our Forces within our faid Province, at York this twenty third day of Decr. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven and in the fifty fecond year of our Reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having folicited, and obtained Our Leave to be abfent on his Private Affairs, and the Adminiftration of the Government during his abfence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Efquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the faid Province. WE have thought proper, by, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to iffue this Proclamation, that all Perfons having due notice thereof, may Govern themfelves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caufed these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the faid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witnefs our truftv and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our President Adminiftering the government of our faid Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Ninth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and eleven, and Fifty-firft year of our reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that fundry Perfons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perfon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our faid Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the firft offence fubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a fecond time, is fubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a third time, fhall be deemed guilty of Felony punifhable by Tranfportation for feven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforefaid, may be preferved, and that fuch offenders therein may be brought to punifhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber fo cut without Licence fhall be feized and fold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perfons therein offending, fhall be profecuted with the utmoft Rigour of the Law.

In Teftimony whereof we have caufed these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our faid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witnefs our Truftv and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thoufand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paffed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his prefent Majefty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majefty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paffing of the faid Act it fhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perfon Adminiftering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iffue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name fuch and fo many perfons within the Province as to him fhould feem meet, as commiffioners for the Purchafing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act, paffed in the forty-eighth year of the Reign of his present Majefty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton fhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchafed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the faid hereinbefore firft recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conftitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiflative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the faid Province respectively, to be Commiffioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which faid Commiffioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase fuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provifos contained in and according to the Statutes in such cafe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all fuch other matters and things as they are authorized and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majefty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

The Editor having received per laft veffels, a large ftock of Stationary and other Office Materials, for which payment muft be made at a fhort date--his fubfcribers and other debtors will be forthwith furnifhed with their Accounts, and prompt payment required.

York, Dec. 16, 1811.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE regular Poft, which has now commenced, from Lower Canada through to this place and Niagara once a fortnight, will be continued all the Year (and to Sandwich for fix months.) The Mail will be cloſed at Kingſton every fecond Tuefday (from the 14th inſtant) and the Courier may always be expected here in about fix days.—He will remain here Thirty hours after his arrival before the Mail is cloſed for his return.

"Thofe who expect Letters which "require anfwering immediately, will "do well to attend to the probable "time the Poft may arrive."

There will be a Box at the Store of the Subfcriber for all Letters to be depofited (which are not to be poft paid here) and fuch as are to be paid will be received by

W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz. Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the 6th, and 10 in the fecond Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

Lateſt Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11.

From France.—Mr. Barney, arrived in town yeſterday from New-London. He arrived there in the ſhip Ann, Bond, of Baltimore, from Bayonne, from which place the Ann ſailed the 8th of October, with a cargo of brandy, merchandize, &c. conſigned to D. Lynch, G. G Howland, and others, of New York.

Mr. Barlow had met with a moſt cordial reception from the Duke de Baſſano, with whom he was formerly on intimate terms; and there was no doubt of a ſpeedy removal of all ſubjects of difference between the two governments. Mr. Lee reported at Bordeaux, that Jona. Ruſſell, Eſq. was to go in the Conſtitution to England as Charge des Affaires in place of Mr. Smith. The French ſtill continue to ſend immenſe reinforcements into Spain and Portugal. The trains of artillery and baggage waggons loaded with ammunition and proviſions were without end, and generally deſtined for the laſt place. Among them were conſiderable quantities of beſieging materials, particularly thoſe deſigned for mining.

We have reaſon to believe that the accounts of an arrangement being entered into by Mr. Foſter and Mr. Monroe, for the Repeal of the Britiſh Orders in Council and the American Non Importation law, as mentioned by Messrs. Lang and Turner, of New-York, IS entitled to credit.—*Free. Journ.*

The following tranſlations are from the Freeman's Journal.

From the Cadiz Regency Gazette, of October 17.

The old French veteran Regiments and Officers (including Generals, among which is Marſhal Victor) are re-calling into France.

All the French Hoſpitals at Toledo, are full of ſick and wounded. The Hoſpital of St. Lazarus alone, is filled with 2000 ſick, juſt arrived from Marmont's army. Another Hoſpital (formerly a manufactory of arms) is fitting up, to receive 3000 from Talavera.

The whole French force in Madrid, and the ſurrounding towns, amounted only, on the 18th September to 2195 men.

SEVILLE, Octr. 4.

On the 7th ult. at 5 P. M. an officer from the army of Marſhal Marmont arrived here express with deſpatches to Marſhal Soult, who in conſequence, immediately deſpatched an officer to his brother, who is with an army in Grenada, another to General Oudinot, and another to Marſhal Victor, and immediately alſo called a Council of War, compoſed of all the officers of his army! It is aſſured, that thoſe deſpatches contain a detailed account from Marſhal Marmont of his extreme neceſſities, ariſing from the conſtant reinforcements receiv ed by the Britiſh, and that his reſources of proviſions and medicines being nearly exhauſted, he calls for immediate relief!

FROM THE AURORA.

Extracts from letters from Cadiz, of dates, the 2d, 4th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 13th, and 14th Octr. 1812.

Since my laſt, an Engliſh brig, and an Engliſh ſloop of war, has ſent into this port, two French feluccas or row boats, taken off St. Lucar; theſe feluccas are reported to have taken the day before their capture, a large Engliſh transport from Tangier, bound to this port with cattle.

This evening the Engliſh gun boats and the Spaniſh works at Puntales, have been throwing ſhells very briſkly into the French works on the oppoſite ſhores, who have ſent back from forts Napoleon & Matagorda, a number in return; but none towards the town. With the Levanter, now blowing, a number of veſſels, Spaniſh and others, have come in from the coaſt and Mediterranean.

4th. Yeſterday the Levanter continued and brought in a number of coaſters and a few other veſſels, a mong which the Eliza, Bird, of New-York, but deſtined for Gibraltar; in her way in ſhe had the misfortune to drift under the French battery of St. Catalina, and there ſtuck for near half an hour, within gun ſhot, expoſed to the French batteries, 40 or 50 ſhot were fired at her, four of which went on board, and one nearly cut her mizen maſt in two; ſhe muſt have been loſt had it not been for the activity of the Britiſh, who ſoon got aboard and towed her up the bay. An American brig from Alexandria, 54 days, is alſo come in, conſigned to our conſul here

7th. For the two laſt days nothing new. This day about 10 ſail of large transports arrived from the Mediterranean with Britiſh troops, about 4000 in number. Two American brigs, one from Baltimore, the other from Boſton, have alſo come in, with 1900 barrels flour—their paſſage has been above 50 days.

10th. Several of the Engliſh regiments which arrived here a few days since, *have been ordered away*—the report is, that they are ordered to go and join Gen. Ballaſteros, who is ſaid to be paying the Luſil with the Frenchmen in every direction. The Spaniards appear to have great confidence in this General, and it ſeems to be the opinion, that if they had a better government, they might yet do very well, but as it at preſent exiſts there is no hope.

I ſaw a letter from Alicant of the 29th Sept. which ſays to this effect—"For ſome time back, we knew poſitively that ſome formidable preparations were making at Tortoſa and Tereuil by the French where Suchet has organized a force of 26,000 men, with the intention of attacking Valencia and Alicant.——Laſt night a courier deſpatched from Valencia, bro't General Roach advice that Suchet's advance of 3000 infantry and 400 horſe, had entered Vinaros on the 15th, and had puſhed on to Alcala de Gilbert the next day. That another had at the ſame time advanced from Terrul upon Larion, and entered that place; in conſequence of which all the militia and all the guerrillas of the Province were called upon to take arms, and Gen. Zugar had been directed by General Blake, from the army of the centre, to march for Valencia. This diviſion I have no doubt, will do its duty; but I very much queſtion whether its example will be of any avail, for the troops are accuſtomed to diſperſe when the enemy appears in ſight. Indeed I begin ſeriouſly to fear that our fate is decided, and I am accordingly taking every precaution to put my property in ſafety as well as that of my friends.

11th. Puntales has been firing very briſk all this morning. The French had very early commenced the erection of a ſmall advanced battery oppoſite to Puntales, and immediately as they began to work, the Spaniſh batteries opened upon them. They are ſtrange people, they don't ſeem to mind it, for they ſeldom fire a ſhot in return.

The American Conſul here has made a contract with the Spaniſh government for a conſiderable quantity of proviſions, payable by bills of exchange on London, at two, three, and four months, and has engaged to deliver the whole in fifteen days. I enclose you a copy, which is printed at the government preſs here.

11,500 barrels flour at 15 Dollars.
400 do. pork at - 20
400 do. beef at - 14
300 tierces rice at 6 per 100l.
250 quintals bread at 8 per 100.

Which, if the caſh is forthcoming, may ſell well.

13th. This being Sunday, little news—a Spaniſh boat coming round by Puntales from the Iſland, was fired at by the French from Fort Louis. We have had more firing going on between the Engliſh and Spaniſh, and the French, this month, than there has been theſe four months. Laſt night, all the Engliſh gun boats went out, and placed themſelves directly under Fort St. Catalina, where a pretty heavy fire was kept up for about half an hour, when they returned again.

14. This being the birth day of Ferdinand VII. it is a day of great noiſe—nothing but ſalutes from the Engliſh and Spaniſh men of war, and the batteries on ſhore.

From South America.—Captain Pinell, from Rio Janeiro, informs us, that the Monte Videans continued to blockade Buenos Ayres by ſea, and that the Revolutioniſts on the other hand continued to beſiege Monte Video by land, and was ſo near as to ſometimes throw ſhot into the town; but that it was nevertheleſs ſuppoſed the beſieged would be able to defend themſelves as long as they could obtain ſupplies. The Prince Regent of Portugal had ſent 7000 troops from Brazil, to aid the Monte Videans in their loyalty.—*Salem Gaz.*

The Spaniards.—Capt. James Derby, of this town, who has arrived at Boſton from the Mediterranean, and who left Gibraltar the 22d of Oct. brings information, as received at that place, that the unconquerable ſpirit of the Spaniards had again manifeſted itſelf in the recovery of the city of Tarragona, in Catalonia, lately taken from them; in which exploit there was a moſt dreadful ſlaughter of the French. We have not seen Capt. D. ourſelves, but this we have from a perſon who converſed with him. —*ib.*

Foreign Affairs.—Some of the reſpectable papers hold out the belief that an accommodation with England is cordially promoted by certain characters in this country of deciſive influence. We have every reaſon to believe is unfounded. The Britiſh mean to make no favorable change, having long ſince taken their ground; and our adminiſtration will willingly leave things upon their preſent footing, which is that of the continental ſyſtem, equally pleaſing to them and to Bonaparte. If any change is to place, it muſt be produced by the advocates of war in Congreſs, or the managers of the Preſidential caucus.—*Fed. Rep.*

HALIFAX, Nov. 6.

We are ſorry to learn by a veſſel from the Iſle of Sable, that a ſhip has been lately wrecked on the S. E. end of the Iſland, and every perſon belonging to her, it is feared, has periſhed—the tops of her maſts appear juſt above the ſurface of the water, and her boat has been picked up. As part of an American pendant has been found, it is ſuppoſed ſhe belonged to the United States.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

London, October 21.

The following Bulletin was yeſterday ſhewn at St. James's Palace.

"*Windſor Caſtle, Oct. 20.*—" The King has continued nearly in the ſame ſtate throughout the week." Signed as uſual.

Government, we underſtand, have come to a determination not to grant any more licences for the exportation of bullion.

We regret to learn, by the moſt recent communications from Windſor, no improvement has taken place in his Majeſty's complaint.—Two deſpatches have been received at York Houſe, the one at 10 o'clock laſt night and the other at 2 this morning. They agree in ſtating, that his Majeſty was not worſe than yeſterday morning, but that he had not left his room the whole of the day. We underſtand that his indiſpoſition has varied conſiderably during the laſt week. On Monday and Tueſday he was worſe than he had been for ſome time paſt, but within the laſt three or four days, he recovered ſufficient ſtrength to be able to take the exerciſe of walking in the rooms. We are ſorry to hear, however, that ſleep has only been procured by the adminiſtration of opiates.

The Anſbott Mail, reached town laſt night, affords an additional proof of Bonaparte's extreme carneſtneſs to reſtore the naval eſtabliſhment of France, and to call, by all poſſible means, into active ſervice, his line of battle ſhips which at preſent, deſtitute of able and experienced ſeamen, the ſoul and life-blood of maritime enterpize, ſerve merely, in their reſpective port and roads, for the purpoſe of idle ſhow and ridiculous oſtentation. The decree to which we allude has been iſſued at Hamburgh, and is ſo very comprehenſive in its operation, as to embrace every individual in any way capable of contributing to the manning and equipment of his fleets. All the inhabitants of the Hanſeatic towns, who have ſailed in armed or merchant veſſels, and who have been employed in the fiſheries, or on the coaſts, rivers, and canals, of the departments, are, by this decree, placed upon the new naval conſcription, and compelled to preſent themſelves and make immediate tender of their ſervices. All deſcriptions of men, from the age of eighteen to that of fifty, are forced to obey the requiſition; and we might have ſome reaſon to apprehend the effects of a meaſure ſo very general and coercive throughout a country abounding in excellent and hardy mariners, were we not convinced that while Bonaparte can, by mere force and terror man his veſſels with them, he will be unable to infuſe into their hearts that malignity and hatred which he entertains for every thing that is Engliſh. They can never banniſh from their minds the recollection of their former opulence and happineſs, the annihilation of their independence and trade, and the deplorable effects of a tyranny unexampled in the hiſtory of mankind.

The Anſbott mail ſupplies us with ſome further accounts reſpecting military operations between the Ruſſians and the Turks. The latter have certainly croſſed the Danube near Widden. It appears, however, that in two engagements, fought on the 22d of July, and the 3d of Aug. the Turks were repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

Some accounts were received on Saturday from Jerſey and Guernſey of the 12th. The expectations of invaſion ſeem to have ſubſided; but every neceſſary precaution was ſtill taken.

A large reinforcement will be immediately ſent to Portugal. The 7th Dragoon Guards, the Huſſar Brigade, and General Campbell's fine Scotch regiment, the 91ſt form part. The latter is now eſteemed one of the beſt infantry regiments in the ſervice.

The departure of Mr. Thornton, formerly Britiſh Miniſter at the Court of Stockholm, who is now on his paſſage to the Baltic, has given riſe to a variety of ſpeculations, both of a political and commercial nature. While ſome maintain that the only object of his miſſion is to re-eſtabliſh by very advantageous offers, certain branches of trade with Sweden, and even with the Court of Peterſburgh; others contend that he is armed with powers to ſupport Ruſſia in the reviſal of a northern war. In conſequence of the latter ſuppoſition, it was reported, both on Saturday and yeſterday, that orders had been iſſued to the Tranſport Board to take up veſſels for the immediate conveyance of a large ſupply of military ſtores for Ruſſia and Pruſſia; and it was even boldly aſſerted that a large battering train was fitting at Woolwich, 15,000,000 cartridges were ſhipping at Puncheon; intended for the Ruſſian and Pruſſian Governments.—The advanced period of the ſeaſon, however, independently of every other conſideration, muſt ſhow the abſurdity of theſe rumours.

With regard to Pruſſia, it is abſolutely impoſſible that any promiſe of ſupport from this country can rouſe her from the dreadful apathy into which ſhe has fallen, or re-invigorate her councils. She is conſcious that ſhe exiſts but by the indulgence of Bonaparte, and we accordingly find his Pruſſian Majeſty moſt anxiouſly eager to contradict every rumour which hints at the probability of a rupture with France. A letter of the 25th ult. from Berlin, after mentioning the alarm which had been generally entertained upon the ſubject, ſays, "But our fears have now begun to ſubſide, as an article appeared in our Court Gazette of the 24 h, contradicting all the rumours which had been circulated, of troops being aſſembled and diſciplined in different diſtricts, and afterwards diſbanded; and ſtating, that the army would remain on its preſent peace eſtabliſhment."—Another letter of the ſame date, notices an article which had appeared in all the Pruſſian Journals, inviting the merchants to renew, under the ſanction of the government, the contracts for ſupplying the French garriſons of Stettin and Cuſtrin with proviſions for the year 1812; and adds, that owing to the efforts of government, the contracts were promptly made, and on terms extremely advantageous to the French.

The laſt is, that the object of Mr. Thornton's miſſion is known to Miniſters only, and he has been probably ſent more to ſound this diſpoſition of the Court of Peterſburgh, and perhaps of Stockholm, than to offer any preciſe terms. It may be called an experimental embaſſy, or a forerunner to real negociation.

The Channel fleet under Sir C. Cotton, it is ſaid, is to rendezvous at Spithead during the winter, and not at Plymouth.

Admiral Young, the Commander in Chief of the North Sea fleet, with Rear Admiral Sir R. Strachan and Vice Admiral Fetter, arrived in the Downs on Friday, with 13 ſail of the line, from off Flushing. The blockade of the Scheldt, except by a ſmall ſquadron, for the purpoſe of obſervation, being for the preſent ſuſpended.—It is generally underſtood, that the French fleet which was aſſembled at Flushing, is gone up the Scheldt towards Antwerp, not being ſufficiently manned and equipped for the ſort of ſervice they might have encountered if they ventured out to ſea. None of the officers were, however, permitted to come on ſhore, as the fleet was expected to return.

October 22.

Deſpatches from Lord Wellington and a Liſbon mail arrived this Morning with letters and papers to the 13th. The head quarters of our army are ſtill at Frexada, and the enemy having retired from the vicinity of Ciudad Rodrigo, are at Placentia, Corea and Salamanca. Our troops are going into cantonments, and no active operations are expected for ſome time to come. Soult was ſuppoſed to be on his way back to Eſtremadura to join Marmont, but a deſpatch from Lord Wellington to the Portuguese government ſtate, that advices from Cadiz of the 13th ult. mentions him to have taken a weſterly direction.

Our Squadron on the Baſque Roads ſtation, and our cruizers all along that part of the French coaſt, have been latterly moſt eminently ſucceſsful in the capture and deſtruction of the enemy's chaſe marines, and coaſting veſſels of different deſcriptions; 23 of which have been carried into Plymouth.

A plan of a moſt deſtructive nature, is now in agitation, and has been originated by a Mr. Fane, and was a few days ſince, examined before the Lords of the Admiralty. It is a four pound ſhot, wrapped round with a prepared cotton, and made very hard, ſo as to appear like a large cannon ball—on firing off which, it has the uſual effect of a cannon ſhot; but the moment it ſtarts from the cannon's mouth it preſents one ſolid maſs of fire—and whatever it hits, whether rigging or hull of a ſhip, will immediately take fire.

The Prince Regent will ſet off in a few days on a tour of military inſpection through the county of Kent. His Royal Highneſs will be attended by a numerous ſtaff, and will firſt review the troops and lines at Chatham, near the garriſon of Canterbury, and afterwards the extenſive fortifications at Dover, and the troops in garriſon thereat at which place the ſeveral regiments cantoned on the Kentiſh coaſt, will alſo be aſſembled and reviewed.

The hereditary Princeſs of Bavaria was delivered the 7th inſt. of a ſon. The infant is bleſſed with a profuſion names, having been baptized Charles, Anthony, Maximilian, Joachim, Zephirin, Florentick, Meinrad.

A great quantity of arms and ammunition, with ſeveral pieces of braſs ordnance, have, within the laſt few days, been ſhipped from the Tower, for Bermuda and Quebec.

The accounts from Conſtantinople, which Sir Harford Jones has communicated to Government, are ſaid to be of an unfavorable nature.

A mediation is determined on and appointed, between Spain and the American Colonies; the Engliſh gentlemen are named the Hon. Gazette, a mong whom we obſerve Mr. Morier, lately our Charge d'Affaires to the United States.

It is reported that Bonaparte meditates the invaſion of Jerſey with an army of 30,000 men from the port of Cherbourg. Advices to this effect have been ſent by Lord Liverpool to Gen. Don, who has taken the neceſſary precautions. It is however probable that the object of the French armament is very different from that which he feigns to threaten.

In the event of an attempt being made ſuddenly upon Jerſey and Guernſey, meaſures of precaution have been taken regarding Portſmouth and Plymouth. Government have determined to leſſen the prodigious accumulation of French priſoners at theſe our two principal naval ſtations and are ſhips are carrying the priſoners to Scotland.

Some more Major Generals, it is ſaid, will be ſent out to Portugal, and ſome of our beſt and moſt active Colonels have the name of Brigadier in that country.—Miniſtry, it is ſaid, have given the choice of all theſe officers to Lord Wellington.

On Thurſday morning, Capt. Burket, Inſpector General of Military Hoſpitals in Plymouth garriſon, in a fit of mental derangement, cut his throat ſo effectually, that his ſervant when he went to call him to breakfaſt, found him lifeleſs. No cauſe is aſſigned for this rath act.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an Order in Council, revoking a previous Order of the 12th of April, 1809, by which the ſubjects of countries in amity with Great Britain were permitted to trade in their own veſſels with the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies, and declaring that from and after the 12th of April, 1812, the trade with that country ſhall be carried on in Britiſh veſſels only. It is, however, provided, that ſhips belonging to ſtates in amity with Great Britain may enter the ports of that ſettlement for repairs and refreſhment, and under ſuch circumſtances, a part of the cargoes may be diſpoſed of to defray expences:—ſuch veſſels, alſo, being laden with proviſions, and furniſhed with licences which the Governor is permitted to grant, are alſo allowed to enter the ſaid ports.

Some time ago a boat's crew was ſent from the Rebuff, lying at Cadiz to deſtroy a ſmall battery near St. Lucar. Every man left the boat for that purpoſe except one to take care of her, ſome time after two of the crew who had intentionally ſtayed from the party, came to the boat again, and jumped into her, ordered the boatkeeper to put off to the other ſide of the river to the French, in order that they might deſert to them; the man in the boat oppoſed them, and a deſperate ſtruggle enſued: he however ſucceeded in throwing one of them overboard and that the other dead with a piſtol which he ſnatched from the ſtern theet, he afterwards wounded the man in the water, in his attempting to come on board again, in the arm, and ſucceeded in ſaving the boat. What renders this circumſtance more remarkable is that the man is an American, of the name of James Thomſon, who had been preſſed into our ſervice a few weeks before.

The old lady who thought to ſecure herſelf from the effects of the Comet, by taking refuge in a tutt of water has been driven to deſperation by the opinion of an able aſtronomer, that the heat of this new viſitant, ſhould he approach the earth, would be ſo great as to *cauſe the water to boil*. The poor dame now ſees no alternative between being *boiled* and being *roaſted*.

Government, it is ſaid, have determined to carry Capt. Manly's plan for ſaving ſhip wrecked mariners into effect, on every dangerous part of the coaſt of the United Kingdom, under the ſuperintendance of the Captain, with a ſuitable proviſion to ſupport ſo honorable an appointment.

PETERSBURGH, / e 18

By two reports from the Commander in Chief of the Army of Moldavia, we are informed that a Turkiſh corps, under the command of Capt. Bey, had advanced from Serres to Widdin, and taken poſſeſſion of the iſlands in the Danube under cover of the laſt fortreſs, whereby a number of their troops were enabled to take a poſition on the left of the river. On the 22d of July, early in the morning, the Turks made a ſevere attack on our troops, commanded by Gen. Sass, and ſupported by Majors Generals Rabinsky and Sytnowsky. They were but once, by twice repulſed, but were alſo forced to their intrenchments. The conflict was maintained againſt an enemy of twice our force, till toward's noon in the morning the three in the afternoon. The Turks loſt upwards of 1000 men in killed and wounded. Our loſs conſiſts of 18 killed, and 74 wounded; amongſt whom are three officers.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 22.

His Royal Majeſty on the 13th, iſſued an edict of the following effect; namely, "That any Danish ſhip which may be taken by the enemy, but not carried into an Engliſh port, or into any other port, at preſent in poſſeſſion of the enemy, and, conſequently, not condemned by a ſentence of the Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, but merely ſold to the ſubject of ſome foreign power, ſhall, on ſuch veſſel entering into any Danish harbour, on the declaring the war, or after peace being concluded, be delivered up to the Danish owners; or if detained at ſea during the war by Danish cruizers, ſhall be conſidered as a reprize."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 22d Oct. inſtant.

"I have ſeen a gentleman to-day who is juſt arrived from the Continent. He ſays their official accounts had been received that an amicable adjuſtment of all differences had been made between the Emperor of Ruſſia and Bonaparte; that Alexander claimed the liberty of regulating the trade of his own territories, and Bonaparte acceded to it. In conſequence of this, colonial produce, American cotton, log wood, &c. was down to St. Petersburg 50 per cent. It is ſaid that Alexander negotiated at the head of two hundred thouſand choſen troops and it was ſuppoſed that Bonaparte was not fully prepared to reſiſt the claim of his friend and ally. Ruſſian produce has riſen here. Archangel hemp is 85l in London. It is difficult to ſay what effect this will have upon American produce in this country. I ſhould think it would be rather favorable than otherwiſe for every thing but cotton."

NEW YORK, December 4.

Capt. Bancroft, of the ſchooner Sea Nymph, who arrived at this port on Saturday evening from Algeſiras, which place he left on the 16th of October, has favoured us with the following ſituation of the armies in that neighbourhood, viz.

That a detachment of the French army, ſaid to be commanded by Marſhal Soult, and about 10,000 ſtrong, had within a few days made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Algeſiras, and had compelled General Ballaſteros, whoſe army conſiſted of 6000 effective men and 600 other troops, to retreat from the poſitions they held upon the heights and take protection under the batteries of Gibraltar, which was effected with but any fighting of conſequence. That a ſmall detachmen of Soult's army was fallen in with a few days ſince, and about 30 men were made priſoners, among whom was one Colonel. Since this affair, the lives loſt on both ſides did not exceed ten in all.

General Ballaſteros has very wiſely avoided a general engagement with a force ſo ſuperior in diſcipline and numbers, and has only conſidered the ſecurity of his army, until he can be reinforced.

About two hours before capt. Bancroft ſailed three Engliſh officers arrived with diſpatches from Tarifa, with advices of the arrival of 2500 Engliſh and 4 to Spaniſh troops at that place, and that one half of them were landed when they left Tarifa—that 3000 more were expected from Ceuta.

The French were in full poſſeſſion of St. Roque, and all the inhabitants had fled for protection under the Rock of Gibraltar, as the French were within one league of Algeſiras, where they were momently expected.—That all the inhabitants were leaving the town, with what they could pack up and carry off, and flying for protection on board the veſſels in the harbour, and on Green Iſland; they ſo overloaded the boats with women and children, in the hurry and confuſion, that two of them were ſunk, and ſeveral people were drowned.

On the morning of the 16th of October, there was a conſtant fire kept up between the Iſland and the contending parties, near the neutral ground, and the Engliſh gun boats which were ſtationed there were playing upon the French. At the entrance of the Gut of Gibraltar, capt. B. paſſed a fleet of ten ſail of tranſports full of troops, under convoy of a brigate, bound in.

The Engliſh from Sicily, have captured the iſland of Ponza, off the bay of Gaeta, in Italy.

The Baltic convoy which has juſt arrived, though protected by 7 ſail of the line, were attacked in the Sound by 130 Danish gun boats—The convoy proceeded under the care of five of the men of war, and the Creſſy, Capt. Potter, and Mars, Capt. Raper, of 74 guns each, ſailed into the Baltic, and commenced an engagement, which reſulted in the deſtruction of about 30 of the gun boats & crews.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1.

* * *The Editor begs leave to intimate the ſtrong ſenſe he entertains of that condeſcending kindneſs which ſyboted him with the uſe of the lateſt New York Gazettes.*

In our laſt Week's Gazette, in the Editor's complimentary Note, read 'the general flow of health little interrupted' in lieu of 'intercepted'.

DIARY of WEATHER for Dec. 1811.

Thursday 26, cloudy and moderate with a little snow.
Friday, cloudy, and threatening to snow.
Saturday, clear and mild with sunshine.
Sunday, clear and pleasant with sunshine.
Monday, clear and mild with sunshine.
Tuesday, cloudy with snow from the North East.

THE Annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the Toronto Library, will be held at the Library Room, on Friday the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

J. MACDONELL, Secy.

York, Dec. 23, 1811.

☞ Subscribers in arrear for their Annual Subscription of Four Dollars, due the 10th of January last, are requested to make payment to the Treasurer before the day of Meeting.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, that valuable and well known Farm, fituate on the River Humber, containing about 176 acres, on which about 60 acres are well cleared and under good improvement. There are on faid Premises a good and fubftantial Dwelling-houfe, Barn, and other Out-houfes, with a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Alfo, Lot No. 13, 1st conceffion, weft fide Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, on which there is a good Dwelling-houfe and Barn, and about 20 acres under good improvement, within 8 miles of York.

Alfo, Lot No. 84, Eaft fide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 195 acres, with a fmall improvement thereon, about 20 miles from York.

Alfo, Lot No. 32, 3d conceffion of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the foil of excellent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No. 5, South fide Hofpital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made eafy, and a good and fufficient Title given to every Lot. Application to be made to the Subfcriber in York.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 23, 1811.

Sheriff's Office, York, Dec. 17, 1811.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given,
To Wit. } that a Court of General Quarter Seffions of the Peace for this Diftrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuefday the fourteenth day of January now next enfuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Coplers, High Conftables, Conftables, and Bailiffs are defired to take notice, and that they are to be then and there prefent, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memorandas, to do and perform thofe things which by reafon of their refpective offices, fhall be to be done

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of two feveral
To Wit. } Writs of Venditioni Exponas, iffued out of his Majefty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againft the Lands and Tenements of Hill and Lawrence, feized by virtue of two feveral Writs of Fieri Facias at the fuits of Quetton St George and Robert H. Bown, by virtue of which feveral Writs of Venditionis, I fhall expofe for fale the Eaft ends of Lots Numbers Ninety-two and Ninety-three, in the firft Conceffion of Whitchurch, with the Saw-mill, Grift-mill, Dwelling-houfe, Barn and Out-houfes, to the higheft bidder, at the Houfe of Thomas Stayles, on Saturday the fourth day of January next. Sale to begin at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, when and where perfon having any claim to the above property, are required to make the fame known to me before the day of fale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, Dec 23, 1811.

TO BE SOLD.

A handsome serviceable Chesnut HORSE fit for either Saddle or Draft of any kind, alfo a neat Pleasure Sleigh and Harnefs for one Horfe, which have been very little ufed. Enquire at the Printer's where they may be viewed.

York, 10th Dec. 1811.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the Houfe, North fide of Queen ftreet, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatnefs and in the moft faſhionable manner.—At his charges will be found moderate, and a ſtrict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favour him with a ſhare of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Peliſſes and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on ſhort notice and in the modern ſtyle.

York, Dec. 4, 1811.

For Sale or Rent, and poſſeſſion given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Eſquire. Its eligible ſituation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot.

York, Dec. 11, 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, ESQUIRE, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Conceſſion B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do. - - C.
29 - - Conceſſion C. 200
30 - - Conceſſion D. 200
24 - front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 9th Conceſſion, } 300 Acres Township
Eaſt 3 22 9th do. } of York.
No. 40 Weſt ſide Yonge Street 219 Acres, Township of Vaughan.

Eaſt 1 12, in 3d Conceſſion, 100
Eaſt 1 20, 3d do. 100
Eaſt 1 19, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
Eaſt 1 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
31, 4th do. 200 } 300 Acres,
30, 6th do. 200 } Salefleet
27, 7th do. 200
26, South ſide Chippewa Creek 200 Acres, Township of Crowland.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Conceſſion 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.
Alſo in the Town of York

The Houſe and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North ſide Hoſpital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home Diſtrict, to any perſon who may be deſirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Hugh M'Lean, Door keeper to the Honorable Executive Council, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent the ſame to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Executor.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Buſineſs heretofore carried on by the Subſcribers, will be cloſed the enſuing Winter, all Perſons indebted to them will pleaſe to make Payment by the firſt of January next at the lateſt; as after that date, all out-ſtanding Debts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

They are now ſelling off their extenſive aſſortment of Goods at very reduced Prices for ready Payment, or Produce to be delivered in all the month of March next

W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 24 September, 1811

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion
No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do
North half of 24 in the 9th do. ——1600 acres.
In the Township of Bertheven.
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d conceſſion
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 23, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 24, 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Glanford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d conceſſion.
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the Subſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of five Acres of Land on Lot No. 10, on the Eaſt ſide of the 8th Conceſſion Road in Markham, with a large dwelling Houſe and Stable, ſuitable for a Store and Tavern; alſo the Leaſe of a Crown Reſerve of 200 acres adjoining, 19 acres of which are well cleared and in Wheat. A never failing ſtream of Water runs through the ſaid Lot, ſuitable for an over-ſhot Mill. Pot Aſh Works are erected there on, which may be viewed. For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber in Scarboro', or William Allan, Eſq. York, who will give a good and ſufficient Title to the ſame.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 14th Nov. 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, Eaſt ſide Yonge-Street 3 on the Premiſes there are a Saw Mill and a Grift Mill, both in good order, and a Still-Houſe with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiſkey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be ſold ſeparate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on ſaid Lot.

For particulars enquire of the Subſcriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

UPPER CANADA, } FRANCIS GORE,
COURT OF PROBATE, } Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Judge of the Court of Probate within the ſaid Province.
YORK TO WIT. }

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle and Province aforeſaid, deceaſed.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingſton in the ſaid Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the ſaid Court of Probate, ſetting forth that the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman ſome time paſt died intestate without this Province, poſſeſſed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the ſum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more ſeveral Diſtricts thereof; and praying that Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the ſaid Peter Grant. NOW therefore theſe are to cite and require you the ſaid next of Kin, to be and appear in the ſaid Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the ſaid Province, on the firſt Monday of January next enſuing the date hereof; then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any you have) why Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforeſaid, this Fifth day of March one thouſand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

FOR ſale by the Subſcriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the firſt conceſſion of the Township of York, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townſhips of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, moſtly new; on the premiſes are a two ſtory dwelling-Houſe with Wings, which with a ſmall expence, would accommodate a large genteel family, alſo a Barn, Stable, Root-Houſe and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, one mile from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a conſiderable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two ſtory Farm Houſe and Barn, alſo a thriving young Orchard, and Nurſery fit to tranſplant on the premiſes. Both the above Farms are excellent ſoil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grift and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North Weſt Trade takes place, their value muſt be conſiderably enhanced. It thoſe Lots ſhould not be ſold before the firſt day of January next, that No. 9 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant, Lot No. 27 being at preſent occupied by an induſtrious ſubſtantial perſon. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peaſe, Oats, &c. which will be diſpoſed of reaſonable on the premiſes.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Conceſſion of the Township of York, 200 acres, 5 in the 7th Conceſſion of do. 80 acres, ſituate on the River Humber, and is ſuppoſed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 2 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th conceſſion of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through Lot No. 4, on which there is a good Saw Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can eaſily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the Weſt half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th conceſſion of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large ſettlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grift and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be ſold on advantageous terms to the purchaſer; a part of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be ſecured by Mortgage on the premiſes, with Intereſt. For further particulars apply to the Subſcriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

WANTED.

At the Printing Office.

20 CORDS FIRE WOOD.

THE Subſcriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Store in the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Glen, his Summer Aſſortment is now complete, and he will be found on as low terms—he has alſo Rum, Brandy, Gin, Molaſſes, Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Raiſins, &c. for Cash, Country Produce purchaſed by him at the higheſt price.

D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of eſtabliſhed Land. There are on the premiſes an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and ſowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is alſo a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and ſeveral living Springs of fine Water; likewiſe a large Sugar Bush. A good and ſufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyaliſt; the Inſpector; a Review of a Military Trial; Common Bonds; Arbitration ditto.; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials for do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

TO be Sold on eaſy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22, 23, 7th Con. } 1000
21, 24, 8th Con. } acres
22, 9th Con.

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

THE Subſcriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his Houſe on Palace Street, near Mr. Ruſſell's, where he offers for ſale a large ſupply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kiddermeiſter Carpeting,
Tilt, Cupboard, Rim, Brafs Pad, and Braſs Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compaſſes and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-ſcrews,
Braſs Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and braſs ſocket Caſtors,
Gold Rings and ſilver Pencil Caſes,
Gilt and ſilver Watches,
Braſs Cafe Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Boiling, Cloſet and Door Locks,
Padlocks ſingle and double bolted,
Joiners Squares,
9 by 7, to 9 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glaſs & putty
Jaffard fine plate Stock Locks 10 and 12 inch,
Cheſt Hinges, braſs do.
Clock Caſe Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-caps,
Drawer Locks in ſets,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Caſt and German Steel Hand-ſaws,
Sadl. key hair and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chiſels,
Screw Augers and Drawing-knives,
Braces and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Planes.

He expects by the next veſſel from Kingſton, a faſhionable ſupply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the laſt veſſels from England—alſo a further ſupply of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

LOT Number 29, in the firſt Conceſſion, and in the Broken Front in the Township of Darlington and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 260 Acres of Land, of which two Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premiſes are a Framed Barn, a good Log Houſe and ſeveral Springs of excellent Water. Should a part of the purchaſe money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder. For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ARIEL COONAT

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, Firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Trafalgar, North ſide of Dundas Street; alſo the front half of Lot No. 23, in the firſt Conceſſion of the ſaid Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South ſide of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Aſhery on the above Premiſes. Poſſeſſion to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STAYNER, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STAYNER on the Premiſes.

June 1, 1811.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Perſons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perſonally to diſcharge their Warrants, are in future to furniſh their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1812. No. XXVI. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the tenth day of January next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-ſixth day of Novr. laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of January next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Third day of February next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, for the ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada and thereto do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province and Major General commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province, at York this twenty third day of Decr. in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eleven and in the fifty ſecond year of our Reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having ſolicited, and obtained Our Leave to be abſent on his Private Affairs, and the Adminiſtration of the Government during his abſence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the ſaid Province. WE have thought proper, by, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, that all Perſons having due notice thereof, may Govern themſelves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the Forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony puniſhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders therein may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada. &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

The Editor having received per laſt veſſels, a large ſtock of Stationary and other Office Materials, for which payment muſt be made at a ſhort date—his ſubſcribers and other debtors will be forthwith furniſhed with their Accounts, and prompt payment required.

York, Dec. 16, 1811.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subſcriber, that valuable and well known Farm, ſituate on the River Humber, containing about 176 acres, on which about 60 acres are well cleared and under good improvement. There are on ſaid Premiſes a good and ſubſtantial Dwelling-houſe, Barn, and other Out-houſes, with a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 13, 1st conceſſion, weſt ſide Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, on which there is a good Dwelling-houſe and Barn, and about 20 acres under good improvement, within 8 miles of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 84, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 195 acres, with a ſmall improvement thereon, about 20 miles from York.

Alſo, Lot No. 32, 3d conceſſion of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the ſoil of excellent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No. 5, South ſide Hoſpital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made eaſy, and a good and ſufficient Title given to every Lot. Application to be made to the Subſcriber in York.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 23, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.

Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the firſt, and 10 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office

and

York, May 4.

Latest Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16.

Latest from Europe.

By the arrival this morning of the ship Merchant, Whitemarsh, in 36 days from Liverpool, we have been favoured with a file of English papers, London dates to the 6th and Liverpool to the 8th of November inclusive, sixteen days later than before received; but they contain little news of importance. The following articles are the most interesting.

Plymouth, Nov. 3.

Arrived this morning the American schr. Little Caroline, Trippett, from Bordeaux, with a valuable cargo, consisting of wine, brandy, oil, silks, &c. bound to New York, and detained and sent in here by Sesmaris frigate, capt. Richardson: also arrived this day the brig Midas, Cohee, from Gibraltar, with a cargo consisting of brandy and wine, and is under quarantine.

London, November 5.

It is said that an American house of great eminence and respectability flopped payment in the city, on Friday for upwards of half a million sterling; and that one of the firm (a brother) who is in America, has, from some unexplained cause, made over the whole of the property to the American government.

Lately at Teneriffe three American seamen were shot for murdering their Captain, mate, cook, and a Spanish Priest, passenger in their vessel.

An express was received yesterday forenoon from Windsor, stating, "that his M jesty had a restless night, but was not better." Another express arrived in the evening, stating, "that his Majesty had not walked in the course of the day, and was not considered better."

Liverpool, November 8.

With the Post Letters of this morning, we have been favoured with a communication from an Officer on board Admiral Young's ship, in which it is said, that no person attached to the fleet in waiting in the Downs, whatever be his rank, is permitted on any pretext whatever, to go on shore and this has given rise to the opinion that Ministers are in full expectation of some naval enterprize by the enemy.

Latest from Spain.

Captain Vioberi, in 28 days from Algeziras informs, that a French army of about 10,000 men, was encamped near Algeziras, and that three French Generals had rode through the town without molestation—That the French had evacuated St Roque; and that the Spanish troops under the command of General Ballesteros had entered that place.

Charleston, Dec. 7

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

By capt. Robinson, of the ship Eagle, 24 days from Lisbon, we learn that on the 5th of November a telegraphic despatch was received at Lisbon, announcing that a detachment of 3000 French troops, under the command of Gen. Fouche, were surprized by the British under Gen. Hill, near Zangano, who made 1000 prisoners, including one Gen. 2 Colonels, and 40 inferior officers—Gen. Fouche was said to be badly wounded, and to have escaped with difficulty. On the 10th, the day on which the Eric sailed, the official account of this affair was received, and on the day following a grand fete was to take place in honor of the achievement.

The accounts from Lord Wellington are only to the 2d November, at which time Ciudad Rodrigo was said to be invested, all supplies entirely cut off, and was expected to fall into hands of the English in a few days.—Reinforcements still continue to arrive from England.

From Lisbon Papers.—The following articles are copied from the Norfolk Ledger, received by this morning's Mail.

NORFOLK, Dec. 15.

By the arrival of the ship Citizen, Capt. Allen, from Lisbon, which place she left the 5th of November, we have received Lisbon papers to the fourth of November, from which a few translations are made for this day's Ledger.

The Head-Quarters of Lord Wellington on the 23d of October were at Frenada, about 25 miles W. S. W. of Ciudad Rodrigo.

An account of an advantage gained over the French by General Hill's division, in which the French lost 1600 men, three pieces of cannon and all their baggage, we received on the 4th of Nov. after which the Citizen had no communication with the shore.

Translated from Lisbon papers for the Public Ledger.

BERGA, (Catalonia) Sept. 27.

Extract of a letter from Field Marshal Baron de Eroles, to General Lacy, dated Mede Islands, Sept. 1.

The Spanish Flag is already flying on the ramparts of Las Medas, the garrison of which, furrendered at discretion to day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after an obstinate refistance, and in sight of a division of the enemy four times superior to ours, which in vain exerted their utmost endeavours against us. These Islands possels by nature, so fine a situation, that, besides affording a little coast, a port sheltered from every wind except the S. W. on which side the vessels enter, they are almost inaccessible, on account of the ruggedness of their whole circumference, so that a second Gibraltar might be formed of them. They have also a free and expeditious communication with each other.—The possession of them, which until now, has been looked upon with contempt, will soon shew to the principality, the advantages of which they are susceptible, by affording an asylum to the people in case of any great disaster, by a port for merchandize, and a depositfor magazines of all kinds.—Such are the fruits of the efficacy with which the English Col. Edmin Green, directed this expedition, of the great talents he displayed both in the works and in the direction of the attacks, of the avidity and valour with which they were executed by the troops of both nations, and of the affiftance of every kind, given by Capt. Thomas, commander of His B. M. frigate Undaunted, who performed prodigies in the accomplishment of this object.

LISBON, Nov. 2.

By letters from Alentejo received by yesterday's Mail, we, learn, that the French corps under the command of General Girard was routed on the 28th ult. in Arroyo de Molinos by General Hill, with the lofs of 200 men killed, 1000 taken prisoners; Gen. Girard himself wounded; Gens. Brun au D'Arenberg, chiefs of the ftaff, prisoners, and the victors were in pursuit of the remainder of the said corps.

ALICANT, (*Province of Valencia*) *Oct.* 4.

The French attempted a fecond time to take Murviedro by affault, but have again been repulsed with great lofs.

ALCIRAS, Oct. 4.

The enemy have loft fince they entered this province about 960 men.—They advanced within 5 miles of the city of Valencias, but they will succeed no better in this third invafion than they did in the two preceding. A combined plan considerably forces a grand difpofition in the troops and patriots, who anxiouly desire to fight and embrue their hands in the blood of the atrocious Vandals, and above all a surprising energy, promises us the moft favorable result.

The news from Catalonia is, that Gen. Lacy also is for the system of energy; we hope that this fpirit may spread, for it will be the universal remedy for the evils we are suffering.

LISBON, Nov. 4.

The intelligence of Gen. Girard's defeat has been confirmed. Many letters from Elvas and its vicinity, have been received, which ftate that he had loft all his artillery and baggage, that he was madly wounded and had fled to the mountains with 300 men only; that Gen. Morillo was in pursuit of him, that General Hill had entered Merida in queft of the remainder of the enemy's division which had attacked that road, and that the garrison of that city had fled at the approach of our troops.

CADIZ, Oct. 16.

By advices from Gen. Ballafteros, dated the 14th, we learn, that the enemy to the number of 12,000 men had advanced as far as St. Roque; he being unable to oppose such superior forces, retired under the cannon of Gibraltar.

LISBON, Oct. 30.

Extract of an official letter from Marshal General Lord Wellington, dated Head Quarters Frenada, October 23, 1811, *to his Excellency, Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.*

The enterprize of Don Julian Sanches to take the cattle, both large and small, belonging to Ciudad Rodrigo, of which I made mention in my laft despatch, was very well conducted, & the very advantageous consequences correspond with the good plan. During the night of the 14th, he ftationed his troops in the places where he had been informed the cattle usually grazed in the morning;—and poffed behind the heights of Elbdon two detachments of cavalry, to lay in wait, for the cattle between these heights and the city.—The Governor General, who had come out of the city, and croffed the Agueda, accompanied by some officers of the ftaff and a party of 20 horsemen, no sooner come among the heights, than he, together with two of his attendants, was surrounded and taken prisoners by Don Julian's detachment, under the cannon of the place. The remainder of the escort escaped, one of the officers who accompanied the Governor was wounded.

Shortly after the detachments poffed by Don Julian on the height of the Agueda, carried off greater part of the cattle, which was grazing within reach of the artillery on that side of the river.

The enemy's troops which are in front of this army has made no movement of importance since my laft advice to your Excellency. A detachment of the army of the north which had croffed the Termes with the object of pillaging the country between this river and Yeites, has returned to its cantonments without any great advantage from the expedition.

I am informed by news from Cadiz to the 15th inft. that Marfhal Suchet with 20,000 men had entered the province of Valencia and advanced as far as Murviedro.

On the 19th of laft month he thrice affailed the fortress of Saguntum (near the above mentioned city) and was thrice repulsed with great flaughter. On the 4th inft. he was ftill before Murviedro.

While this was going on, General Blake entered Valencia—all the ftrong holds in Valencia have been taken poffeffion of, and the greateft exertions are making to collect a large force, for the object of preventing all communication of the enemy with the rearguard. General Blake and the inhabitants of Valencia appeared determined to co-operate in the resistance against the enemy.

Since my laft to your excellency, there has been no movement in the north.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.

From South America.—We have verbal accounts and Spanish Journals from the river of Plate to the 28th of September.—No essential alteration had taken place in the political affairs of that region.—The American Revolutionists continued their career in the interior, but had met with some rebuffs, and it was reported, discord had introduced her snakes into their councils, and that a counter revolution was expected. They continued the investment of Monte Video, but had made little impreffion on it. On the other hand, the Montevideans were in daily expectation of a reinforcement from the Bazils; and their fleet continued the blockade of Buenos Ayres, allowing British veffels to pass when not laden with contraband of war. The Revolutionists had sent a Deputation to the Prince Regent of Portugal, which had been well received.—Their Proclamations are issued in the name of Ferdinand 7th; and the conduct of Bonaparte is severely handled. It appears by various official articles in the papers, that Cordova, Petosis, and Paraguay had joined in the revolution, and had chosen their Provincial Congress.

From Lisbon.—Capt. Foster, arrived here on Saturday, from Lisbon, which place he left Nov. 11, informs that a few hours before he sailed, one of the House of Gould, Brothers & Co. said a report was in circulation, that a great battle had been fought between the combined and French armies—particulars unknown but were expected next day. Cap. F. politely favored us with a Lisbon paper of Nov. 7, but it contains no information from the armies, which remained in cantonment on the frontiers.

Further from Lisbon.—The ship Canton Allen, arrived at this port yesterday in 39 days from Lisbon. She failed on the 11th November, and brings Portuguese papers to the 16th. The article they furnish is the official account of General Hill's action with the French, published at Lisbon on the 16th, of which the following is the substance, as communicated by him in a letter to Lord Wellington, dated Merida, Oct. 30:—

"The progress of our columns was not perceived by the enemy until they were very near; at which time they were retreating from Arroyo de Molino, the road which leads to Merida.—The rear of their column, part of their cavalry, and some of their baggage were ftill in the town. A brigade of the infantry had marched towards Medellin an hour before sunrise.—The 71ft, and 92d regiments rushed into the city and forced them to evacuate at the point of the bayonet. After the retreat of the enemy. Major-General Howard's column advancing to cut off the enemy's Cavalry from the infantry, making repeated charges and putting the enemy to the rout.—The 13th light dragoons took poffeffion immediately of the enemy's artillery; and the 2d regiment of Huffars, and 9th light dragoons made a moft courageous charge; the laft commanded by capt. Gore, and the whole by Major Buffche.—I fhould, however, have previoufly mentioned that the British cavalry were delayed for fome time, in consequence of the darkneis of the night and badneis of the roads; the Spanifh cavalry commanded by the Count Villa Mur, was the firft that engaged the enemy on this occafion, till the British came up. The enemy at this time were in full retreat, but the column under Major-Gen. Howard having gained the position which had been determined upon, enclofed the enemy on every fide, and left them no alternative but to furrender or difperfe through the mountains. Preferring the latter they were clofely purfued by the 28th and 38th infantry regiments, whilft they were furrounded by the 39th Portuguese regiment commanded by col. Ashworth who encircled the mountain by the road to Truxillo, to turn the flank; and at the fame time the infantry of Brigade Gen. Morillo, followed at fome diftance on the left with the same intention. The enemy's troops at this time, as may be imagined, were panic ftruck. The cavalry flying, attempting to efcape;—Gen. Howard making prisoners at every pafs; but his men being few in number & much fatigued, he was obliged to halt in order to fecure the enemy that had fallen into his hands; and leave the purfuit to the Spanifh infantry under Gen. Morillo.

"Since writing the despatches, more priſoners have been made; the number taken will undoubtedly amount to 12 or 14,000. General Morillo has returned from purfuing the fugitives. He affirmed that besides the killed, he found in the mountains 600 wounded.

"The French General Girard escaped in the direction of Sierra, with about 2 or 300 men, many without arms. It is faid that he and his adjutant are both wounded."

Capt. Tuck arrived at Boston from Jacquemel, informs that Chriſtophe was preparing to attack Port-au Prince which place had been put in the beft ftate of defence. Petion has no veſsels of war, but his ports very well fortified. Chriſtophe's fleet was distributed in various ports. Capt. T. saw in Jacquemel, a captain in Chriſtophe's army, who had deserted—this officer ſtated that two American veſſels, said to be schooners had been taken in the Bite of Leogane, by his cruizers, carried into Gonaives, and the crews imprisoned. Paper money has been iſſued by order of Chriſtophe, and any person refuſing to take it would be arreſted, and it is said, ſuffer death.

Letters have been received from the Cherokee, Chocktaw and Creek Agencies, all as late as Nov. 29th, which ſtate that those Indians remain quiet and friendly, and that the Prophet's attempts to inſtigate them againſt the United States had proved unſuccesſful, except with ſome few Creeks, who it is faid, have gone to join his party.—*Nat. Int.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.

From the following letter, it appears, that a very rigorous and oppreſſive FORCING ACT is now maturing, and is ſoon to be reported, by the "Committee of Commerce and Manufactures." We invite our readers of all claſſes, sexes and descriptions to examine the features of this new and extraordinary Bill, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.—They will all find ſomething, in which they are themselves personally interested.—The Cuſtom House Officer will find himſelf aided, in his arduous labours by a friendly band of commiſſioned ſpies!—The Merchant will see, that the mere opinion of a board of Examiners may concluſively transform his new New-England Rum into old Jamaica Spirits!—And the Ladies of our Seaport Towns will perceive that they are kindly permitted to throw open their parlors and bed rooms at all times, to a genteel company of Cuſtom-House Inſpectors?

FIRE.—A fire broke out on the morning of the 24th ult. at Pensacola, in the Cuſtom House, which was entirely consumed, together with twenty other buildings.

All the public offices were kept in the Cuſtom-House, and the whole of the papers and records are deſtroyed. This is a very serious thing for the people of W. Florida—the title papers and surveys of all their lands are gone.

It is confidently believed that the fire was intentionally communicated.

It is rumoured in town, that two hundred of the Chickasaw Indians have risen, for the purpose of oppoſing the troops who are directed to open the road through the Creek nation. We know not what credit to attach to such a report; but truſt it may not prove true. We certainly should much sooner suspect oppoſition from the Creeks themselves, than from the Chickasaws.

Since the report above alluded to reached us, we have conversed with a gentleman belonging to the army who says that our troops are prepared for the worſt, and that they expect oppoſition.—*Examiner.*

Arreſt of Merchants in Holland.—At the very moment when we obtain journals, which would perſuade us that the melancholy faces of the people of Holland, are diſtended with ſmiles of joy and gratitude at the advent of the Deſpot of the Continent, we receive accounts of the moſt inhuman barbarity practiſed by the beſt and greateſt monarch upon them. We were favored to day with the following ſtatement:

"All the perſons of the celebrated houſe of Willinck and Co. of Amſterdam, with their principal clerks, have been ſent to Paris in conſequence of a ſearch having been made, and a ſmall quantity of Engliſh manufactures found in their poſſeſſion. They were tried by the Tribunal in the French capital, and the following ſentence has been paſſed upon them.—"That they ſhall each of them be branded on the forehead, with the letters, V. D. that the houſe ſhall yield up all its property, amounting to more than one million of guilders, or about 100,000l. to be confiscated to the uſe of the French Treaſury, and laſtly, that each of them ſhall ſerve on board the galliſs as ſlaves for ten years."

Such are the bleſſings for which the unhappy people of Amſterdam, are to erect triumphal arches, and illuminate their dwellings. Miſerable beings! perhaps the very candles employed, muſt be paid for out of the French coffers.

SCOTLAND.

A few months ago, the bells of a houſe in Dundee, began to ring without a viſible cauſe; and although ſometimes exhauſted by their own exertions, a ſhort breathing pause was ſufficient to repair their waſted vigour: They were and anon renewed their noiſy peals. The alarmed maid-ſervant communicated all her terrors to her miſtreſs, who ſent to a bell-hanger to inveſtigate the cauſe. In the preſence of their great maſter, the awe-ſtruck bells remained in ſilence, but as there was ſufficient teſtimony of their guilt, the man of ſcience ſhackened the wires.—No ſooner, however, was he abſent, than the bells returned to the charge; continuing to ring in various degrees of loudneſs and rapidity till Monday, when the bell-hanging profeſſor was again called to lull the reſtleſs ſpirits. He now cut the the wires from all the bells, and bound their tongues in fetters. But his departure ſeemed the ſignal for new exertions: the bells ſhook the impediments from off their tongues, and rung "louder ſtill and louder." The Doctor of dilonance being again called, he further exerted the powers of his art; He fluſhed the concavities of the bells with rags, and thus deprived the tongues of utterance. A more alarming circumſtance took place; and the artiſt was recalled to witneſs the oneficiency of the higheſt effort of his genius: The rags had caught fire; and quickly diſappearing in bright coruſcations, the diſentangled tongues resumed their active functions!——What could now be done?——The bell hangers tore the bells from their places, and laid them on the floor!——These are the unembellished facts of a ſtory, which has been narrated, and which has been the ſubject of much converſation among the inhabitants of Dundee. The cauſe of this extraordinary phenomenon is ſtill involved in myſtery.

Died in the end of April laſt, at Duff houſe, Banffſhire, Scotland, the Right Hon. Alexander, Earl of Fife, &c. He was only confined a few days. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by Viscount Macduff, who is now in Spain.

Cure for Rheumatic Pains and Deafneſs.

FROM THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

So ſimple a thing as brown paper has, from my knowledge, been ſo beneficial in ſeveral inſtances, that I am induced to requeſt your inſerting this in your uſeful Magazine.

The Countess of S—, for a long time has recommended it with ſucceſs.

A Mrs K—, of Oxford ſtreet, cured of Rheumatic pains in a few days by wearing a waiſtcoat of brown paper. Sir William P. I was informed, applied it by only covering the ears, and was cured of deafneſs. Mr. K. Dawſon, a druggiſt of Bath, by wearing a brown paper night cap under his flannel night cap, for a few weeks was cured of a deafneſs he had for two years. Mrs. Croſs, the widow of an eminent upholſterer in Bath, had had what the called a nervous deafneſs for more than 20 years, and had tried many things, was cured by wearing a brown paper cap ſix weeks. Sir Richard Jebb. I have been informed, wore a piece of brown paper to his breaſt for more than 30 years, which was of great benefit to him, as he had the misfortune to inherit a conſtitutional weak ſtate of lungs; to keep it on, it was ſewed to a ſmall ribband, which hung round the neck. It has cured ſore throats by being applied round the neck, under the neckcloth. I could mention many more, who, by putting a large piece of brown paper to the part in pain next the ſkin, and keeping it there for a few weeks, particularly by day (for the brown paper night cap was not worn in the day) have found much relief, after wearing flannel with little or no effect.

"I have cured rheumatic pains in my arms by rubbing the part with the other hand for a quarter of an hour, when in bed, till I was in a glow of warmth. It ſhould also be obſerved, that many have uſed brown paper with little or no effect.

LOOKING-GLASS. a glaſs mirror, which being overſpread on the inſide with quickſilver, exhibits the images of ſuch objects as are placed before it, apparently at the ſame diſtance behind. About the beginning of the fourteenth century, theſe mirrors were made no where in Europe but in Venice; nor was it till lately that large ones were found, unleſs in the houſes of the very rich. We are informed in Cook's voyages, that nothing could exceed the pleaſing aſtoniſhment of *Le Boo*, the young Prince of Pelew, when he firſt ſaw himſelf in a large looking glaſs. He walked backward and forward, to the right & to the left; he threw himſelf into various attitudes, ſtill fixing his eyes upon the image that ſeemed to mimic all the changes of his motions; he took a peep at the backſide of the glaſs, to ſee if there was nobody behind it. It was all enchantment to the imagination of this untaught but ingenious ſon of nature.

Savannah, the largeſt town in Georgia, and formerly the ſeat of government. It is ſituated on the S. W. of Savannah river, in Chatham county, in lat. 32 5 N. and long. 81 24 W. and about 15 miles from the ocean.—The town is accounted healthy for ſo hot a climate, being ſeated on a bluff in a bend of the river, and elevated conſiderably above the ſurrounding plantations. Veſſels of large burden can moor cloſe to the town; but from its vicinity to the ocean they are often expoſed to tremendous floods. The inhabitants enumerated in 1800, were 5146, of whom 2367 were ſlaves. The trade is great, and increaſes rapidly. In 1803 the exports amounted to two million three hundred and ſeventy thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy five dollars, which almoſt doubled thoſe of the ancient State of Connecticut. Here is a bank of diſcount and depoſit. The town is 115 miles S. W. of Charleſton (South Carolina) 100 S. E. of Louiſville, and 653 S. by W. of Wathington.

A letter addreſſed to the editor of the Autora of the 11th November ſays—"The news of this day is, but probably it will reach you before this, that the Cherokees have driven in the troops employed in cutting the road in the southern part of the Miſſiſſippi territory, and that 13 of our troops have been killed by them—I cannot affert that this actually is the case but from the quarter whence it is recieved, I have no doubt of the truth of it."

N. Y. Spectator.

Capt. Reade, of the brig Champlin, who arrived at this port yeſterday from Savannah, informs that a ſchooner ſailed in company with him, with between fifty and ſixty of the French ſailors on board, bound to Charleſton. Theſe men had been examined and acquitted of being concerned in the murders, and had been ſent off from Savannah to avoid the reſentment of the people, who were ſo exaſperated that it was unſafe for any Frenchman to appear in public.

The Shawanese Prophet.—A Member of Congreſs in writing to his friend in Philadelphia, thus ſpeaks of the views of this renowned leader of the ſavage tribes—

"The object of the Prophet is to bring the Indians back to their primitive ſavage ſtate—renew the uſe of the bow, and to form a national league among the Indian tribes—in which he has ſucceeded too far."—*Alb. Gaz.*

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8.

The Editor has to apologize for the late appearance of the following *Epigram*, it having been miſlaid.

EPIGRAM.

On hearing a young Lady too frequently exclaim, "THE DEVIL."

The Chariots of Elion who ſhall dare deny?
Youth ſtrikes the heart, and beauty warms her eye;
Her Mouth would mollify a heart of Flint,
So truly tempting—but the *Devil's* in't.

A MORAL REFLECTION,

On the laſt day of the Year.

Eighteen hundred and Eleven,
Is now forever paſt;
Eighteen hundred and Twelve
Will fly away as faſt.
But whether life's uncertain ſcene
Shall hold an equal pace,
Or whether Death ſhall come between
And end my mortal race,
Or whether ſickneſs, pain, or health,
My future lot ſhall be;
Or whether poverty, or wealth,
Is all unknown to me
One thing I know, that needful 'tis
To watch with careſulneſs,
Since every ſeaſon ſpent amiſs,
Is regiſter'd on high.
Then well I know, what gracious hours
My Saviour's bleeding wounds procure,
And, Oh! I feel, my mortal powers,
To dust and darkneſs ſhrink.
Earth rolls her rapid Seaſons round,
To meet her final fire,
But Virtue is with glory crown'd,
That Suns and Stars expire.
What awful thoughts! what truth ſublime,
What uſeful leſſon this!
Oh! let me well improve my time,
—Oh! let me die in Peace.

MARRIED,

By the Rev. Geo. O'Kill Stuart, on Wednesday the 20th of November, after publication of Banns; BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, and EUNICE PECK, of Etobicoke.

On Thurſday, 21ſt Nov. ERASTUS HOWARD of Toronto, and MARY WILCOX of Etobicoke, after publication of Banns.

On Wedneſday, 25th of December, (Chriſtmas) by Licence, THOMAS ANDERSON, Mariner, and BETSEY BONSELLEE, both of York.

On Friday 26th December, by Licence, JOHN HUNTER and HANNAH STEM.

On Sunday 29th December, by Licence, MICHAEL FISHER, of Vaughan, and SUSANNAH HOLLY of Etobicoke.

On Monday, 23d day of Dec. after publication of Banns, ALEXANDER GRAY of York Township, and HANNAH BOZER, of Markham.

On Thurſday, 19th of December, by Licence, SETH TUCKER & SARAH BENNETT, both of York.

SHERIFF's SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of two ſeveral
TO WIT: } Writs of Venditioni Exponas, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of Hill and Lawrence, ſeized by virtue of two ſeveral Writs of Fieri Facias at the ſuits of Quinton St. George and Robert H. Bowes, by virtue of which ſeveral Writs of Venditioni, I ſhall expoſe for ſale the Eaſt ſide of Lots Numbers Ninety-two and Ninety-three, in the firſt Conceſſion of Whitchurch, with the Saw-mill, Grift-mill, Dwelling-houſe, Barn and Stables, to the higheſt bidder, at the Houſe of Thomas Stoyles, on Saturday the fourth day of January next. Sale to begin at twelve o'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon having any claim to the above property, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, Dec. 23, 1811.

☞ The ſale of the above property is poſtponed to Saturday the 8th of February next.

THE Subscriber informs his Customers and the Public in General, that he has received the whole of the Goods, (excepting Shoes, which have only reached Niagara, but will be forwarded by the first opportunity) that he expected as a supply for this season, which he flatters himself will be found good in quality and as low in price as any in this place, either for Cash or upon Credit, considering the time he gives and the accommodation for payment.

To make it convenient for his Country Customers, he will receive in payment, all kinds of Produce, for which he will give a generous price; and those who may have more than sufficient to discharge their Accounts, he will pay Cash for Wheat or Flour, or take those Articles in exchange for Goods at Cash price. He hopes that his friends will avail themselves of the present favorable state of the Roads to make payment, as the great fole he sustained last Fall, with the reduction in the price of Furs, obliges him to collect as much as poffible.

He has for sale the undermentioned Land, for which a long Credit will be given (if required) and produce taken in payment, for which he will give an indisputable Title.

Lots No. 13, 14, and 18, in 2d Con.			800 Acres,
24,	-	in Con. A.	
Hamilton, District of Newcastle.			
1,	-	1st,	1000 Acres
1 and 2,	-	2d,	Darlington,
16 & 17,	-	3d,	Do.
29,	-	7th,	
35,	-	3d,	1500 Acres
32, 33, 34, and 35,		4th,	Whitby, do.
and North W half of 21,		do.	
12, 13, & 14,		7th,	800, East
29,		8th,	Gwillimb'y.
Home District			
4 and ½ of 7,		6th,	300, N do.
24 and 26,	-	1st,	
16, 17, and 18,	-	2d,	1500, Ux-
½ of 10,	-	4th,	bridge, Home
9 and 10,		4th,	District.
8 and 7,		4th,	600 Acres,
1,		6th,	Reach, do
West ½ of 6, 7, 8 and 9,		3d.	400, York, do.
27,	-	1st,	
26, and 27,	-	3d,	1200, Scott,
22,	-	5th,	do.
21 and 23,	-	8th,	
8,	-	4th,	800, Whit-
25, 29 and 31,	-	6th,	church, do.
28, Eaft fide Yonge Street,			190 Acres,
on which is a large clearing with House, &c. &c.			
59 and ½ of 58 W. fide do.			262, do. do.
49 and 50, Eaft fide do.			380, of which
10 Acres are cleared and under grass.			
Part of 59, E fide Yonge Street,			95, with a
small improvement.			
6,	-	4th,	400, Scarboro,
2,	-	6th,	W District.
1 and ½ of 6, in the 5th,			300, Walling-
ham, London District			
6 and 7,	-	4th,	200, Barton,
District of Niagara			
12, 13 and 15, in the 7th,			1100, Saltfleet
6, 8, 9, 12, 13,		8th,	do.
19, 20 and 21,			
23 and 25,	-	1st,	400, Gainsbo-
rough, do.			
31 and 32,		12th,	940, Pittsburg,
Broken 34, 35, 36, 37, & 38,		7th,	Midland Dist.
18,	-	7th,	200 Montague,
District of Johnstown			
15 & broken 14 in 7th,			340, North
Crosby, do.			

Two Acre Lots nearly opposite the Gaol in this Town; also, a House and Lot South side of King Street, Weft of Vanaa's.

QU. CTON St. GEORGE.

York, 2d January 1812

WANTED,

BY the Subscriber, a PAIR of young

Working Oxen,

for which a liberal price in CASH will be given. G. CROOKSHANK.

York, 7th Jan. 1812.

Sheriff's Office, York, Dec. 17, 1811

HOUSE DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given,
To Wit } that a Court of General Quarter Seffions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of January now next enfuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conftables, Conftables, and Bailiffs are defired to take notice, and that they be then and there prefent, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform thofe things which by reafon of their refpective offices, fhall be to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff

TO BE SOLD.

A handsome serviceable Chesnut HORSE fit for either Saddle or Draft of any kind, alfo a neat Pleasure Sleigh and Harnefs for one horse, which have been very little used Enquire at the Printer's where they may be viewed.

York, 10th Dec. 1811.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of *York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the Houfe. North fide of Queen ftreet, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the*

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatneſs and in the moſt faſhionable manner.—At his charges will be found moderate, and a ſtrict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a ſhare of their Commands to the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Peliſſes and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on ſhort notice and in the modern ſtyle.

York, Dec. 4, 1811.

For Sale or Rent, and poſſeſſion given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Eſquire. Its eligible ſituation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot.

York, Dec. 11, 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GAY, ESQUIRE, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credits, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Conceſſion B.		
Front half 32, - - Do - C.		200 Acres.
29 - Conceſſion C.	200	
10 - Conceſſion D.	200	
24 - front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario.		
Township of Scarborough.		
No. 21 in 4th Conceſſion,		300 Acres Township
Eaſt ½ 23 5th do.		of York.
No 49. Weſt ſide Yonge Street		210. Acres,
Township of Vaughan.		
Eaſt ½ 12, in 3d Conceſſion,	100	
Eaſt ½ 20, 3d do.	100	
Eaſt ½ 14, 4th do.	100	1000 Acres
Eaſt ½ 22, 7th do.	100	Township of
14, 2d do.	200	Markham.
10, 6th do.	200	
11, 6th do.	200	
16, 1st do.	200	400 Acres—
13, 4th do.	200	Whitby.
3, 3d do.	100	
30, 6th do.	100	300 Acres,
27, 7th do.	100	Saltfleet.
26, South ſide Chippawa Creek 100 Acres,		
Township of Crowland		
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Conceſſion 1000 Acres,		
Township of Norwich		
And 1 in the Town of York		

The House and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, Northſide Hospital Street

Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home District, to any perſon who may be deſirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Hugh M'Lean, Door keeper to the Honorable Executive Council, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent the ſame to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Executor.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Buſineſs heretofore carried on by the Subſcribers, will be cloſed the enſuing Winter, all Perſons Indebted to them will pleaſe to make Payment by the firſt of January next at the lateſt; as after that date, all out-ſtanding Debts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

They are now telling off their extenſive aſſortment of Goods at very reduced Prices for ready Payment, or Produce to be delivered in all the month of March next.

W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 1d September, 1811

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion

No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.

No. 1, 2, 23, & 8th do

North half of 24 in the 5th do.——3600 acres, in the Township of Bienheim.

No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d conceſſion

No. 22, 7th do.

No. 4, 8th do.

No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.

No. 22, 23 and 24 th.—600 acres in Whitby.

No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Glanford.

No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in King.

No. 17, 3d conceſſion,

No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Landshaving been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an indiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of five Acres of Land on Lot No. 10, on the Eaſt ſide of the 8th Conceſſion Road in Markham, with a large dwelling Houſe and Stable, ſuitable for a Store and Tavern; alſo the Leaſe of a Crown Reſerve of 200 acres adjoining, 19 acres of which are well cleared and in Wheat. A never failing ſtream of Water runs through the ſaid Lot, ſuitable for an over-ſhot Mill. Pot Aſh Works are erected there on, which may be viewed. For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber in Scarboro', or William Allan, Eſq. York, who will give a good and ſufficient Title to the ſame.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 14th Nov. 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, Eaſt ſide Yonge-Street; on the Premiſes there are a Saw Mill and a Grift Mill, both in good order, and a Still-Houſe with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Wh key per day The Mills with a portion of Land will be ſold ſeparate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on ſaid Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subſcriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

UPPER CANADA, } *FRANCIS GORE,*
COURT OF PROBATE, } *Eſquire, Lieutenant*
YORK TO WIT. } *Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Judge of the Court of Probate within the ſaid Province.*
(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle and Province aforeſaid, deceaſed.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingſton in the ſaid Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the ſaid Court of Probate, ſetting forth that the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman ſome time paſt died intestate without this Province, poſſeſſed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the ſum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more ſeveral Diſtricts thereof; and praying that Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the ſaid Peter Grant. NOW therefore theſe are to cite and require you the ſaid next of Kin, to be and appear in the ſaid Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the ſaid Province, on the firſt Monday of January next enſuing the date hereof; then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any you have) why Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforeſaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

FOR ſale by the Subſcriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the firſt conceſſion of the Township of York, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townſhips of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, moſtly new; on the premiſes are a two ſtory dwelling-Houſe with Windows, with a ſmall cellar, and a good outhouſe a large genteel Family alſo a Barn, Stable, Root-Houſe and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Townſhip of Vaughan, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, 200 acres more or leſs, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a conſiderable part of which is Meadow There is a good two ſtory Farm Houſe and Barn, alſo a thriving young Orchard, and Nurſery fit to tranſplant on the premiſes Both the above Farms are excellent ſoil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grift and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North Weſt Trade takes place, their value muſt be conſiderably enhanced. Theſe Lots ſhould not be ſold before the firſt of March next, as after that 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant, Lot No. 25 being at preſent occupied by an Induſtrious Gentleman perſon. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peaſe, Oats, &c. which will be diſpoſed of reaſonable on the premiſes.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Conceſſion of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Conceſſion of do. 80 acres, ſituate on the River Humber, and is ſuppoſed to contain above 100 acres, having a large Broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th conceſſion of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through the Weſterly part of the ſaid Lots, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can eaſily be made navigable for boats or lighters.

Lots No. 2 and 6 in the 7th, and the Weſt half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th conceſſion of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large Settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grift and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be ſold on advantageous terms to the purchaſer; a part of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be ſecured by Mortgage on the premiſes, with Intereſt. For further particulars apply to the Subſcriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

WANTED,

At the Printing Office.

20 CORDS FIRE WOOD.

THE Subſcriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Store in the House lately occupied by Mr. Glen, his Summer Aſſortment will be ſold on low terms—he has alſo Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws paſſed in the two laſt Seſſions, &c. for ſale. Country Produce purchaſed by him at the higheſt price.

D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premiſes an Improvement of 30 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and ſowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence There is alſo a good MILL SEAT on the Eaſt and ſeveral living Springs of fine Water; likewiſe a large Sugar Bush. A good and ſufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyaliſt; the Impeſtion Reviews (a Military Tract; Common Bonds; Arbitration ditto.; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials for the Common Deeds of Conveyance.

TO be Sold on eaſy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22, 23, 7th Con. } 1000
21, 22, 8th Con. } acres
22, 9th Con.

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

THE Subſcriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his Houſe on Palace Street, near Miss Ruſſell's where he offers for ſale a large ſupply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kiddermintter Carpeting,
Till, Cupboard, Braſs Bolt, and Braſs Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compaſſes and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-caſtors,
Braſs Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and Braſs ſocket Caſtors,
Gold Rings and ſilver Pencil Caſes,
Gilt and ſilver Watches,
Braſs Cafe Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Cloſet and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks ſingle and double bolted,
Joiners Squares,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 12 by 9 Window Glaſs & putty
Ballard fine plate Stock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Chest Hinges, braſs do.
Clock Cafe Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-caps,
Drawer Locks in ſets,
Table Knives with ivory, ſtag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Caſt and German Steel Hand-ſaws,
Caſt key-hole and common Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chiſſels,
Screw Augers and Drawing-knives,
Pincers and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Plains.

He expects by the next veſſel from Kingſton, a faſhionable ſupply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the laſt veſſels from England—alſo a further ſupply of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

LOT Number 29, in the firſt Conceſſion, and Broken Lot in the ſame front, in the Township of Darlington and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 460 Acres of Land, of which 100 Acres are well cleared and under Fence —On the premiſes are a Framed Barn, a good Log Houſe and ſeveral Springs of excellent Water If Sold, a part of the purchaſe money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder. For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL COONAT

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Stratagar, North ſide of Dundas Street; alſo the front half of Lot No. 22, in the firſt Conceſſion of the ſaid Township, and four Acres of the Southerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South ſide of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Aſhery on the above Premiſes Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premiſes. June 1, 1811.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Perſons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perſonally to diſcharge their Warrants, are in future to furniſh their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1812. No. XXVII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the tenth day of January next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-ſixth day of Novr. laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of January next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Third day of Februry next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, for the ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province and Major General commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province, at York this twenty-third day of Decr. in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven and in the fifty ſecond year of our Reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having ſolicited, and obtained Our Leave to be abſent on his Private Affairs, and the Adminiſtration of the Government during his abſence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the ſaid Province. WE have thought proper by, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, that all Perſons having due notice thereof, may Govern themſelves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Ninth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eleven, and Fifty-firſt year of our reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereto by by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the Forfeiture of Forty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony puniſhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders therein may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty-eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

The Editor having received per laſt veſſels, a large ſtock of Stationary and other Office Materials, for which payment muſt be made at a ſhort date—his ſubſcribers and other debtors will be forthwith furniſhed with their Accounts, and prompt payment required.

York, Dec. 16, 1811.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subſcriber, that valuable and well known Farm, ſituate on the River Humber, containing about 176 acres, on which about 60 acres are well cleared and under good improvement. There are on ſaid Premiſes a good and ſubſtantial Dwelling-houſe, Barn, and other Outhouſes, with a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 13, 1st conceſſion, weſt ſide Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, on which there is a good Dwelling-houſe and Barn, and about 20 acres under good improvement, within 8 miles of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 6, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 195 acres, with a ſmall improvement thereon, about 20 miles from York.

Alſo, Lot No. 11, 3d conceſſion of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the ſoil of excellent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No. 5, South ſide Hoſpital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made eaſy, and a good and ſufficient Title given to every Lot. Application to be made to the Subſcriber in York.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 23, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the firſt, and 10 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

Lateſt Intelligence.

From the Morning Chronicle.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 23, 1811.

The French troops under General Godinot abandoned the heights of St. Roch early in the morning of the 21ſt inſt, and retired with the utmoſt precipitation, by the Ximena road. Nothing poſitive is known as yet reſpecting the motives of this haſty retreat which was the leſs expected as the enemy had been very busy, on the preceding days, in building huts on their poſition, and thus appeared to be preparing for the rainy season. But what ever those motives might have been, General Ballefleros, ever elert, and now happy in the proſpect of being able to haraſs a diviſion whose ſuperiority had rendered it impoſſible for him to meet in the field, immediately set out in purſuit of it, and, leaving his infantry at St. Roch, which exhibited the moſt melancholy scene of deveſtation, marched on with his cavalry and light troops, and, on the next morning overtook, at Ximena the enemy's rear guard. It conſiſted of three battalions and ten companies of Voltigeurs. Unawed, however, by ſuch numbers, General B—— ſpiritedly charged them, thus commenced a ſeries of actions, which laſted from day break until 4 in the afternoon, and the scene of which varied, at every ſtep, from the fields of Ximena as far as the environs of Ubrique. His own was trifling. Not ſo that of the enemy, who had a good many men killed and wounded, although very few taken, as the resentment excited the day before by the sight of the deveſtated town of St. Rochbad not yet time to cool. During this conteſt, the remainder of the troops continued their retreat; and it has since been aſſerted that they have entirely withdrawn from the Sierra. General Ballefleros was joined by his infantry on the 23d, and by the lateſt accounts, was with the whole of his troops, at los Barrios. He will ſhortly be reinforced by Gen. Copon's diviſion, about 3000 ſtrong, which yeſterday arrived at Algeſiras from Cadiz.

To the ſtatement given in laſt Saturday's Chronicle of General Godinot's force on the 14th inſtant, when he firſt made his appearance in the neighborhood, we are at present enabled to add the following particulars, which we copy from an Algeſiras letter received in the courſe of the week:

"The enemy's numbers are not ſuppoſed to have been ſhort of 12,000, of whom 1,000 were cavalry.

"They were firſt seen from S. Roch at day break on the 14th; and at twelve o'clock, noon, they came up in three diviſions, as follows:

On the right of St. Roch, General of Diviſion, Barrois.
Gen. of Brigade, Lacoſagne.
In the centre, —of Diviſion, Semele.
—— Brigade, Divi.
On the left, —— Div. Godinot,
Commander in Chief.
—— Brigade, Rignoux.

Poſitions which they occupied.

"General Godinot, ever ſince the 14th, St. Roch and its territory.

"General Semele proceeded on the 16th, through los Barrois, to the fields of Tarifa.

"General Barrois, ever ſince the 17th, los Barrois. Retreat of the enemy on the 21ſt Oct.

"Semele's Diviſion from the fields of Tarifa to Medina.

"Barros' Diviſion from los Barrois by Ximena.

"Godinot's Diviſion from S. Roque by Ximena."

The ſame letters ſtates, that a quarter before 4 in the afternoon of the 16th, Gen. Semele appeared on the heights of los Alarides, and his dragoons drove before them the Patriots who fell back, through the ſtreets of Algeſiras, on the Tarifa road. Upon this occaſion a few of them entered the town and rode about the ſtreets, but were guilty of no violence; and at half paſt five rejoined their General and all of them, ſhortly, got out of ſight. This was the only time that any of the enemy's men entered the town; for although on the following days their troops were occaſionally seen hovering about the environs, they never went in. "Upon this lucky escape," concludes the writer, "we congratulate ourselves the more heartily, as the unfortunate inhabitants of St. Roch have met with a more barbarous treatment; and it is but juſtice to add, that we are probably indebted for it to the excellent diſpoſitions made by the gallant commander of our flotilla, Capt. Torrontegui, who, after affording every facility in his power for the removal of our perſons and goods to the Green Iſland, kept up a very briſk fire upon the enemy whenever they approached the town, & effectually called off their attention to other quarters, by continually threatening their flanks with ſome ſmall craft which he had manned with troops."

Translated for the N. York Evening Poſt

Copy of an official despatch from General Wellington, to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjas, dated from his head quarters at Fruneda the 6th Nov. 1811 —being the lateſt date from the ſeat of war.

I informed your Excellency in my despatchs dated 23d and 30th Oct. of the orders I had given Lieut. General Hill to put himſelf in motion for Estremadura with the troops under his command, and the progreſs that he made till the 26th of the ſame month. On the 27th, Gen. Hill marched for Aldea del Gano by Alcueses, and in the morning of the 28th, ſurpriſed the enemy's troops commanded by General Girard in the town of Arroyo Molinos, diſpersing a diviſion of infantry and cavalry which he had under his command, making Gen. Brune —the Duke de Eremburg and above 1300 priſoners, taking three pieces of artillery, &c. and killed a great number of men in the action and subsequent purſuit. General Girard being wounded, narrowly escaped. From all accounts that I have received, Gen. Dubrouſky is reported dead. I beg to refer your Excellency to General Hill's despatch, dated from Merida, 30th Oct. a copy of which I have the honor to transmit enclosed, in order that you may be made acquainted with the details of his operations to that date. I have frequently had the pleaſure to announce to your Excellency, the zeal and promptneſs with which Gen. Hill executed the operations left to his charge, and now I feel juſt ſatisfaction in repeating the elogiums which this General deſerves, as also the troops under his command; and particularly on this occaſion, in which the capacity of the Gen. and the valour and diſcipline of the officers and men, have been ſo conſpicuous.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The private letters by the Anholt Mails, which arrived yeſterday, are from Stockholm of the 27th ult, from Gottenburgh, to the 2d inſt. from S. Petersburgh to the 24th ult, and from other parts of the Baltic, of various dates. Some of the political writers from Ruſſia, as well as the Swediſh capital, have resumed the subject of war in the North. Under date of the 19th ult. from St. Petersburgh they write, that ſome late remonſtrances of the French Ambaſſador to the Ruſſian Government, indicated the ſtrong diſſatisfaction which was felt by Bonaparte at the extent of commerce carried on by Ruſſia with us.

A mail from Anholt arrived laſt night with letters and papers from Germany to the 2d inſt. It is ſtated in an article, under the head of Hamburgh, that the Levant is glutted with colonial produce. Our cruisers, on the 15th laſt, attacked a convoy, fleeing for the Gulf of St. Euphemia, on the coaſt of Calabria; but the latter, ſupported by ſome Napolitan gunboats, reached its deſtination in ſafety.—The action is ſaid to have laſted 5 hours.

An article dated Klagenfurt, 22d of September, ſtates, that the French troops which were in garriſon at Laybach, Villuch, &c. have been marched to Dalmatia. It is ſaid, that a general riſing of the province, and in Istria, is the cauſe of this movement of the French troops, and that the foreigners of diſtinction who arrived in the Scout, have come to conſult our government upon this important subject.

November 19.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent did not leave Oatlands on Saturday, as he expected, having made too free in exercise with his foot on Friday. He was, in consequence of an increaſe of inflamation, obliged on Saturday evening to ſend a meſſenger to town to York house, to announce that he could not dine there. We are ſorry to ſtate, that his ancle is ſo much ſwelled, he is confined to his room. His Royal Highneſs appears very anxious to come to town. The following is the account received from the general correspondent of the News papers.

"It affords us great pleaſure to say, that the accounts received in the town laſt night of the ſtate of the Prince Regent, was of a very favorable nature; although he had a reſtleſs night on Saturday, yet about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, he got to ſleep very composedly, and was much refreſhed by it, and the inflamation in his ancle, &c. was in a degree leſſened in the morning, but in the afternoon he was considerably better in every respect. —We are extremely happy to say, His Royal Highness is free from fever."

On Saturday laſt, the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, gave judgment on the Demurrer againſt the Catholic Delegates. They delivered their opinions ſeriatim, but there was no difference on the Bench. The judgment was unanimous. The defendants had previously pleaded not guilty. Their trial is fixed for Thursday.

An express was received from Windſor this day at York Houſe, ſtating that his Majeſty, had a reſtleſs night, and was worse this morning.—*Signed as usual.*

A meeting of the Inhabitants of Birmingham was held laſt week purſuant to notice, when it was unanimously agreed, that a petition ſhould be presented to the Prince Regent praying him to put an immediate ſtop to the diſtillation of grain. Similar measures have been adopted in Liverpool, Glasgow, and other places.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Bonaparte is ſtill on his tour; tho' we are yet perfectly in the dark with respect to the objects of it. To Holland he does not appear to have vouchſafed one ſingle mark of his favour during his ſtay, except it be deemed a favour to order garriſons and fortifications where there were none before, as if finding from ocular demonſtration how much his yoke was detested, he had determined upon keeping down the people by all the ſeverities of military deſpotism. The laſt mention made of him is his departure from Nimeguen for Weſel. It does not seem from this line of movement as if he was on his return to Paris. We dare say we ſhall hear of his being at Caſſel next. Is he lingering on the frontiers of Germany until he hears the result of ſome negotiations going on with the Courts of Berlin and Petersburgh?

Another praam has been taken and brought into Dover. She was taken by the Skylark ſloop, and Locuſt brig, in an engagement off Calais, with 18 sail of Frenchmen.

A Mail from Heligoland arrived this morning. The Packet brought over ſeveral Weſtphalian ſoldiers, with their accoutrements. They deserted from the Iſland of Baltram, in consequence of ill usage, and seizing a veſſel, proceeded in her to Heligoland. —They have enliſted into our service.

November 14.

Accounts received on Tuesday from France, ſtate, that Bonaparte had ordered (without trial) the Abbot of La Trappe to be inſtantly ſhot.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 12.

Fire in the Exchequer.—Early yeſterday morning, the Upper part of the Exchequer Chamber, Parliament square, was diſcovered to be on fire. On the firſt alarm the engines belonging to the different offices, and alſo the city engines, repaired to the ſpot. At five in the morning the conflagration presented an awful ſpectacle, and to a diſtant beholder, from the ſouth, it seemed as if the whole Parliament-ſquare had been in one blaze. The exertions of the firemen were somewhat impeded by the height of the buildings; ſo that it was nearly seven o'clock before they were able to ſtem the fury of the flames. As that part of the roof of that part of the building where the fire began, gave way: at about 9 o'clock the fire was completely got under.—Great praiſe is due to the unexampled exertions of those who wrought the engines, and to several persons who volunteered their aſſiſtance. Every obſtacle ariſing from the situation of the fire was overcome by the surpriſing zeal of some individuals, who mounted up, regardleſs of the hazard, to the moſt commanding ſtations, and from thence directed the engine pipes with the greateſt coolness and intrepidity, and with such effect, that the fire began visibly to abate.

It was fortunate that the weather was calm, for had there been a ſtrong gale of wind, the flames might have ſpread to the adjacent buildings, viz:—the Parliament House on the Weſt, and Bank of Sir W. Forbes and Co. on the South eaſt. These, however, we have the ſatisfaction to ſtate, have escaped without any injury.

During the continuance of the fire, a number of people were employed in removing the books and papers from the different offices in the Exchequer, and lodging them in the Old Church. The cauſe of the accident is variouſly ſtated; we therefore forbear to give the accounts which have reached us.

November 15.

Two Mails from Anholt arrived this morning. An article from Wurtsburgh theres the attempts made to escape the horrid French Conſcription:

WURTSBURGH, Oct. 12.

"The Regency has addreſſed to all the Authorities of Police, the following Orders:—

"In the name of his Serene Highness the Archduke Grand Duke, it is enjoined to all the Police Authorities of the Grand Duchy, to redouble their vigilence in reſpect to subjects of the French Empire, who may be found in the Grand Duchy, without having permiſſion to travel in foreign countries, and who thus endeavour to avoid the military service, and to arreſt and conduct them as directly as poſſible to the Preſecture of Mayence."

The British Government has agreed to permit merchants to trade with France on a ſyſtem of reciprocity; and a circular letter was sent round to the merchants yeſterday making the propoſal, which of the following is a copy—

"Mr. — is requeſted by the Board of Trade to inform those interested in the trade with France, that licences will be granted, permitting the importation of wine from France in return for certain articles to be exported from this kingdom: the condition of such exports may be learned at the Council Office."

The conditions alluded to are—For every ton of wine imported, the merchants muſt be obliged to export either one hogshead of sugar of 12 cwt. 10 cwt. of coffee, one ton of copper, or 1001. value of British cloths, woollens, or linen. The wine on importation, to pay the duties for home conſumption.

Other licences are ſaid to be in contemplation for the importations of corn.

November 16.

The accounts relative to the diſpoſitions and intentions of the Emperor Alexander, have been so various, that any clear or poſitive opinions is almoſt impoſſible. At one time we are told, though he is at peace with Bonaparte, he feels, that peace on such conditions is degrading and insecure, and that real safety can only be procured by war.

To be thus is nothing;
But to be safely thus;—

At another time we are informed, that the Emperor shrinks from encountering Bonaparte, and is resolved to remain at peace.

Our fears in Bonaparte
Stick deep; and in his—nature
keigns that, which would be feared.
'Tis much he dares.

Such are represented to be the alternate workings and vacillations of the mind and councils of Alexander. The accounts laſt night ſtate, that those Councils have again aſſumed an hoſtile aſpect, in consequence of Bonaparte having demanded a categorical answer to the queſtion, "Whether Ruſſia will accept or reject the Continental Syſtem?" He is said to be purpoſely delaying his return to Paris till that answer arrives; nay, it is added that he has expreſſed his intention to proceed to Deſſin in the circle of Upper Saxony, above 40 miles north of Leipsic, there to wait his laſt despatch to Peterſburgh.

There was a report laſt night, which we do do believe, of the French troops having entered Memel.

From Petersburg we are ſupplied with several particulars regarding the Ruſſian and Turkiſh armies, founded on the despatches of General Kutuſoff Commander in Chief of the Imperial troops. By these it appeared on the 10th of September a Turkiſh force of seven thousand men had been defeated with the loſs of many killed and some hundred priſoners. The conſequence was a retreat; but having been reinforced by five thousand men from the army of the Grand Vizier, the Ottomans advanced towards Odenut, and attacked the Ruſſians in their entrenchments, when the result was in favor of the Turks, who remained in poſſeſſion of the field.

November 18.

Some additional accounts have been received from Cadiz of the 29th ult, and among them a private letter, communicating the ſubſtance of a despatch written by Gen. Billefleros to the Regency, dated from head quarters, Ximena, 23d October. After ſtating, that on the morning of the 21ſt, the French broke up from San Roque, leaving behind them a ſmall quantity of provisions, the letter adds that by ſix o'clock a part of the Spaniſh army was in purſuit of the enemy, and ſoon afterwards the whole body was in motion; that the French continued to withdraw ſlowly across the heights in good order until night fell, when they halted, and took up a ſtrong poſition behind the town of San Roque.

Our government has been lately under the neceſſity of ordering the French Aſpirant's and Middſhipmen on parole in this country, into cloſe confinement, in conſequence of the French Government having ſent the Engliſh Midſhipmen on parole in France to priſon, and their not releasing them, though remonſtrated with by our Government.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 25.

The Severe Gale, which commenced laſt night, at 12 o'clock, and which ſtill continued, has done conſiderable damage to the ſhipping in our harbour. Several veſsels, we underſtand, have been driven from their anchorage, and gone aſhore. The ſhip "General Gates," which was loaded for France, has been driven againſt Caſtle Williams, on Governor's Iſland; and it is feared the ſhip and cargo will be greatly damaged. It is probable that much injury has been ſuſtained through the whole length of our coaſt.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated 12th Sept. to a gentleman in this city.

"This Government and that of Montevideo, are now about negociating a peace; that is the latter has promiſed to acknowledge our independence, on condition that we raiſe the siege of Montevideo, and allow the Viceroy to remain in his Government of that city and about 20 or 30 leagues of its arrondiſſement. The Junta are rather inclined to grant it, but the cabildo and the people are oppoſed to it, and I do not think any thing will be done."—*Mer. Ad.*

An article dated Valencia, Oct. 8. contains an official notice, that the French had attacked the port of Sagunto, but were repulsed by the troops under Gen. Blake, after a warm engagement, in which the latter are ſtated to have done themſelves great honor.

The late Queen of Holland arrived at Baſle, in Switzerland, on the 30th September, and the next day, left that place, it was ſaid for Paris. If ſo, it is probable the Empreſs will give her her conge as ſoon as ſhe returns.

The late King of Sweden, Guſtavus, or as he is called ſince deposed, Count Gottorp, has taken up his residence at Baſle, where he lives quite unceremoniously at an inn.

Miraculous Escape.

THE following moſt ſingular occurrence comes to us from a quarter perfectly authentic, and ſtill forms the subject of conversation in Britanny. During the utmoſt phrenzy of the French Revolution, there was a Curé at Rheims, whose purity and benevolence had so endeared him to people, of all descriptions, that in the height of rage and madneſs, the Septembrizing Committee dared not openly attack him. Determined, however, on private aſſaſſination, they applied to their usual agents, but even they with their hands long ſtained with blood, and hearts accuſtomed to maſſacre, turned a way with horror from the "deep damnation" of that deed. The good Curé remained for ſome time protected by his own purity, till three bravoes were brought down from Paris, by whom was arranged the following plan of his deſtruction: Two of them were at the dead of night to call up the Holy Man in order to attend the laſt moments of a dying penitent. This laſt was to be represented by the third experienced bravo, who during the exhortation of the Prieſt, was suddenly and silently to despatch him. The arrangement so far ſucceeded that the Cure was brought, and the two confederates waited impatiently for the signal, for the body of the victim. To their aſtoniſhment, however, the object that firſt presented itself to them was the Cure, who ſhook his head and ſaid, "Ah! my friends, you applied to me too late; for the poor man is dead, and the corpse is cold already."—The aſſaſſins, ſtruck with remorse and terror, fell on their knees and confeſſed all the circumſtances, imploring his forgiveneess. The Curé, who then for the firſt time obtained a candle from the people of the house, pulling down the bed clothes, saw a dagger in the hand of the breathless aſſaſſin. The whole city of Rheims crowded the next day to be witness of this extraordinary interpoſition, until next day, when the municipality gave orders that the corpse ſhould be taken away. The Cure then finding there was no longer any chance for him, emigrated to England, bringing with him the admiration and regret of every one who knew him.

—*Lon. Pap.*

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15.

Juſt as our Paper was going to Preſs, we were favored with the following lines:

Ma Premier eſt jeune, Jolie et charmente.
Ma ſeconde veut plus ce qu'elle a été;
Et Ma troiſieme est encore Agacente.
Helas! Ma quatrieme a perdu ſa gaieté.

INTOXICATION, is a term expreſſing that depravity of human nature, which requires no further explanation, as it is but too often practiſed both by the vulgar, and thoſe whoſe *profeſſions* lead us to expect a very different conduct.

We ſhall now point out a few of the conſequences that commonly reſult from the brutal indulgence in that odious vice.

The ſtate of intoxication greatly reſembles that of an incipient palſy or apoplexy. Inebriated perſons ſtagger in all directions; their ſtammer every thing appears double; their tongue is in a maneer paralytic, and they are in a manner deprived of the faculty of ſpeech. This imbecility extends to the mind, which is thus rendered totally incapable of reflection. As the brain is overcharged with blood, the veſſels preſſing on that part are very liable to burſt, from the leaſt accidental concuſſion; and the unfortunate victim of ſuch folly may expire, while he remains inſenſible of his danger.

Inſtead of expatiating on the long train of miſeries and painful diſorders with which habitual intoxication is sooner or later attended, we ſhall conclude in the words of the philoſophic Shakeſpeare, who very perſpicuouſly remarks, that "Drink provokes or ſtimulates the deſire, but it takes away the performance."—*Ency.*

[Of the above evil, poverty is the only preventive, and death the only cure.—Yet Heaven hath not forbid us to lament evils which we cannot remedy.

To pervert our faculties to uſes for which they were not beſtowed at the Creator's hands; to ſacrifice the property with which Providence has entruſted us, to the gratification of the worſt of artificial appetites; to rob the bodies of the means of ſuſtenance, and the minds of the means of needed inſtruction of thoſe to whom Nature has made us at once Parents and Sponſors; to rend aſunder the cords of conſanguinity by which as Sons or Brothers we may be bounden; to diſqualify ourſelves for the diſcharge of the ordinary duties of whatever ſituation we may be placed in by the Community, or by common Caſualty; to banish from our ſociety and fellowſhip men, who from an apparent ſimilitude of principles, we were wont to conſider as friends; and to murder, that time which we enjoy only by ſufferance, and of which we know neither the value nor duration, is ſo perverſe a departure from the purpoſes of a Chriſtian's creation, that an awful and ſcrutinizing account of our Stewardſhip will be required—for even the very hairs of our heads are numbered.

With us (who call ourſelves the enlightened) to reaſon with a Drunkard on the effects of intemperance is uſeleſs; advice or reproof are equally thankleſs; and to apply all the force of the moſt friendly argument, joined with all the powers of perſuaſion, in attempts to reclaim one, are as ineffectual as to forbid the winds of Heaven to blow.—Amongſt all its unhappy victims, which the Editor has heretofore known, he has never met with one ſolitary inſtance wherein the Temper has not attempted to juſtify himſelf by the doctrine, that low-ſpirited-neſs, joyful or melancholy occurrences, ill health, or an apprehenſion of ill health, convaleseence, &c. &c. &c. forced them to recur to drink.—Such ideal reaſons can only awaken pity or contempt.—Let us for a moment look to the native inhabitant of our Foreſt, and bluſhing, let us ſhrink from a compariſon.—Heaven in pity to him, the untutored Savage, is raiſing in different tribes, men whoſe precepts and examples are tending to banniſh the pleaſing poiſon from whole nations.

To thoſe who are deſirous of figuring in the bewitching labyrinth, few directions are neceſſary to haſten the attainment—a little determined perſeverance will render it habitual, and the habit not only pleaſant but reputable—for inſtance, to be drunk gives the timid confidence, renders the poltroon a hero, the phyſician a man of ſcience, ever ſo distant politician it fits for a miniſter of ſtate, and ſome divines it raiſes neatly to apoſtles—to the ſpeculator it is a nonpareil auxiliary—it at once generates new, and enlarges his old ideas—what to his ſober moments appeared mountains of obſtructions to his ſchemes, it transforms into diminutive mole-hills—the huſband it renders an amiable inmate, and the father it qualifies to order his houſhold and marſhal his family to his liking; his conduct and example give that general tincture to the morals and manners of his children, which marks their progreſs through life—object of juſt pride even to a Patriarch!!! the taciturn it renders loquacious and communicative, and it aſſimilates itſelf moſt favorably to all conditions and capacities.—Whoever doubts the truth of the aſſertion, are at liberty to try its merits, and the Editor is of opinion that a little fair experience will induce each Votary to exclaim with him 'Oh! Bacchus, thou art the firſt, the beſt, and greateſt of the Gods.']

Notice.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public, that attendance will be given every Saturday during the approaching Seſſion of the Provincial Legiſlature, from Eleven O'clock till Three, at the Library of William Firth, Eſquire, at the Houſe in which he reſided at York; when his Elegant and Extenſive Collection of Books, will be exposed to ſale by private contract on the moſt reaſonable terms. It is needleſs to remark that, this every extenſive Library offers ample gratification to the Hiſtorian, the Poliſician, the Divine, the Lawyer, the Merchant and Novelift; there is alſo a ſelect collection of all the moſt celebrated Greek and Latin Claſſics. It is the intention of the Subſcriber to ſend all the Books remaining unſold in the Spring, Lower Canada.

W. W. BALDWIN,
Agent for W. Firth.

York, 14th Jan 1812.

N B. Two Elegant Bedſteads with Beds, Mattreſſes, Bluſters, Hangings, &c. complete; with ſome other Articles of Household Furniture, and a large double Cariole and Harneſs, are alſo for ſale at the ſame place. W W B

WANTED Two ſober Steady young Men, to clear off 2 Acres of New Land; it is light Timbered, for which the Cash will be paid as ſoon as the work is done. They will be boarded and lodged. Enquire of Doctor Price on Queen Street, near the Friends Meeting Houſe.—Any perſon having loſt a two year old Heiffer, may hear of her by enquiring at the ſame place.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

TO be ſold and immediate poſſeſſion given, the neat, roomy and well ſituated HOUSE in this Town, where the Subſcriber now lives, to which an indiſputable Title will be given. J. GLENNON.

York, Jan 15, 1812

FOR Sale on very reaſonable terms, the following Parcels of Land, for which indiſputable Titles will be given, viz.

Lot No. 16, 1ſt Con. & broken front, Saltfleet,			130
½ 8, 6th do.	- -	Pelham,	100
South ½ 20, 5th do.	- -	do.	50
North ½ 8, 12th do.	- -	do.	50
No. 1	- -	Thorold,	30
Broken front of Lot No. 1,		Nelſon,	8

Application to be made to Col. St. John, in Ancaſter.

TO BE SOLD.

A handſome ſerviceable Cheſnut HORSE fit for either Saddle or Draft of any kind, alſo a neat Pleaſure Sleigh and Harneſs for one Horſe, which have been very little uſed. Enquire at the Printer's where they may be viewed.

York, 10th Dec. 1811.

☞ The EDITOR begs leave to remind his Country Friends, that common Country Produce will be accepted in Payment for Subſcriptions to the Gazette.

THE Subscriber informs his Customers and the Public in General, that he has received the whole of the Goods, (excepting Shoes, which have only reached Niagara, but will be forwarded by the first opportunity) that he expected as a supply for this season, which he flatters himself will be found good in quality and as low in price as any in this place, either for Cash or upon Credit, considering the time he gives and the accommodation for payment.

To make it convenient for his Country Customers, he will receive in payment, all kinds of Produce, for which he will give a generous price; and those who may have more than sufficient to discharge their Accounts, he will pay Cash for Wheat or Flour, or take those Articles in exchange for Goods at Cash price. He hopes that his friends will avail themselves of the present favorable State of the Roads to make payment, as the great loss he sustained last Fall, with the reduction in the price of Potash, obliges him to collect as much as possible.

He has for sale the undermentioned Land, for which a long Credit will be given (if required) and produce taken in payment, for which he will give an indisputable Title.

Lots No. 23, 24, and 28, in 2d Con. in Con. A.	}	800 Acres,	
54,	Hamilton, District of Newcastle.		
1,	-	28	} 1000 Acres
1 and 2,	-	24	} Darlington,
16 & 17,	-	34	} Do.
19,	-	18	
35,	-	31	} 1500 Acres
52, 53, 32, 34, and 35,		4th	} Whitby, do.
and North W half of 21,		do.	
12, 13, & 14,		7th	} 800, Eaft
59,		8th	} Gwillimb'y.
Home District			
4 and 5 of 7,		6th,	300, N do.
8d and 26,		do.	
16, 17, and 18,		2d,	} 1500, Ux-
½ of 10,		4th,	} bridge, Home
9 and 10,		6th,	} District.
6 and 7,		4th,	} 600 Acres,
		6th,	} Reach, do.
Weft ½ of 6, 7, 8 and 9,		3d,	400, York, do.
27,	-	1st,	
26, and 27,	-	3d,	} 1200, Scott,
22,	-	5th,	} do.
21 and 23,	-	6th,	
8,	-	4th,	} 800, W
25, 30 and 31,	-	6th,	} church,
28, East Side Yonge Street, 190 Acres, on which is a large clearing with House, &c. &c.			
59 and ½ of 58 W. side do.			264, do. do.
49 and 50, East side do.			380, do.
30 Acres cleared and under grass.			
Part of 59, E side Yonge Street, with a small improvement.			95, with a
8,	-	4th,	} 400, Merses,
24,	-	4th,	} W District.
2 and ½ of 6, in the 5th,			300, Walsing-
ham, London District.			
6 and 7	- 4th,		200, Barton,
District of Niagara.			
21, 12 and 13, in the 7th,			} 1100, Saltfleet
6, 8, 9, 12, 13,		8th,	} do.
19, 20 and 21,	-		
23 and 25,	-	1st,	400, Gainsbo-
rough, do.			
31 and 32,	-		
Broken 34, 35, 36, 37, & 38		12th,	940, Pittsburg, Midland Dift.
18,	-	7th,	200 Montague,
District of Johnstown.			
15 & broken 14 in 7th,			340, North
Crosby, do.			

Two Acre Lots nearly opposite the Gaol in this Town; also a House and Lot South side of King Street, Weft of Vanzante's.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 2d January 1812

WANTED,

A PAIR OF YOUNG

Working Oxen,

for which a liberal price in CASH will be given. Apply at the Printing Office.

York, 7th Jan. 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of two feveral
To WIT. } Writs of Venditioni Exponas, iffued out of his Majefty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againft the Lands and Tenements of Hill and Lawrence, feized by virtue of two feveral Writs of Fieri Facias at the fuits of Quetton St George and Robert H. Bown, by virtue of which feveral Writs of Venditioni, I fhall expofe for fale the Eaft ends of Lots Numbers Ninety-two and Ninety-three, in the Firft Conceffion of Whitchurch, with the Saw-mill, Grift-mill, Dwelling-houfe, Barn and Out-houfes, to the higheft bidder, at the Houfe of Thomas Stoyles, on Saturday the fourth day of January next. Sale to begin at twelve o'clock in the forenoon. Any perfon having any claim to the above property, are requried to make the fame known to me before the day of fales.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, Dec 23, 1811.

☞ The fale of the above property is poſtponed to Saturday the firſt of February next.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of *York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the Houſe. North ſide of Queen ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the*

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatneſs and in the moſt faſhionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a ſtrict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favour him with a ſhare of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Peliſſes and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on ſhort notice and in the modern ſtyle. York, Dec. 4, 1811.

For Sale or Rent, and poſſeſſion given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Eſquire. Its eligible ſituation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot.

York, Dec. 11, 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, ESQUIRE, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Conceſſion B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - Do. - C. }

29	- Conceſſion C.	200	
10	- Conceſſion D.	200	
24	- front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough.		
No. 21 in 4th Conceſſion,		300 Acres	Township
Eaſt ½ 22	5th do.		of York.
No 49, Weſt ſide Yonge Street Township of Vaughan.		210 Acres,	
Eaſt ½ 12, in 3d Conceſſion,		100	
Eaſt ½ 20,	3d do.	100	
Eaſt ½ 14,	4th do.	200	} 1000 Acres
Eaſt ½ 22,	7th do.	200	} Township of
14,	2d do.	200	} Markham.
10,	6th do.	200	
11,	6th do.	200	
16,	1st do.	200	} 400 Acres—
13,	4th do.	200	} Whitby.
3,	3d do.	200	} 300 Acres,
30,	6th do.	200	} Saltfleet.
27,	7th do.	200	
26, South ſide Chippawa Creek 200 Acres, Township of Crowland			
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Conceſſion 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.			
Alſo in the Town of York			

The Houſe and Lot No. 8, North ſide of King Street, and Lot No. 11, Northſide Hoſpital Street. Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home Diſtrict, to any perſon who may be deſirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Hugh M'Lean, Door keeper to the Honorable Executive Council, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent the ſame to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Executor.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Buſineſs heretofore carried on by the Subſcribers, will be cloſed the enſuing Winter, all Perſons Indebted to them will pleaſe to make Payment by the firſt of January next at the lateſt; as after that date, all out-ſtanding Debts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

They are now telling off their extenſive aſſortment of Goods at very reduced Prices for ready Payment, or Produce to be delivered in all the month of March next. W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 22 September, 1811

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 13, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th Conceſſion.
No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do.
Weſt half of 1, 2 and 5th do. ——1600 acres.
in the Township of Blenheim.
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d conceſſion
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Gran'by.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 22——500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d conceſſion,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral Townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperiour—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of five Acres of Land on Lot No. 10, on the Eaſt ſide of the 8th Conceſſion Road in Markham, with a large dwelling Houſe and Stable, ſuitable for a Store and Tavern; alſo the Leaſe of a Crown Reſerve of 200 acres adjoining, 19 acres of which are well cleared and in Wheat. A never failing ſtream of Water runs through the ſaid Lot, ſuitable for an over-ſhot Mill. Pot Aſh Works are erected there on, which may be viewed. For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber in Scarboro', or William Allan, Eſq. York, who will give a good and ſufficient Title to the ſame.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 14th Nov. 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, Eaſt ſide Yonge-Street; on the Premiſes there are a Saw Mill and a Grift Mill, both in good order, and a Still-Houſe with two ſtills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Wh'key per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be ſold ſeparate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on ſaid Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subſcriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

UPPER CANADA, } *FRANCIS GORE,*
COURT OF PROBATE, } *Eſquire, Lieutenant*
YORK TO WIT. } *Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the ſaid Province.*

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle and Province aforeſaid, deceaſed.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingſton in the ſaid Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the ſaid Court of Probate, ſetting forth that the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman ſome time paſt died inteſtate without this Province, poſſeſſed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the ſum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more ſeveral Diſtricts thereof; and praying that Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Peter Grant. NOW therefore theſe are to cite and require you the ſaid next of Kin, to be and appear in the ſaid Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the ſaid Province, on the firſt Monday in January next enſuing the date hereof; then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any you have) why Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforeſaid, this Fifth day of March one thouſand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

FOR ſale by the Subſcriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the firſt conceſſion of the Township of York, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townſhips of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, moſtly new, on the premiſes are a two ſtory dwelling-Houſe with Wings, which with a ſmall expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, alſo a Barn, Stable, Root-Houſe and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 50 of which are well cleared, a conſiderable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two ſtory Farm Houſe and Barn, alſo a thriving young Orchard, and Nurſery fit to tranſplant on the premiſes. Both the above Farms are excellent ſoil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grift and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Road to the North Weſt Trade takes place, their value muſt be conſiderable enhanced. Is theſe Lots ſhould not be ſold before the firſt day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms, with an improving Tenant, Lot No. 27 being at preſent occupied by an indiſtrious ſubſtantial perſon. On both are a plentiful ſupply of Hay, Wheat, Peaſe, Oats, &c. which will be diſpoſed of reaſonable on the premiſes.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Conceſſion of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Conceſſion of Do. 80 acres, ſituate on the River Humber, and is ſuppoſed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 6 in the 3d, and Lots No. 1, 2 and 4. in the 4th conceſſion of the Township of Scarborough, containing 800 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of theſe, on which there is an excellent Mill-ſeat, adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can eaſily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 11 and 6 in the 7th, and the Weſt half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th conceſſion of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large ſettlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grift and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be ſold on advantageous terms to the purchaſer; a part of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing the Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be ſecured by Mortgage on the premiſes, with Intereſt. For farther particulars apply to the Subſcriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept. 14, 1811.

WANTED,

At the Printing Office.

20 CORDS FIRE WOOD.

THE Subſcriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened a Store in the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Glen, his Summer Aſſortment will be ſold on low terms—he has alſo Blank Deeds, Bonds, Memorials, Laws paſſed in the two laſt Seſſions, &c. for ſale. Country Produce purchaſed by him at the higheſt price.

D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premiſes an Improvement of 10 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and ſowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is alſo a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and ſeveral living Springs of fine Water; likewiſe a large Sugar Bush. A good and ſufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyaliſt; the Impoſition or Review (a Military Tract); Common Bonds; Arbitration ditto.; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials for do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

TO be Sold on eaſy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22, 23, 7th Con. } 1000
21, 22, 8th Con. } acres
22, 9th Con. }

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

THE Subſcriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his Houſe on Palace Street, near Miſs Ruſſell's where he offers for ſale a large ſupply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kiddermintter Carpeting,
Till, Cupboard, Braſs Desk, and Braſs Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compaſſes and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-cafters,
Braſs Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and braſs ſocket Caſters,
Gold Rings and ſilver Pencil Caſes,
Gilt and ſilver Watches,
Braſs Caſe Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Cloſet and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks ſingle and double bolted,
Joiners Squares,
9 by 7, to by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glaſs & putty
Ballard flat plate Stock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Cheſt Hinges, braſs do.
Clock Caſe Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-caps,
Drawer Locks in ſets,
Table Knives with ivory, ſtag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Caſt and German Steel Hand-ſaws,
Box, key-hole and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chiſels,
Screw Augers and Drawing-knives,
Braces and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Plains.

He expects by the next veſſel from Kingſton, a faſhionable ſupply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the laſt veſſels from England—alſo a freſh ſupply of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

LOT Number 11, in the firſt Conceſſion, and in the Broken Front, in the Township of Darlington and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 200 acres, 80 of which 100 Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premiſes are a Framed Barn, a good Log Houſe and ſeveral Springs of excellent Water. If Sold, a part of the purchaſe money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder. For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL COONAT

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Trafalgar, North ſide of Dundas Street; alſo the front half of Lot No. 22, in the firſt Conceſſion of the ſaid Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South ſide of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Aſhery on the above Premiſes. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premiſes. June 1, 1811.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Perſons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perſonally to diſcharge their Warrants, are in future to furniſh their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1812. No. XXVIII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the tenth day of January next, to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you—Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-ſixth day of Novr. laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of January next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Third day of February next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, for the ACTUL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada and thereto do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province and Major General commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province, at York this twenty third day of Decr. in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eleven and in the fifty ſecond year of our Reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having ſolicited, and obtained Leave to be abſent on his Private Affairs, and the Adminiſtration of the Government during his abſence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the ſaid Province. WE have thought proper by, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, that all Perſons having due notice thereof, may Govern themſelves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Preſident of the Province aforeſaid, at York, this Ninth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eleven, and Fifty-firſt year of our reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment; or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony puniſhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders therein may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

The Editor having received per laſt veſſels, a large ſtock of Stationary and other Office Materials, for which payment muſt be made at a ſhort date—his ſubſcribers and other debtors will be forthwith furniſhed with their Accounts, and prompt payment required.

York, Dec. 16, 1811.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subſcriber, that valuable and well known Farm, ſituate on the River Humber, containing about 370 acres, on which about 60 acres are well cleared and under good improvement. There are on ſaid Premiſes a good and ſubſtantial Dwelling-houſe, Barn, and other Out-houſes, with a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 13, 1ſt conceſſion, weſt ſide Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, on which there is a good Dwelling-houſe and Barn, and about 30 acres under good improvement, within 8 miles of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 64, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 195 acres, with a ſmall improvement thereon, about 20 miles from York.

Alſo, Lot No. 11, 3d conceſſion of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the ſoil of excellent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No. 5, South ſide Hoſpital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made eaſy, and a good and ſufficient Title given to every Lot. Application to be made to the Subſcriber in York.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 23, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the firſt, and 10 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Town ſhip of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

Lateſt Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1812.

Shocking conflagration at Richmond.—We yeſterday mentioned, as a report, that the Theatre at Richmond had been burnt to the ground and great numbers had periſhed in the flames.

The fire happened on Mr. Placide's benefit night—the houſe was crowded, & the burſt of the flames was ſo inſtantaneous, that very few of the ladies in the upper boxes were ſaved. One gentleman in thoſe boxes escaped almoſt miraculouſly: He was ſitting with two ſmall girls and a boy when the fire was diſcovered. The boy leaped from the window and escaped unhurt. The gentleman took the two girls, one under each arm, resolved on exertion, and flew with them to the ſtaircase, jamming them between his breaſt and the people before him, ſtriving to keep himſelf ſtrait, but in vain; the preſſure from behind, and thoſe leaping over head overpowered him.—He was bent down with the children in his arms, and from that time he knew nothing of what paſſed till ſeveral hours afterwards he came to his senſes and found himſelf in his own bed. He muſt have been wedged up ſo as to be forced along unconſciously by the maſs, as he was picked up at ſome diſtance from the playhouſe. The children escaped with but little hurt. The wife of this gentleman, who was in another part of the houſe, ſaved herſelf by leaping out of a window, in company with a young lady, who periſhed in the attempt. A caſe which excites ſingular ſympathy, is that of young Lieut. Gibbon of the navy. He had got clear from the houſe and ſaved his mother's life with his own, but finding that Miss Conyers was left behind, he ruſhed into the blazing building in ſearch of her, and was never ſeen more: both periſhed in the flames.

A letter from Richmond says, the citizens have purchased the lot of ground on which the Theatre ſtood, for the purpoſe of erecting a CHURCH in its place—and the remains of upwards of 50 of the unfortunate persons who periſhed in the fire have been buried in the pit of the Theatre. The number who loſt their lives, is not aſcertained, but ſuppoſed to be nearly 200 from the number of ſculls taken out of the ruins. Among the whole number there were not ſix of the poorer claſs. By an order of the Common Hall, all public ſhows and dancing aſſemblies are prohibited in that city for 4 months.

Boſton, Dec. 17.

Bonapatte and his Queen were at Amſterdam on the 20th of October. The Empreſs had been on a viſit to Haarlem, and was received every where with joy, reſpect and love.

It is reported that the Britiſh have determined to take poſſeſſion of Sicily and hold it till peace.

Nicholas Thierry, a French farmer convicted of ſmuggling, has been branded, condemned to ten years hard labour and fined.

In 1783, Stewart, the Engliſh traveller, purchased an annuity in the French funds, which has been honorably paid till recently, when Bonaparte ſtopped it by a verbal order to the Miniſter of Finance. Stewart advertiſed the fact.

A London paper of Nov. 2, ſays,—Bonaparte has made propoſals to the King of Denmark for the purchaſe of the town of Altona, for which he has offered about one hundred thouſand pounds ſterling. These terms, it is ſaid, have been rejected, on account of the ſum being deemed by his Danith Majeſty conſiderably ſhort of the value of the place.

Letters from St. Peterſburgh to the 9th ult. ſay, it was the prevalent opinion in the Ruſſian capital, that all idea of a war with France had been relinquiſhed for the preſent.

Philadelphia, December 27.

On Monday night laſt, came on a violent blow of wind, at N. W. attended with a ſmall fall of ſnow, and severe cold, which ſo ſuddenly congealed the water of the Delaware, that many of our river craft and veſſels bound up and down have ſuffered very materially by the ice, which has completely embargoed this port.

Fire.—We are ſorry to learn that the elegant ſeat of General Mareau, at Morriſville, near Trenton, (N. J.) was burnt to the ground on Tueſday morning about 4 o'clock, together with all his valuable furniture. The General and his family, we learn, escaped the flames with ſome difficulty. The fire is ſuppoſed to have originated in the green houſe.

Earthquake.—The agitation of the earth deſcribed in the ſubjoined articles was sensibly felt, about the ſame time as is mentioned below, by many perſons in this city, tho' not ſo violent as it is ſtated to have been in other places:

Alexandria, Dec. 18.

On Monday morning laſt two ſhocks of an earthquake were sensibly felt in this town, the firſt between 2 and 3 o'clock, the latter about 8. We do not find it was attended with any peculiar circumſtances of portention or effect; but being a circumſtance of that rare kind with us, it excited as much curioſity in the inquiſitive, and wonder in the credulous, as did the *ſtranger's maſe* in Strafsburgh, ſo ſatirically related by Sterne. There appeared to be but one ſhock each time, and its undulations might have continued nearly 30 ſeconds. It had force enough to make the furniture in houſes and move doors upon their hinges, and we have heard ſome inſtances of clocks being ſtopped by its throwing their pendulums out of their regular courſe of vibration.—*Herald.*

A conſiderable ſhock of an earthquake was felt on the morning of the 18th inſt. at Hackenſack, (New Jerſey.) It took place a few minutes after 8 o'clock, and continued about 30 ſeconds. Thoſe who were ſtanding, experienced ſenſations of dizziness & vertigo. Several ladies who were ſitting, complained that they felt as if ſitting on a poſte, and were afraid of falling from their ſeats. In an upper chamber, ſomething ſuſpended from the wall was obſerved to flip ſenſibly againſt it.

The editor of the Boſton Centinel, in ſpeaking of the contents of London papers per the Merchant, obſerves, "They contain a great number of ſpeculations on American affairs, and ſome of them appear as pipping hot for WAR, as many of our democratic papers are. No intimation is given that any relaxation will be made in the Orders in Council, though we ſee the new appointment of Anthony St. John Baker, Eſq. as Secretary to Mr. Foſter's legation. Affairs in the North had not undergone any change. Mr. Navarro, a Ruſſian agent, had arrived in London. At Hamburgh, the Guillotine had been added, to the French agents employed to execute the "Continental ſyſtem." Bonaparte and his Empreſs were banqueting in Holland. N. Y. Spect.

Comets and Women—*Comets doubt leſs anſwer ſome wiſe and good purpoſes in the creation—ſo do Women. Comets are incomprehenſible, beautiful and eccentric—ſo are Women. Comets ſhine with peculiar ſplendour, but at night appear moſt brilliant—ſo do Women. Comets are enveloped with a lucid nebula, through which their forms are viſible—ſo are thoſe of Women through their light and elegant attire. Comets confound the moſt learned when they attempt to aſcertain their nature—ſo do Women. Comets equally excite the admiration of the Philoſopher and of "the cloſeſt valley—ſo do Women.——Comets and Women, are therefore cloſely analogous; but the nature of each being inſcrutable, all that remains for us to do is to view with admiration the one, and almoſt to adoration love the other,*—Iriſh paper.

Curious Fact for Naturaliſts.—On the 13th inſt. a Spaniel Dog, belonging to Mr. James Barclay, was taken out of a room in an uninhabited houſe in the city of New York, where he had been confined by accident from the 1ſt Nov. (42 days) without food or drink! The dog was alive, though too weak to ſtand; and he is now recovering from his debility. During his confinement, he had nearly deſtroyed a bed and bedding, the only furniture in the room.—*Alb. Balance.*

Edward, Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, from the colour of his armour. He was the eldeſt ſon of Edward III. and born in 1330. He accompanied his father to France when he was but 16 years old, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf there above all the warriors of his age, particularly at the battle of Creſſy. He there took the ſtandard of the king of Bohemia, embroidered with three oſtrich feathers, and having this motto, *Ich Dien.* This he always wore, and it has continued to be the arms of the Princes of Wales ever ſince. He alſo won the victory at Poictiers, where he took John King of France and his ſon priſoners, and brought them to London. This prince married the lady Joanna, daughter of Edmond, earl of Kent, brother to Edward II. a widow, by whom he had a ſon, who was afterwards Richard II. Edward died, to the grief of the whole nation, in 1376.

Pelew Iſlands.

Were, in all probability, firſt diſcovered by the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them called the Palloo Iſlands from the tall palm-tree that grow there in great numbers, and which at a diſtance have the appearance of maſts of ſhips; the word palos, in the Spaniſh language, ſometimes ſignifying a maſt. There is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that no European had ever been upon them, before the Antelope, a packet belonging to the Eaſt India company, and commanded by captain Henry Wilſon, was wrecked there in the night between the 9th and 10th of Auguſt 1783.—This misfortune was the more diſtreſſing to the crew, as they were utterly ignorant what reſources the iſlands afforded, or ſuppoſing them to be inhabited, or what might be the diſpoſition of the inhabitants. However, they found theſe iſlands inhabited, and that the natives were ſimple in their manners, delicate in their ſentiments, friendly in their diſpoſition, and, in ſhort, a people that do honor to the human race. The natives are of a deep copper colour, and go naked; and the aſtoniſhment which thoſe who firſt diſcovered the Engliſh, manifeſted on ſeeing their colour, plainly ſhewed, that they had never before ſeen a white man—The cloaths of the ſtrangers alſo puzzled them exceedingly; for it ſeemed to be a matter of doubt with them, whether theſe and their bodies did not form one ſubſtance. When one of the crew, the captain's brother, was deputed to wait upon the king, who reſided at an iſland at ſome diſtance from that whereon they had ſaved their lives, he accidentally pulled off his hat, at which the gazing ſpectators were all ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, as if they thought it had formed a part of his head. They had no idea of the nature of powder and ſhot, and were exceedingly amazed on ſeeing its effects. The principal arms of this people conſiſt of bamboo darts, of five to eight feet long, pointed with the wood of the beetle nut tree; but there are ſhort ones for diſtant marks, which are thrown by means of a ſtick two feet long. The cupacks, or chiefs, may be conſidered in the ſame light as the European nobles. They wear a bone round one of their wriſts, in the form of a bracelet, which being a mark of great honour conferred by the king on officers of ſtate, commanders, or perſons who by valour or otherwiſe have greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, is never to be parted with but with life. They are not all of the ſame degree, as appeared from a difference in the bone they wore. Captain Wilſon was inveſted with the higheſt order of the bone. With reſpect to the property in theſe iſlands, a man's houſe, or canoe, is conſidered as his own, as is alſo the land allotted him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but, when we he removes with his family to another place, the ground reverts to the king, who gives it to whom he pleaſes, or to thoſe who ſolicit to cultivate it. The country is well covered with timber trees, the trunks of which furniſh the natives with canoes, ſome large enough to carry 30 men. There are but few other trees of much uſe to the natives. Yams and cocoa nuts being their chief articles of ſubſiſtence, are attended to with the utmoſt care. From the ſcanty produce of the country, it is plain no luxury can reign among the inhabitants in their diet, and the milk of the cocoa nut was their common drink. On particular occaſions, they added to their ordinary fare certain ſweetmeats and ſweet drink, obtained by the aid of a ſyrup, extracted either from the palm-tree, or the ſugar-cane. The houſes are raiſed about three feet from the ground the foundation beams being laid on large ſtones, whence ſpring the upright ſupports of the floors, which are croſſed by other timbers grooved together, and faſtened by wooden pins, the intermediate ſpace being cloſely filled up with bamboos and palm-tree leaves, platted together. The tops of the houſes are thatched with bamboos and palm tree; and the inſide of the houſe is without any diviſion, forming one great room. As to domeſtic implements, they have little baſkets ve y nicely woven from flips of the plantain-tree, and wooden baſkets with covers, neatly carved and inlaid with ſhells. No one ever ſtirs abroad without a baſket, which uſually contains ſome beetle nut, a comb, a knife and a little twine. The beſt knives are made of a piece of the large mother of pearl oyſter, ground narrow, and the outward ſide a little poliſhed. The combs are made of the orange-tree, of which there are a few of the Seville kind; the teeth are faſtened in the ſolid wood. The fiſh-inghooks are of a tortoiſe ſhell; and twine, cord, and fiſhing-nets, are well manufactured from the huſks of the cocoa nut. Of the plantain leaf are formed mats, which ſerve the people as beds. They alſo uſe a plantain leaf at meals, inſtead of a plate, and the ſhell of a cocoa-nut ſupplies the place of a cup. There are veſſels of a kind of earthen ware, of a reddiſh brown colour, in which they boil their fiſh, Yams, &c. A bundle of cocoa nut huſks tied together, ſerves them for a broom; and thick bamboos, with bores five or ſix inches in diameter, are their buckets or ciſterns.—Their hatchets are like thoſe of the South Sea iſlands. They have alſo a few articles, which in theſe iſlands may be called luxuries. The ſhell of the tortoiſe there is remarkably beautiful, and the natives of Pelew have diſcovered the art of moulding it into little trays or diſhes, and ſpoons. Some of the great ladies have alſo bracelets of the ſame manufacture, and ear rings inlaid with ſhells. The natives in general are a ſtout well made people, rather above the middling ſtature, and of a very deep copper colour, but not black. The men are entire naked; the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both men and women are tatooed, & their teeth made black by art. Both ſexes are very expert at ſwimming, and the men are ſuch admirable divers, that they will readily fetch up any thing from the bottom of the ſea which attracts their notice. The conduct of theſe people towards the Engliſh was, from firſt to laſt, uniformly courteous and attentive, accompanied with a politeneſs which ſurpriſed thoſe who were the objects of it. Such an opinion had the king of the iſland entertained of the Engliſh, that on their departure he ſuffered his ſecond ſon, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where this hopeful youth unhappily died of the ſmall pox, in Dec. 1784. The Eaſt India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe church-yard where he was buried. Theſe iſlands were lately viſited by captain M'Cleur, who confirms the account given of them and their inhabitants by captain Wilſon. In his journey, captain M'Cleur ſays, "having pitched my tent in a bay oppoſite to the ſhip, I found myſelf in a perfect paradiſe, and could have been happy to have continued here the remainder of my days." They are ſituated between 5 and 9 degrees of N. Latand 130 and 136 degrees of E. lon. They are long, but narrow, well covered with wood, at leaſt ſuch of the iſlands as our people had an opportunito of ſeeing. They are encircled on the weſt ſide by a reef of coral, of which no end could be ſeen from any eminence our people were on.

Curious Experiment In Natural Hiſtory.

A Lady of the name of Lendon, particularly attached to the ſtudy of nature, about four years ago had a fancy to attempt to hatch an egg by the natural heat of her boſom. Having ſelected a new laid one of favorite breed, and put it in a flannel bag, ſhe placed it between her breaſts, carefully at endling every night, to ſecure that warmth neceſſary to perfect exiſtence, during incubation.—At laſt the time came to releive the nascent chick from the brittle cell of its confinement: the moment was perceptible by the appearance of its little beak thro' the large end of the ſhell; but leaſt any injury ſhould ariſe to the animal by too precipitate a wiſh to emancipate it from its priſon, the lady frequently applied a drop of water to the bill of her nurſling, till at laſt it acquired ſtrength to effect its own deliverance.

It appeared in every reſpect as perfect as if it had been reared by its natural mother, but its foſter parent not thinking her talked ſtuffed, attended to its feeding with the utmoſt aſſiduity, vigilantly protected it from the cold; and, in due time, had the pleaſure to find it a fine hen bird, of perfect growth and beauty.

In the courſe of three years it has laid three hundred eggs, and brought up ſeveral broods of chickens, and one of ducks; but its ſingular habits are yet to be remarked and are well deſerving notice of the curious in natural hiſtory. Its domeſtic qualities are numerous. It conſtantly prefers the houſe and the company of its kind protector to that of its own ſpecies, and ſhews a deſire to accompany her wherever ſhe goes.

This Extraordinary hen obtained the name of Fanny: ſeems to under ſtand its miſtreſs's language, and by marks of affection ſhews it is not inſenſible to gratitude. In a word, it appears to have loſt many of the natural habitudes of its kind, and to have acquired ſome of the beſt qualities of the huma race—a ſenſe of attachment, and a deſire to render itſelf agreeable.

GILIMER or GELIMER, a Vandal, and a deſcendant of Genſeric, was a prince of great virtues and vices. Ilderic, king of the Vandals, having no children, Gilimer was declared his ſucceſſor; but impatient to reign, he depoſed Ilderic and mounted the throne. Juſtinian, being the protector of the depoſed monarch, ſent Belifarius againſt the uſurper, who was quickned in a great battle; and, having concealed himſelf, almoſt periſhed with hunger. PHARAS, a captain of Belifarius, invited him to ſurrender, but he refuſed, and demanded bread, a ſponge, and a lute; bread, which he had not ſeen for three months; a ſponge to cleanſe his wounds; and a lute, to which he might fing of his misfortunes. Although hunger at laſt compelled him to ſurrender, and he was led in triumph by Belifarius through Conſtantinople, his ſpirits was not ſubdued. Juſtianni gave him lands to live on with his family. The emperor offered to make him a patrician, on condition of his renouncing arianiſm, to which he had attached himſelf, but the untamed temper of Gilimer rejected the propoſal.

JAMES GARDINER, a brave and pious officer in the army of George II. In his youth he was very gay and licentious, but the accidental peruſal of a religious book, entiuled, Heaven taken by Storm, made him ſerious, and from thence he became diſtinguiſhed for his piety. He was killed at the battle of Preſton Pans, within ſight of his own houſe, Sept. 12, 1745.

Vaſquet de Gamua the illuſtrious navigator, who diſcovered the paſſage to the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, was born at Sines, a maritime town of Portugal, of a good family. Emanuel, king of Portugal, ſent him out in 1497 to endeavor to double the Cape, which, after great difficulties, he accompliſhed on the 20th Nov. and afterwards ſailed along the eaſtern coaſt of Africa. Having proceeded as far as Calicut, he again doubled the Cape, in April, 1499, and returned to Liſbon. In 1502 he went to ſea with twenty ſhips under his command, and returned in the following year with thirteen rich veſſels. John III. ſucceſſor of Emanuel, appointed him vice roy of India; after which he went there a third time, and eſtabliſhed his government at Cochin, where he died in 1525.

Abdallah, father of Mahommed. He was only a ſlave and camel driver, but he Muſſulmans boaſt that he was offered the fineſt women of his tribe, though he was four ſcore years old; and that on his wedding night, a hundred girls died of grief, for having loſt the honor of being his bride.

Uriel Acoſta, an extraordinary character, was born at Oporto, where his father was a Roman Catholic, though deſcended from Jewiſh anceſtors. At the age of 25, he was made treaſurer of a collegiate church, but having ſecretly embraced Judaiſm, he refuſed to quit Portugal, with his mother and brothers, whom he had brought over to the ſame faith. The new converts went to Amſterdam, where they were received into a ſynagogue. Not long after he became diſſatisfied with the Jewiſh rites as not being conformable to thoſe of Moſes, and expreſſing his ſentiments thereon with freedom, was excommunicated. On this he wrote a book in his own vindication, in which he denied the immortality of the ſoul, and a future ſtate. For this he was thrown into priſon, from whence he was bailed in a few days, but all the copies of his books were ſeized, and a fine levied upon him of 300 ſtorins. After lying under excommunication fifteen years, he was re-admitted into the ſynagogue on making his ſubmiſſion, but ſoon after was again expelled, for not conforming to the laws of Moſes, and for having diſſuaded two Chriſtians, who had come from London to Amſterdam, from turning Jews. In this ſtate he remained ſeven years, abandoned by all his friends, and reduced to the moſt wretched condition. At the expiration of that time he was prevailed upon to make his ſubmiſſion, and underwent an extraordinary penance in the ſynagogue; where after making his recantation, he was publicly ſcourged, and then, laying himſelf down on the threſhold, all the people walked over him. The ſhame of this diſgraceful ceremony, it is ſuppoſed, made him form the reſolution of putting an end to himſelf, which he did with a piſtol in 1643, or according to others in 1647.

SNOWDON, a famous mountain in Carnarvonſhire, generally thought to be the higheſt in Britain, tho' ſome think that its height is equalled, and even exceeded, by mountains in Scotland. Its name ſignifies literally, the Hill of Snow, from ſnow and down. This is the moſt noted eminence in the whole region of Welſh Hill, and may, with propriety, be ſtyled the Britiſh Alps. The height of this mountain was meaſured in 1682, when it was computed to be 3720 feet; but more modern calculations make it only 3568, reckoning from the quay of carnarvon to the higheſt peak. The ſtone that compoſes this mountain is exceſſively hard. Large coarſe crystals, and frequently cubic pyrites are found on the fiſſures. An immenſe quantity of water ruſhes down its ſides in numerous rivulets. It is boggy on the top, and has two Lakes that abound with fiſh, particularly the char and the guinard. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons, as Pernaſſus was by the Greeks. From its ſummit may be ſeen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland, Lincolnſhire, Cheſhire, and all North Wales.

The late Mr. M——, paid his addreſſes to a lady already prepoſſeſſed in favour of a Mr. Plaiter; her partiality being evident in favor of the latter, the former took occaſion to aſk, in a room full of company, "Pray. Miſs how far have you got in your *Plaiter?*" "As far, ſir, as *bleſſed is the man.*"

RANULPH GLANVILLE, an Engliſh lawyer of the 12th century, was the firſt who collected the Engliſh laws into one body.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24.

Circumſtances have obliged us to alter the iſſuing day of the Gazette, which will be hereafter, ordinarily, the day after the Receipt of the U. States papers. Thoſe received this week are particularly barren of News, which obliges us occaſionally to recur to Miſcellaneous and Biographical matter.

We notice accounts of the loſs of many veſſels on the American coaſt and in the vicinity of their harbors latterly, from very heavy gales and unfavorable weather.

During this and the preceding week, more Snow has fallen in our neighborhood, than we have before witneſſed in this part of the Province; the Snow is conſidered as a rich coat of manure by our Farmers generally.

DIED.] At his houſe in this town on Thurſday night laſt, after a ſhort but painful illneſs, Mr. James Cheney, ſadler, an honeſt induſtrious man.

The following lines having been ſet up in haſte laſt week, two errors escaped our notice in the words "Premier" and "charmeuse," for which read,

Ma Premiere eſt jeune, Jolie et charmante.
Ma ſeconde nest plus ce quelle a été;
Et Ma trouſieme eſt encore Agacente.
Helas! Ma quatrieme a perdu ſa gaieté.

For the YORK GAZETTE.

On the border of Alten by the ſide of a mountain,
Where Natures profuſion ſoit beauties ſtrew'd o'er,
In a ſmall white Cot John a widow'd old ſwain
Liv'd the pride of the village sweet Mary La More;
The mind yet untainted by vices base fallion,
Severe to itſelf was unbending'd and pure,
But love, that all conquering dangerous paſſion
Laid siege to the bosom of Mary La More.
The trumpet of Mars loudly ſummon'd her lover,
The scenes of confuſion where Cannon's loud roar,
Where deſtruction's fell genius did ranc'rouſly hover
To threaten the peace of poor Mary La More.
He went, but alas, he departed leave on
His pair ſo pure ſo was found deeply dyed in its gore,
A comrade quick haſtes from the camp to deliver
The tale at the Cottage of Mary La More.
When inform'd of his death, how the Maiden did languiſh,
Such poignant diſtreſs ſhe had ne'er felt before;
Within pets can deſcribe a full ſcene on the anguiſh
That penetrated the bosom of Mary La More;
Of ſenſes bereav'd, ſhe roam'd wild in diſorder
On terrible heights where beneath the waves rear,
And each lonely Cavern on Alten's winding border
Was a scene for the sorrows of Mary La More.
But death's rude attack which o'ca Monarchs can't hinder,
Accompliſh'd the talk he protracted before,
From calamays breath he her memory's defender,
And bewail the misfortunes of Mary La More.
Near yonder lone spot where hangs the green willow,
Deep under yon turf that with ashes bound o'er,
Lies secur'd from alarms, the cold Earth for her pillow
The hapless remains of poor Mary La More.

Subscribers at Niagara, will pleaſe notice that their papers are forwarded to the care of Mr. John Emery, Merchant at Niagara, where they will be delivered.

☞ The EDITOR begs leave to remind his Country Friends, that common Country Produce will be accepted in Payment for Subſcriptions to the Gazette.

Deputy Aſſiſtant Commiſſary General's Office,
York, 20th January, 1812.

WANTED for His Majeſty's Service, and to be delivered at the Garriſon by the firſt of June next enſuing,

7,677 feet Pine Scantling,	8 by 18
8,951 feet do. do.	6 by 4
1,800 do. do.	8 by 4
7,181 do. do.	6 by 4
3,360 do. do.	4 by 4
10,810	2 inch Pine Plank
18,000	1½ inch do. do.
31,990	1 inch do Boards
15,040	0½ inch do do.
1000 Cedar Pickets 12 feet long from 7 to 12 diameter	
1,500 feet Pine Scantling	2 by 4

Alſo to be delivered by the 1ſt July next,
140,000 Bricks,
73 Toiſes Stone.

Any perſons wiſhing to contract for the above mentioned Materials, or part thereof, are deſired to ſend in their Propoſals in Writing, by the 10th February next.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
D. A. Cy. Genl.

For Sale at the Printing Office.

A Complete SILVER WATCH, coſt 26 Dollars, will be ſold for 16 Dollars. The Dom. Encyclopedia and a few other Books, worthy a place in the Toronto Library, will be ſold low. An excellent Mare Mill, coſt 28 Dollars, to be ſold for Cranary. Two Poultz, to be ſold low. Alſo, a Chaiſe Gelding, warranted ſound, and fit for Saddle or Harneſs.

Lot No. 64, 1ſt Conceſſion Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To thoſe whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subſcriber, have a Lien by a Judgement of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No 64, firſt Conceſſion Eaſt the Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is advertiſed for ſale by DANIEL TIERS. WM. WATERS.

York, January 21, 1812.

Notice.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public, that attendance will be given every Saturday during the approaching Seſſion of the Provincial Legiſlature, from Eleven O'clock till Three, at the Library of William Firth, Eſquire, at the Houſe in which he reſided at York; when his Elegant and Extenſive Collection of Books, will be expoſed to ſale by private contract on the moſt reaſonable terms. It is needleſs to remark, that this very extenſive Library offers ample gratification to the Hiſtorian, the Politician, the Divine, the Poet, the Lawyer, the Naturaliſt and Novelliſt; there is alſo a Rich collection of all the moſt celebrated Greek and Latin Claſſics. It is the intention of the Subſcriber to ſend all the Books remaining unſold in the ſpring, to Lower Canada.

W. W. BALDWIN.
Agent for W. Firth.

York, 14th Jan 1812.

N B. Two Elegant Bedſteads with Beds, Mattreſſes, Bolſters, Hangings, &c. complete; with ſome other Articles of Household Furniture, and a large double Cutter and Harneſs, are alſo for Sale at the ſame place. W. W B

WANTED Two ſober ſteady young Men, to clear off 20 Acres of New Land; it is light Timbered, for which the Cash will be paid as ſoon as the work is done. They will be boarded and lodged. Enquire of Doctor Price on Queen Street, near the Friends' Meeting Houſe.—A Cow or ſteer having loſt a two year old Heifer, may hear of her by enquiring at the ſame place.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

FOR Sale on very reaſonable terms, the following Parcels of Land, for which indiſputable Titles will be given viz.

Lot No. 16, 1ſt Con & broken front, Saltfleet, 150
" 5, 1ſt do. - - - - Pelham, 100
South ½ Lot No. 8, 2d do. - - - do. 50
North ½ " 12th do. - - - do. 50
No. 215, - - - - Thorold, 50
Broken front of Lot No. 1, - - - Niagara, 8

Application to be made to Col. St. John, in Ancaſter.

TO be ſold and immediate poſſeſſion given, the Houſe and Lot now and well known HOUSE in this Town, where the Subſcriber now lives, to which eſtate indiſputable Title will be given. J. GLENNON.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

THE Subscriber informs his Customers and the Public in General, that he has received the whole of the Goods, (excepting Shoes, which have only reached Niagara, but will be forwarded by the first opportunity) that he expected as a supply for this season, which he flatters himself will be found good in quality and as low in price as any in this place, either for Cash or upon Credit, considering the time he gives and the accommodation for payment.

To make it convenient for his Country Customers, he will receive in payment, all kinds of Produce, for which he will give a generous price; and those who may have more than sufficient to discharge their Accounts, he will pay Cash for Wheat or Flour, or take those Articles in exchange for Goods at Cash price. He hopes that his friends will avail themselves of the present favorable State of the Roads to make payment, as the great loss he sustained last Fall, with the reduction in the price of Potash, obliges him to collect as much as possible

He has for sale the undetermined Lands, for which a long Credit will be given (if required) and produce taken in payment, for which he will give an indisputable Title.

Lots No. 13, 14, and 18, in 2d Con	}	800 Acres,	
24, - - -		in Con A.	
Hamilton, District of Newcastle.			
3, - - 18.	}	1000 Acres	
1 and 2, - 3d		Dalrington,	
36 & 17, - 3d		Do.	
19, - - 18.			
35, - - 3d.	}	1500 Acres	
22, 23, 32, 34, and 35, -		Whitby, do.	
and North W half of 21, -		800, East	
12, 13, & 14, - 7th		Gwillimb'y.	
19, - - 8th			
Home District			
4 and 5 of 7, - 6th,		300, N. do.	
25 and 26, - 18,		1500, Ux-	
15, 17, and 18, - 2d,		bridge, Home	
8 of 10, - 4th,		District.	
9 and 10, - 6th,			
6 and 7, - 4th,		600 Acres,	
7, - - 6th,		Reach, do.	
West ½ of 6, 7, 8 and 9, -		3d,	400, York, do.
27, - - 18,			
26, and 27, - 3d,		1200, Scott,	
22, - - 5th,		do.	
21 and 23, - 4th,			
8, - - 6th,		800, Whit-	
25, 29 and 31, - 6th,		church, do.	

28, East side Yonge Street, 190 Acres, on which is a large clearing with House, &c. &c.

59 and ½ of W ½ of S. side do.	280, do. do.	
49 and 50, East side do.	380, of which	

30 Acres are cleared and under grass.

Part of 59, E. side Yonge Street, 95, with a small improvement.

6, - - 4th,	}	400, Mersea,
2, - - 6th,		W. District.
1 and 2, - 6th & 7th,		300, Walling-
ham, London District.		
6 and 7, - 4th,		200, Barton,
District of Niagara.		
12, 13 and 15, in the 7th,	}	1100, Saltfleet
6, 8, 9, 12, & 13, - 8th,		do.
19, 20 and 21, - 18,		400, Cainsho-
23 and 25, -		rough, do.
31 and 32, -	}	340, Pittsburg,
Broken 34, 35, 36, 37, & 38		12th, Midland Dif-
18, - -		7th, trict.
District of Johnstown.		
15 & broken 14 in 7th,		340, North
Crosby, do.		

Two Acre Lots nearly opposite the Gaol in this Town; also, 2 House and Lot South side of King Street, West of Vanzante's.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 2d January 1812

WANTED,

A PAIR OF YOUNG

Working Oxen,

for which a liberal price in CASH will be given. Apply at the Printing Office.

York, 7th Jan. 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of two several
To Wit: } Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hill and Lawrence, seized by virtue of two several Writs of Fieri Facias at the suits of Quetton St George and Robert H. Bowa, by virtue of which several Writs of Venditioni, I shall expose for sale the East ends of Lots Numbers Ninety-two and Ninety-three, in the first Concession of Whitchurch, with the Saw-mill, Grist-mill, Dwelling-house, Barn and Out-houses, to the highest bidder, at the House of Thomas Smyley, on Saturday the fourth day of January next. Sale to begin at twelve o'clock in the forenoon. Any person having any claim to the above property, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sales. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, Dec 23, 1811.

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed to Saturday the first of February next.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the House, North side of Queen street, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatness and in the most fashionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a strict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a share of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Pelisses and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on short notice and in the modern style.

York, Dec. 4, 1811.

For Sale or Rent, and possession given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire. Its eligible situation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot.

York, Dec. 11, 1811.

Lands for Sale,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GAY, ESQUIRE, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B.	}	200 Acres.	
Front half 32, - - Do. - C.			
29 - Concession C.	200		
10 - Concession D.	200		
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario			
Township of Scarborough.			
No. 41 in 4th Concession,	}	300 Acres	Township
East ½ 22 5th do.		of York.	
No 49, West side Yonge Street		210 Acres,	
Township of Vaughan.			
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession,		100	
East ½ 20, 3d do.		100	
East ½ 14, 4th do.	100	1000 Acres	
East ½ 22, 7th do.	100	Township of	
14, 3d do.	200	Markham.	
10, 8th do.	200		
11, 6th do.	200		
16, 1st do.	200	40 Acres—	
13, 4th do.	200	Whitby.	
5, 3d do.	100		
30, 6th do.	100	320 Acres,	
27, 7th do.	100	Saltfleet	
26, South side Chippawa Creek	100 Acres,		
Township of Crowland			
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession	1000 Acres,		
Township of Norwich.			

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 3, North side of Kings Street, and North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title. JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Hugh M'Lean, Door keeper to the Honorable Executive Council, deceased, are desired to present the same to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Executor.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, will be closed the ensuing Winter, all Persons indebted to them will please to make Payment by the first of January next at the latest; as after that date, all out-standing Debts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

They are now selling off their extensive assortment of Goods at very reduced Prices for ready Payment, or Produce to be delivered in all the month of March next W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 22 September, 1811

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession

No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.

No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do

North half of 24 in the 9th do. ——3600 acres.

in the Township of Bienheim.

No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession

No. 22, 7th do.

No. 4, 8th do.

No. 4, 10th do.—250 Acres in the Township of Burford.

No. 22, 23 and 24 9th,—600 acres in Whitby.

No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—600 acres in the Township of Glanford.

No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in King.

No. 17, 3d concession,

No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality fagreeable—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of five Acres of Land on Lot No. 10, on the East side of the 8th Concession Road in Markham, with a large dwelling House and Stable, suitable for a Store and Tavern; also the Lease of a Crown Reserve of 200 acres adjoining, 19 acres of which are well cleared and in Wheat. A never failing stream of Water runs through the last Lot, suitable for an over-shot Mill. Pot Ash Works are erected there on, which may be viewed. For particulars apply to the subscriber in Scarboro', or—William Allan, Esq. York, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 14th Nov. 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

UPPER CANADA, } *FRANCIS GORE,*
COURT OF PROBATE, } *Esquire, Lieutenant*
YORK TO WIT. } *Governor of the Pro-*
vince of Upper Ca-
nada, and Judge of
the Court of Probate
within the said Pro-
vince.

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 200 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a new Barn 40 feet by 60, with Wings, which with a small expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable, Store-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a comfortable Log House in blow There is a good two story Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent soil, twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Fur Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. If these Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant, Lot No. 27 being at present occupied by an industrious faithfull tenant. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peafe, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Concession do. 80 acres, situate on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain about 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of these, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 4 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No. 4 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Scots, containing 300 acres; the land in an excellent quality and contiguous to a large settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

WANTED,

At the Printing Office.

20 CORDS FIRE WOOD.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in the House on Palace Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Glen, his Summer Assortment will be laid on low terms—he has 16lb Blank Books, Deeds, Memorials, Laws passed in the two last Sessions, &c. for sale. Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price.

D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an Improvement of 26 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several rising Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Inspector a Review of Military Trade; Common Bonds; Arbitration ditto.; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials for do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

TO be Sold on easy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22, 23, 7th Con. } 1000
21, 22, 8th Con. } acres
22, 9th Con.

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in the House on Palace Street, near Miss Russell's where he offers for sale a large Supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kidderminster Carpeting,
Tea, Cupboard, Brass Desk, and Brass Rod-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compasses and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-cords,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and brass socket Castors,
Gold Rings and Silver Pencil Cases,
Gilt and Silver Watches,
Brass Cafe Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Closet and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks single and double bolted,
Joinera Squares,
Dry 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Buffard fine plate Stock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Chest Hinges, brass do.
Cheek Cafe Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-cups,
Drawer Locks 13 sets,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Cast and German Steel Hand-saws,
Sash, key-hole and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chiffels,
Screw Augurs and Drawing-knives,
Braces and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Plains.

He expects by the new vessel from Kingston, a fashionable supply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the last vessels from England—also a further supply of Ironmongery. ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

LOT Number 29, in the 1st Concession, and the Broken Front, in the Township of Darlington and District of Newcastle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 400 Acres or more, of which 100 Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premises are a Framed Barn, a good Log House and several Springs of excellent Water. If Sold, a part of the purchase money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL COONAT.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street, also the front half of Lot No. 23, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 25, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Mill-Privy on the above Premises Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises. June 1, 1811.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perfonally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.



THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1812. No. XXIX. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the tenth day of January next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-fixth day of Novr. laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of January next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking and by thefe prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Third day of February next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, for the DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada and thereto do as may feem neceffary; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witnefs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Prefident adminiſtering the Government of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces within our faid Province, at York this twenty third day of Decr. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven and in the fifty fecond year of our Reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having ſolicited, and obtained Our Leave to be abſent on his Private Affairs, and the Adminiſtration of the Government during his abſence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the ſaid Province. WE have thought proper, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, that all Perſons having due notice thereof, may Govern themſelves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada. &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons with in the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Where as by an Act paſſed in the forty-eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate conſtitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

The Editor having received per laſt veſſels, a large ſtock of Stationary and other Office Materials, for which payment muſt be made at a ſhort date—his ſubſcribers and other debtors will be forthwith furniſhed with their Accounts, and prompt payment required.

York, Dec. 16, 1811.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subſcriber, that valuable and well known Farm, ſituate on the River Humber, containing about 176 acres, on which about 80 acres are well cleared and under good improvement. There are on ſaid Premiſes a good and ſubſtantial Dwelling-houſe, Barn, and other Out-houſes, with a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 13, 1st conceſſion, weſt ſide Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, on which there is a good Dwelling-houſe and Barn, and about 80 acres under good improvement, within 8 miles of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 6, 4th Side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 195 acres, with a ſmall improvement thereon, about 20 miles from York.

Alſo, Lot No. 11, 3d conceſſion of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the ſoil of excellent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No. 5, South ſide Hoſpital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made eaſy, and a good and ſufficient Title given to every Lot. Application to be made to the Subſcriber in York.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 23, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the firſt, and 10 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4

Lateſt Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8.

Pursuant to sentence, was executed yesterday, at the upper end of Broadway, near Dyde's, on a gallows erected for the purpoſe, George Hart, for the murder of Mary Van Hausen. On this occaſion, a vaſt concourſe of people aſſembled to witneſs the execution!!!

Clergymen of different denominations attended the prisoner to the place of execution. The Rev. Mr. Andrews made a prayer near the gallows, the Rev. Mr. Spring prayed under the gallows; and the Rev. Mr. Strong and Mr. Spring attended the prisoner on the scaffold, where Mr. Strong prayed with the prisoner. The poor man displayed aſtoniſhing fortitude and the utmoſt composure. He manifeſted much gratitude to the zealous and pious miniſters who attended him in his laſt moments, and who had laboured much with him during his confinement; and juſt before his death took an affectionate leave of them, shaking hands with them and kiſſing their hands.

NEW LONDON, Jan. 1.

The late gale will be ever memorable; it extended with more or leſs violence, from Boſton to the Delaware; but appears to have raged with its greateſt power along the coaſt of this ſtate. The veſſels mentioned in our laſt, received no other injury than the loſs of their maſts; excepting the ſchr. Maria Louiſa, Stowel, of New York, bound to France; ſhe drifted from the mouth of the harbour early in the morning, saw the light, and almoſt inevitable deſtruction awaited them, yet being exhauſted with the fatigue of the night, and benumbed with the cold, the crew, twenty-one in number (who were all foreigners,) resigned themselves to despair; the maſter was on ſhore, and mate who was unable to hold an axe, endeavored by entreaty and by threats to induce the men to cut away the maſts, but in vain. The veſſel was given up to the wind and waves, and went on ſhore at the foutheaſt end of Gardiner's iſland, providentially without encountering a rock. They received very early aſſiſtance from John Gardiner, Eſq. the proprietor of the iſland. Three of the people were frozen to death; the remainder, excepting four toes, were carried to the houſe, where every thing was done for them that a benevolent heart, with ample means could adminiſter. It it feared ſome more of them were too far gone to recover. The cargo, conſiſting of coffee, indigo, &c. and 32,000 dollars in ſpecie, is ſaved—the veſſel, it is thought, will be loſt.

Great fears are excited for ſeveral veſſels which drove from anchoring places along the coaſt, into the ſound. It is ſaid that the packet Hunter, from R. Iſland, and the Lady Waſhington, Capt. Comſtock, of this port, lay at Black Point, and are miſſing. A ſloop, Enoch Lee, maſter, of Lyme, was driven from her anchors at Four Mile river, and is yet miſſing; there were on board Capt. Asa Whiteman, of Waterford, his wife and ſiſter, and three young men.

The ſloop Maria, Willard, from Warren for N. York, lay at Great Harbor, Fiſher's Iſland, her maſt was cut away and the ſpring a leak, the cable was cut, when ſtriking on a reef, ſix hogſheads of rum were ſtove, which lightened her ſo much that ſhe went on ſhore without further injury. A ſmack from Millie went on the reef at Fiſher's Iſland, and bilged; the people waded on ſhore and fortunately reached a houſe. A number of smacks and other ſmall craft were caſt away without any lives being loſt. Thirty-five veſſels have been ſeen on ſhore on Long Iſland.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.

Captain Gorham, from Port-au-Prince, reports, that no recent battle had taken place between the two contending Chiefs—no fears were entertained of Chriſtophe at that place; his fleet had returned to C. Francois, and would not ſoon go out again. Capt. G. went into C. Harbour, C. Cod, on Monday laſt, and left it that morning; a Mr. Snow, belonging to Truro, came paſſenger in her from thence, and reports, that three days ſince, it was ſaid a veſſel had gone aſhore to the northward of Chatham, and that pieces of the wreck had drifted on the beach, one had the word "Hope" upon it, and that ſeveral dead bodies had been found, but could give no further particulars.

Highly Important.—It gives us much pleaſure to be enabled to lay before our Commercial Readers the following important intelligence:

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Waſhington, Friday Evening,
January 3, 1812.

MR. LEWIS.

"The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures have, this day, *unanimouſly* agreed to report a Bill, giving liberty to Merchants to import, from Great Britain and elſewhere, goods purchaſed or ordered, previous to the Preſident's Proclamation of the 2d of November, 1810."

Extract from another private letter.

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

"It is reported here, *from no common authority*, that, if this government will prohibit licences for trading with France, which prohibition is expected to take place, *Great Britain will with draw her Orders in Council.*"

A TRIBUTE TO MERIT.

COLONEL BOYD.

Of this valuable officer little is known in Virginia—of which the following ſketch may therefore be intereſting:—

Col. Boyd, is now about 40 years of age, was born at or near Boſton; having imbibed an early attachment to arms, he qualified himſelf for a military life at the place of his nativity, and then emigrated to the Eaſt Indies, with but little more than his ſword, and his bravery:—He was ſoon employed in the Eaſt Indies and rapidly roſe to the rank of general.—About ten years ago, he returned to America, with fame, honour and fortune—and though rich, fought and obtained military employment in the ſervice of the United States. How well he has deſerved the confidence of his country, is amply atteſted by the part which he ſuſtained in the late memorable action on the Wabaſh.

From the pen of a friend.
[Virginia Argus.]

Cincinnati, (Ohio,) Dec. 18.—Notwithſtanding the peaceable aſpect of our affairs with the Indians, as ſtated in Mr. Johnſon's communication of Nov. 20, we underſtand that a letter has been received from Mr. Johnſon, of a late date, by Gen. Whiteman, at Yellow Spring, ſtating that Tecumſeh had arrived on the Wabaſh with ſeveral hundred Indians.—In conſequence of which he was drafting every fourth man in his brigade.

BOSTON, January 4.

Lateſt from Spain.—Cadiz accounts to Nov. 11, have been received via Salem. In an attack on the French Fort St. Catalina, an Engliſh gunboat blew up, and with the crew was deſtroyed.

A Cadiz paper of the 8th ſtates, that on the 5th Gen. Balleſteros defeated a French corps under Gen. Semele, near Villamartin, killing and taking ſeveral hundreds. Great rejoicings followed in Cadiz.

New York, January 2.

National Sympathy.—By a view of our congreſſional ſketch this day, it will be ſeen that the Houſe of Repreſentatives have reſolved to wear crape on the left arm for one month, in memory of the late deplorable occurrence at Richmond. When we view the awful nature and circumſtances of that event; the ſevere loſs ſuſtained in the recent battle with the Weſtern Savages; the repeated Earthquakes which have lately viſited ſo great an extent of our country; the dark and dreply diſtreſſing ſtate of our national affairs; the conſequent ſufferings endured in our country; together with the prevailing proſligacy of the times, and the tremendous aſpect of the "proſpect before us"—we cannot but regret that a reſolution had not been moved and adopted throughout the Union, *for a day of* FASTING HUMILIATION *and* PRAYER. If it ever was the peculiar duty of a Nation, in a time of general and wide ſelt calamity, to bow with humiliation and reverence, before *The Righteous Sovereign of the Univerſe*, surely it becomes ours, in the preſent eventful day. *Spectator.*

Extract of a letter from an officer in the navy, dated Norfolk, Dec. 26.

"A moſt horrid circumſtance took place here laſt evening.—Young Mercer, whom you have often heard me mention, had received an inſult from the mate of ſome merchantman—a challenge followed, and laſt evening about ſun-down they met within a mile of the town—their diſtance of fighting was only ſufficient for them to go to touch the body with each others piſtols—the word was given—both fired, and both fell dead! The whole town is in an uproar on the occaſion. The ſeconds have taken ſafety by flight leaving their dead comrades without a ſoul near them—their bodies were brought to town laſt evening and will this day be interred.

"*Mr. Mercer was an officer in the U. S. navy, and nephew to Gen. Mercer.*

The Indian Prophet.—It appears, by our Congreſs News of this day, that the Prophet is not ſatisfied with his laſt defeat; that he is again rallying his forces; and has already around him an army of *two thouſand men.*—*Spect.*

NEW YORK, January 12.

From the Wabaſh.—Under this head, the Aurora of Saturday contains a number of Documents reſpecting the late battle with the Indians, which altho' addreſſed to the Secretary of War, have not been laid before Congreſs. One of theſe documents, ſigned by Col. Boyd and Capt. Prentiſs, after paſſing a high encomium on the regular troops engaged in the action, adds—"We would not willingly take from the merited applauſe of any brave individual, but we cannot refrain to expreſs our belief, that the daſtardly conduct of ſome whole militia companies led to expoſure, and conſequent loſs of the life of ſome of the militia officers, whoſe men deſerting the lines, were ſeen behind trees, and under waggons, where many were actually killed."

These Documents, if practicable, ſhall be given in our next.

The ſhip Orient, arrived at Newport, from London, on the 3d of January, in a paſſage of 43 days from the Downs, and after having been blown off from near the Hook twice.

On the 24th ult. the was off Montang Point, in forty fathom water, and in leſs than one day's ſail from the Hook.

Capt. Haſſey writes that the gale of wind was the ſevereſt that he ever experienced, and that almoſt all his crew were worn out with fatigue and cold, and that the ſhip had ſuffered much in her ſails, rigging, &c. He will proceed to New York through the Sound with all poſſible ſpeed.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches, on Red River, to his friend at Fort Columbia.

"That belt of country between the Rio Hondo and the Sabine, called neutral ground, has been ſo infeſted with robbers, thieves, and murderers, that no one was ſafe in travelling through it, without an armed eſcort. These ſtrigans have all been Americans, and ſome time ago were ſaid to exceed 50 in number. Several robberies and murders have been committed. The Spaniſh troops from Nacogdoches have made ſeveral incurſions on this ſide the Sabine, and taken and plundered ſome parties of Spaniards of oppoſite politics on the neutral ground. Governor Claiborne has adviſed us to extend our civil authority to the Sabine. A patrolling party returned yeſterday which had been ſent from here to arreſt ſome robbers—but could not find them.

I have this morning had a viſit from Colonel Manchack and Colonel Bernard, who arrived here yeſterday with their attendants. They are Spaniſh gentlemen from beyond the Rivet Grand, (Rio Brava) attached to the Republican or revolutionary party, and delagated by the Republicans of two provinces to come into the United States for ſome ſupplies. Colonel Bernard will remain here for ſome time, and endeavour to negociate with ſome American merchants for the deliverry of certain articles at a place agreed on, at or near the mouth of the River Grand, where there is a depoſit of money to pay for the articles so delivered. They want *muſkets*. These gentlemen inform me, that Mexico by the beſt information, was inveſted by a large Republican army, under the command of General Ryan, and they had every reaſon to believe, the city was taken before this.—A gentleman has this minute read me part of a letter he has juſt received from Trinity River, mentioning, that accounts were received there of the fall of Mexico; that General Ryan had taken it, and that all communication was cut off between that city and Vera Cruiz, and that Vera Cruiz, muſt alſo ſoon be taken. Colonels Manchack and Bernard and their party were purſued by a Lieutenant Moſius and thirty-five men, who overtook them at Bayon Pierre in the ſettlement—but with ten men only, they immediately their purſuers by their bravery. Colonel Manchack, I believe, laſt night or this morning, received an invitation to return to Nacogdoches, and put himſelf at the head of the ſoldiery there, who would obey; orders againſt their preſent commander, captain Dominego, an European, and go with him againſt all the out poſts at preſent under European commanders. There were lately 800 troops at Nacogdoches; many of whom, it is ſaid, have deſerted to join the Republicans, as well as thoſe at St. Antonio. These two Colonels, with whom I have had juſt two hours converſation, have no doubt but the Revolutionary party will ſucceed through all Spaniſh America. They ſay, that their accounts from Chili and Peru are the ſame.—That the Republicans are in poſſeſſion of the provinces of Monttey, New Eon, &c. with all the mines.—They inform me, that there were four American Gentlemen, who managed the artillery in General Ryan's army, and ſuſtain the higheſt reputation; one of whom was lately killed by a cannon ball.—They do not diſtinctly recollect their names—but believe Smith and Patterſon are two of them. Smith is brother to Lieut. Col. T. H. Smith of our army. Patterſon is the ſon of Col. Patterſon of Tennessee. They went into that country laſt year from St. Lucia."

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.

On Friday laſt, as a labouring man was digging gravel from a bank on Tacony Creek, (the property of Lewis Waſtmagg) near the entrance of Frankford Creek, for the purpoſe of erecting a ſtone wall, he fortunately diſcovered, at the diſtance of three feet from the ſurface of the earth, a ſmall pitcher containing 110 pieces of antique ſilver coins of various nations (among which are two of New England) the lateſt date of 1652—all in a perfect ſtate, excepting the two largeſt neareſt the earth; which were corroded with verdigreaſe; a tale has been handed down by tradition from father to ſon that Blackbeard, the noted pirate, depoſited his treaſure in the vicinity of the borough of Frankford, a few of the credulous inhabitants thereof, who were anxious to better their fortunes ſpeedily, rather than by the ſlow toil of many years, have been digging in queſt of imaginary treaſure in vain, whilſt the worthy labourer, by the ſweat of his brow, truſting to honeſt induſtry, has been amply repaid for his toil by Providence. Some ſuperſtitious perſons called on a conjurer in the nighbourhood to know his opinion reſpecting the treaſure—who pre dicted that the two largeſt and moſt valued were our two firſt Preſidents, (the ſmalleſt and inferior, the people) whoſe virtuous adminiſtration, tho' obſcured at preſent by calumny, would resume gradually the confidence of the people; and that our preſent gloomy proſpects would disappear, and our country once more bloſſom as the roſe.

Boſton, January 7.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Our Gibraltar papers contain an official account of the fall of Saguntum, to the French General Suchet. The Spaniſh commandant is blamed. It denies that the Spaniſh army received a ruinous defeat the day previous, although it acknowledges they were un fortunate, but "the reverse does not render them leſs confident of being able to repel the invaſion." In Suchet's ſummons, as printed at Gibraltar, he only mentions taking 3 ſtandards, 20 pieces of cannon, 1400 priſoneis, and 2 Generals, in the battle of Oct. 26.

After taking Saguntum, the French marched under the walls of Valencia.

The yellow fever continued to prevail at Carthagena, Old Spain, Oct. 26, and over all the villages in the province of Murcia. In the town of Murcia 6000 persons had died. Alicant was free from it.

An indiscreet manifeſto of the Spaniſh General Lardizabal, published at Cadiz, appears to have caused much agitation in the Cortes, and to have been calculated to produce diſſentions between the Britiſh and Spaniards.—The Cortes were proceeding to complete a conſtitution for Spain.

A Commiſſion of the Cortes has been appointed to try the Ex Regent Lardizabal. Some of the ſittings of the Cortes have been very boiſterous, and large crouds have collected round their place of meeting. A. M. Valiente was conveyed on board a ſhip, apparently to protect him from the populace.

Algeziae, Nov. 7.

The Spaniſh General Balleſteros obtained a victory on the 5th over the French General Semele, who was at Barnet with 2000 men. The French had many killed and wounded. Among the former the commanding officer of the 16th regiment. We have taken ſome artillery, all their ammunition, many horſes and mules, muſkets, knapsacks, and made many priſoners. Some of our ſoldiers got 1000 dollars, as the ſhare of the ſpecie taken —Our troops continue to advance.

Gibraltar, Nov. 16.

General Balleſteros has puſhed as far as Utrela and is levying contributions and making requiſitions in the territory of Seville. An Algeziras letter ſtates him to have already collected 2000 young men.

The allied troops which marched out from Tariſa on the 6th, advanced as far as Vejer, which they entered, & returned ſhortly after. They have ſince marched out again, in the direction, as reported, of Medina.

Spaniſh Notice of Suchet's late Victory.

General Orders of the 2d Army of the 26th of October.

The Commander in Chief (H. E. General Blake) being accuſtomed to the viciſſitudes of war, does not wonder at the failure of yeſterday's attempt, although he had the beſt foundeed reaſons to hope for a proſperous iſſue, and appearance a the commence ment of the action, were ſufficient ing; nor does that reverſe render him leſs confident of repelling the enemy's invaſion.

He is ſatisfied in general, with the conduct of the Generals, Commandants, Officers and Men, and particularly ſo with the 4th Diviſion of the 4th Army, under the command of Camp Marſhall Zayas; but is highly diſpleaſed with certain corps and a few individuals. He will not diſgrace the latter before they are convicted; as ſoon as their cowardice ſhall have been proved, he will take care, that the whole rigour of juſtice and national vengeance alight upon their heads.

From the Boſton Palladium.

HINDOO SUPERSTITIONS.

1. The natives of Hindoſtan make offerings of their children to the goddeſs Ganga. In certain caſes they devote their firſt born.—They wait a convenient opportunity at their great annual feſtivals. They take the child to the water, and, at the time of bathing, it is encouraged to walk into deep water, till it is carried away by the ſtream. It is unwilling to go forward it is puſhed off by its parents —the moment it floats the parents depart the spot.

2. If a child refuſe the breaſt, it is ſuppoſed to be under the influence of an evil ſpirit. In this caſe the babe is put into a baſket, and hung up in a tree for three days. It generally happens, before the expiration of that time, the infant is dead, being deſtroyed by ants or birds of prey.

3. Without alledging any other reaſon than the difficulty of providing for daughters in marriage, the mothers ſtarve their female infants to death. In ſome places not one half of the females are permitted to live.

Dahomy, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, to the N. of Widah. It is ſuppoſed to reach from the sea coaſt about 500, or 200 miles inland, though no European has penetrated above half the diſtance; the capital, Abomay, lies about 9 50 N. lat.; and between the 3d and 4 h deg. E. lon. reckoned from Greenwich. The ſoil is a deep, rich clay, with a little ſand on the ſurface. But there is not to be found a ſtone ſo large as an egg in the whole country, ſo far as it has been viſited by the Europeans, ſo that a pair of ſtones, which they use for grinding corn, weighing together about 12 or 14 pounds, are ſold for five ſhillings. The country abounds with Buffaloes, deer, ſheep, goats, hogs, poultery of various kinds, particularly Guinea hens, and Muſcovy ducks; and the lakes are plentifully ſtored with fiſh. Their religion conſiſts of a jumble of ſuperſtitious nonsense, of which is it impoſſible to convey any idea to the reader. Their government is the moſt perfect deſpotism that exiſts perhaps on the face of the Earth. There is no intermediate degree of ſubordination between the king and the ſlave, at leaſt in the royal preſence where the prime miniſter is obliged to proſtrate himſelf with as much abject ſubmiſſion as the meaneſt ſubject. On his entrance into the palace, he crawls towards the apartment of audience, on his hands and knees, till he arrives in the royal preſence, where he lays himſelf flat upon his belly, rubbing his head in the duſt and muttering the moſt humiliating expreſſions. White viſitors are honoured with a glaſs of ſome cordial liquors, filled by the king's own hand; which, if refuſed, is apt to give offence. Favours of this kind are received with a avidity by his own ſubjects, on account of the honor conferred on them. The ſubject lies on his face while the king holds the bottle to his mouth. He muſt drink till the royal hand be withdrawn, which ſometimes does not happen till the whole contents be emptied, especially when he has a mind to ſport with the drinker. A conſiderable ſtanding army is maintained, who muſt hold themſelves in readineſs to take the field at the command of the ſovereign. Within the different places, likewiſe, are immured no leſs than 3000 women, of whom ſeveral hundreds are trained to the uſe of arms. Theſe warriors are regularly exerciſed, and go through their evolutions with as much expertneſs as the male ſoldiers. The king's palace is ſurrounded with a clay wall of a quadrangular form, and about 20 feet high. In the middle of each ſide is a guard houſe, with two centinels at the gate, and a guard of armed women and eunuchs within. On the thatched roofs of theſe guard houſes are ranged, on ſmall wooden ſtakes, many human ſkulls. Such of the inner apartments as the Europeans have an opportunity of ſeeing, conſiſts of large courts, communicating with each other, generally ſquare or oblong, encompaſſed by clay walls. In each of them is a ſort of piazza, or ſhed, formed of poſts a bout seven feet, planted in the ground at the diſtance of about 12 or 14 feet from the wall. The whole has ſome what the resemblance of an aſſemblage of farm yards, with long thatched barns, hovels for cattle and carts, and low mud walls to ſeparate them from each other.

Congreſſional Recess.—It is mentioned, as a rumour, in the "Alexandria Gazette," that Congreſs are about to adjourn for a month in order to hear further from England."—The ſame rumour is also thus announced in the Baltimore "Federal Republican;"—"an adjournment of Congreſs for a few weeks has been talked of Such a ſtep would be moſt grateful to Mr. Maddiſon's feelings, & would afford a temporary relief to the embarraſſed majority, but it would open the eyes of the people, and clench public opinion as to war with England."

A report originated in Waſhington on Saturday laſt, which is thought to be entitled to ſome credit, viz: That there had been a change of Miniſtry in England, and that the orders in council had been, or *would be*, rescinded. That Mr. Baker, the Britiſh ſecretary of legation, made a communication to a member of Congreſs, in which he expreſſed his belief of ſuch an event taking place, is certain—it comes too direct to be diſputed.—*Alex. Herald.*

WINTER.

A SEASON FOR REMEMBERING THE POOR.

"Now Winter is come, with his cold chilling breath,
And the verdure has dropp'd from the trees;
All Nature seems touched by the finger of death,
And the ſtreams are beginning to freeze.
Where wanton young lads on the river can ſlide,
And Flora attends as no more;
Where in plenty you sit by a good fire-ſide,
Save me one night in a *Winter the Poor.*"

"When the cold feather'd ſnow does in plenty deſcend,
And whirls in the proſpect around;
When the keen cutting winds from the north ſhall attend,
Hard chilling and freezing the ground;
When the hills and the dales are all candid with white,
When the rivers congeal to the ſhore,
When the tweedling ſtars deem it a cold night,
Then remember the ſtate of the Poor."

"When the poor harmleſs hare may be traced to the wood,
By her footſteps indented in ſnow;
When the lips and the fingers are ſtarting with blood,
When the markſ-men a fowl ſhooning go;
When the poor robin red-breaſt approaches the cot,
And the icicles hang at the door;
When the bowl ſmokes with ſomething reviving and hot,
Then's the time to remember the Poor."

"When a chaſm thair enſue, and the waters increaſe,
And the rivers all impotent grow;
When the fiſhes from priſon obtain a releaſe,
When to danger the traveller go;
When the Meadows are hid with the proud ſwelling flood
When the bridges are waſhed no more,
When to health you have every thing that is good,
Can you man'ner to think on the Poor?"

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29.

MR. EDITOR,

I have long been reſident in this Town, and latterly view with much pride the increaſe of Town houſes, which I think is an evident proof of growing wealth, for it may be laid down as an Axiom that the general wealth of Citizens is manifeſted by the general appearance of the place they inhabit. I acknowledge that I am one whoſe circumſtances are much bettered ſince my reſidence here; indeed I now feel competent to pay the common charges of a penny poſtman and a hair dreſſer or barber ſurgeon, neither of which the Corporation can yet boaſt of poſſeſſing. In any Town in which I have heretofore lived, their want was not known; indeed after the arrival of the Mail a rap at my Office, generally announced whatever letters were to my addreſs or care, and a penny each in addition to the poſtage, lodged them with me. Independent of the general accommodation this produced, a few pence to the Penny-poſtman, from thoſe in habits of correſpondence, enabled him to adminiſter the common comforts to his family; but in this place people may accommodate themſelves and pocket the pence they would be otherwiſe obliged to ſacrifice to the neceſſary and uſeful Penny-poſtman. As I obſerved before, I feel myſelf ſufficiently rich to pay the daily attendance of a Saver; but mark the conſequence of his nonentity. My Watchers unformed as they are, have ceaſed to ornament my phiz or improve my muſcular beauty, indeed, inſtead of being in any way graceful, they appear like two excreſcent tufts, growing without rhyme or reaſon, a perfect chance medley; and the Beard, which decency dictates to be daily ſhorn, now figures for weeks together, in all its native bloom and dignity. Really Mr. Editor, unleſs ſome remedy for the latter evil ſhould be ſpeedily deviſed, do not be ſurpriſed, if a Coroner's Inqueſt ſhould ſhortly bring in a verdict of felo de se on

Your humble Servant,

CYNIC.

Deputy Aſſiſtant Commiſſary General's Office,
York, 20th January, 1812.

WANTED for His Majeſty's Service, and to be delivered at the Garriſon by the firſt of June next enſuing,

7,677 feet Pine Scantling,	3 by 12	
2,952 feet do.	do.	8 by 8
1,800 do.	do.	8 by 4
7,181 do.	do.	6 by 6
2,360 do.	do.	6 by 4
10,840	2 inch Pine Plank	
18,020	1½ inch do	
31,990	1 inch do Boards	
15,192	0½ inch do do.	
1000 Cedar Pickets 12 feet long from 7 to 12 diameter		
1,500 feet Pine Scantling	3 by 4	
Alſo to be delivered by the 1ſt July next,		
140,000 Bricks,		
73 Toiſes Stone.		

Any perſons willing to contract for the above mentioned Materials, or part thereof, are deſired to ſend in their Propoſals in Writing, by the 10th February next.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
D. A. C. Gen.

Notice.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public, that attendance will be given every Saturday during the approaching Seſſion of the Proviſional Legiſlature, from Eleven Oclock till Three, at the Library of William Firth, Eſquire, in the Houſe in which he reſided at York; when his Elegant and Extenſive Collection of Books, will be expoſed to ſale by private contract on the moſt reaſonable terms. It is needleſs to remark that, this very extenſive Library offers ample gratification to the Hiſtorian, the Politician, the Divine, the Poet, the Lawyer, the Naturaliſt and Novelift; there is alſo a Rich Collection of all the moſt celebrated Greek and Latin Claſſics. It is the intention of the Subſcriber to read all the Books remaining unſold in the Spring, to Lower Canada.

W. W. BALDWIN,
Agent for W. Firth.

York, 14th Jan 1812.

N B. Two Elegant Bedſteads with Beds, Mattreſſes, Bedclothes, &c. complete; with ſome other Articles of Houſehold Furniture, and a large double Carriole and Harneſs, are alſo for ſale at the ſame place. W W B

Lot No. 64, 1ſt Conceſſion Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To thoſe whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subſcriber, have a Lieu by a Judgment of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No 64, firſt Conceſſion Eaſt of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is advertiſed for ſale by DANIEL TIER. WM. WATERS.

York, January 21, 1812.

WANTED Two ſober ſteady young Men, to clear off 20 Acres of New Land; it is light Timbered, ſot which the Cash will be paid as ſoon as the work is done. They will be boarded and lodged. Enquire of DoSoS Price on Queen Street, near the Friends Meeting Houſe.—Any perſon having loſt a two year old Heifer, may hear of her by enquiring at the ſame place.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

THE Subscriber informs his Customers and the Public in General, that he has received the whole of his Goods, (excepting Shoes, which have only reached Niagara, but will be forwarded by the first opportunity) that he expected as a supply for this season, which he flatters himself will be found good in quality and as low in price as any in this place, either for Cash or upon Credit, considering the time he gives and the accommodation for payment.

To make it convenient for his Country Customers, he will receive in payment, all kinds of Produce, for which he will give a generous price; and those who may have more than sufficient to discharge their Accounts, he will pay Cash for Wheat or Flour, or take those Articles in exchange for Goods at Cash price. He hopes that his friends will avail themselves of the present favorable state of the Roads to make payment, as the great loss he sustained last Fall, with the reduction in the price of Potash, obliges him to collect as much as possible.

He has for sale the undermentioned Land, for which a long Credit will be given (if required) and produce taken in payments, for which he will give an indisputable Title.

Lots No 13, 14, and 18, in 2d Con. 24,	in Con. 2		800 Acres,
	Hamilton, District of Newcastle.		
1,	- -	18,	1000 Acres
1 and 2,	- -	2d	Darlington,
16 & 17,	- -	3d	Do.
19,	- -	18,	
35,	- -	3d	1500 Acres
32, 33, 34, and 35,		4th,	Whitby, do.
and North W half of 21,		do.	
12, 13, & 14,	- -	7th	800, East
19,	- -	8th	Gwillimb'y.
Home District			
4 and 5 of 7,		6th,	300, N do.
24 and 25,	- -	1st,	
18, 17, and 18,		2d,	1500, Ux-
8 of 10,	- -	4th,	bridge, Home
9 and 10,	- -	6th,	District.
6 and 7,	- -	4th,	600 Acres,
7,	- -	6th,	Reach, do.
West ½ of 6, 7, 8 and 9,		3d,	400, York, do.
27,	- -	1st,	
26, and 27,	- -	3d,	1200, Scott
22,	- -	5th,	do.
21 and 23,	- -	3d,	
8,	- -	4th,	800, Whit
25, 29 and 31,	- -	6th,	church, do.
28, East Side Yonge Street, 190 Acres, on which is a large clearing with House, &c. &c.			
59 and ½ of 58 W. side do. 262, do. do.			
49 and 50, East Side do.			380, of which
10 Acres are cleared and under grass.			
Part of 59, E side Yonge Street, small improvement.			95, with a
6,	- -	4th,	400, Mersea,
7,	- -	6th,	W District.
2 and 3 of 6, in the 5th,			300, Walling-
ham, London District.			
6 and 7,	- -	4th,	200, Barton,
District of Niagara.			
11, 12 and 13, in the 7th,			
6, 7, 9, 12, 13,		8th,	1100, Saltfleet
20, 22 and 21,			do.
83 and 25,	- -	12,	400, Gainsbo-
rough, do.			
31 and 32,			940, Pittsburg,
Broken 34, 35, 36, 37, & 38		12th,	Midland Dist.
18,	- -	7th,	200 Montague,
District of Johnstown.			
15 & broken 14 in 7th,			340, North
Crosby, do.			

Two Acre Lots nearly opposite the Gaol in this Town; also, a House and Lot South side of King Street, West of Vanzante's.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 2d January 1812.

FOR Sale on very reasonable terms, the following Parcels of Land, for which indisputable Titles will be given, viz.

Lot No. 16, 18 Con & broken front, Saltfleet, 130
8, 18 do - - Pelham, 100
South ½ 20, 5th do. - - do. 50
North ½ 8, 12th do. - - do. 50
No. 815, - - Thorold, 30
Broken front of Lot No. 1, - Nelson, 2

Application to be made to Col. St. John, in Ancaster.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of two several
To WIT. } Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hill and Lount, seized by virtue of two several Writs of First Facias at the suits of Quetton St George and Robert H. Bown, by virtue of which several Writs of Venditioni, I shall expose for sale the said Lots of Lots Numbers Ninety-two and Ninety-three, in the first Concession of Whitchurch, with the Saw-mill, Grist-mill, Dwelling-house, Barn and Out-houses, to the highest bidder, at the House of Thomas Smyles, on Saturday the fourth day of January next. Sale to begin at twelve o'clock in the forenoon. Any person having any claim to the above property, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sales.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, Dec 23, 1811.

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed to Saturday the first of February next.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the House, North side of Queen street, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatness and in the most fashionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a strict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a share of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Pelisses and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on short notice and in the modern style.

York, Dec. 4, 1811.

For Sale or Rent, and possession given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire. Its eligible situation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot.

York, Dec. 14, 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lowther Castle, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.:

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B.			
Front half 32,	- - De - C.	}	200 Acres.
29	- Concession C.	200	
10	- Concession D.	200	
24	- front Concession on Lake Ontario.		
Township of Scarborough.			
No. 2110 4th Concession,		}	300 Acres Township
East ½ 22 5th	do. of York.		
No 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.			
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession,	100		
East ½ 20, 3d do.	100		
East ½ 14, 4th do.	100	}	1000 Acres
East ½ 22, 7th do.	100	}	Township of
14, 3d do.	200	}	Markham.
10, 6th do.	200		
12, 6th do.	200		
16, 1st do.	200	}	400 Acres—
13, 4th do.	200	}	Whitby.
3, 3d do.	100	}	300 Acres,
30, 6th do.	100	}	Saltfleet.
27, 7th do.	100		
26, South side Chippewa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland.			
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 1st Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.			

Also in the Town of York.

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the terms of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Hugh M'Lean, Door keeper to the Honorable Executive Council, deceased, are desired to present the same to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Executor.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, will be closed the ensuing Winter, all Persons indebted to them will please to make Payment by the first of January next at the latest; as after that date, all out-standing Debts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

DONALD MACLEAN,
WM. BALDWIN, } Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a two Story dwelling House with Wings, which with a small expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a comfortable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two Story Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery for to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, contiguous to Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably increased. If these Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant. Lot No. 27 being at present occupied by an indifferent fulfilment person. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peate, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 on the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 ac es, 25 in the 7th Concession of do. 80 acres, situate on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each, the River Rouge runs through part of these, on which there is excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 300 acres, the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within six miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer hereof

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the neat, roomy and well finished HOUSE in this Town, where the Subscriber lives, to which an indisputable Title will be given.

J. GLENNON.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

UPPER CANADA, } *FRANCIS GORE,*
COURT OF PROBATE, } *Esquire, Lieutenant*
YORK TO WIT. } *Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.*

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts there of; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Store in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Glen, his Summer Assortment will be sold on low terms.—He has also Blank Deeds, Indentures, Memorials, Laws passed in the two last Sessions, &c. for Sale. Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price.

D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Inspector in or Review (a Military Tract); Common Bonds; Arbitration ditto.; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials for do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

TO be Sold on easy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22, 23, 7th Con. } 1000
21, 22, 8th Con. } acres
22, 9th Con. }

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his House on Palace Street, near Miss Russell's where he offers for sale a large supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kidderminster Carpeting,
Tilt, Cupboard, Brass Desk, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compasses and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-castors,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and brass socket Castors,
Gold Rings and Silver Pencil Cases,
Gilt and Silver Watches,
Brass Cafe Locks, Iron do double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Closet and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks single and double bolted,
Joiners Squares,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Ballard fine plate Stock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Cheft Hinges, brass do.
Clock Case Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-cups,
Drawer Locks in sets,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Cast and German Steel Hand-saws,
Pen, Key-hole and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Morticing Chissels,
Screw Augurs and Drawing-knives,
Braces and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Planes

He expects by the next vessel from Kingston, a fashionable supply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the last vessels from England—also a further supply of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

LOT Number 29, in the first Concession, and at the Broken Front, in the Township of Darlington and District of Newcastle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 460 Acres of Land, of which 100 Acres are well cleared and under Fence—On the premises are a Framed Barn, a good Log House and several Springs of excellent Water. If Sold, a part of the purchase money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder. For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL COONAT

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and East half of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ahery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietors, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises.

June 1, 1811.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1812. No. XXX. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having solicited, and obtained Our Leave to be absent on his Private Affairs, and the Administration of the Government during his absence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the said Province. WE have thought proper, by, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this Proclamation, that all Persons having due notice thereof, may Govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our President Administering the government of our said Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Ninth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and Fifty-first year of our reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secy. I. B.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

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

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, And Where as by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to demand perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

Regular Council Days for Land Matters throughout the Year of our Lord, 1812.

TUESDAY,	14th January,
	4th February,
	25th Ditto,
	17th March,
	7th April,
	28th Ditto,
	19th May,
	9th June,
	30th Ditto,
	21st July,
	11th August,
	1st September,
	22d Ditto,
	13th October,
	3d November,
	24th Ditto,
	15th December

JOHN SMALL, C. F. C.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr. Gamon Adams, where he has just opened a very General Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to sell as low as can be purchased in this country for Cash or most kinds of Country Produce.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Suit of Superior quality, which will be sold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4, 1812.

WANTED Two lobes Ready young Men, to clear off 20 Acres of New Land; it is light Timbered, for which the Cash will be paid as soon as the work is done. They will be boarded and lodged. Enquire of Doctor Price on Queen Street, near the Friends Meeting House.—Any person having lost a two year old Heifer, may hear of her by enquiring at the same place.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, that valuable and well known Farm, situate on the River Humber, containing about 176 acres of land, about 60 acres are well cleared and under good improvement, there is on the said Premises a good and substantial Dwelling-house, Barn, Stables, Sheds, &c. and a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Also, Lot No. 13, 2d Concession, East side Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, on which there is a good dwelling-house and Barn, and about 20 acres under good improvement, within 8 miles of York.

Also, Lot No. 64, East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 200 acres, with a Dwelling-house and Barn, and about 20 acres cleared thereon, about 10 miles from York.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the soil of excellent quality.

Also Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No. 8, South side of Hospital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made easy, and a good and sufficient Title will be given on the application to the Subscriber on the premises.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 23, 1811.

Lot No. 64, 2d Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch.

To those whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subscriber, have a Lease by a Judgment of the Hilary Term Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No. 64, East Side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is advertised for Sale by DANIEL TIERS.

WM. WATERS.

York, January 21, 1812.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General's Office,

York, 30th January, 1812.

WANTED for His Majesty's Service, and to be delivered at the Garrison by the first of June next ensuing,

7,677 feet Pine Scantling,		
6,953 feet do.	do.	3 by 12
1,800 do.	do.	3 by 6
7,181 do.	do.	3 by 4
3,360 do.	do.	2 by 4
10,080 do.	do.	9 by 6
18,020	1¼ inch do.	Pine Plank
31,090	1¼ inch do.	do.
19,250	1 inch do.	Boards
	1 inch do.	do.

1000 Cedar Pickets to be split from 7 to 12 inches diameter

1,500 feet Pine Scantling 2 by 4

Also to be delivered by the 1st July next, 73 Toises Stone.

Any persons wishing to contract for the above mentioned Materials, or part thereof, are desired to send in their Proposals in Writing, by the 10th February next.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
D. A. Cy. Genl.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office

York, May 4.

For Sale at the Printing Office.

A Complete SILVER WATCH, with 46 Dollars, will be sold for 40. Also, The Duty Receipts and a few other Books, worthy a place in the Tyronic Library, will be sold low. An excellent Melt-Mill, cost 28 Dollars, to be sold for twenty. Two Foals, to be sold low. Also, a Chestnut Gelding, warranted sound, and fit for Saddle or Harness.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

Sir—I beg leave to address, through the medium of your paper, a few words to the inhabitants of these Provinces, upon the critical state of our political relations with the U. States. I set out with a thorough conviction, in my own mind, that war is at no great distance; and that we shall soon be called upon to defend every thing dear to us against a system of warfare, grounded upon the avowed principles of plunder and rapine. This is no vague conjecture, as every man may soon have his doubts cleared up (if he entertains any) by a reference to the American Journals, where no secret is made of the "ways and means" by which this war is to be carried on. A division of the lands in the Canada, amongst the soldiery of the conquering army is held out as a bait to the enterprising part of their community, to induce them to embark in this wild crusade, and what is still more singular, this is counted upon by their first politicians as forming a regular branch of finance. Every one has heard the of old adage, of counting chickens before they are hatched. The slightest attention to the following statement will place this matter in a true light. Let us suppose war is declared, and every point the enemies of peace in the U. States, have in view carried into full effect. The invasion of the Canadas is commenced in good earnest, and an immense multitude of the most worthless part of the American population poured in upon us. One or two things must happen, they are either kept in their career, by a timely and prompt resistance on our part, or they are allowed to proceed in their career of conquest. If the inhabitants of this Province are true to themselves, and act with any degree of spirit and resentment, or, if they are not greatly degenerated from what their ancestors were, the mercenaries and rapacity of the American democrats will meet with a chastisement they little calculate upon. If the Canadians are loyal, they will be or ganized and trained to arms, in their own defence and, supported by the well known courage and discipline of the British army, they will form an impenetrable barrier, and prove the safeguard and shield of their country. This being so obviously their interest, I have no doubt but they will most cheerfully concur with every measure of the Governor for the defence of the country, as these can exist but one opinion as to the peculiar, and unexampled happiness all classes of the community have enjoyed, under the British Government. Noperied could be more favorable to the defence of our American possessions than the present, whatever our enemies may think, and say to the contrary. The corrupt and venal political speculators in the United States, preach to their deluded adherents, the advantages that would result from an attack upon our possessions, at this moment, presuming upon the circumstance of our having to spare a portion of our disposable forces employed in fighting the battles of Europe in the peninsula, and indeed, in every part of the world, sustaining the honor and glory of their country, and exalting the British name above all the nations upon Earth. They know that if they succeed in embroiling their country in a war with Great Britain, they render a most acceptable service to Bonaparte, who has both the power and inclination to reward such services." They, however, do not calculate (or probably do not care) what the issue of such a measure may be, as a number of individuals have taken a lead in the politics of the United States, who are by birth, and every tie of nature, aliens to the country, and therefore care not what may become of the nation, as no reverse of fortune can render their situation more wretched, in the general wreck, they may be able to come in for a share of the plunder. I shall therefore lay before my countrymen the prospects they may fairly look to, in this impending struggle.

It is pretty clear that if they attack us, it must be with an army compoled of new levies, as they have no disposable force at present. If they are to raise and discipline their troops for the invasion and plunder of Canada, have not we the same means of raising a force for the defence of Canada; nay, have not we every advantage over them in that respect? We have real liberty, grounded upon the most wise and equitable laws; we have property, either transmitted to us by our ancestors, or acquired by our own industry, arising out of the happy connexion subsisting between us and the Parent State.—We have the characteristic feelings and attachments arising out of national associations and virtuous habits.—We have a clergy noted for the morality of their lives, and the lessons of virtue their example daily inculcates. The husbandman cultivates his farm with the comfortable assurance, that what he sows with hope, he will reap in safety. And when we consider that notwithstanding all the heavy demands which press upon the state and generous nation to which we owe our protection and happiness, we are kept free from taxation. That is, we share in her prosperity; but, are exempted from her privations. On the other hand, look at what is generally called the war faction, or democratic part of the American population—the heads of that party are the avowed patrons of slavery and dealers in human blood; a traffic which has a natural tendency to eradicate from their minds every feeling of humanity; or, in short, every feeling whatever, where their interests or personal safety is not concerned. They are loud for war, under the idea that their remote situation will shield them from its terrors. This policy, on their parts, it requires little penetration to foresee, will entail upon them all the calamities incident to war in an aggravated degree. Do they imagine that we are ignorant of their real situation? or that we do not know how to retaliate upon them the calamities they would so willingly heap upon us? I could easily shew how that is to be done; but shall leave that part of the discussion for the present, to say a few words upon the war as it affects us more immediately, upon the frontiers of the Province. Be it known then, that the "Wise acres" in Congress, talk of marching into Canada, as if it were one of the most harmless amusements imaginable; and that after all these Canadites are rooted out, they are to make an allotment of their lands, as a reward to these modern crusaders, for their valiant achievements. No man talks lightly of war who knows any thing about the matter; we may therefore conclude that those who have set up the war-whoop on the other side of the line, have yet the trade to learn. While I deprecate war, and, above all others, this most unnatural war, and the disgraceful and corrupt motives which have led to it; a war waged in co-operation with a bloody Despot, who has wantonly trampled upon the liberties of Europe; and deluged every country around him, with the blood of its inhabitants. And that the American people should enlist under the banners of this fell destroyer of the human race, is a deplorable and striking picture of human depravity. While I deprecate and deplore such madness on the part of the American people, I however beg that it may be clearly understood, that I entertain no fears whatever about the issue of it, come when it will, as there can be no doubt whatever but the Canadian population will cheerfully come forward, and maintain the warlike character of their ancestors. The regular force we have already in these Provinces is great, and more efficient than all the United States' Army; and we can raise militia as fast as they can; and, as they are to be the aggressors, we shall remain quietly home, while they must take a long journey to come to us. That we shall beat them, and send what remains of them home again, there remains no doubt whatever, if we act in a manner consistent with our duty to our country. But should the enemy succeed in persuading the Canadian people that they are come to fraternize, and regenerate them, by blinding their understandings with a dose of republican jargon, the case of the Canadians will be miserable indeed; but that of brother Jonathan very little improved. The British army can keep Canada, as long as "Britannia rules the waves." Quebec is not only invulnerable against any attack of the enemy; but from the facility with which succours can be thrown into it, there never could be a conquest made of this Province, till they have first subdued our fleets, a talk that will require the skill and courage of all their naval commanders, the great and valiant Rogers included. This is the utmost extent of the evil in a national point of view. If the Canadians are from faction or cowardice, so dastardly as to suffer their country to be overrun, they will have time enough for repentance. It is not to be supposed that any army will starve in a country that as any thing left to eat. Feeding their conquerors is a task already imposed upon the countries over-run by the French armies, as some small return for the freedom and happiness conferred upon them. It is not there fore to be supposed that warriors, who have leagued with these modern Vandals, will fail to imitate them in so essential a point. I say nothing of the libertines that may be taken with the weaker and unprotected sex, by the unlicenced Banditti that may come pole this way. I present merely an outline, and leave it to the feelings of every husband and father to fill up the picture. These are evils that I hope will never be felt amongst us, as nothing can be fairer that the prospect we have before us, of a successful issue to the impending war. Our provident Government has placed at our head an officer of great experience, and military talents; and one who cannot fail to inspire confidence, as he has not only merited, but obtained success, in all the vicissitudes of an active military life. Our troops have a confidence grounded upon the nations' glory, which they have no fear of tarnishing; and are longing for an opportunity of giving the Democrats a lesson, that will strike deeper into their minds, than all the moral precepts delivered by the pacific Counsellors at Washington.

A CANADIAN.

Lateft Intelligence.

Norfolk, January 1.

We are indebted to Capt. Barnard, of the ship Manhattan, for London papers to the 17th Nov.

Advices from Paris to the 9th of November ftated, that matters bel ween Ruffia and France remain as before; Bonaparte has found it expedient to permit the Emperor Alexander to regulate his own trade for the present; the affairs of Spain giving the former full employment.

The Little Belt has been found unfit for the fervice of government, and was advertised to be fold at public auction; fhe is ftated to be of the measurement of 462 tons.

Serious disturbances have broken out in Dalmatia, and the adjacent provinces. The oppreffion of the French governement had been found insupportable.

The iſland of Sicily was in great commotion, the people and one party of the nobles being in favor of becoming a province of Great Britain; from the complexion of the accounts before us, we are inclined to think, that Sicily has become a Britiſh poſſeſſion by this time, at leaſt, that the government has been taken out of the hands of the late rulers.

Boſton, January 9.

Late from Gibraltar.—General Beſleſteros has puſhed as far as Utiera and is levying contributions and making requiſitions in the territory of Seville. An Algirian letter ſtates him to have already c lected 2000 young men.

Hartford, January 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, (Vir.) to his friend in this town, dated December 18, 1811.

"A week or two ago, a little girl came to the counting-room of Mr.——, and told him her Mother was very ſick, and wanted a little brandy to uſe in Medicine. Mr.——gave her the brandy, and thought no more of it.—A week after, the ſame girl came and told him that her mother was very ſick and poor, and ſent to aſk his aſſiſtance. He then noticed her great ſimplicity, which convinced him that her tale was true. He gave her 5 or 6 dollars, and promiſed to call and ſee her—but being at the ſame time engaged in loading a brig, he forgot it. A day or two after, hearing that ſhe was dead, he went to the houſe in the ſuburbs, and found every mark of extreme wretchedneſs; with the aſſiſtance of one or two others, they buried the woman decently in the Potter's field. She has left three daughters and a ſickly little ſon, who are now comfortably provided for in different Chriſtian families. It ſeems that her huſband is at ſea, mate of a ſhip which ſailed from this port, that they ate from Hartford in Connecticut, that their name is Hewlet, that her name was Hopkins, and it is believed from ſome letters found, that ſhe was of reſpectable connexions, a woman of piety, and good education. Theſe circumſtances I learn from Mr.——, with whom the eldeſt daughter (about 12) lives. I have been thus particular, in hopes that her friends, if ſhe has any, might learn the ſituation of the family."

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Dec. 30, 1811.

"Poor Madiſon is trembling in his palace, and all his Jeruſalem with him. A ſtar from the Eaſt has made its appearance in Waſhington, which has occaſioned him more trouble, than that of old did to Herod and the Jews—he will not be Preſident again—ſo ſay the Prophets!

"You ſeem to underſtand the *ſuppoſed deep game* they are playing here—which I call ſhallow. No one pretends that war is the object, or that men will be raiſed, or frigates built. The only hope entertained, is that the orders in council will be repealed, and that thereby peace M. will be relieved from the nooſe which bone has ſo craftily wound round his delicate neck.

"Theſe appears to be ſome proſpect of this, as the Executive have engaged many federaliſts to write to their friends in England to uſe their influence to have them taken off. Some pretend there will be a ſecond E——ne engagement, but this I do not believe. But nothing can ſave M. and Co. from diſgrace, but the repeal of thoſe curſed orders."

Why not give Freedom to our Commerce!

Extract of a letter from New York to a gentleman in Boſton, of Jan. 4.

"Buſineſs is now briſk here. The late arrivals from England have bro't large orders for wheat, flaxſeed, aſhes, &c. Aſhes have taken a ſtart, from 88 to 130 dollars per ton, and the article of logwood has riſen from 40 to 80 dollars per ton, bought up for the Ruſſian markets."

Extract of a letter from Waſhington, January 7.

Deſpatches reached here laſt evening from our miniſter in France. The accounts are ſaid to wear a favourable appearance. In addition to this, I am informed that letters have been received from England of a very late date by a ſenator of the United States; the letters place our affairs in a great ſtate of uncertainty; thoſe from London ſcarce indulge a hope of the repeal of the orders in council. Thoſe from Liverpool, which we underſtand have been received at Baltimore, declare poſitively that their orders will be reſcinded in the courſe of 15 days."

It is about 9 months ſince a number of American ſeamen were ſeized at Dantzic, and marched to Antwerp for the French fleet. Mr. Ruſſell made ſome communication to the French government with regard to them; and received a few words in anſwer. The impreſſment had been made by miſtake and the men would be releaſed! But not one of them has reached home, or been heard of ſince, that we know of. Among them was a Mr. Soper, who has a family in this town; when his releaſe was requeſted at Dantzic, as too old to be of much uſe to the Emperor, it was anſwered, if he is not too old to ſerve in a merchantman, he will do for a man of war!

Government have recently received deſpatches from our miniſter at Paris. "The aſpect of our affairs was *flattering*, although no change had taken place." We truſt the Intelligencer has the ſame meaning as ſailors when they talk of "*flattering* weather."

Our *laughing* with France reminds us of Franklin's fiſherman, who, altho' he caught nothing, exulted that he had a "glorious bite" now and then.

It is for the intereſt, and probably gratifying to the feelings of Mr. Barlow, to hold his preſent ſituation. May he not therefore ſtrive to put the beſt face on our French affairs!

Fears are entertained, ſays the Boſton Repertory, that the Nautilus, of 18 guns, Lieut. Sinclair, and crew are loſt at ſea.

Extract of a letter from the Captain of the brig Charlotte, to his owner in Boſton.

"*Copenhagen, Oct. 9. 1811.*

"Sir—I have the mortification to inform you, that your brig Charlotte, with her cargo, was yeſterday condemned by order of the Court of Chancery in this city, without the knowledge of our miniſter, Mr. Erving, or his being permitted to interfere in the caſe.

"Such is the unjuſt ſyſtem here purſued by this nation, that no veſſel however clear, is ſafe in theſe ſeas, if bearing the American flag.

"I received my final doom laſt evening, and have to pay the coſts of court. Agreeably to your orders I ſhall forward the neceſſary documents for recovering the inſurance, and ſhall take paſſage home immediately, if I can get ready; I ſhall be obliged to remain here until the remaining part of the crew arrives from the brig, which will probably be 15 or 20 days, and ſhall then proceed without loſs of time.—I will juſt mention alſo, that the ſhip Reſolution of New York was condemned yeſterday, valued at 25,000 Spaniſh dollars. Two veſſels, the brig Redon of Salem, and the ſchooner Hero of Marblehead, with valuable cargoes, taken by a French privateer and brought in here, have been condemned at Paris, although as clear as poſſible and direct from America.—Six other veſſels are alſo detained here by the French privateers, which ſwarm here, and a number of the Daniſh privateers.

"Appearances are in this quarter dark and gloomy.

"I remain, Sir, moſt reſpectfully, your unfortunate and obedient ſervant."

Extract of a letter from one of the firſt manufacturing houſes in Yorkſhire (England) dated Oct. 5, 1811.

"Goods of all kinds are well cloths as blankets, which appeared to receive a check at the uſual time of ſhipping for the United States—now go off ſteadily—our general ſtock on hand is decreaſing, & is not large; and wool of all kinds is rather advancing in price—ſo that the expected ſhock from the ſtoppage of our commerce with America, is much leſs than was apprehended."

From a late London Paper.

Arms for Quebec.—A great quantity of arms and ammunition, with ſeveral pieces of braſs ordnance, have, within the laſt few days, been ſhipped from the Tower, for Bermuda and Quebec.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

Intereſting.—The Aurora, received this morning, contains the two following extracts of letters addreſſed to the Editor of that [illegible]

of this ſudden movement of our troops into Florida, it appears, was not known at the Cantonment, when the letters were written. If our readers do not light upon any probable conjecture as to the object in view, we would briefly remind them of the law paſſed by the laſt Congreſs in ſecret ſeſſion, empowering the President to take poſſeſſion, by force, of both the Floridas.

Waſhington, (Miſs.) Dec. 20, 1812.

"Orders have been juſt received here by Col. Simonds, who commands at this cantonment, to move with the troops under his command to Baton Rouge; whatever may be the motives for the movement conjecture is afloat, and each anticipates what he moſt wiſhes; ſome ſay that a force is expected in Florida by ſea, whether from Europe or the Weſt Indies is not ſaid, but ſuch is the impreſſion with ſome; others, however, ſuppoſe that the force is to proceed to occupy the territory to the margin of the Perdido, and to occupy the fort of Mobile; the Spaniſh troops that were at Penſacola, having erected ſome ſtrong works on an iſland in the bay. Should any foreign force be landed we are committed and muſt nitve them off."

The Great Miſſ Seat.—In the debate of Thurſday laſt, on the Bill for raiſing 25,000 men, Mr. Randolph ſaid—"As the Torpedo ſyſtem had failed in frightening Great Britain the Quixottes in the Houſe, were contriving a Northern Syſtem; they were determined to have *the great miſſ ſeat*, the excluſive right to *the falls of Niagara*, and try a machine to go by water, that ſhould conquer the liberties of the ſeas. But the people would not go, would not march to Canada; they would not go to war, nor continue a war, unleſs there was more cauſe for it than now."

On Saturday night, the 28th ult. ſome villain broke into the houſe of Silas Rogers, Collector of Moreland township, Bucks County, and having broke the lock off a cheſt containing the public money, took the whole, amounting to about 375 dollars, of which near 200 were ſilver, the reſt bank notes—No perſon ſleeping in the apartment from whence the money was taken, the villian escaped unperceived.—*Pennſylvania Correſpondent.*

Important.—We have been obligingly favored with the "Savannah Republican" of Jan. 2d, from which we have copied the following intereſting article:—

"*Savannah, 1ſt Jan. 1812.*

"*The Vice Conſul of France in Savannah, to Mr. A. S. Bulloch, Collector of ſaid port of Savannah.*

"SIR,

"From the odious encroachments committed in this city on the flag and the ſubjects of his Imperial Majeſty, & proved the nullity in which the French Conſul is placed, in order to fulfil his functions and protect the French ſubjects, I have received orders to retire. When this unwarrantable crime ſhall be puniſhed; when the law protecting ſtrangers will be re eſtabliſhed with the reſpect due by all civiliſed nations; when finally, the authorities of this port will be able to offer ſecurity to the veſſels and to the ſubjects of France, it is probable, that I ſhall be ordered to return, and continue my functions.

"Your moſt obedient humble ſervt.

"LE MAROIS."

MONTREAL, Jan. 13.

DIED,—On Tueſday, Pierre Guy, Eſq. aged 75 years, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this diſtrict, Colonel Commandant of the 2d battalion of the Montreal Militia.

Saturday morning after a long and very afflicting illneſs, Colonel William Johnſon, in his 37th year, eldeſt ſon of the Hon. Sir John Johnſon, Bart. Inſpecting Field Officer of Militia in this Province.

THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.

A performer, who had been bill- [illegible] Colony to the P[illegible]

ther comedian, he aſked his friend how he ought to obtain ſatisfaction for the inſults he had ſuſtained.—"Meet him like a man," was the anſwer, "and if he won't fight, *kick him againſt the wall.*"

From an Engliſh Publication.

TO THE PATRONS OF FUGITISM.

On reading an Account of the late Battle between Molineax the Black, and another brute.

Ye Knights of the Prize,
Who ſo nobly ſtrike,
Round the ſtage where the combatants fight;
As much as to ſay,
"You ſhall not run away,
"Till your blows gives us further delight!"
Since one here is BLACK,
And by many a Wreath,
Makes the other reſemble him too;
May I not be allow'd,
To expreſs to the crowd,
What a ſine ſet of BLACK GUARDS are you!"

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 4, 1812.

Yeſterday at one o'clock, His Honor ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, President, adminiſtering the Government of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces therein, accompanied by a numerous ſuite, proceeded to the Government Buildings and opened the preſent Seſſion of the Legiſlature, when he was pleaſed to deliver the following SPEECH to both Houſes.

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

I ſhould derive the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the firſt time of my addreſſing you, were it permitted me to direct your attention ſolely to ſuch objects as tended to promote the peace and proſperity of this Province.

The glorious conteſt in which the Britiſh Empire is engaged, and the vaſt ſacrifice which Great Britain nobly offers to ſecure the independence of other Nations, might be expected to ſtifle every feeling of envy, and jealouſy, and at the ſame time to excite the intereſt and command the admiration of a free People; but regardleſs of ſuch generous impreſſions, the American Government, evinces a diſpoſition calculated to impede and divide her efforts.

England if not only interdicted the harbours of the United States, while they afford a ſhelter to the cruiſers of her inveterate enemy, but ſhe is likewiſe required to reſign thoſe maritime rights which ſhe has ſo long exerciſed and enjoyed. Inſulting threats are offered, and hoſtile preparations actually commenced; and though not without hope that cool reflection, and the dictates of juſtice may yet avert the calamities of war, I cannot under every view of the relative ſituation of the Province be too urgent in recommending to your early attention, the adoption of ſuch meaſures, as will beſt ſecure the internal peace of the Country, and defeat every hoſtile aggreſſion.

Principally compoſed of the ſons of a Loyal and brave band of Veterans, the Militia, I am confident, ſtand in need of nothing but the neceſſary Legiſlative proviſions, to direct their ardour in the acquirement of Military inſtruction, to form a moſt efficient force.

The growing proſperity of theſe Provinces, it is manifeſt, begins to awaken a ſpirit of envy and ambition. The acknowledged importance of the Colony to the Parent State, will ſecure the continuance of her powerful protection. Her foſtering care has been the firſt cauſe, under Providence, of the uninterrupted happineſs you have ſo long enjoyed. Your induſtry has been liberally rewarded, and you have in conſequence riſen to opulence.

Theſe intereſting truths are not uttered to animate your patriotiſm, but to diſpel any apprehenſion which you may have imbibed of the poſſibility of England forſaking you, for you muſt be ſenſible, that if once bereft of her ſupport, if once deprived of the advantages which her commerce and the ſupply of her moſt eſſential wants give you, this Colony, from its Geographical poſition, muſt inevitably ſink into comparative poverty and inſignificance.

But Heaven will look favorably on the manly exertions which the Loyal and virtuous inhabitants of this happy land are prepared to make, to avert ſuch a dire calamity!

Our gracious Prince, who ſo gloriouſly upholds the dignity of the Empire, already appreciates your merit, and it will be your firſt care to eſtabliſh by the courſe of your actions, the juſt claim of the Country to the protection of His Royal Highneſs.

I cannot cloſe myſelf the ſatisfaction of announcing to you, from this place, the munificent intention of His Royal Highneſs, the Prince Regent, who has been graciouſly pleaſed to grant, that a ſum of One Hundred Pounds per annum, will be propoſed in the annual Eſtimate, for every future Miſſionary of the Goſpel, ſent from England, who may have faithfully diſcharged for the term of ten years, the duties of his ſtation in this Province.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

I have no doubt, but that with me, you are convinced of the neceſſity of a regular ſyſtem of Military inſtruction to the Militia of this Province;—on this ſalutary precaution, in the event of a War, our future ſafety will greatly depend, and I doubt not, but that you will cheerfully lend your aid, to enable me to defray the expence of carrying into effect, a meaſure ſo conducive to our ſecurity and defence.

I have ordered the Public Accounts to be laid before you, and have no doubt but that you will conſider them with that attention which the nature of the ſubject may require.

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

I have without reſerve, communicated to you, what has occurred to me, on the exiſting circumſtances of this Province.—We with and hope for peace, but it is nevertheleſs our duty to be prepared for War.

The taſk impoſed on you, on the preſent occaſion, is arduous, this taſk however, I hope and truſt, laying aſide every conſideration, but that of the Public Good, you will perform with that firmneſs, diſcretion, and promptitude, which a regard to yourſelves, your families, your Country and your King call for at your hands.

As for myſelf, it ſhall be my utmoſt endeavor to co-operate with you, in promoting ſuch meaſures as may beſt contribute to the ſecurity and to the proſperity of this

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers being desirous that their Debts should be rendered to them finish'd pay their Accounts without incurring the expence of a Prosecution—have extended the time for their final Settlement, to the 15th March next, after which period, they will have themselves only to blame for the rest that must ensue.

The Subscribers also request, that those who have claims against them of any kind, will exhibit the same for settlement, as much earlier than the above mentioned time, as suits their convenience.

W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 16th Jan. 1812

WHEREAS my Wife LANY, eloped from my bed and board about two years ago, without any just cause of complaint against me, and has during her absence from me, committed acts unbecoming a virtuous married woman; and insult the may run me into debt, I hereby caution all Persons not to harbour or credit her on my account, as I am determined to pay none of her contracts.

JACOB NELL.

Township of York, Feb 1, 1812.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that attendance will be given every Saturday during the approaching Session of the Provincial Legislature, from Eleven O'clock till Three, at the Library of William Firth, Esquire, at the House in which he resided at York; when his Elegant and Extensive Collection of Books, will be exposed to sale by private contract on the most reasonable terms. It is needless to remark that, this very extensive Library offers ample gratification to the Historian, the Politician, the Divine, the Poet, the Lawyer, the Naturalist and Novelist; there is also a Rich Collection of all the most celebrated Greek and Latin Classics. It is the intention of the Subscriber, her to send all the Books remaining unsold in the Spring, to Lower Canada.

W. W. BALDWIN,
Agent for W. Firth.

York, 15th Jan 1812.

N B. Two Elegant Bedsteads with Beds, Mattresses, Bedlinen, Hangings, &c. complete; with some other Articles of Household Furniture, and a large double Carriole and Harness, are also for sale at the same time. W B

THE Subscriber informs his Customers and the Public in General, that he has received the whole of the Goods, (excepting Shoes, which have only reached Niagara, but will be forwarded by the first opportunity) that he expected as a supply for this season, which he flatters himself will be found good in order and as low as usual at his old stand, either for Cash or upon Credit, considering the time he gives and the accommodation for payment.—

To debtor it convenient for his Country Customers, he will receive in payment, all kinds of Produce, for which he will give a generous price; and those who have more than sufficient to discharge their Accounts, he will pay Cash for Wheat or Flour, or take those Articles in exchange for Goods on the same price. He hopes those his friends will avail themselves of the present favorable State of the Roads to make payment, as the great loss he sustained last Fall, with the reduction in the price of Produce, obliges him to collect as much as possible. He has for sale the undermentioned Land, for which a long Credit will be given (if required) and produce taken in payment, for which he will give an indisputable Title.

Lots No. 13, 14, and 15, in 2d Con			
24,	- - -	2d.	800 Acres,
	Hamilton, District of Newcastle.		
1,	- -	18.	1000 Acres
1 and 2,	- -	3d.	Darlington,
16 & 17,	- -	3d.	Do.
19,	- -	1st.	
31,	- -	3d.	1500 Acres
32, 33, 34, and 35,		4th.	Whitby, do.
and North W. half of 21,		do.	
22, 23, & 24,	- -	7th.	800, East
19,	- -	8th.	Gwillimb'y.
	Home District.		
4 and 5, & 7,	- -	6th,	300, N. do.
24, 25, 26,	- -	1st.	
18, 19, & 20,	- -	2d.	1500, Ut-
8 & 10,	- -	3d.	bridge, Home
9 & 10,	- -	4th.	District.
9 and 10,	- -	6th,	
18 & 19,	- -	7th.	
3,	- -	6th,	Reach, do.
West ½ of 6, 7, 8 and 9,		3d,	400, York, do.
7,	- -	2d,	
26, and 27,	- -	3d,	1200, Scott,
22,	- -	5th,	do.
21 and 23,	- -	7th,	
2,	- -	4th,	800, Whit-
25, 29 and 31,	- -	6th,	church, do.
28, East Side Yonge Street,			190 Acres,
on which is a large clearing with House, &c. &c.			
59 and ½ of 58 W. side do.			do.
49 and 50, East side do.			380, of which
30 Acres are cleared and under grass.			
West ½ of 59, E. side Yonge Street,			95, with a
small improvement.			
6,	- -	4th,	400, Mersea,
2,	- -	6th,	8 W. District.
1 and ½ of 6, in the 5th,		300, Walling-	
ham, London District.			
6 and 7,	- -	4th,	200, Burton.
District of Niagara.			
11, 12 and 13, in the 7th,			
8, & 9, in the 8th,			1100, Saltfle'-
29, 30 and 31,		8th,	do.
33 and 35,			18, 400, Cainsbo-
rough, do.			
37 and 38,			340, Pittsburg,
Broken 24, 25, 34, 35, & 38,		12th,	Midland Dist
18,		7th,	200 Montague,
District of Johnstown.			
15 & broken 14 in 7th,			200, North
Crosby, do.			

Two Acre Lots nearly opposite the Goal in this Town; also, a House and Lot South side of King Street, West of Yonge-street.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 24 January 1812

FOR Sale on very reasonable terms, the following Parcels of Land, for which indisputable Titles will be given viz.

Lot No. 16, 18 Con. & broken front, Saltfleet,			130
5, 18 do.	- -	Pelham,	200
South ½ 30, 5th do.	- -	do.	50
North ½ 8, 12th do.	- -	do.	50
No. 24,	- -	Thorold,	50
Broken front of Lot No. 2,		Nelson,	2

Application to be made to Col. St. John, in Ancaster.

For Sale or Rent, and possession given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire. Its eligible situation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot.

York, Dec. 11, 1811.

Lands for Sale,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GAAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B.		
Front half 32, - - Do. - - C.	}	200 Acres.
29 in Concession C.		200
10 - Concession D.		200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario.		

Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Concession,	}	200 Acres Township
East ½ 22 5th do.		of York.
No. 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres,		
Township of Vaughan.		
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession,		100
East ½ 20, 3d do.		100
East ½ 14, 4th do.		200 1000 Acres
East ½ 22, 7th do.		200 Township of
14, 2d do.		200 Markham.
10, 6th do.		200
11, 6th do.		200
16, 1st do.		200 400 Acres—
23, 4th do.		200 Whitby.
3, 2d do.		200 300 Acres,
30, 6th do.		200 Saltfleet.
27, 7th do.		200

28, South side Chippewa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland.

1, 2, 5, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 9, North side of King Street, and Lot No. 11, Northside Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN McGILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the House, North side of Queen Street, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatness and in the most fashionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a strict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a share of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Pelisses and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on short notice and in the modern style.

York, Dec. 4, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th			
concession.			
No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.			
No. 1, 2, 3, 23, 24 8th do.			
North half of 24 in the 5th do.			3600 acres
in the Township of Binbrook.			
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession			
No. 23, 7th do.			
No. 4, 8th do.			
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of			
Burford.			
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th.—600 acres in Whitby,			
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.			
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the			
Township of Gianford.			
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d.—500 acres			
in King.			
No. 17, 3d concession,			
No. 24, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of			
Markham.			

The above Landshaving been taken up at anearly period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the Locations are eligible, and the quality superiour—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of five Acres of Land on Lot No. 10, on the East side of the 8th Concession Road in Markham, with a large dwelling House and Stable, suitable for a Store and Tavern; also the Lease of a Crown Reserve of 200 acres adjoining. 19 acres of which are well cleared and in Wheat. A never failing stream of Water runs through the said Lot, suitable for an over-shot Mill. Pot Ash Works are erected there on, which may be viewed. For particulars apply to the subscriber in Scarboro', or William Allan, Esq. York, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 14th Nov. 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

UPPER CANADA, COUNTY OF YORK, TO WIT. } *FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.*

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, *late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.*

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. No. 25, on the first concession of the Township of York, on the West Side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fences, mostly new; on the premises are a two story dwelling-House with Wings, which with a small expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, and in front the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two story Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant into the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and communicate to Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be confidently enhanced. The above Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be treated on very favorable terms to an Improver.

Lot No. 27 being at present occupied by an industrious Substantial Farmer, no doubt were a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Pease, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 15 in the 3d Concession of do. 80 acres, situate on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No. 1, 2 and 3 in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 600 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of these, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th concession of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large Settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

TO be Sold and immediate possession given, one neat, roomy and well fitnated HOUSE in this Town, where the Subscriber now lives, to which an indisputable Title will be given.

J. GLENNON.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that having opened Store in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Giles, his Summer Assortment will be sold on low terms—he has with Staple Goods, Bonds, Blankets, Laces purchased in the first Sale Sessions, &c. for Cash. Country Produce purchased by him at the highest price.

D. TIERS.

York, 27th May, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an Improvement of 120 Acres, 25 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and fenced with Hay Stack, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Impeachment Review (a Military Tract); Common Bonds; Arbitration ditto.; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials for do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

TO be Sold on easy Terms, the following Lands in the Township of Pickering, viz.

Lots No. 22, 23, 7th Con. } 1000
21, 22, 8th Con. } acres
22, 9th Con.

Enquire of the Printer.

York, Aug. 31, 1811.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his House on Palace Street, near Miss Russell's, where he offers for sale a large supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Haberdasher-Carpeting,
Tuli, Cupboard, Bed Bolt, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compasses and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-screws,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and brass locker Cabinet,
Gold Rings and fine Pencil Cases,
Gilt and silver Watches,
Brass Cain Locks, Iron do. double and treble locks,
Iron Bolts, Chisels and Mortice Locks,
Padlocks single and double bolted,
Jointers Squares,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Butted fine plate Stock Locks, 9 10 and 12 inch,
Cheft Hinges, brass do.
Chock Cafe Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-cups,
Drawer Locks in sets,
Table Knives with ivory, buck & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Caft and German Steel Hand-saws,
Sash, key-hole and cannot Saws,
Gauges and Mortice Chisels,
Screw Augurs and Drawing-knives,
Braces and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Planes,

He expects in the course of the fall from Kingston, a fashionable supply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, shey having entered at Quebec by the last vessels from England—also a further supply of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER ERSKINE.

York, July 19, 1811.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

LOT Number 19, in the first Concession, and the Broken Front, in the Township of Dunnington and District of Newcastle, forty miles from the Town of York, containing 400 Acres of Land, of which 100 Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premises are a Framed Barn, a Log House, Stable and several Springs of excellent Water. If Sold, a part of the purchase Money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder. For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL COONAT

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North Side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 21, on the North Side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietors, AARON STEVENS, at the Twelve Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises.

June 1, 1811.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE YORK GAZETTE,

Of Tuesday, February 4, 1812, No. XXX.

An ADDRESS to the INHABITANTS of UPPER CANADA.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a crisis like the present, when the warlike preparations of our neighbours are brought to our very doors, and the attack of the Canadas become a common theme of conversation, not only amongst the idle and speculating part of the community, but is gravely brought forward in Congress as a National Measure; it is high time that we should be prepared to meet the blow, aimed not only at our prosperity, but against the more industrious and virtuous classes in both Countries. My object is to lay before my readers a fair and candid statement of the relative situations of the two countries, now brought to the brink of this awful precipice, and to present a slight sketch of the evils that must result from this most unnatural and detestable policy of the American Government.

It is now evident that war can no longer be avoided, as the calculations of the Democrats, founded upon the forbearance of England, are evidently erroneous.—All their bullying and swaggering about the great exploits they were to perform, such as marching into Canada, &c. if she did not rescind her Decrees, and abandon those Maritime Rights, upon which her very existence as a Nation depends, together with many other civil things they were ready to have dictated to her, having produced no effect whatever upon the British Nation, or her Councils. The consequence of all this is loud and noisy preparation for war. This is an event the corrupt and venal wretches who have sold their Country to our implacable enemy have long been driving at; they have now nearly accomplished their object. An army of 25000 men are voted to invade and lay waste these Provinces, and when she nature of the American population is considered, we can be at no loss in forming a correct estimate of the description of men composing this Army.—It is not to be supposed that the Yeomanry of the Country will quit their comfortable homes, and abandon their families and every tie in life, to expose themselves to the Bayonet or Tomahawk, in fighting the battles of Bonaparte, Madison and Co. It is not my wish, or intention, to deny the Patriotism or Courage of the American People, as I firmly believe, if the cause of their Country required the sacrifice, they would act as they have done on former occasions, and not be found wanting in either. Whilst we are appreciating our enemy, it is both folly and injustice to underrate or withhold from him his due. But there will not be many men found in the invading Army possessed of those virtues. The American who really loves his Country, cannot but deplore the wickedness and folly of his government who have thus dragged the nation into a war with the only country upon earth which stands between them and universal despotism.—Their armies therefore must evidently be composed of the refuse and scum of the earth, Renegadoes and Vagabonds of all nations, who having fled from justice in their native Land, have found an asylum in the United States, and unhappily for that country, and their neighbours, an impunity to their crimes.—Men of this description may no doubt be found to fill up their ranks.—Our fertile plains, and the fruits of our industry are no doubt temptations every way calculated to excite their avarice, and gratify their abominable and licentious passion for plunder and rapine. It is no ideal picture I attempt to delineate, as the objects of the Government of the United States have been fully discussed in Congress, and this system of plunder and robbery openly avowed.

They have no objection whatever in letting loose upon us this horrid Banditti, and pouring in upon these Provinces an army of Savages of the very worst description; and yet they are extreamly tickleish on that head themselves, and are very desirous of fastening upon us every hostile measure of the Indians. They have even carried this jealouly so far, as to accuse us of having stirred up the Prophet, and set him upon the *Great*, the *Modest*, and the *Consistent* General Harrison. It is by these lies they have succeeded in prejudicing the minds of the people against the only nation now left worthy of their alliance and friendship. But every man who knows any thing of war, must know, that this very army prepared to invade our Provinces, will prove the greatest force large to their own Country that they ever experienced. Admitting they are successful to the full extent of their object, and both the Canadas in their possession, let us see for a moment how the case would stand. The horrors to be committed in performing this great exploit, will (like those which have marked every step of their Ally Bonaparte) be gilded over with the false glare which is the sure attendant of successful villainy. The present population put to the sword, or driven from their habitations, the weaker sex disposed of as is usual on like occasions, and the lands divided amongst these modern Vandals.—This, it is to be presumed, is the consummation of their object, and the prize for which the Government of the United States are to commit so many crimes, and pour in upon their unoffending neighbours such a torrent of misery. It is not difficult to shew that this very success would prove the ruin of all the Countries situated on both Banks of the Saint Lawrence, and all the Lakes and Waters of which it is the discharge or outlet. Is it in human nature to suppose, that the British Nation will sit down tamely, and allow her enemy to enjoy the fruits of her rapacious and cruel conquest? The Empire, of which we form an integral part, has in a high degree those attributes which are the surest indications of her strength. Her moderation, justice and magnanimity, are themes of admiration amongst the lovers of virtue in all nations. The glorious contest she is now maintaining for the independence of Europe, is unparalleled in the annals of the world. A nation boldly standing forward, single handed, to stem a torrent that has borne down the greatest military powers, and but for her generous efforts would long ago have obliterated every trace of liberty, and reduced us all to a state of slavery the more insufferable, as we have already felt and enjoyed the blessings of freedom. Is it to be supposed that such a nation, after having driven this modern Attilla from the Ocean, and now beating him in every battle upon land, where he dares present himself, will suffer a parcel of peddling land jobbers to wrest from her a foot of territory? A territory now rendered doubly valuable to her from the abundant supplies she is yearly deriving from it for the use of her Naval arsenals, &c.

The evils of war, as they affect their own Country, no power upon Earth but themselves can avert, as success or defeat are to them equally ruinous. If they had possession of the Canadas without permission to avail themselves of the Sir Lawrence, what benefit could they possibly derive from any increase of their already too widely extended possessions? If we discharge the duty we owe to our Country, and to ourselves, we have nothing to fear. We have daily experience that bold and manly policy is the safest, and the wisest. All the nations of Europe who have temporized, or cringed to the bloody usurper, have invariably been trampled upon in the most barbarous and wanton manner. The brave alone have averted his desolating fury. Let us act worthy of the British character, and instead of becoming the victims of their rapacity, we shall teach our enemies a maxim they seem to have forgotten, *that honesty is the best policy.*

I do not presume to say what measures our Government has adopted; but what most materially concerns us, every man in this Province may readily know. That the Government are determined to defend the Country to the last extremity, there can be no doubt; and that every means we possess will be called into action, is equally unquestionable. The value of these Provinces to Great Britain is now so greatly enhanced, that we may rest assured she will never abandon them. If a temporary possession of them could even be obtained, they must inevitably be delivered up on a peace taking place.

As I have not withheld from my Countrymen the evils we are threatened with, I shall with equal candour say a word or two for the benefit of my Yankey friends, *before they pass the Rubicon.* Whilst you gentlemen are playing the Devil with us poor Canadians, what do you imagine we are doing in the mean time? Do you suppose we are a parcel of Quakers? You have probably forgot that Great Britain has either a Navy or an Army. Be assured brother Jonathan, that for every Canadian Cabin you burn or destroy, the British will retaliate upon you ten fold. If you are determined upon becoming such deadly sinners, it is not reasonable to expect that John Bull will be quite a Saint.

You calculate also upon exciting Rebellion amongst us, by making a party in the Country. This gentlemen, is as repugnant to humanity, as it is to good policy. If you will condescend to read the history of the British Nation, you will find that Rebellion never escaped punishment, nor the excitors of it, the chastisement due to their crimes. And as for the policy of the measure, I shall merely beg of you to recollect that there is a certain class of miserable fellow creatures amongst yourselves, that would require the help of very little Logic to see the justice of cutting the throats of their oppressors. You hadbetter not begin to throw stones, left you get your own windows broken. I could mention other dangers you have reason to dread, if it were my wish to intimidate you; but I have no intentions of the sort, my appeal is to your understandings, not to your fears.

I shall now conclude with an earnest exhortation to my fellow Countrymen, that they will come forward and rally round the Government and brave the impending storm like men. No cause can be more glorious, than that in which we are engaged, nor incitement to action greater than ours. The enemy threatens to wrest from us every object that can render life desirable, & reduce us to a state of dependance and misery. The defence of our Country, and all that is dear to us, is a sacred truft, which it would be the highest degree of baseness to betray. However strong the temptations and motives for action may be on the part of the enemy, they hold no degree of comparison with ours. We have therefore every advantage which is derived from a good cause, and an honorable and justifiable motive for entering upon this conteft. The general selected to command us, is perfectly acquainted with the Country and Inhabitants he has been called upon to defend. He can entertain no fears as to the issue, and I am confident there is not an Officer under him, who feels the smalleft apprehension for the safety of the Province. Let us therefore step forward with one accord, and second the efforts of Government by prefenting our services in any way where they can be of use in the common cause, and I will pledge my life for it, that the Province is invulnerable.

A LOYALIST.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1812. No. XXXI.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.*

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come ——— GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council, to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without such Licence, under a Penalty for the first Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the second and every other subsequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no person may pretend ignorance of the Law which subjects his contravention to such penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all persons who shall, after the publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me, that among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all persons desirous to obtain such Licences, are hereby required to Report themselves to the Hon'ble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumstances of time, place and condition of their respective residences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this first day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-second year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)
ISAAC BROCK, President.

By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the selling of strong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as also to deter Persons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purposes relative to the Trade and Intercourse with the said Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person to settle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the first offence, and Twenty Pounds for the second, and every other subsequent offence.

IV. It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to sue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, by information before one or more of the Commissioners of the Peace of the District in which any offence against any of the above articles of this Ordinance shall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such information, in a summary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witness (being some other than the informer himself) and to inflict the said imprisonment, and to levy the said Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the costs of suing for the same, by a warrant to seize and sell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that such informations shall be brought within six calendar months from the time that the offence shall have been committed, and not after.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having solicited, and obtained Our Leave to be absent on his Private Affairs, and the Administration of the Government during his absence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the said Province. WE have thought proper, by, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this Proclamation, that all Persons having due notice thereof, may Govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our President Administering the government of our said Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Ninth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and Fifty-first year of our reign. I. B.

Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, that Valuable and well known Farm, known on the River Don, lot, containing about 176 acres, on which about 80 acres are well cleared and under good improvement. There are on said Premises a good and Substantial Dwelling-house, Barn, and other Out-houses, with a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Also, Lot No. 13, in Concession, each side Yonge Street, containing 200 acres, on which there is a good Dwelling-house and Barn, and about 80 acres under good improvement, within 8 miles of York.

Also, Lot No. 64, East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 200 acres, with a small improvement thereon, about 16 miles from York.

Also, Lot No. 11, 3d concession of Markham, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered and the soil of excellent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, fronting one acre, being Lot No. 8, South side Hospital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made easy and a good and sufficient Title given to every Purchaser. Application to be made to the Subscriber at York.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 25, 1811.

Lot No. 64, 4th Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch.

To those whom it may concern.

TAKE notice, that I the Subscriber, have a Lien by a Judgment of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No. 64, 4th Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which is advertised for Sale by DANIEL TIERS. WM. WATERS.

York, January 21, 1812.

Regular Council Days for Land Matters throughout the Year of our Lord, 1812.

TUESDAY,
14th January,
4th February,
10th Ditto,
17th March,
7th April,
28th Ditto,
19th May,
9th June,
30th Ditto,
21st July,
11th August,
1st September,
22d Ditto,
13th October,
3d November,
24th Ditto,
15th December.

JOHN SMALL, C. P. C.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr. Green Adams, where he has just opened a very General Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to sell as low as can be purchased in this country for Cash or most kinds of Country Produce.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Salt of superior quality, which will be sold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4, 1812.

WANTED Two sober steady young Men, to clear off 20 Acres of New Land; it is light Timbered, for which the Cash will be paid as soon as the work is done. They will be boarded and lodged. Enquire of Doctor Price on Queen Street, near the Friends Meeting House.—Any person having lost a two year old Heifer, may hear of her by enquiring at the same place.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 12, 1812.

[We publiſhed his Honor the Preſidents Speech in our preceding Sheet, and now re-publiſh it accompanied with the Addreſſes of both Houſes, and his Honor's replies.]

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1812.

Yeſterday at one o'clock, His Honor ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces therein, accompanied by a numerous ſuite, proceeded to the Government Buildings and opened the preſent Seſſion of the Legislature, when he was pleaſed to deliver the following SPEECH to both Houſes.

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

I ſhould derive the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the firſt time of my addreſſing you, were it permitted me to direct your attention ſolely to ſuch objects as tended to promote the peace and proſperity of this Province.

The glorious conteſt in which the Britiſh Empire is engaged, and the vaſt sacrifice which Great Britain nobly offers to ſecure the independence of other Nations, might be expected to ſtifle every feeling of envy, and jealouſy, and at the ſame time to excite the intereſt and command the admiration of a free People; but regardleſs of ſuch generous impreſſions, the American Government, evinces a diſpoſition calculated to impede and divide her efforts.

England is not only interdicted the harbours of the United States, while they afford a ſhelter to the cruizers of her inveterate enemy, but ſhe is likewiſe required to reſign thoſe maritime rights which ſhe has ſo long exerciſed and enjoyed. Inſulting threats are offered, and hoſtile preparations actually commenced; and though not without hope that cool reflection, and the dictates of Juſtice may yet avert the calamities of war, I cannot under every view of the relative ſituation of the Province be too urgent in recommending to your early attention, the adoption of ſuch meaſures, as will beſt ſecure the internal peace of the Country, and defeat every hoſtile aggreſſion.

Principally compoſed of the ſons of a Loyal and brave band of Veterans, the Militia, I am confident, ſtand in need of nothing but the neceſſary Legiſlative proviſions, to direct their ardour in the acquirement of Military inſtruction, to form a moſt efficient force.

The growing proſperity of theſe Provinces, it is manifeſt, begins to awaken a ſpirit of envy and ambition. The acknowledged importance of this Colony to the Parent State, will ſecure the continuance of her powerful protection. Her ſoſtering care has been the firſt cauſe, under Providence, of the uninterrupted happineſs you have ſo long enjoyed. Your induſtry has been liberally rewarded, and you have in conſequence riſen to opulence.

Theſe intereſting truths are not uttered to animate your patriotiſm, but to diſpel any apprehenſion which you may have imbibed of the poſſibility of England forſaking you, for you muſt be ſenſible, that if once bereft of her ſupport, if once deprived of the advantages which her commerce and the ſupply of her moſt eſſential wants give you, this Colony, from its Geographical poſition, muſt inevitably ſink into comparative poverty and inſignificance.

But Heaven will look favorably on the manly exertions which the Loyal and Virtuous Inhabitants of this happy Land are prepared to make, to avert ſuch a dire calamity!

Our gracious Prince, who ſo glorioſuly upholds the dignity of the Empire, already appreciates your merit, and it will be your firſt care to eſtabliſh, by the courſe of your actions, the juſt claim of the Country to the protection of His Royal Highneſs.

I cannot deny myſelf the ſatisfaction of announcing to you, from this place, the munificent intention of His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, who has been graciouſly pleaſed to ſignify, that a grant of One Hundred Pounds per annum, will be propoſed in the annual Eſtimate, for every future Miſſionary of the Goſpel, ſent from England, who may have faithfully diſcharged for the term of ten years, the duties of his ſtation in this Province.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

I have no doubt, but that with me, you are convinced of the neceſſity of a regular ſyſtem of Military Inſtruction to the Militia of this Province;—on this ſalutary precaution, in the event of a War, our future ſafety will greatly depend, and I doubt not, but that you will cheerfully lend your aid, to enable me to defray the expence of carrying into effect, a meaſure ſo conducive to our ſecurity and defence.

I have ordered the Public Accounts to be laid before you, and have no doubt but that you will conſider them with that attention which the nature of the ſubject may require.

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

I have without reſerve, communicated to you, what has occurred to me, on the exiſting circumſtances of this Province.—We wiſh and hope for peace, but it is nevertheleſs our duty to be prepared for War.

The taſk impoſed on you, on the preſent occaſion, is arduous; this taſk however, I hope and truſt, laying aſide every conſideration, but that of the Public Good, you will perform with that firmneſs, diſcretion, and promptitude, which a regard to yourſelves, your families, your Country and your King call for at your hands.

As for myſelf, it ſhall be my utmoſt endeavor to co-operate with you, in promoting ſuch meaſures as may beſt contribute to the ſecurity and to the proſperity of this Province.

[In the evening, the Members of the Legiſlature, the Officers of the Garriſon, and the principal Gentlemen of the Town and Neighbourhood (amounting to ſixty-two gueſts) partook of a moſt elegant Entertainment, provided for them on the opening of the Provincial Parliament.]

The following Addreſſes were preſented to his Honor the Preſident, in anſwer to his Honor's Speech at the opening of the preſent Seſſion of the Provincial Legiſlature.

To His Honor ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, President adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major-General commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the ſaid Province, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Legiſlative Council of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament aſſembled, do offer you our thanks for your Speech at the opening of this Seſſion of the Legiſlature, and ſhould have felt the greateſt ſatisfaction had it only been neceſſary for your Honor to have called forth our attention to objects of internal regulation and Government, without having occaſion to recommend meaſures of defenſive preparation.

We admire the glorious efforts of Great Britain in the cauſe of Liberty, and of Man; and that noble ſtruggle, which ſhe ſtill with ſucceſs maintains, to avert the yoke of ſervitude from ſurrounding nations, while we lament that ſo great a cauſe ſhould be counteracted by a People who boaſt that they are free, interdicting her ſhips from their Harbours, and while affording ſhelter to her inveterate enemy, call upon her to ſurrender what ſhe has ever held moſt valuable and ſacred—her Maritime Rights.

But we are ſtill not without hope that cool reflection and the dictates of Juſtice, will avert the calamities of War, while we see and feel the neceſſity pointed out by your Honor, of adopting ſuch meaſures as will beſt ſecure, not only the internal proſperity of this Country, but defeat every hoſtile aggreſſion that may affail it.

We will moſt cordially unite with the other branches of the Legiſlature, in adopting ſuch meaſures as may enable our Militia, many of them deſcended from a Loyal and brave band of Veterans, to exert with effect that Loyalty, Zeal and Courage which diſtinguiſhed their Fathers.

The gracious intentions of His Royal Highneſs, the Prince Regent, to this Province, we humbly and gratefully acknowledge.

Highly ſenſible of the comforts and bleſſings which we poſſeſs, and anxious for the continuance of that happineſs which we enjoy, we feel, from the declaration of your Honor, ſatisfaction as well as confidence, that you will co-operate with us in promoting ſuch meaſures as may beſt contribute to the ſecurity and to the proſperity of this Province. (Signed)

THOs. SCOTT,
Speaker.

Legiſlative Council Chamber Wedneſday, February, 5th 1812.

To which his Honor was pleaſed to return the following answer.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council.

YOU have given ſo many proofs of your unſhaken Loyalty, and attention to the beſt intereſts of the Province, that I feel confident the profeſſions contained in this Addreſs, are made with a ſincere determination to continue at the preſent criſis, a line of conduct ſo conducive to the Public Good, and honorable to yourſelves.

To His Honor ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, President adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding his Majeſty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR.

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of the Province of Upper Canada in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return you our ſincere thanks for your moſt gracious Speech, to both Houſes of the Legiſlature, at the opening of the preſent Seſſion; alſo permit us, Sir, to congratulate you upon your appointment to the high ſtation you fill, which we conſider as a proof of the confidence and high eſtimation of his Royal Highneſs, the Prince Regent, in your Honor's Talents and Experience at this portentous criſis.

We feel a deep ſenſe of the ſatisfaction your Honor would derive from having no other objects to direct our attention to, upon the firſt time of addreſſing us, but ſuch as tended ſolely to promote the Peace and Proſperity of this Province.

With your Honor, We ſhould have expected that the glorious conteſt in which the Britiſh Empire is engaged, and the vaſt ſacrifice Great Britain is making to ſecure the Independence of other nations, would have ſtifled every feeling of envy and jealouſy, and would at the ſame time have excited the intereſt and called forth the plaudits and admiration of a free People, but we view with aſtoniſhment, that the Government of the United States, inſenſible to thoſe impreſſions which beget a generous ſympathy, evinces a diſpoſition to impede and divide thoſe efforts, and by an infatuated partiality, England is not only interdicted the harbours of the United States, while they afford ſhelter and ſupplies to the Cruizers of her inveterate enemy, but ſhe is likewiſe required to reſign thoſe Maritime rights which ſhe has ſo long exerciſed and enjoyed, and which the whole Naval power of Europe has not been able to effect.

We unite with your Honor in the hope, notwithſtanding the inſulting threats and hoſtile preparations of that Government, that cool reflection and the dictates of Juſtice and found Policy may yet avert the calamities of War.

In conformity to the Recommendation of your Honor, we ſhall pay early attention to the adoption of ſuch meaſures as ſhall appear to us, beſt calculated to ſecure the internal peace of the Country and defeat every hoſtile aggreſſion.

We feel highly gratified at the confidence you expreſs to have in the ardour and efficiency of the Militia of this Province, and it ſhall become our immediate duty in our Legiſlative Capacity, to deviſe the means for their acquiring needful Military inſtruction, and truſt they will, if occaſion ſhould require, prove the Loyalty and bravery of their Fathers have not degenerated.

We expreſs our regret that the growing Proſperity of this Colony, and its increaſing importance to our Parent State, ſhould excite a ſpirit of envy and ambition. We rejoice in the happy and peaceable enjoyment of the fruits of our induſtry, and gratefully acknowledge the foſtering care and powerful protection of the Mother Country as the primary cauſes.

The aſſurance your Honor is pleaſed to give us, of England not forſaking us, demands our warmeſt acknowledgements, yet permit us to aſſure your Honor, though conſcious of our dependence on her ſupport and protection and the mutual commercial advantages a riſing to both; we never could imbibe an apprehenſion of her abandoning us, and hope we require no incitements to animate our patriotiſm, but relying on the Juſtice of our cauſe, we fervently implore Heaven to look favourably on ſuch exertions, as we may be enabled to make to avert ſo dire a calamity from the Inhabitants of this happy Land.

Our moſt zealous endeavours ſhall be uſed to eſtabliſh and ensure by the courſe of our actions, a continuance of the protection of our Gracious Prince who ſo glorioully upholds the dignity of the Empire, and we are truly grateful to his Royal Highneſs, for the flattering appreciation of us, which your Honor has been ſo good as to communicate.

We have to return you our unfeigned thanks for the ſatisfaction you feel in announcing to us the munificent intention of his Royal Highneſs, the Prince Regent, who has been graciously pleaſed to ſignify, that a Grant of one hundred pounds per annum will be propoſed in the annual eſtimate, for every future Miſſionary of the Goſpel ſent from England, who may have faithfully diſcharged, for the term of ten years, the duties of his ſtation in this Province, which demands our unbounded gratitude, being a flattering proof that this remote part of the Empire participates the vigilance and ſolicitude of his Royal Highneſs for the general good, amidſt the many weighty and important concerns which muſt at this criſis occupy his Royal Highneſs' attention.

We are perfectly convinced of the neceſſity of a regular ſyſtem of military inſtruction to the Militia of this Province, and ſenſible how far in the event of a war our future ſafety depends on ſo ſalutary a precaution; we ſhall cheerfully lend our aid towards defraying the expence of carrying the meaſure into effect.

When we receive the Public Accounts, we ſhall inveſtigate them, as usual, with the attention they require.

We thank your Honor for the frank unreſerved manner in which you have communicated your ſentiments on the exiſting circumſtances of this Province, and concur with your Honor in the wiſh and hope for Peace, but neverthleſs we conceive it to be our duty to be prepared for war, which often has been the means of averting it.

The taſk impoſed upon us at this criſis we are aware is arduous, but diveſting our minds of every other conſideration but that of the Public Good, and animated by a ſenſe of duty, this taſk we ſhall endeavour to perform with that firmneſs, diſcretion and promptitude which a regard to our King, our Country, our Families, and ourſelves calls for at our hands.

We have the moſt perfect reliance in your Honor's utmoſt endeavour to co-operate with us, in promoting ſuch meaſures as may beſt contribute to the ſecurity and to the Proſperity of this Province.

(Signed)

SAML. STREET,
Speaker.

Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, Wedneſday, 5th Feby. 1812.

To which his Honor was pleaſed to make the following reply.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

I thank you very ſincerely for this Loyal and Dutiful Addreſs.

I ſhall experience the moſt lively ſatisfaction in communicating for the information of His Royal Highneſs, the Prince Regent, theſe ſentiments of Loyalty and attachment to his ſacred Perſon.—Coming from ſuch a ſource, and evidently the genuine dictates of hearts warm with gratitude, ſuch profeſſions cannot fail proving acceptable, and meeting with a favourable reception.

The congratulations offered upon my appointment to the Honorable ſtation I hold in this Province, and the confidence you ſo early repoſe in me, are, be aſſured, received with pride and heartfelt ſatisfaction.

Impreſſed with the aſſurance of your ſupport, I feel a moſt perfect reliance that the exertions of this Province will be found equal to meet every emergency of this important criſis.

Lateſt Intelligence.

Baltimore, Jan. 15.

By the arrival of the ſchr. Noncuch, capt. Lively, in 29 days from Havana, we learn that a Spaniſh Packet left Cadiz Nov. 5, the Captain of which, reports an entire change in the Junta of Spain, new members having been elected. The Spaniſh frigate Cornelia, from Cora, reported that Gen. Miranda had returned from Valencia. The Britiſh frigate Hyperion, from Vera Cruz, reported that the Mexican government troops had regained poſſeſſion of the mines. She left Vera Cruz without getting any money, the communication between Mexico and the coaſt being cut off by the revolutioniſts.

The houſe uſed for picking oakum in the rear of the Alms-houſe, with its contents, were deſtroyed by fire on Saturday morning.

On Friday evening, two apprentice Boys made an attempt to fire the Factory of Mr. Creighton, near the Phoenix Candle Manufactory. On examination, they confeſſed the fact and the youngeſt, acknowledged that he had ſet fire to Mr. Livingſton's factory at New Haven. They were committed for further examination.

New York Gaz.

NORFOLK Jan. 13.

Arrived here on Friday laſt, the ſhip John and Alice, Capt. Logan from Cadiz, which place he left the firſt of December——brought no papers. We underſtand that there is nothing new in that quarter, ſince the retreat of the French from Algeziras and St. Roque. Reports were in circulation that Valencia had fallen, but there was nothing authentic.

Captain Logan was bound to Charleſton, and got off the bar, when he was chaſed by a privateer ſchooner, which from information received the day before, he knew to be French—having a conſiderable ſum of money in dollars, and his ſhip ſailing well, Captain Logan determined if he could prevent it, not to be overhauled, and made all ſail for the Cheſapeake. This determination of Captain Logan proved very judicious, for by the Charleſton papers received yeſterday, we obſerve, that the French ſchooner privateer Marenge was cruizing off the bar. By the war—As Britiſh veſſels are prohibited entering our ports, it is unreaſonable to aſk for what purpoſe a French privateer cruizes off our harbors? The information received by Capt. L. the good ſailing of his ſhip, and night coming on, have certainly ſaved 25,000 dollars from the fangs of a piratical herd.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

SIR,

There is no ſurer mark of the want of dignity and principle in a Government, and of degeneracy in a people, than the indulgence of a propenſity cauſeleſsly to vilify, and knowingly to miſrepreſent the character of any nation with which they may happen to be at war, or between which and them ſelves ſome unfortunate miſunderſtanding may have ariſen, from a temporary colliſion of intereſts. The Government which has reaſon to reſpect itſelf will underſtand the reſpect that is due to others: and the nation which is itſelf brave and generous, will diſdain, gratuitouſly, to impute baſeness and treachery to another, merely because circumſtances may have placed them in a ſtate of oppoſition.

The practice of endeavouring to injure a country by a daring allegation of falſe facts, and a profligate reſort to groundleſs accuſations, has been digeſted into a regular ſyſtem by Bonaparte and his minions. By means thus ihameleſs they have laboured to deprive a magnanimous enemy of the eſteem in which he has ſo long juſtly been held by the whole continent of Europe; to rob her of what is dearer to her than her exiſtence, her honour; to deny her that manly frankneſs of diſpoſition, that plain dealing and pure integrity, and that good faith which form the baſis of her national character; and to aſcribe to her thoſe acts of atrocious wickedneſs, for the utter abhorrence of which ſhe has ever been pre eminently conſpicuous. And this to Britain! generous, even to a fault (politically ſpeaking) towards her enemies; aboundingin mercy to the vanquiſhed; prompt, at all times, to raiſe the fallen, to ſupport the weak, to ſpend her blood and treaſure in the defence of thoſe who have yet virtue left to ſtruggle for the preſervation of their independence and the vindication of their rights! But the infatuated nations that have been thus unworthily induced to withdraw their confidence from the only country capable, under Divine Providence, of reſiſting the career of that wild and unprincipled ambition which aims at ſubjugating the world, have paid the forfeit of their credulity in blood and ſhame; deluded and miſerable victims! bowed to the earth beneath the intolerable impreſſion of the low born deſpot, whom, with enforced ſubmiſſion, they ſo lately hailed as their protector; or, with ignominious diſſimulation, welcomed as their friend!

I have been led to theſe remarks, Sir, by obſerving that this opprobrious ſyſtem of national ſlander, this new ſpecies of warfare, againſt which neither virtue nor valour can always furniſh an adequate defence, has been tranſplanted, with other noxious productions, from the polluted ſoil of France to the political hot beds of the United States; where they have for ſome time, been ſhooting and ſpreading, with a ſort of forced and unnatural exuberance.

That the Britiſh government, in North America, has inſtigated the Indians to make war upon the United States, and has actually furniſhed arms for that purpoſe, has not only been frequently advanced in their public prints, but has been more than inſinuated in official papers, and roundly aſſerted in the ſpeeches of their legiſlators. If I had occaſion to theſe inherent declarers, I would beg leave to ſay to them, where Gentlemen are we to look for the ſource of this unmeaſured enmity to England? "Is there any *cauſe in nature* that makes theſe hard hearts?" If you really with to go to war within, is it manly previouſly to vent your hoſtility in endeavours to traduce one character? Do you not ſee that the unmerited reproach that you would caſt upon us, will recoil with double force upon yourſelves? Is it politic, if you are bent upon fighting us, to irritate a future enemy by unworthy artifices and fabricated charges, which muſt put his feelings to the rack; to labour to provoke a great and powerful people to forego their natural moderation and to riſe into more than ordinary reſentment, by injurious and inſulting invectives? By accuſation heaped upon accuſation, without conſiſtency, without probability, without even the ſhadow of proof?

In England,—if nothing will ſatisfy you but making her your enemy,—you would have an enemy generous as the is brave; if you deſire to goad her to a war of ſubjugation or extermination? you cannot do it, for it is not in her nature. But let me inform you, Gentlemen, that there is nothing that an Engliſhman ſo warmly reſents; nothing that he is ſo ſlow to forgive as a calumny upon the character of his country; or an inſult offered to her honor. But I feel an aſperity riſing in me that ſhall not be indulged; let me then calmly endeavour to convince you of your injuſtice.

Many very unequivocal ſymptoms of a hoſtile diſpoſition having made their appearance among you, it became the duty of the King's Government in North America to look to the poſſible conſequences; and in ſo doing the magnanimity and the humanity which directed, and ever have directed the proceedings of that Government, were moſt clearly manifeſted how? in taking the *earlieſt* meaſures to PREVENT the *very evil* the occurrence of which you have ſo confidently *inſiſted* in their *certainty*.

It is a fact well known to every public man, at leaſt in this country, that, at a period far anterior to your famous battle of Wbalth, and your more famous ſpeeches in Congreſs, the Britiſh Government in North America gave the moſt pointed directions to the perſon holding the civil and military command in Upper Canada, to diſſuade the Indians from having recourſe to arms for a ſettlement of their differences with your Government; and that in purſuance of theſe inſtructions, Major General Brock, who had as early as October laſt, ſucceeded to the civil and military command in that Province, did uſe every exertion, and did employ all the means within his power, to reſtrain the Indians from any hoſtile proceedings againſt the United States, and to withhold from them the means of committing ſuch hoſtilities.

This, Mr. Editor, is what I ſhould wiſh to ſay to our accuſers—if they would liſten to me, well: if not, I might perhaps aſk my text and tell them, that every ſubject of his Majeſty is prepared to repel, with indignation and contempt, the charge of treachery brought againſt his Government, as a moſt malicious and moſt calumnious falſehood.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servt.

PHILALETHES.

Whitchurch, February 4, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I Hereby forbid any perſon or perſons buying, or taking, either in trade or payment, any Note or Notes of William Widdifield, ſigned with my name to him, as I am determined not to pay them, they being unjuſtly obtained, and of no conſideration, viz. The firſt Note payable the firſt day of January, 1813, for one hundred Dollars—the ſecond for one hundred dollars, payable on the firſt day of the ſecond month, 1813—the third for fifty dollars, payable on the firſt day of ſeventh month, 1813, all of which I ſhall not on any terms pay.

JOHN LUNDY.

I Hereby forewarn all perſons from purchaſing or taking in payment ſeveral Notes of Hand, made by me the Subſcriber to David Thatcher; as I am determined not to pay ſaid Notes, as they have been fraudulently obtained.

PHILIP CHAMBERS.

Pickering, 9th Conceſſion, No. 33, Feb. 11, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers being desirous that those Indebted to them should pay their Accounts without incurring the expence of a Prosecution—have extended the time for their final Settlement, to the 15th March next, after which period, they will have themselves only to blame for the call that shall ensue.

The Subscribers also request, that those who have claims against them of any kind, will exhibit the same for Settlement, as much earlier than the above mentioned time, as suits their convenience.

W. & J. CROOKS

Niagara, 16th Jan 1812.

WHEREAS my Wife LANY, eloped from my bed and board about two years ago, without any just cause of complaint against me, and has during her absence from me, committed sundry acts—being a virtuous married woman; and least she may run me in debt, I hereby caution the Public not to harbour or credit her on my account, as I am determined to pay none of her contracts.

JACOB NELL.

Township of York, Feb 1, 1812

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that attendance will be given every Saturday during the approaching Session of the Provincial Legislature, from Eleven O'clock till Three, at the Library of William Firth, Esquire, at the House to which he resided at York; when his Elegant and Extensive Collection of Books, will be exposed to sale by private contract on the most reasonable terms. It is needless to remark that this very extensive Library offers ample gratification to the Historian, the Politician, the Divine, the Poet, the Lawyer, the Naturalist and Novelist; there is also a Rich Collection of all the most celebrated Greek and Latin Classics. It is the intention of the Subscriber to send all the Books remaining unsold in the spring, to Lower Canada.

W. W. BALDWIN.

Agent for W. Firth.

York, 14th Jan 1812.

N. B. Two Elegant Bedsteads with Beds, Mattresses, Bolsters, Hangings, &c. complete; with some other Articles of Household Furniture, and a large double Carriole and Harness, are also for sale at the same place. W W R

THE Subscriber informs his Customers and the Public in General, that he has received the whole of the Goods, (excepting Shoes, which have only reached Niagara, but will be forwarded by the first opportunity) that he expected in a supply for this Season, which he flatters himself will be found good in quality and as low in price as any in this place, either for Cash or upon Credit, considering the time he gives and the accommodation for payment.

To make it convenient for his Country Customers, he will receive in payment, all kinds of Produce, for which he will give a generous price; and those who may have more than sufficient to discharge their Accounts, he will pay Cash for Wheat, Flour, or take those Articles in exchange for Goods at Cash price. He hopes that his friends will avail themselves of the present favorable State of the Roads to make payment, as the great fall he has established in Fall, with the reduction in the price of Potash, obliges him to collect as much as possible.

He has for sale the undermentioned Land, for which a long Credit will be given (if required) and produce taken in payment, for which he will give an indisputable Title.

Lot No. 13, 14, and 18, in 2d Con	in Con A	}	800 Acres,
24	Hamilton, District of Newcastle.		
1,	"	18.	} 1000 Acres
1 and 2,	"	2d	} Darlington,
16 & 17,	"	3d	Do.
19,	"	18.	
32,	"	21.	1500 Acres
28, 33, 34, and 35,	"	4th	} Whitby, do.
and North W. half of 21,		do.	
22, 23, & 24,	"	7th	800, East
19,	"	do.	} Gwillimb'y.
Home District			
4 and 5 of 3,		6th,	320, N. do.
31 and 26,	"	7th	
18, 17, and 28,	"	2d,	1500, Up-
8 of 10,	"	4th,	} bridge, Hom
9 and 10,	"	8th,	} District.
6 and 7,	"	4th, 2d	600 Acres,
3,	"	8th,	} Reach, do.
West ½ of 6, 7, 8 and 9,		3d,	400, York, do.
27,	"	1st,	
26, and 27,	"	3d,	1220, Scott,
22,	"	5th,	do.
21 and 23,	"	8th,	
5,	"	4th,	800, Whit-
25, 29 and 31,	"	6th,	} church, do.
30, East side Yonge Street, 190 Acres,			
on which is a large clearing with House, &c.			
29 and ½ of 28 W. side do. 362, do.			
49 and 50, East side do.			382 of which
20 Acres are Cleared and under grass.			
Part of 39, E. side Yonge Street,			95, with a
small improvement.			
6,	"	4th,	300, Mersea,
24,	"	8th,	} Do.
2 and ½ of 6, in the 5th,		3d,	300, Walling-
ham, London District.			
8 and 7,	"	4th,	200, Barton,
District of Niagara.			
11, 12 and 13, in the 7th,			} 1100, Saltfleet
8, 9, 14, 13,	"	8th,	
19, 20 and 21,	"	2d,	} do.
23 and 25,	"	1st,	400, Gainsbo-
rough, do.			
31 and 32,	"	2d,	950, Pittsburg,
Broken 34, 35, 36, 37, & 38		12th,	940, Midland Dist.
28,	"	7th,	200 Montague,
District of Johnstown.			
15 & broken 14 in 7th,			340, North
Crosby, do.			

Two Acre Lots nearly opposite the Court in this Town; also, a House and Lot South side of King Street, West of Vantaute's.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 2d January 1812.

FOR Sale on very reasonable terms, the following Parcels of Land, for which indisputable Titles will be given viz.

Lot No. 16, 18 Con & broken front,		Saltfleet,	130
8, 16 do.	"	Pelham,	200
South ½ 20, 5th do.	"	do.	50
North ½ 8, 12th do.	"	do.	50
No. 215.	"	Thorold,	50
Broken front of Lot No. 1,	"	Nelson,	8

Application to be made to Col. St. John, in Ancaster.

For Sale or Rent, and possession given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire. Its eligible situation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot. York, Dec. 21, 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHNGAAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B.			
Front half 32,	"	Do. C.	} 400 Acres.
29	"	Concession C.	200
10	"	Concession D.	200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario.			
Township or Scarborough.			
No. 8 in 4th Concession,			} 200 Acres Township
East ½ 22	5th	do.	of York.
No. 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres,			
Township of Vaughan.			
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession,			100
East ½ 20,	3d	do.	100
East ½ 14,	4th	do.	100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 22,	7th	do.	100 } Township of
14,	2d	do.	200 } Markham.
10,	6th	do.	200
15,	6th	do.	200
16,	1st	do.	200 } 400 Acres—
13,	4th	do.	200 } Whitby.
3,	3d	do.	100 } 300 Acres,
30,	6th	do.	200 } Saltfleet
27,	7th	do.	100 }
26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres,			
Township of Cromarid.			
2, 3, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres,			
Township of Norwich.			

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 3, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the House, North side of Queen's-street, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatness and in the most fashionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a strict adherence to punctuality, he hopes she public will favor him with a share of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Pelisses and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on short notice and in the modern style.

York, Dec. 4, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession.

No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and well half of 24, 7th do.

No. 1, 2, 23, 24 5th do.

North half of 24 in the 5th do.——3600 acres, in the Township of Bienheim.

No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession

No. 22, 7th do.

No. 4, 8th do.

No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Barford.

No. 23, 23 and 24 5th.—600 acres in Whitby.

No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.——600 acres in the township of Thurlow.

No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in King.

No. 17, 3d concession.

No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the Province Townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superiour—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of five Acres of Land on Lot No. 10, on the Est side of the 8th Concession Road in Markham, with a large dwelling House and Stable, suitable for a Store and Tavern; also the Lease of a Crown Reserve of 200 acres adjoining, 70 acres of which are well cleared and in Wheat. A never failing stream of Water runs through the said Lot, suitable for an over-shot Mill. Pot Ash Works are erected thereon, which may be viewed. For particulars apply to the subscriber in Scarboro', or William Allan, Esq. York, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 14th Nov. 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street, on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 25th July, 1811.

UPPER CANADA, COURT OF PROBATE, YORK TO WIT. } *FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.*

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts there of; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN,
Off. Prin. Court of Probate.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. In the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, it being the Township of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 90 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are two Barns, a Dwelling House and Wings, which with a small expence will accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two Log Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent Land, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. If these Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant, Lot No. 27 is also well watered by an industrious substantial person. On both lots a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peaze, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Concession of do. 80 acres, fronts on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 200 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of these, on which there is an excellent Mill seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lot No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No. 4 in the 8th concession of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to the large 8-tide-mere on the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer thereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, two neat, roomy and well finished HOUSE in this Town, where the Subscriber now lives, to which an indisputable Title will be given.

J. GLENNON.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Hugh M'Lean, Dock keeper to the Honorable Executive Council, deceased, are desired to present the same to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Executor.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

For Sale at the Printing Office.

Complete SILVER WATCH, cost 46 Dollars, will be sold for 90. The Dom. Encyclopedia and a few other Books, worthy a place in the Toronto Library, will be sold low. Two Fusils, to be sold low. Also, a Chesnut Gelding, warranted sound, and fit for Saddle or Harness.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an Improvement of 30 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seeds and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Inspection over Revenue (a Military Tract); Common Bonds; Arbitration ditto.; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials for do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his House on Palace Street, near Miss Ruffell's, where he offers for sale a large supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kidderminster Carpeting,
Tilt, Cupboard, Brass Desk, and Brass Pad-Locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Trampoffs and Iron Squares,
Wood Bed-cords,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and brass Locker Castors,
Gold Rings and Silver Pencil Cases,
Gilt and Silver Watches,
Brass Cast Locks, Iron do. double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Clothes Hooks and Spike Locks,
Padlocks single and double bolted,
Joiners Squares,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Ballard fine plate Stock Locks, 10 and 12 inch,
Chest Hinges, brass do.
Clock Case Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-cups,
Drawer Locks in sets,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles
Gilt and Silver Spoons,
Cast and German Steel Hand-saws,
Sash, Key-hole and tenant Saws,
Gouges and Mortice Chissels,
Screw Augurs and Drawing-knives,
Braces and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Planes.

He expects in a few days vessel from Kingston, a fashionable supply of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they having arrived at Quebec by the last vessels from England—also a further supply of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

LOT Number 29, in the first Concession, and the Broken Front, in the Township of Darlington and District of Newcastle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 460 Acres of Land, of which 100 Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premises are a Framed Barn, a good Log House and several Springs of excellent Water. If Sold, a part of the purchase money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder. For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL CUONAT

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, with the Barn and Orchard, part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises.

June 1, 1811.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1812. No. XXXII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.*

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come——GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council, to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administring the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without such Licence, under a Penalty for the first Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the second and every other subsequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by, and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no person may pretend ignorance of the Law which subjects his contravention to such penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all persons who shall, after the publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me, that among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all persons desirous to obtain such Licences, are hereby required to Report themselves to the Hon'ble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumstances of time, place and condition of their respective residences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this first day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-second year of His Majesty's Reign. (S'gned)

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, entitled, "An Ordinance to prevent the selling of strong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as also to deter Persons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purposes relative to the Trade and Intercourse with the said Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person to settle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the first offence, and Twenty Pounds for the second, and every other subsequent offence.

IV. It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to sue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, by information before one or more of the Commissioners of the Peace of the District in which any of fence against any of the above articles of this Ordinance shall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such information, in a summary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witness (being some other than the informer himself) and to inflict the said imprisonment, and to levy the said Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the costs of suing for the same, by a warrant to seize and sell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that such informations shall be brought within six calendar months from the time that the offence shall have been committed, and not after.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern—*Greeting.*

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having solicited, and obtained Leave to be absent on his Private Affairs, and the Administration of the Government during his absence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the said Province. WE have thought proper, by, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this Proclamation, that all Persons having due notice thereof, may Govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our President Administering the government of our said Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Ninth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and Fifty-first year of our reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment; or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, at York, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, that valuable and well known Farm, Situate on the River Humber, containing about 176 acres, on which about 60 acres are well cleared and under good improvement. There are on said Premises a good Substantial Dwelling-house, Barn, and other Out-buildings, and a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Also, Lot No. 13, 5th concession, west side Yonge Street, containing 200 acres, on which there is a good Dwelling-house and Barn, and about 20 acres under good improvement, within 3 miles of York.

Also, Lot No. 24, East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 199 acres, with a small improvement thereon, about 20 miles from York.

Also, Lot No. 22, 3d concession of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the soil of excellent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No. 3, South side Hospital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made easy, and a good and sufficient Title given to every Lot. Application to be made to the Subscriber, at York.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 20, 1811.

Lot No. 64, 1st Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To those whom it may concern.

TAKE notice, that I the Subscriber, have a Lien, by a Judgment of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No. 64, 1st Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is advertised for sale by DANIEL TIERS. WM. WATERS.

York, January 21, 1812.

Regular Council Days for Land Matters throughout the Year of Our Lord, 1812.

TUESDAY,	14th January,	
	4th February,	
	25th Ditto,	
	17th March,	
	7th April,	
	28th Ditto,	
	19th May,	
	9th June,	
	30th Ditto,	
	21st July,	
	11th August,	
	1st September,	
	22d Ditto,	
	13th October,	
	3d November,	
	24th Ditto,	
	15th December,	

JOHN SMALL, C. C. C.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr. Green Adams, where he has just opened a very General Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to sell as low as can be purchased in this country for Cash or such kinds of Country Produce.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Salt of Superior quality, which will be sold remarkably low.

York, 4th Feb. 1812.

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS or LEASES of the waste Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unless it specifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the President in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Latest Intelligence.

New York, January 30.

Latest from Havanna.—Capt. Dickinson, of the ship Juſtin, informs that a Spaniſh fleet of transports, with 7000 troops on board, under convoy of a ſeventy-four and a gun brig, from Cadiz bound to La Vera Cruz, put in to the Havanna for proviſions and water.

Boſton, January 30.

FROM SPAIN.

A veſſel from Corrunna, brings information from the north of Spain to the 4th of December. No war event of any magnitude had occurred. L. Wellington's army remained in cantonments on the Portuguese frontier; and the French grand army about 50 miles diſtant, in Spain. The French on the Bay of Biscay had again taken poſſeſſion of Gigon, in Auſturias. Cadiz acquducts to nearly the same date have alſo been recieved. Balleſteros continued manoeuvring in Andaluſia; a ſtrong evidence of the weakneſs of the French in that quarter. Valencia it was reported, had fallen into the hands of Marſhal Suchet and Marmont had given opportunity to the guerillas and other Spaniſh partizans, to renew their active warfare on the French lines of communication, foraging parties and couriers.

From Corrunna.—The ſchooner Regulator arrived at Barnſtable, ſailed from Corrunna Dec. 4; at which time there was no news of any recent battle between the French and Combined armies. No new movements. The Britiſh army ſaid to be about 100 miles from Liſbon. The French had taken Gijon, a ſmall ſea port town in Spain.

We have been favored with a file of Caraccas Gazettes, publiſhed in the new republic of Venezuela, to the 26th Novem r inclusive. They maintain the intereſting character we before gave them. The kingdoms of Carthagena and Truxillo have been added to the confederation: And an army was advancing from Carthagena againſt St. Martha; but a Proclamation inviting the natives of St. Martha to join the confederation, had preceded the army; at the ſame time intimating that powder would be burnt if neceſſary. Gen. Miranda, having eſtabliſhed the new government in valencia, had returned to the Caraccas, accompanied by the gratitude of the magiſtrates of valencia, expreſſed in a handſome addreſs. The papers are replete with diſcourſes on the eſtabliſhment of the Republic; and againſt the Inquiſition; but they are tranſlations verbatim from the writings of the celebrated Abbe Raynal;—the great enemy of Monarchy; and are intended to diſſeminate thoſe principles of policy which have enſured tranquility to Switzerland for two centuries.—We are happy in finding, that with their warlike preparations, theſe new Republics have eſtabliſhed a Military Shool, a Hoſpital, or Medical School, and other ſcientific inſtitutions; and the papers are filled with the names of the contributors to their ſupport.

The expedition againſt the Caraccas, which failed from Porto Rico has been loſt; and ſeveral of the veſſels had been taken—*Boſt. Cen.*

New York, January 25.

The Next Preſident.—We underſtand, that private letters, received in town this morning, announce, that the Hon. *De Witt Clinton*, Mayor of this city, has been nominated as the next Preſident of the United States, by a congreſſional caucus at Waſhington; and the Hon. Mr. Clay, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, as Vice Preſident. It is ſaid that Mr. Clinton had a majority, over Mr. Madiſon of about 70 votes.

Since the above was prepared, we have been permitted to copy the following extract from the Baltimore Federal Gazette of yeſterday, received in proof ſheet at the office of the New-York Gazette:—

"*From Waſhington.*—We learn that the die is caſt;—that in a grand caucus, held at Wſhington, on thursday it was decided to ſupport De Witt Clinton for our next Preſident, and H. Clay, of Kentucky, as Vice Preſident."

A Correſpondent is much grieved to find the democratic papers, and their friends and ſupporters, whoſe mouths have watered ſome time to "*take Canada,*" ſhould be ſo much out of temper at the diſcloſure of Mr. Gallatin's projeƈt to raiſe the caſh to ſupport the brave fellows who are expeƈted to go upon this impoſtant ſervice. Surely, the friends of war cannot be ſo unreaſonable, and ſo *unfeeling* as to wiſh to ſend 25,000 and *one* men, to that cold province without cloths, without food, and without *ardent ſpirits*, at leaſt as good as *potatoe gin*. Well if ſoldiers muſt eat and drink, and muſt have raiment to put on, how, in the name of wonder are the *means* to be had, without money? As for cloths, when we cannot manufaƈture enough to furniſh the Indians, who muſt upon every principle be firſt taken care of, how can it be expeƈted we can alſo ſupply our own ſoldiers? And if we muſt have money, how are we to get it, without taxes? Mr. Gallatin knows full well, that our government do not poſſeſs Aladdin's Lamp—he knows that *direƈt taxes* furniſh the only *direƈt* meaus of raiſing money, when the deſtruƈtion of commerce has deſtroyed all the *indirect* means. It follows, that, if the democrats will have Canada, they muſt pay for it,—and if they mean to pay for it, they muſt have money—and if they mean to obtain money *honeſtly*, they muſt lay taxes, and "*we the people*" muſt ſubmit to it; and if it makes a revolution in *our affairs*, who can help it.

Symptom of war. "*In Earneſt.*"—Mr. Foſter has lately contributed to diſpel the gloom which has overcaſt the city of Waſhington, by the moſt ſplendid entertainment (as report goes) ever given in America. As this miniſter has certainly aſcertained from the executive the use to which the army is to be employed, how happens it that inſtead of demanding his audience of leave, he has gone on to fit up his houſe in a ſplendid ſtyle, and is engaged in entertaining congreſs and the heads of department. The ſecretary at war, we learn was among the numerous gueſts, while Mr Madiſon absented himſelf to keep up appearances, and avoid the ſtriƈtures of democratic newspapers. *Bal. Fed. Rep.*

Gen. Henry Dearborn, late Secretary of War, now collector of the port of Boſton, has been appointed by the Preſident of the United States and Senate, a Major General in the army of the United States. This appointment places that gentleman at the head of the army of the U. States. *Nat. Intell.*

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter addreſſed to the editor of the American Daily Adverti-ſer, dated Carthagena, Dec. 6.—"I have given you no accounts from here for a good while, for there was little of real intereſt to communicate. Near a year ago, the provinces began to treat of forming a general congreſs and as yet that objeƈt is unaccomplihed; it is, however, now expected to aſſemble in a place called Ibague, in the province of Neiva, not far from Santa Fe, where the deputies of Carthagena and of the interior provinces are to meet. Santa Martha, Rio Hacha, Porto Bello, and Panama, have not joined in the meaſure, and whether Quito means to join itſelf, or will maintain a ſeperate independent government, is not yet aſcertained. Diſſentions and mutual jealouſies, have been predominant in all provinces, and whether the expected congreſs will be able to eſtabliſh a well conſtituitioned general government, is ſtill to be ſeen.—Santa Fe formed a conſtitution ſome time ago, which however muſt undergo changes, as being incompatible with the eſtabliſhment of a reſpectable federal government. Carthagena and Santa Martha are at open war, the latter being ſtrengthened by the diſaffeƈted natives of old Spain, who reſorted to Santa Martha from here and from other parts.

"The only memorable event for a long time, happened here on the 11th of the laſt month, which produced a declaration of independence of any government in Spain—and though the tumult laſted ſeveral days, and thouſands of the people had forcibly provided themſelves with arms, not a life was loſt. This circumſtance, ſeveral times repeated here and in Santa Fe, as it is a certain proof of moderation and good conduƈt, even in the lower claſſes, muſt induce every ſenſible mind to with them poſſeſſed of a good government, of which they ſhow themſelves not unworthy.

"The moſt memorable circumſtance on the 11th November here, was the abolition of the INQUISITION—it was here they firſt put principle seat for all Terrafirma—but *it is now no more.* The buildings which belonged to that inſtitution, are deſtined for tribunals and other public uſeful purpoſes.

"It is hoped that the late ſucceſſes here will cement the harmony preva ding in the Interior. A great thing has been accomplihed in doing away the Inquiſition, for though they did not venture at presen' to exercise their power to a great length, ſtill their underhand influence was great & baneful, and in every place they had their emiſſaries and adherents. Only two years ago they excommunicated every individual who had any paper of the political changes at Quito in his poſſeſſion, and who did not deliver it up to them; and if you reflect that excommunication from their church according to their creed, is the ſame thing, if not recalled, as eternal damnation, you will not wonder at the power they exerciſed, ſupported by ſuperſtition and ignotance.

"The news papers ſtates more at large the occurrences as they paſſed, and contains the declaration of independence of theis province, which at present is called the ſtate of Carthagena. Commerce is muſtly dead, and the want of money extreme, yet it is expeƈted that the government will now receive ſome ſupplies of money from the interior.

"I am, &c."

INDIANS.

Extraƈt of a letter from Captain Robert Terry, of Henderſon county, to Major S. C. Hopkins, dated Dec. 19. 1811.

"I extraƈt the following from a note addreſſed to me this morning by Col. Barbour:—I have juſt received information that a number of Indians have aſſembled be ween the Ohio and Wabaſh, about 12 miles from Jefferſes' ferry—it is ſuppoſed about one hundred in number. I have ſent ſpies out, to watch their movements, and to give me notice from time to time. Be you therefore ready to march at a moment's warning."

In addition to the above letter, Col. Bridſong writes to Gen. Ramſey, who represents the adjacent country, that very latterly a party of Indians came into the neighbourhood of Caldwell and Livingſton counties, killed the ſtock of the inhabitants, and menaced them with war. Col. Bridſong ordered out ſome spies, to aſcertain the report of their movements. They ſtate they found the Indians encamped on the Tenneſſee river; that on their ſolicitation they agreed to remove, but before they did ſo, they took by violence, a boat load of corn from a field belonging to one of our citizens: they appeared mad, and were very inſolent. The inhabitants have applied for protection from the military, and Colonel Bridſong has ordered a captain's company to hold themſelves in readineſs to reſtrain any further depredations that may be offered,

May not theſe alarms on the rivers, be occaſioned by the progreſs or return of Tecumſeh's auxiliaries from the ſouthern tribes?

Frankford Palladium.

Extraƈt of a letter from a gentleman in Congreſs to the Editor of the Baltimore Sun.

"*Waſhington, Jan. 18, 1812.*

"I have before me a letter from a gentleman dated at Gallatin, the 7th inſtant, (I believe the place is in Tenneſſee)—I give you the following extraƈt:

"The laſteſt information we have had from our Indian friends, viz. a Mr. Isaac Weakley, of Montgomery county, dined with me on Sunday laſt, ſtates that on Thursday evening before he ſaw Col. Cook, of this county, who told Weakley, that he had been riding night and day for twenty four hours among the different captain's companies in the county, in order to raiſe men to go againſt a large body, 3 or 400 Indians, which were encamped before the mouth of Cumberland, on the north of Ohio, which had already taken twelve flat bottomed boats and three of keel boats, deſtroyed them and their cargoes, killed every ſoul except two who escaped in a canoe. Did this report of Mr. Weakley need corroboration it is confirmed by a Mr. Wilkinſon who arrived in this neighbourhood laſt night direƈt by land from the mouth of Cumberland, and I muſt add that I am afraid it is but too true. Mr. Weakley adds that they are compoſed of Cherokees, Creeks and Huggas."

INDIAN NEWS—Fort Wayne, Nov. 20. Mr Johnſon, U. S. Indian agent, wrote a letter to the Editor of Liberty Hall, at Cincinnati, concluding as follows—

"My impreſſion at this time is, that the Indians will aſſaſſinate the Prophet and his brother, and that peace will enſue. In my ſpeech to them at this place, offering in the name of the Preſident pardon and forgiveneſs to all thoſe who ſhould immediately abandon their leader, return home, and conduƈt themſelves peaceably in future, I excepted the Prophet and his brother, declaring we could not ſuffer ſuch villians to reſide within the limits of our authority. It was proposed to deliver them up here or at Vincennes; this offer I declined accepting, and told the Indians we left the puniſhment of thoſe persons to themſelves, and calculated confidently on their juſtice. In the action agreeably to their account, there were 28 Indians killed, and a number wounded, some of whom are ſince dead.

"The whole of the Prophet's force at the time of the aƈtion did not exceed 250 fighting men. Theſe were chiefly Kicapoes and Winebagoes, with a few Shawanese, and Potawatamies. There was not a ſingle Miamie or Delaware with him. The public may reſt aſſured, that the aƈtack on our troops is as much diſapproved of by the bulk of the Indians as by the whites; and that there is not any danger to be apprehended at present, on any part of our frontiers. The government agents, at our ſeveral ſtations throughout the the Indian country, will give early information of any approaching; and until ſuch information is received, our citizens may reſt in ſafety.

"JOHN JOHNSTON, *Ind. agent.*"

About the firſt inſtant, near *two thouſand hogs* were driven into Canada, from the American ſide of the lines, intended for the Montreal market. *Feed your enemy*, is an injunƈtion of very high authority; but the policy of the meaſure, in a political point of view, on the *very eve of an invaſion!* may be more than queſtioned.

Albany Gaz.

"*The ulterior policy of the French Government towards the United States.*"—Meſſage.

At this time of day it is impoſſible to miſtake the *ulterior* policy of the French government towards us, and every nation elſe which it can reach by its arts and by its arms. After drinking the blood of near two millions of its own citizens, it has conſtantly, under its ſeveral different forms for fifteen years at leaſt, been manifeſting a furious luſt for univerſal domination. Though gorged with dominion, it is never ſatiſfied; like the grave, it says not, "it is enough." The helliſh machinery it has uſed, from firſt to laſt, for cruſhing the nations and making them the ſport of its fury, *is a compound of fraud and force.* It embraces them, and with the hug of a bear ſtifles them in the embrace. It offers them liberty and loads them with chains. It makes them firſt its allies, and then its vaſſals.

This has been the ſteady courſe of the French government for even a conſiderable time before Napolean Bonaparte became the ſole maſter of France; and he himſelf has purſued the ſame courſe as ſteidy as time, and without a ſingle inſtance of deviation—Let facts ſpeak.

It was in the year 1795 that Holland yielded to an alliance with France. The gates of Amſterdam were thrown open to a French army. They were received as friends and brothers. The houses were illuminated. A general feſtival was kept throughout the whole city. The welkin as it were was rent with acclamations of joy. The Hollanders had been promiſed over and over again, that their rights ſhould be reſpected. Oft and many a time Bonaparte himſelf expreſſed ſingular love for the hollanders—We need not relate the reſt.

Again in the year 1798 (Bonaparte being then the prime manager of the affairs of France in Italy) the gates of Rome were opened to an army of Frenchmen, who wanted admiſſion for no other reaſon (as it was pretended) but to amuſe the citizens with a funeral *fete* which they were about inſtituting in honor of General Duphot. "The *fete* was very ſplendid, and naturally attracted the curioſity of moſt persons at Rome. The ſolemn drama was aƈted in the piazza of St. Peters. It was received with univerſal applauſe. But the price of the exhibition was dearer than the ſpeƈators imagined—for, while they were performing their theatrical politics, at that moment, in every other part of the city, an ingenious under plot was carrying on, which conſiſted of removing the plate out of all the churches without any diſtinƈtion of the neutrality or alliance of any nation." They proceeded to extort by force, ſilver, household furniture, jewels, and what ever they pleased. They robbed the vatican and palaces of their treaſures, and of their exquiſite works of art. And finally they "obliged the princes, the nobles, and the cardinals to ſerve as common ſoldiers."—Yet the citizens of Rome were their dear allies!

Again, who knows not the fidelity, or rather ſervility, with which Spain cobered to France, in quality of an ally, for more than half a ſcore of years? The mines, the armies, the navies, the very life-blood, of the former, were devoted to the laſtes as a free-will offering. How often and how highly did Bonaparte extol his faithful brother, the monarch of Spain, and his faithful allies the Spaniards. In the meanwhile a *dirk* was concealed in the ſkirt of his garment. He was plotting the utter ſubverſion of their government and independence. By arts of falſehood he obtained permiſſion to introduce ſwarms of French officers and ſoldiers into Spain, and got poſſeſſion of the paſſes of the Pyrenees and the principal ſtrong holds of the kingdom, under pretext of conquering Gibraltar for the Spaniards. Through means of the *Godoys*, the traitors he had gained over in Spain, a quarrel was brought about between the monarch and his eldeſt ſon. Bonaparte conſtitutes himſelf umpire and offers to decide the diſpute between them as a common friend to both. All things being ready, he, under the guiſe of friendſhip and deep concern for their intereſts, invites over theroyal family to France, and no ſooner had them in his power, than he ſeized their persons, and forced them at the peril of their lives to abdicate the throne. The letter he wrote to Ferdinand the Seventh, to allure him into his clutches, concludes thus—"*Reſign any wiſh to reconcile every thing*" "*and to find opportunity to give you proof of affeƈion and high regard. And ſo I pray God may keep you, brother, under his holy and worthy proteƈion!*"

This may be ſtiled *the magnificence of villany.* It is the wickedneſs of no ordinary mind. It is worthy of the man who at one time could worſhip at the altars of atheiſm; at another could embrace the religion of Mahomet in Egypt; and then become a devout papiſt and preſent his ſon at the baptiſmal font!—It is worthy of the man, in talents the greateſt, and the worſt in heart, among perhaps all human beings now living upon earth!

The inſtances we have adduced (a few of many) are fair ſpecimens of the nature, genius and diſpoſition of the government of France, and of the perſonal qualities of the "prodigy" who is now himſelf alone, that government: nor can it be ſhort of madneſs for any nation to expeƈt from it either juſtice or mercy.

And is our country drawing toward an alliance with France? Merciful Heaven forbid it! It would be a covenant with death; a league with perdition. An alliance with Napoleon Bonaparte! Then would be heard in it as were the voice of the angel of deſtruƈtion, ſaying, "Woe, woe, woe, to the inhabitants of the United States of America.—

Connecticut Courant.

DIED.

In Fiſhkill, on the 15th ult. Mr *John Henderſon*, aged 102 years. He was a ſoldier at the battle of Culloden, in Scotland, fought April 17th, 1746; at Mindeo, in Germany, fought Auguſt 14th, 1759; and at the taking of Quebec under General Wolfe, April 28th, 1760. At the concluſion of that war, he left the Britiſh army, and has reſided moſtly in this part of the country ſince.

DIED

At chalons, (France) M. de la *Rochefoucalt Liancourt*, intendant-general of the school of arts and manufaƈtures at Chalons sur-Mer. Under the ancient regime, he bore a ducal coronet; and at the commencement of the French revolution united the United States, in company with M. Talleyrand, bithop of Autun, now Prince of Benevento, and vice grand eleƈtor of the French Empire.—M. de Liancourt was a man of deep reſearch, talents and science. The inconſiderable office he held when he died, was procured for him by his friend Talleyrand.

In England, his highneſs Prince *George* of Brunswick, nephew of the king of England.

The pitiable caſe of an old Bachelor.

I am now almoſt thirty eight years of age—and one of the oddeſt and moſt unhappy fellows extant. I've been twisted and twirled about by the girls, till I'm as thin as a ſnake. I ſet out early in life to be a great gallant, and though the girls treated me with ſome attention—which I was pleaſed to aſcribe to my gallantry, but ſince I am told it was my merit—this I aſſure you mortified me much. The girls reſpect me now—yet not for my gallantry or merit—but (the dogs take my grey heirs!) for my advanced age. But to the point. I had been addreſſing a young lady ſteady for ſix years—the firſt year I did nothing but look at and ogle her—the ſecond I chatted with her a little—the third I ſqueezed her hand and ſighed—the fourth I made propoſals of marriage to her—the fifth ſhe conſented—and the ſixth we were to be married, but could not agree on the time or place. I was deſirous to marry on the ſecond day of February, and at her own father's houſe. She declared againſt marrying till the laſt day of Auguſt—I begged, prayed, ſighed, raved, ranted, ſwore—but all to no purpoſe—the ſtuck like a tick to her reſolve—till ſhe drove me to deſpair.—So one morning I took a ſword and went to ſee her; when I renewed my suit with all the perſuaſion I was maſter of; but the jade ſtill continued immutable—I then discovered by ſword, and fixed the point to my breaſt, with a determination to put an end to my wretched life, unleſs ſhe would recede from her cruel reſolution. I poſitively declared to her I would do it, and do it inſtantly. She ſeemed a little ſurprized, when the ſaw how determined I looked. I then pricked my breaſt to make it bleed. The blood ran a little, when, Mr. Printer, inſtead of deviating a whit from her purpoſe—inſtead of begging me to ſpare a life ſhe held moſt dear—inſtead of fainting and ſhrieking, ſhe gently laid hold of my arm, and requeſted me to walk to the fire place before I ſtabbed myſelf, for blood was the worſt thing in the world to ſtain a floor, and her's was newly waſhed: In an inſtant I felt as if a thouſand musquetoes had ſaſtened upon my body—my ſword fell out of my hand, and I ran home, determined to remain till the day of my death an

OLD BACHELOR.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 19, 1812.

It is underſtood, that a measure suggeſted by peculiar tenderneſs to a certain claſs of people who ſeem to have miſtaken their ſituation and character, has been misconſtrued, and reſulted under pretence of favor to ſuch perſons.

The Oath of Abjuration of foreign allegiance could not have been propoſed, to enable the Government to puniſh ſuch as refuſed to take it, but to direƈt the exerciſe of a benevolent inclination to diſcriminate between the frank and loyal citizen of the United States, who claimed protection as ſuch conformably to Treaty, and the Traitor who under the maſk of loyalty and by a proſtitution of oaths, had aſſumed the character of a Britiſh subject.

It was not required because no proviſion is made by Law to compel every ſubject to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, but becauſe it was underſtood that many perſons credulouſly thought that they could be ſubjects of two Sovereigns and owe a double Allegiance at the ſame time. The peculiar nature of the Law of England in favor of alien reſidents, not enemies, had doubtleſs given birth to this prepoſterous idea. When Great Britain by the Treaty of 1783, declared the Thirteen Provinces to be a Sovereign and Independent Nation, ſhe virtually diſcharged all the Coloniſts, who choſe to become citizens of the new States from their natural allegiance and, when, having made that election, they afterwards come into the King's dominions, it is as aliens owing to the King only a temporary and local allegiance, and they are incapable of receiving any grant of office, &c.

Therefore when to entitle themſelves to the privileges of natural born ſubjects, they take the Oaths of Allegiance, they as effectually eleƈt to remain ſubjects of Great Britain as if they in terms abjure all other allegiance.

This doƈtrine, if it wanted confirmation, has received it in the treaty of 1794, by the 9th article of which, alienage ſhall not apply to ſubjects of either Country who then held Lands in either, and themſelves, their heirs and aſſigns ſhall not be regarded as aliens in reſpect of ſuch Lands and the legal remedies incidental thereunto. The effect of a diſcovery to be made by refuſing the Oath of ſpecial abjuration would not be to make them aliens as to Lands held by themſelves or anceſtors at that time, the date of the treaty: But, by the very exception in their favor, proof is afforded that all citizens of the United States were in contemplation of both Governments aliens in all other reſpects in Britain, and vice versa ſubjects of Great Britain, not citizens of the United States were aliens there except only as to the Lands held by them reſpectively at that time. No Sordid conſideration cannot be an object with the King's government. A higher motive muſt have induced the propoſition of this explanatory Oath to Men in Arms. By the exiſting Militia Law, every Male Inhabitant (ſubjeƈt or not) from 16 to 60 is required to enroll his name and ſerve in the Militia.

It may be too late when, under the proviſion of this Law, the Militia is embodied in face of an enemy, for every alien to throw down his Arms and declare that he cannot use them againſt his natural allegiance. It may be too late then to enter into details.—At ſuch a moment the Laws of war may require inſtant and capital puniſhment of the firſt ſymptom of mutiny. The man who objeƈts to a diſcrimination required from ſuch motives, muſt be blind to reaſon or callous to feeling. It cannot be ſuppoſed that, when the ſafety of the Empire in any of its parts, is at ſtake, the Military commanders when all depends on vigorous exertions in Arms, can allow thoſe exertions to be paralized by squeamiſh doubts of the conſtruƈtion of Statutes. It has been a maxim, in all ages and in all countries that in actual warfare the Laws muſt ſleep. A true regard for the Laws muſt ever prompt to defer the neceſſity for their ſilence as long as poſſible, and that is to be done only by anticipating the probable circumſtances which may require it, and providing for them by the Law itſelf.

[For the foregoing clear expoſition of a ſubjeƈt, heretofore but little underſtood, and out of which, doubts affeƈting the allegiance of a few people grew, we are indebted to an obliging gentleman.—EDITOR.]

Whitchurch, February 4, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I Hereby forbid any perſon or perſons buying, or taking, either in trade or payment, any Note or Notes of William Widdifield, ſigned with my name to him, as I am determined not to pay them, they being unjuſtly obtained, and as ſuch obſtinately held. The firſt Note payable the firſt day of January, 1812, for one hundred Dollars—the ſecond for one hundred dollars, payable on the firſt day of aforeſaid months, 1813—the third for fifty dollars, payable on the firſt day of aforeſaid months, 1814, all of which I ſhall not on any terms pay.

JOHN LUNDY.

I Hereby forewarn all perſons from purchaſing or taking in payment ſeveral Notes of Hand made by me the Subſcriber to David Thomas, as I am determined not to pay ſaid Notes, as they have been fraudulently obtained. PHILIP CRAMER.

Pickering, 9th Conceſſion, No. 33. Feb. 11, 1812.

To be Let, or Sold;

From the fourth day of next month, by the Subſcriber:

THAT large commodious houſe in Palace Street, occupied by Mr. ALLAN'S, together with the Stable, two Kitchens, out Offices, large lot of Ground adjoining, and the water lot appoſite; alſo an Acre lot at Niagara, near Mr. James M'Neale's. Apply to Wm. WILLCOCKS, Eſq. at Dr. Baldwin's.

WM. WILLCOCKS.

N. B. Said Willcocks has ſeveral two Hundred Acre Lots to diſpoſe of in Yonge Street, in Whitby and Vaughan.

York, 14th February, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers being desirous that those Indebted to them should pay their Accounts without incurring the expence of a Prosecution—have extended the time for their final Settlement, to the 15th March next, after which period, they will have themselves only to blame for the cost that must suffer.

The Subscribers also request, that those who have claims against them of any kind, will exhibit the same for Settlement, at such earlier than the above mentioned time, as suits their convenience.

W. & J. CROOKS

Niagara, 16th Jan. 1812

WHEREAS my Wife LANY, eloped from my bed and board about two years ago, without any just cause of complaint against me, and has during her absence from me, committed acts unbecoming a virtuous married woman; and left me many on the debt, I hereby caution the Public not to harbour or credit her on my account, as I am determined to pay none of her contracts.

JACOB NELL.

Township of York, Feb 1, 1813.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that attendance will be given every Saturday during the approaching Session of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, from Eleven O'clock till Three, at the Library of William Firth, Esquire, at the House in which he resided at York; when his Elegant and Extensive Collection of Books, will be exposed to sale by private contract on the most reasonable terms. It is needless to remark that, this very extensive Library offers ample gratification to the Historian, the Politician, the Divine, the Poet, the Lawyer, the Naturalist and Novelist; there is also a Rich Collection of all the most celebrated Greek and Latin Classic. It is the intension of the Subscriber to send all the Books remaining unsold in the Spring, to Lower Canada.

W. W. BALDWIN.

Agent for W. Firth.

York, 14th Jan 1812.

N. B. Two Elegant Bedsteads with Beds, Mattresses, Bolsters, Hangings, &c. complete; with some other Articles of Household Furniture, and a large double Carriole and Harness, are also for sale at the same place. W. W. B

THE Subscriber informs his Customers and the Public in General, that he has received the whole of his Goods, (excepting Shoes, which have only reached Niagara, but will be forwarded by the first opportunity) that he expected as a Supply for this Season, which he flatters himself will be found good in quality and as low in price as any in this place, either for Cash or upon Credit, considering the time he gives and the accommodation for payment.

To make it convenient for his Country Customers, he will receive in payment, all kinds of Produce, which he will give a generous price; and those who may have more than sufficient to discharge their Accounts, he will pay Cash for Wheat or Flour, or take those Articles in exchange for Goods at Cash price. He hopes that his friends will avail themselves of the present favorable state of the Roads to make payment, as the great ice he subdued last Fall, with the reduction in the price of Potash, obliges him to collect as much as possible.

He has for sale the undermentioned Land, for which a long Credit will be given (if required) and produce taken in payment, for which he will give an indisputable Title.

Lot No. 17, 24, and 28, in 2d Con.				800 Acres,
24,	-	-	in Con A	
	-	-	Hamilton, District of Newcastle.	
1,	-	-	28,	1200 Acres
2 and 24,	-	-	2d	Darlington,
16 & 17,	-	-	3d	Do.
19,	-	-	1st.	
35,	-	-	3d	1400 Acres
22, 23, 32, 34	-	-	4th	Whitby, do.
and North W. half of 21,	-	-	do.	
22, 23, & 24,	-	-	7th.	800, East
29,	-	-	6	Gwillimb'y.
Home District				
4 and ½ of 7,	-	-	6th,	300, N. do.
24 and 26,	-	-	1st,	
16, 17, and 18,	-	-	2d,	1500, Up-
½ of 10,	-	-	4th,	per bridge, Hom
19 and 10,	-	-	6th,	District.
4 and 7,	-	-	4th,	600 Acres,
1,	-	-	6th,	Reach, do.
West ½ of 6, 7, 8 and 9,	-	-	3d,	400, York, do.
27,	-	-	1st,	
26, and 27,	-	-	3d,	1200, Scott,
22,	-	-	5th,	do.
22 and 23,	-	-	6th,	
8,	-	-	4th,	800, Whit-
29, 30 and 31,	-	-	6th,	church, do.
28, East side Yonge Street,				190 Acres,
on which is a large clearing with House, &c.				
59 and ½ of 58 W. side do.				262, do. do.
49 and 50, East side do.				380, of which
10 Acres are cleared and under cultivation.				
Part of 59, E. side Yonge Street,				95, with a
small improvement.				
6,	-	-	4th,	400, Mersea,
2,	-	-	6th,	W District
2 and ½ of 6, in the 5th,				300, Walsing-
ham, London District.				
6 and 7,	-	-	4th,	200, Barton,
District of Niagara.				
11, 12 and 13, in the 7th,				
6, 8, 9, 12, 13,			8th,	1100, Saltfleet
19, 20 and 21,			do.	
23 and 25,	-	-	1st,	400, Gainsbo-
rough, do.				
31 and 32,				
Broken 34, 35, 36, 37, & 38			12th,	940, Pittsburg,
12,			7th,	Midland Dist.
200 Montague,				
District of Johnstown.				
15 & broken 14 in 7th,				240, North
Crosby, do.				

Two Acre Lots nearly opposite the Gaol in this Town; also, a House and Lot South side of King Street, West of Vantage's.

SUTTON St. GEORGE.

York, 2d January 1812.

FOR Sale on very reasonable terms, the following Parcels of Land, for which indisputable Titles will be given viz.

Lot No. 18, 18 Con. & broken front, Saltfleet,				130
8, 1st do.	-	-	Pelham,	100
South ½ 20, 5th do.	-	-	do.	50
North ½ 8, 12th do.	-	-	do.	50
No. 215,	-	-	Thorold,	50
Broken front of Lot No. 1,			Nelson,	2

Application to be made to Col. St. John, in Ancaster, Scarboro', 14th Nov. 1811.

For Sale or Rent, and possession given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire. Its eligible situation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot. York, Dec. 11, 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do. - C. }

29	- Concession C.	200	
10	- Concession D.	200	
24	- front Concession on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough,		
No. 21 to 4th Concession, }		200	Acres Township
East ½ 32	5th do.	do.	of York.
No. 49.	West side Yonge Street,	210	Acres,
Township of Vaughan.			
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession,		100	
East ½ 20,	3d do.	100	
East ½ 14,	4th do.	200	1000 Acres
East ½ 22,	7th do.	100	Township of
14,	2d do.	200	Markham.
10,	6th do.	200	
11,	6th do.	200	
16,	1st do.	200	400 Acres—
13,	4th do.	200	Whitby.
3,	3d do.	100	
38,	6th do.	100	300 Acres,
27,	7th do.	100	Saltfleet.

26, South side Chippewa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland.

2, 3, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 600 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the House, North side of Queen street, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatness and in the most fashionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a strict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a share of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Pelisses and Habits and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on short notice and in the modern style.

York, Dec. 4, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession				
No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.				
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do				
North half of 24 in the 5th do.				3600 acres.
in the Township of Blenheim.				
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 24 concession				
No. 22, 7th do.				
No. 4, 8th do.				
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford				
No. 22, 23 and 24, 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.				
No. 10, 11 and 18, 7th do.				
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the township of Gainsborough.				
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d,—500 acres in King.				
No. 17, 3d concession,				
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.				

the above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are desirable, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of five Acres of Land on Lot No. 19, on the East side of the 8th Concession Road in Markham, with a large dwelling House and Stable, suitable for a Store or Tavern; also the Lease of a Crown Reserve of 200 acres adjoining. 19 acres of which are well cleared and in Wheat. A never failing stream of Water runs through the said Lot, suitable for an over-shot Mill. Pot Ash Works are erected there on, which may be viewed. For particulars apply to the subscriber in Scarboro', or William Allan, Esq. York, who will give a good and sufficient Title to the same.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 14th Nov. 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Wh. skey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold Separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

UPPER CANADA, COURT OF PROBATE, YORK TO WIT. } *FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.*

(L. S.)

To the next of kin of NATHANIEL HERRIMAN, late of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle and Province aforesaid, deceased.

WHEREAS PETER GRANT of the Town of Kingston in the said Province, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Nathaniel Herriman some time past died intestate without this Province, possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, might be granted to him the said Peter Grant. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the first Monday of January next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Nathaniel Herriman at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said Peter Grant. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this Fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Eleven.

DONALD MACLEAN, Off. Prin. Court of Prob.

W. W. BALDWIN, Reg.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a two story dwelling-House with Wings, which with a small expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 on the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one mile from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow. There is a good new Frame Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and about three to Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Road to the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. That the Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, the Subscriber will be retained on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant. Lot No. 27 being at present occupied by an industrious husbandman, from whom a large quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peale, Oats, &c. which will be offered at reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Concession of 200 acres, situate on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No 6, 3 and 4, in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, contains 1200 acres, on the River Rouge runs through part of these, on which there is excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th concession of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required at executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the best, roomy and well finished HOUSE in this Town, where the Subscriber now lives, to which an indisputable Title will be given. J. GLENNON.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Hugh M'Lean, Door keeper to the Honorable Executive Council, deceased, are desired to present the same to GEO. CROOKSHANK, Executor.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

A Complete SILVER WATCH, cost 45 Dollars, will be sold for 40. The Dom. Encyclopedia and a few other Books, worthy a place in the Toronto Library, will be sold low. Two Fusils, to be sold low. Also, a Chesnut Gelding, warranted sound, and fit for Saddle or Harness.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and fenced with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water; it is also a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Inspector's Review (a Military Tract); Common Bonds; Arbitration attto.; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials for do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in his House on Palace Street, near Miss Russell's where he offers for sale a large Supply of the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloth and Trimmings,
Kiddermintter Carpeting,
Tyft, Cupboard, Brass Bolt, and Brass Pad-locks,
Ring and Thumb Latches,
Compasses and Rules Squares,
Wood Bed-castors,
Brass Drawer-handles,
Slide Rules,
Screws, and brass socket Cafters,
Gold Rings and Silver Pencil Cases,
Gilt and Silver Watches,
Brass Case Locks, for double and treble bolts,
Iron Bolts, Clofet and Mortice Locks,
Patlocks Single and double bolted,
Joiners Squares,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9 Window Glass & putty
Ballard fine plate Stock Locks, 10 and 14 inch,
Chest Hinges, brass do.
Clock Cafe Trimmings,
Commode Knobs and Bed-cups,
Drawer Locks in fets,
Table Knives with ivory, flag & black horn handles
Iron tin'd Spoons,
Cast and German Steel Hand-faws,
Safh, key-hole and tenon faws,
Gouges and Mortice Chifels,
Screw Augurs and Drawing-knives,
Brazes and Bits,
Bench and Moulding Plains.

He expects by the next veffel from Kingston, a fafhionable fupply of Woollen and Cotton Goods they having arrived at Quebec by the laft veffels from England—alfo a further fupply of Ironmongery.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, July 19, 1811.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

LOT Number 29, in the firft Concefion, and in the Broken Front, in the Township of Dorrington and Diftrict of Newcaftle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 160 Acres of Land, Fence.—On the premises are a Framed Barn, a good Log Houfe and feveral Springs of excellent Water. If Sold, a part of the purchafe money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal credit given for the payment of the remainder. For fut their information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL COONAT

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, firft Concefion of the Township of Trafalgar, North fide of Dundas Street; alfo the front half of Lot No. 22, in the firft Concefion of the faid Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 21, on the South fide of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premifes. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STAVERS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premifes. June 1, 1811.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Perfons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perfonally to difcharge their Warrants, are in future to furnifh their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1812. No. XXXIII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moft Excellent Majefty.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majefty's Forces within the fame.

To all whom it may concern—Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers perfons have recently come into this Province with a feditious intent to difturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majefty's Subjects from His Perfon and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the feveral perfons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, paffed in the forty-fourth year of His Majefty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better fecuring this Province againft all feditious attempts or defigns to difturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and ftrictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all fuch perfons as may be fufpect to the provifions of the faid Act; and I do alfo charge and require all His Majefty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and affifting the faid perfons in the execution of the powers veffed in them by the faid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thoufand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-fecond of His Majefty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, Prefident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Efquire, Prefident, adminiftering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majefty's Forces within the fame.*

To all Perfons to whom thefe Prefents fhall come——————GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been reprefented to me by the Indians refiding at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addreffed in Public Council, to His Majefty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are fettled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perfon adminiftering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Perfons are forbidden to eftablifh themfelves, or refide in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, will out fuch Licence, under a Penalty for the firft Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the fecond and every other fubfequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majefty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to iffue this Proclamation, to the intent that no perfon may pretend ignorance of the Law which fubjects his contravention to fuch penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced againft all perfons who fhall, after the publication hereof, continue to refide in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further reprefented to me, that among the White People refident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all perfons defirous to obtain fuch Licences, are hereby required to Report themfelves to the Honble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majefty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumftances of time, place and condition of their refpective refidences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this firft day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty fecond year of His Majefty's Reign.

(Signed)

ISAAC BROCK, Prefident.

By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance paffed by the Governor and Legiflative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the felling of ftrong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as alfo to deter Perfons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purpofes relative to the Trade and Intercourfe with the faid Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it fhall not be lawful for any perfon to fettle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the firft offence, and Twenty Pounds for the fecond, and every other fubfequent offence.

IV. It fhall and may be lawful for any perfon or perfons whatfoever, to fue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforefaid, by information before one or more of the Commiffioners of the Peace of the Diftrict in which any offence againft any of the above articles of this Ordinance fhall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine fuch information, in a fummary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witnefs (being fome other than the informer himfelf) and to inflict the faid imprifonment, and to levy the faid Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the coffs of fuing for the fame, by a warrant to feize and fell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that fuch informations fhall be brought within fix calendar months from the time that the offence fhall have been committed, and not after.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having folicited, and obtained Our leave to be abfent on his Private Affairs, and the Adminiftration of the Government during his abfence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Efquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the faid Province. WE have thought proper, by, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to iffue this Proclamation, that all Perfons having due notice thereof, may Govern themfelves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have cauled thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the faid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witnefs our trufty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our Prefident Adminiftering the government of our faid Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Ninth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and eleven, and Fifty-firft year of our reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that fundry Perfons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perfon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our faid Province, is thereby guilty of a Mifdemeanor, which for the firft offence fubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a fecond time, is fubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and, on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a third time, fhall be deemed guilty of Felony punifhable by Transportation for feven years.—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preferved, and that fuch offenders thereto may be brought to punifhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber fo cut without Licence fhall be feized and fold for the ben fit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perfons therein offending, fhall be profecuted with the utmoft Rigour of the Law.

In Teftimony whereof we have cauled thefe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our faid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witnefs our Trufty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thoufand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the wafte Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unlefs it fpecifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the Prefident in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Regular Council Days for Land Matters throughout the Year of our Lord, 1812.

TUESDAY, { 14th January, 4th February, 25th Ditto, 17th March, 28th April, 12th May, 19th May, 9th June, 30th Ditto, 21st July, 11th Auguft, 18 September, 22d Ditto, 25th October, 3d November, 24th Ditto, 15th December.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Lateſt Intelligence.

New York, February 3.

The ſhip Amelia Matilda, Captain Hague, arrived here laſt evening, in 42 days from London and 38 days from the Channel. Captain H. furniſhes London dates to the 18th of December, incluſive. Copious extracts are ſelected for the Commercial Advertiſer of this evening.

Among the articles ſelected is the official account of the ſurrender of Batavia to the Britiſh.

The king of England was ſtill living at our laſt dates.

No repeal, nor any modification of the orders in Council had taken place.

Nor had any change occurred to the adminiſtration in England. Indeed, it is ſaid that Mr. Perceval is in the fulleſt confidence of the Prince Regent.

There is ſome proſpect of a continuance of peace between England and Sweden, and war between Sweden and Denmark.

Peace was expected between Ruſſia and Turkey.

Accounts from Ruſſia ſtate, that Bonaparte has demanded peremptorily, of the Emperor Alexander, the immediate payment of the Dutch loans. The demand, it is ſaid, has had a very ſenſible effect on the Ruſſian exchange."

Lord Melville, it is ſaid, is appointed Governor General of India.

On the twenty firſt of December, the United States' frigate Conſtitution, Capt. Hull, ſailed from Cowes, for the coaſt of France, with deſpatches for Mr. Barlow.

Cotton, flour and grain were advancing in price.

Col. Burr, it is ſaid, was in London *in cog.* and was to embark in a few days, in the ſhip Jane, for New-York.

The Britiſh ſhip of War Saldenha, of 36 guns, Capt. Pakenham, and the ſloop of war Talbot, were loſt off Cork the 3d of December; and all on board periſhed.

London. Decr. 7.

It appears from the Mexican Gazette which we have received, that a conſpiracy was formed laſt ſummer to overthrow the Government; it was, however, detected, and the conſpirators were arreſted and brought to trial.

Extract of a letter from a Britiſh officer in Spain, dated Iſle de Leon, Nov. 20, 1811.

"Neither the ſpirit or population of this country, are extinguiſhed or ſpared againſt the enemy; the former never was at a higher pitch, and the Guerillas are moſt formidable every where. The French ſuffer tremendouſly in all points, and are not reinforced any where. Ballaſteros in the Sierra de Ronda in this Port, with 7-00 men. He is very ſucceſsful in diſtreſſing and haraſſing the enemy. There are 3500 at Veher, on the left flank of of the enemy, acting as Ballaſteros; and Colonel Skerrit, of the 47th regiment, has 1500 Britiſh, doing the ſame about Medina Sidonia. —We have no great force to ſpare here, otherwiſe we could raiſe the ſiege in a few days.

"Suchet has made a little progreſs in Valencia, but I think it is better that the French ſhould be much ſcattered (if not reinforced) than to be altogether. Gen. Hill's buſineſs has been moſt complete, and has diffuſed alarm among Soult and Victor here, who are always quarrelling.

"Doyles' levy gets on well. He will ſoon have 10,000 men here at the depot. The Britiſh and Portuguese army keep an amazing French force employed, which conſequently gives time to the Spaniards in other points to unite and carry on all ſorts of plans. From all I have heard from the French officers, their own people have no hope of ultimately ſucceeding. The fact is, the Spaniards are better off at this time, than ſince the war began.

Yeſterday's report from Windſor, like moſt of thoſe that have recently reached town, was that there is no alteration in his Majeſty's bodily health or mental affliction.

We are aſſured that an order was on Tueſday Publicly read in the Admiralty Court, directing the immediate releaſe of all Sweditſh veſſels in Britiſh ports, which had been detained theſe by virtue of a former order for that purpoſe.

December 9.

By recent advices which Govern ment have received from Sicily, it appears probable that Murat, Napoleon's King of Naples, is by this time either ſtripped of his precious ſovereignty, or has ventured to ſet up for himſelf. It ſeems that Murat had given the command of the French troops to Gen. Gremer (ci devant Trent, an hotelkeeper in London) which had ſo exaſperated Bonaparte, that he ordered an indignant decree to be publiſhed againſt this Ass, beginning with, "*Whereas the Man who at preſent governs the Napolitan Nation, &c. &c.*" which decree, it is underſtood, Murat has been bold enough to diſregard, and even treat with contempt!

It is generally believed, upon the authority of letters from Portugal, that Marmont, embarraſſed by the difficulty of ſubſiſting his army at this early period of the ſeaſon, had abandoned the idea of advancing into Portugal, and that part of the troops would be detached to ſtrengthen the armies in the Northern and ſouthern provinces.

The rainy ſeaſon had not commenced at the date of theſe letters, though the weather had experienced a change highly favorable to the recovery of our ſick. The advanced poſts of the allied army had been puſhed to the neighborhood of Salamanca, and extended in a northerly direction, even to Zamora. The object of this advance was ſuppoſed to be to favor the movements of General Abadia, who with the Galician army, had ſought temporary refuge in the mountains. Six ſupplemental battalions of Portuguese cacadores, were, by Marſhal Beresford's orders, to be trained under Britiſh officers, and taken into pay.

December 10.

The Prince Regent, we are happy to ſay, is ſo far recovered from his ſprain as to be able to come to town. He left Oatlands yeſterday, and arrived at the York-houſe, in the evening. A little difficulty in walking is the only inconvenience his Royal Highneſs feels. Scarcely, however, allowing themſelves time to congratulate him upon his recovery, the oppoſition are eager to tell us what plans have been formed at Oatlands, what new councils have been reſolved upon, what changes are to be the immediate conſequence of his Royal Highneſs' return to the capital!

December 12.

We can take upon ourſelves to ſay, that the rumours in circulation reſpecting the change in adminiſtration are without foundation, and that Mr. Perceval is fully in the confidence of the Prince Regent.

Buenos Ayres papers to the 20th September, reached town yeſterday. It appears that the belligerent diſtricts of Buenos Ayres and Montevido have not terminated their differences by negociation, but their warfare is not of a very sanguinary deſcription. It is, however, generally ſuppoſed, that an amicable adjuſtment will ſhortly take place. It is ſtated that Admiral De Courcy has remonſtrated ſtrongly againſt the blockade of Buenos Ayres by Elio's veſſel, as far as it applied to Britiſh ſhips, and that in conſequence the blockade has been ſuspended with reſpect to them.

We have information from Copenhagen, that Mr. Erving, ſpecial miniſter from the United States at that Court, has at length received an anſwer to his remonſtrance againſt the condemnation before the tribunals of Paris of American veſſels brought into Daniſh ports. He is informed, that the Daniſh Admiralty Courts have no juriſdiction over the veſſels in queſtion, as they were captured beyond the limits of the Daniſh waters, or at the diſtance of more than four miles from the coaſt.

Some advices of an intereſting nature have been received from Madrid. A private council of the Miniſters had been held, and another, compoſed of Joſeph, Jourdan, and Dultanne. Theſe meetings took place in conſequence of intelligence from Guadalaxara, that Don Juan Martin, the Empecinado, was at Siguenza, and that he was marching towards the city by the road to Tarija and Briguega. From the latter the garriſon had been with drawn to Guadalaxara, where it was ſtrengthened by 250 men from Alcala. Precautions were taken to collect the wheat and other moveable property which was in the neighbourhood of Tarancon, the Guerilla parties approaching that place in great ſtrength. The preſect of Toledo had ſtated the deficiency of his means for the ſupport of his troops and the reduction of his force was occaſioned by the number of ſick in the diviſion of General Foy.

December 16.

Government have received deſpatches late on Saturday evening from Lord Wellington, dated the 17th ult. by which it is confirmed that Marmont had again put his troops in motion, in order to throw in ſuccours to Ciudad Rodrigo, in conſequence of which Lord Wellington had made a corresponding movement, and his head quarters at that date, were at Fuentes de Guimaldo. By the ſame conveyance we received Liſbon papers to the firſt inſt. They contain an extract of a letter, addreſſed by his lordſhip to the Portugueſe government, but it mentions no important fact which our readers were not previouſly acquainted with. General Girard, it is reported, had died of his wounds. On the 29th ult. thirty one of our transports with troops had arrived at Liſbon, and, on the ſame day the cavalry began to disembark. The Portugueſe papers contain ſome documents relative to South America, by which it appears that the court of Brazils had taken a decided part in ſupport of the pretentions of the Vice roy Elio.

December 17.

We mentioned yeſterday, the dread ful ſtorm which had occurred in the Belt. The homeward bound convoy which ſailed from Hanno Bay on the 20th ult. conſiſted of more than 200 ſail; out of this number, it is ſtated, that 17 foundered at ſea, the crews of which were unfortunately loſt; (12 and it is feared more) were taken by Daniſh privateers—73 had reached Marſwitch, a port near Carleshaun, moſt of them in a diſabled ſtate, and where it was feared they would be obliged to winter; and ſeveral others ſought ſhelter in the ports of Zealand. The St. George rode out the ſtorm, but was obliged to cut away her main, mizen and foremaſts.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, of December 17.

DOWNING STREET, Dec. 16.

Captain Tylden, Military Secretary to Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Auchmuty, arrived at the Secretary of State's office, this day with deſpatches, addreſſed to the Earl of Liverpool by Lord Minto and Sir S. Auchmuty, of which the following are copies:

Weltevreede, Auguſt 31, 1811.

My Lord—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordſhip's deſpatches of the 4th Septem ber laſt, which reached me after my landing on this iſland.

As the expedition againſt Java was undertaken by directions from the Right Hon. Lord Minto, Governor General of India, he has required me to detail to him the operations of the troops. Your Lordſhip will, however, I truſt, pardon the liberty I take in incloſing a copy of my letter, and will permit me to add the following general report.

We landed on the 4th inſt. within 11 miles of Batavia, which was taken poſſeſſion of on the 8th, without opposition. On the 10th, the troops had a ſharp affair at Weltervreede with the elite of General Janſen's army, which terminated in driving them into their ſtrong poſition at Cornelis, which was carried, and the whole army, upwards of 10,000 diſciplined men, were either killed, taken, or diſperſed with the exception of a ſmall party of horſe that eſcaped with Gen. Janſen. We killed about 2000, took three Generals and 5000 priſoners, and are now in poſſeſſion of the whole country weſt of Cheribon.

I have directed my Military Secretary, Captain Tylden, to wait on your Lordſhip with this deſpatch, and I beg leave to refer you to him, for ſuch further particulars as your Lordſhip may be deſirous of being acquainted with.

I have the honor to be, &c.

S. AUCHMUFF, Lt. Gen.

The Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c.

N B The enclosure alluded to in this letter is the deſpatch from Sir S. Auchmuty to Lord Minto, printed with the ſubſequent enclosure.

BATAVIA, 2d Sept. 1811.

My Lord—I have the honor to ſubmit to your Lordſhip a copy of my letter to the Honorable the Court of Directors, of the 1ſt September enclosing his Excellency Sir S. Auchmuty's report of Military proceedings in Java, to the 31ſt Auguſt.

Your Lordſhip will obſerve, with ſatisfaction, that the conquest of Java is already ſubſtantially accomplished although the operations of the army have not hitherto been directed to the eaſtern parts of the iſland. But a powerful force is now embarking againſt Sourabaya, where, with the exception of the crews of two French frigates, the enemy have only a ſmall body of native troops.

The armament, which is now proceeding under the perſonal command of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and which may reach its deſtination in ten days, cannot fail of overpowering any reſiſtance the enemy may make, if any ſhould be attempted, and finally terminating the conteſt in Java.

An Empire which for two centuries, has contributed greatly to the power, proſperity, and grandeur of one of the principal and moſt reſpected ſtates of Europe, has been that wrefted from the ſhort usurpation of the French government, added to the dominion of the Britiſh crown, and converted from a ſeat of hoſtile machination and commercial competition into an augmentation of Britiſh power and proſperity.

For this ſignal, and as your Lordſhip will collect from the incloſed document, that moſt ſplendid and illuſtrious ſervice, Great Britain is indebted to the truly Britiſh intrepidity of as brave an army as ever did honor to our country; to the profeſſional ſkill and ſpirit of their officers, and to the wiſdom, decition, and firmneſs of the eminent man who directed their courage and led them to victory.

Your Lordſhip will, I am ſure, ſhare with me the gratifying reflection, that by the ſucceſſive reductions of the French iſlands and Java, the Britiſh nation has neither an enemy or a rival left from the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Horn.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MINTO.

WINDSOR, Dec. 20.

The king is not better than he was yeſterday.—He frequently refuſes to take nourifhment. An express arrived this morning from Kenſington, ſtating that the Duke of Suſſex was worſe. Sir H. Halford set out to attend him; but is expected back this evening.

Dover, Dec. 20.

Laſt evening there was a heavy firing between Dover & Falkſtone, ſaid to be two privateers engaging a ſhip coming up the Channel.—The French privateers are very thick about here. Several American veſſels have been recently captured and carried into French ports oppoſite.

Went paſt an American ſhip, name unknown.

"I have juſt heard that a french privateer is carried into the Downs."

Deal, Dec. 20.

The Royaliſt has brought in here the French privateer Roideau, of 16 guns and 65 men. This privateer has done more miſchief than any which infeſts our coaſts. The Isaac has arrived at Falmouth from Quebec.

Yarmouth, Dec. 20.

Sent in here by the cutter Prince of Wales, the french privateer Anacreon, of 4 twelves and 30 men. She was formerly the Courier in our ſervice, had taking nothing.

Cove, Dec. 16.

The German Cavalry embarked this day, will proceed to Liſbon the firſt wind.

EDWARD ALLEYN, founder of Dulwich College, in Surrey, was born in 1566. He acquired great reputation as an actor, and became maſter of a large company, proprietor of a playhouse in Moorfields, and a keeper of the royal bear garden, which was worth 500l. a year. Aubrey ſays that the devil appeared to him while he was perſonating the character of Satan, which ſo frightened him, that he grew serious, and left off that profeſſion. He laid the foundation of his college in 1614, and completed it in 1617. at the expence of 10,000l. He then endowed it with 800l. per annum, for the maintenance of one maſter and one warden (who muſt be unmarried, and always of the name of Alleyn, or Allen), and four fellows, of whom three are to be clergymen, and the fourth an organiſt; beſides ſix poor men and ſix women, with twelve poor boys, who are to be educated till the age of fourteen or fifteen, when they are to be apprenticed out to ſome trade. This building is called "The college of God's gift." He was himſelf the firſt maſter. He died in 1626, and was buried in the chapel of the college.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 26, 1812.

From the Kingſton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

OUR feelings as men naturally range themſelves on the ſide of the community to which we belong. But when we conſider the pre-eminent character of the United Kingdom, the only remaining barrier againſt that univerſal dominion to which the powerful Usurper of France hath long aſpired; when we contemplate her mighty achievements in a cauſe in which the intereſts of the whole civilized world are at ſtake; ſee her Navy ſweep from the ocean the fleets of her enemies; her Armies uniformly triumphing over thoſe diſtinguiſhed Warriors who have brought the reſt of Europe under the yoke of Bonaparte; when we ſee her deeply and ſucceſsfully engaged in the glorious attempt to reſcue the much abuſed and injured Nations of Spain and Portugal from his cruel dominations; when we ſee Britons of all claſſes vying with each other to relieve the ſufferings of the victims of his ſe vocious and brutal ſoldiery; who but muſt feel proud to be numbered among ſuch a Nation as this?—But it is not alone from the dignified ſentiments excited by theſe honorable and ſplendid diſplays of the National character; nor from the general feelings which naturally attach the ſubjects of every Government to their country: but the has further claims to our attachment from circumſtances peculiar to ourſelves. The very ſoil on which we reſide is the gift of her bounty; nor has ſhe beſtowed it grudgingly, or with a niggardly hand. She has given it unincumbered with Quit Rents, or any other burdenſome conditions; and has moreover liberally aided us in our exertions to cultivate and improve it. And though theſe conſiderations apply more particularly to the American Loyaliſts, the brave and generous aſſertors of the unity of the Empire againſt ſucceſsful rebellion and their deſcendents; they are in ſome degree common to all the inhabitants of this Province.—We enjoy the moſt perfect ſecurity for our perſons and property under her own admirable ſyſtem of Law, adminiſtered by a moſt reſpectable, judicial eſtabliſhment, for which we are at no charge.—She has given us a Conſtitution as dear to that envied one to which ſhe owes her greatness as is conſiſtent with the ſituation of a Colonial eſtabliſhment, and we are called upon for no taxes to defray the expence of the Government by which it is kept in operation. And in matters of religion we are left free from reſtriction.—Thoſe amongst us who are capable of comparing their ſituation here with that of the inhabitants of any other country muſt ſee and acknowledge that their own is ſuperior; that in every point eſſential to human comfort, they enjoy greater advantages, and are ſubject to fewer inconveniences than any other people whatever. Theſe muſt be allowed by the moſt cold-blooded and ſelfiſh, to be ſubſtantial motives of attachment to that Government from which we derive ſuch important benefits. And if we are not animated in its cauſe, no language can be ſufficiently deſcriptive of our baſeneſs.

Suppoſe for a moment that we were to become ſubjects to the American Government, what would be our ſituation? If the dominant faction ſtigmatiſe as tories and adherents to Britain thoſe among themſelves who differ with them about the mode of adminiſtering their own Government, what treatment have we to expect? Our former loyalty would draw upon us all ſorts of abuſe and degradation, and we ſhould be expoſed to every ſpecies of vexation, and probably be plundered as well as hated and deſpiſed. But grant that we were admitted on the looting of equality, what have we to gain? Not much certainly in point of National Honor. To ſay nothing of her tame ſubmiſſion to France, the courſe purſued by America with regard to Spain is the reverſe of every thing generous or dignified.—One immediate conſequence would be, heavy taxes, compenſated for to us by no adequate advantages. The advantages of a Government are not to be eſtimated from theory, but from its practical effects.—Judging from this criterion, I have already ſhewn that we have nothing left us to wiſh for.—Under the Government of the United States the wideſt ſcope is given to the violence of faction. Every family is agitated by political diſcord. The intreagues of a few artful demagogues pervade every State and dictate every public meaſure. Domeſtic happineſs and tranquillity is diſturbed by party feuds; they pollute even the adminiſtration of juſtice; and the conjuncture is perhaps not far diſtant, when the colliſion of factions contending for power ſhall produce explosions ſimilar to thoſe which have deluged other Republics with the blood of their beſt citizens, and which have ended in their ſubjection to ſome ambitious leader.

Thus in every point of view we are urged by intereſt as well as honor to the moſt ſtrenuous exertions in ſupport of that Government under which we have the happineſs to live. That ſuch exertions will not be ineffectual I ſhall endeavor to ſhew in ſome ſubſequent communication.

FALKLAND.

[We have been favored with a Manuſcript, of which the following is a copy; We believe it and the foregoing, to be from the ſame able unprejudiced pen.]

No man deprecates war more than I do.—It is certainly an evil; and an evil of no common magnitude. But it is not to be warded off by indolently deploring the miſeries that attend it. Like other evils it is magnified by timidity and impatience, and the moſt effectual means of averting it or breaking its force, is to be prepared to meet it with courage. Heſitation and fear invite aggreſſion. In vain do we exert ſkill and induſtry in acquiring property if we want courage to protect it. It will ſerve only to allure an invader who has the boldneſs to ſeize what we want ſpirit to defend.

England expects every man to do his duty was the energetic addreſs of the greateſt of heroes to his intrepid aſſociates on that memorable day when he terminated a career of glory unparalleled in the annals of fame, and blaſted for ever the Corſican Tyrant's proud hopes of rivalling his country on the deep. At the preſent crisis we may well ſuppoſe this animating appeal of the illuſtrious Nelſon to the patriotiſm of his fellows in arms, made to ourſelves, and I have ſhewn that honor, gratitude, every generous feeling, nay even intereſt itſelf, ſhould impel us to rouſe at the call. It remains to ſhew that the exertions to which we are thus prompted will not be ineffectual.

It would be an illiberal as well as a dangerous prejudice, to ſuppoſe that the citizens of America want bravery; but we may without arrogance rate our valour as not inferior to theirs. But then we are undiſciplined!—In this reſpect too they are not greatly our ſuperiors. Their preſent regular forces are not numerous; and their militia, for the moſt part, not better ſkilled in military manoeuvres than our own.—We have amongſt us many experienced officers, and many of thoſe veteran Loyaliſts who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the laſt American War; and it is to be preſumed that at the preſent conjuncture we will all, with alacrity, devote the neceſſary time and attention to acquire that facility in military evolutions which is required to give effect to perſonal valour. In our frontier extenſive and in many parts expoſed?—Theirs is the ſame. Will they aſſail us by predatory incurſions?—We have it in our power abundantly to retaliate. If they reſort to a more regular and honorable mode of warfare, and invade us with an embodied force, this muſt be ſo limited in number by the neceſſary accompaniments of baggage, proviſions and military ſtores, that it will be no difficult matter for us, ſtender as our population is, to meet them with at leaſt equal numbers. This, however, is ſpeaking as though we had no reſources to look to but our own: How do the advantages preponderate on our ſide, when we throw into the ſcale the aſſured cooperation and ſupport of the beſt diſciplined troops in the world, eager for an opportunity to emulate the brilliant exploits of their fellow ſoldiers in Spain and Portugal! Beſides it is evident that on the ſea coaſt our neighbours are more vulnerable and more expoſed to the forces of our mother country than we are to theirs; and that the principal part of their ſtrength and reſources will be required to defend themſelves from invaſion, inſtead of invading us. Indeed it is evident that they preſume upon our making no reſiſtance. When they find that we are not inclined tamely to allow them to diſpoſe of our perſons and property; but are animated with the zeal and ſpirit which the preſent poſture of affairs requires: That we feel as men ought to feel when their beſt intereſts are at ſtake; and are determined to act as becomes Britiſh ſubjects, they will probably paſe a little over this favourite project, and afford another proof of the ſoundneſs of that political maxim, *that the moſt effectual way to keep war at a diſtance, is to be well prepared to meet it.*

FALKLAND.

MR. PRINTER,

The incloſed Letter having been handed me, by a Friend, for my peruſal, and feeling highly gratified by the judicious and pertinent obſervations it contained, I thought it well worthy the attention of every reflecting character in the Province, and have got permiſſion from the Gentleman to whom it is addreſſed, to publiſh it; therefore, if you think with me, I requeſt you will give it a place in your Paper.

The Letter is written by a Quaker of high reſpectability, who has lately arrived from the United States, and purchaſed a large tract of Land in this Province, on which he is eſtabliſhing a large ſettlement, his remarks and hints are the effuſion of mature obſervation and ſound judgment, unbiaſſed by political or party ſpirit.

A FRIEND.

"*Affectionate Friend and Brother,*

WE are all in good health, and it is generally ſo with our neighbours—proſpects pleaſing, and as far as I can diſcover all in good ſpirits, perfectly pleaſed with the country; ſome eagerly whether this is a proper Canadian Winter. We live conſiderably out of the way of political news—and what we hear of the bluſtering war ſpeeches in Congreſs, by the French Jacobin party, gives us little uneaſineſs, as it ends only in telling what great things they mean to do when they get ready. I ſuppoſe they mean when their empty treaſury (occaſioned by their embargo and non-intercourſe ſyſtem) ſhall be replenished by import duties and tonnage, ariſing from the carrying trade of the weſt French colonial productions, Weſt Indies, &c. &c. to the mother country—or elſe when they, by their war ſongs, can ſo charm John Bull, as to receive their millions of dollars as a remuneration for impreſſment of their Irith ſeamen, who have been politely favoured with American protections—(but ridicule apart.) Altho' this Province is highly favored with peace and a growing agricultural intereſt, daily opening into the commercial world, yet I muſt ſay, that I feel ſomewhat apprehenſive for its continuance, when I ſee a fly, cunning, buſy, active influence, uſing every art and contrivance to work on the minds of the unwary and uninformed, to warp them from their wonted loyal ſentiments; and if I miſtake not, to prepare their minds, at ſome diſtant day, to hail the American Standard, or I might ſay, Bonaparte's legions as meſſengers of peace and proſperity. —This has ever been French policy, to diſaffect, divide and conquer.—May it pleaſe the Ruler of the Univerſe to to direct the Councils of the Britiſh nation, and in particular, the heads of this Province, in ſuch a firm and temperate policy, and at the ſame time, that every influential character in their reſpective official departments, as well as among their well-meaning uninformed neighbours, ſo to counteract corrupt principles and proffligate manners, as to evince to the underſtanding of all, that they could only change their government and rulers for the worſe.—For ſure I am, if people could only reflect on what French intrigue has done in the Old World, and what it has done and is doing in the States, ſomething party ſpirit and diſtracting their councils—they would at once ſee that their deareſt intereſts & the welfare of their poſterity depended on a firm and faithful adherence to the Government they live under in this Province; and when any trifling local inconvenience ſhould be felt capable of a remedy, that a reſpectful petition or remonſtrance might pave the way for eaſy acceſs to Legiſlative diſcretion, producing a perfect willingneſs in the Adminiſtration to deliberate coolly and impartially on the ſubject of redreſs aſked for, and determine on general principles of public good. I am not without ſome fears, that in this Province as well as in the States, the honeſt flatteſman feels himſelf ſo ſecurely ſhrouded in the conſcious rectitude of his own intentions, and the purity and conſiſtency of the Britiſh Conſtitution, that he can hardly be enough aware of the danger awaiting him through the aſſiduous and unremitting induſtry of thoſe, who with wicked views, are endeavouring to alienate the paſſions and prejudices of the common people, and impoſe on their credulity and prepare their necks for the yoke, which would enable them to riſe on the ferment of ſcum of the boiling pot of political commotion, in hopes of riſing into eminence and power through their ſucceſsful ſtratagem in undermining that government from which they have little to expect, as their diſloyalty and proffligacy has rendered them too well known to ſtand entitled to the patronage of any well regulated government."

Erratum in our laſt. Under the York head, for "No ſordid conſideration cannot be, &c." read, No ſordid conſideration can be, &c.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on the 23d instant in the Town of York, a DUE BILL, in the form, viz.—Good to Mr Sweetland for Seven Pounds 17s. 5½d. Hfx. Cy. (dated) York, 22d Feb 1812 (Signed) by Quetton St. George.

Any person finding the same, and will leave it with J. Mc. Donnell, Esq. shall receive the above Reward from C. G. QUETTON, Agent for E. SWEETLAND.

York, 24th Feb. 1812.

N. B. Those who have Books borrowed from Mr. Sweetland, will please return them to Mr Wilder, at G Adams's Store.

To Clothiers, &c.

THE Subscriber makes and erects Machines for Shearing of Cloth in a superb manner.—One of the advantages attending them is, that the expences of weire Journeymen will be saved to the possessor, with others, which together, render it truly valuable to a Clothier.

Orders left at the Printing Office in York, will be duly attended to, and the work executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms by

ELIJAH HIGLEY.

Smith's Creek, February 21, 1812.

CAME to the Enclosure of the Subscriber during the month of December last, a red Spring Heifer Calf, brindle coloured.—The Owner is desired to prove charges and take it away

JESSE KETCHUM.

York, February 26, 1812.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, that valuable and well known Farm, situate on the River Humber, containing about 176 acres, on which about 80 acres are well cleared and under good improvement. There are on said Premises a good and substantial Dwelling-house, Barn, and other Out-houses, with a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Also, Lot No 73, 1st concession, west side Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, on which there is a good Dwelling-house and Barn, and about 20 acres under good improvement, within 8 miles of York.

Also, Lot No. 64, East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 195 acres, with a small improvement thereon, about 20 miles from York.

Also, Lot No. 11, 3d concession of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the soil of excellent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No. 5, South side Hospital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made easy, and a good and sufficient Title given to every Lot. Application to be made to the Subscriber in York.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 23, 1811.

Lot No. 64, 1st Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To those whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subscriber, have a Lien by a Judgment of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No 64, first Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is advertised for sale by DANIEL TIERS. WM. WATERS.

York, January 21, 1812.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr Gresch Adams, where he has just opened a very General Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to sell as low as can be purchased in this country for Cash or mall kinds of Country Produce.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Salt of superior quality, which will be sold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers being desirous that those Indebted to them should pay their Accounts without incurring the expence of a Prosecution—have reminded the time for their final Settlement, to the 15th March next, after which period, they will have themselves only to blame for the call that must enfue.

The Subscribers also request, that those who have claims against them of any kind, will exhibit the same for settlement, as much earlier than the above mentioned time, as suits their convenience.

W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 16th Jan. 1812.

WHEREAS my Wife LANY, eloped from my bed and board about two years ago, without any just cause of complaint against me, and has during her absence from me, committed acts unbecoming a virtuous married woman; and left the may run me in debt, I hereby caution the Public not to harbour or credit her on my account, as I am determined to pay none of her contracts.

JACOB NELL.

Township of York, Feb 1, 1812.

FOR Sale on very reasonable terms, the following Parcels of Land, for which indisputable Titles will be given, viz.

Lot No. 18, 1st Con. & broken front, Saltfleet,		130
S. 18 do.	- - Pelham,	100
South ½ 20, 5th do.	- - do.	50
North ½ - 6, 12th do.	- - do.	50
No. 215,	- - Thorold,	30
Broken front of Lot No. 1,	- Melson,	2

Application to be made to Col. St. John, in Ancaster.

Whitchurch, February 18, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I Hereby forbid any person or persons buying, or taking, either in trade or payment, any Note or Notes of William Widdefield, signed with my name to him, or I am determined not to pay them, they being unjustly obtained, and as such absolutely held. The first Note payable the first day of January, 1813, for one hundred Dollars—the second for one hundred dollars, payable on the first day of the aforesaid month, 1813—the third for sixty dollars, payable on the first day of aforesaid month, 1814, all of which I shall not on any terms pay.

JOHN LUNDY

I Hereby forewarn all persons from purchasing or taking in payment several Notes or Heard made by me the Subscriber to David Thatcher; as I am determined not to pay said Notes, as they have been fraudulently obtained PHILIP CRAMER.

Pickering, 9th Concession, No 33, Feb. 11, 1812

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that attendance will be given every Saturday during the approaching Session of the twincial Legislature, from Eleven O'clock till Three, at the Library of William Firth, Esquire, at the House in which he resided at York; when his Elegant and Extensive Collection of Books, will be exposed to sale by private contract on the most reasonable terms. It is needless to remark that, this very extensive Library offers ample gratification to the Historian, the Politician, the Divine, the Poet, the Lawyer, the Naturalist and Novelist; there is also a Rich Collection of all the most celebrated Greek and Latin Classics. It is the intention of the Subscriber to send all the Books remaining unsold to the Spring, to Lower Canada.

W. W. BALDWIN.
Agent for W. Firth

York, 14th Jan 1812.

N. B. Two Elegant Bedsteads with Beds, Mattresses, Boulsters, Hanging, &c. complete; with some other Articles of Household Furniture, and a large double Carriole and Harness, are also for sale at the same place. W. W. B

THE Subscriber informs his Customers and the Public in General, that he has received the whole of the Goods, (excepting Shoes, which have only reached Niagara, but will be forwarded by the first opportunity) that he expected as a supply for this Season, which he flatters himself will be found good in quality and as low in price as any in this place, either for Cash or upon Credit, considering the time he gives and the accommodation for payment.

To make it convenient for his Country Customers, he will receive in payment, all kinds of Produce, for which he will give a generous price; and those who may have more than sufficient to discharge their Accounts, he will pay Cash for Wheat or Flour, or take those Articles in exchange for Goods at Cash price He hopes that his friends will avail themselves of the present favorable state of the Roads to make payments, as the great loss he sustained last Fall, with the reduction in the price of Potash, obliges him to collect as much as possible

He has for sale the undermentioned Land, for which a long Credit will be given (if required) and produce taken in payment, for which he will give an indisputable Title.

Lot No. 13, 14, and 18, in 2d Con 2d, - - in Con A Hamilton, District of Newcastle, } 850 Acres,

1,	- -	18.	1000 Acres
1 and 2,	- -	22	Darlington,
16 & 17,	- -	30	Do.
19,	- -	16	
35,	- -	31	1500 Acres
22, 23, 32,	and 35,	3d.	Whitby, do.
and North W	all of 21,	4th.	
12, 13, & 14,	-	7th.	800, East
29,	- -	8th.	Gwillimb'y.

Home District

4 and ½ of 7,		6th.	300, N do.
23 and 26,	-	18,	
16, 17, and 18,		21,	1500, Ut-
½ of 10,	-	4th.	bridge, Home
9 and 10,	-	6th.	District.
6 and 7,		4th.	600 Acres,
1,	-	6th.	Reach, do.
West ½ of 6, 7, 8 and 9,		3d,	400, York, do.
27,	-	18,	
26, and 27,	-	3d,	1800, Scott,
22,	-	5th.	do.
21 and 23,	-	6th.	
8,	-	4th.	800, Whit-
25, 29 and 31,	-	6th.	church, do.

18, East side Yonge Street, 190 Acres, on which is a large clearing with House, &c. &c.

59 and ½ of 58 W	Side do.	262	do do.
49 and 50, East	do,	380,	of which

10 Acres are cleared and under grass.

Part of 59, E side Yonge Street, 95. with a small improvement.

6,	- -	4th.	400, Mersea,
2,	- -	6th.	W District
1 and ½ of 6, in the 5th,			300, Wallig-
ham, London District,			
6 and 7,	-	4th.	200, Barton,
District of Niagara.			
11, 12 and 13, in the 7th,			
6, 8, 9, 12, 13,		8th.	1200, Saltfleet
19, 22 and 21,			do.
23 and 25,	-	18.	400, Gainsbo-
rough, do.			
31 and 32,			
Broken 34, 35, 36, 37, & 38		12th,	940, Pittsburg,
18,			Midland Dist.
		7th.	200 Montague,
District of Johnstown.			
15 & broken 14 in 7th,			340, North
Crosby, do			

Two Acre Lots nearly opposite the Gaol in this Town; also, a House and Lot South side of King Street, West of Vanzante's.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 22 January 1812

For Sale or Rent, and possession given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire. Its eligible situation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot. York, Dec. 11, 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN G. AY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B.			
Front half 32,	- - Do - C.	}	200 Acres.
29 - Concession C.			200
30 - Concession D.			200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario.			

Township of Scarborough.

No. 21	10 9th Concession,	}	200 Acres Township
East ½	22 5th do.		of York.
No. 49,	West side Yonge Street		210 Acres,

Township of Vaughan.

East ½	12, in 3d Concession,	100	
East	30, 3d do.	100	
East ½	14, 4th do.	100	1000 Acres
East ½	32, 7th do.	100	Township of
	14, 3d do.	200	Markham.
	10, 6th do.	200	
	11, 6th do.	200	
	16, 1st do.	200	400 Acres—
	13, 4th do.	200	Whitby.
	3, 3d do.	100	320 Acres,
	30, 6th do.	120	Saltfleet
	27, 7th do.	100	

26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No 17, Northside Hospital Street. Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the House, North side of Queen street, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatness and in the most fashionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a strict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a share of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Pelisses and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on short notice and in the modern style.

York, Dec. 4, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession

No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 14, 7th do.

No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do.

North half of 24 in the 5th do.——1600 acres. in the Township of Bronheim.

No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession

No. 22, 7th do.

No. 4, 8th do.

No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.

No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.

No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 630 acres in the township of Granford.

No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 acres in King.

No. 17, 3d concession,

No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superiour—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an unobjectable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Stillhouse with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscribers,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Hugh M'Lean, Door keeper to the Honorable Executive Council, deceased, are desired to present the same to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Executor.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land There are on the premises an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several never failing Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Applications to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, (the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a two story dwelling House with Wings, which with a small expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West Side of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two Story Frame House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. If these Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant, Lot No. 27 being at present occupied by an industrious substantial person. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peale, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Concession of do. 80 acres, situate on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of them, on which there is an excellent Mill-Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th concession of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. COUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811

FOR sale one undivided part of one acre, in the near, roomy and well finished HOUSE in this Town, where the Subscriber now lives, to which an indisputable Title will be given. J. GLENNON.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN EVANS on the Premises. Jan. 1812.

For Sale at the Printing Office.

A Complete SILVER WATCH, cost 40 Dollars, will be sold for 40 The Dumfriesshire Encyclopedia and a few other Books, worthy a place in the Toronto Library, will be sold low. Two Pistols, to be sold low Also, a Chesnut Gelding, warranted sound, and fit for Saddle or Harness

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Inspection Review (a Military Tract;) Common Bonds; Arbitration ditto.; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials for do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

LOT Number 29, in the first Concession, and in the Broken Front, in the Township of Darlington and District of Newcastle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 480 Acres of Land, of which 100 Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premises are a Framed Barn, a good Log House and several Springs of excellent Water If Sold, a part of the purchase money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder. For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL COONAT.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1812. No. XXXIV. [4 cents per Num.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers persons have recently come into this Province with a seditious intent to disturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majesty's Subjects from His Person and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the several persons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, passed in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and strictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all such persons as may be subject to the provisions of the said Act; and I do also charge and require all His Majesty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and assisting the said persons in the execution of the powers vested in them by the said Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second of His Majesty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

President's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the President, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province against all seditious at"tempts or designs to disturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Persons, in addition to the Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Provisions of the said Act, viz.—

Eastern District,

Samuel Anderson, Esq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Esq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Esq. of Osnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Esq. of Lancaster,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Esq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraser, Esq. of Matilda.

District of Johnstown,

William Fraser, Esq. of Johnstown,
Samuel Sherwood, Esq. of Augusta,
William Gilkinson, Esq. of Augusta,
Solomon Jones, Esq. of Augusta,
Thos. Fraser, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Hugh Munro, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Gideon Adams, Esq. of South Gore,
Stephen Burritt, Esq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Esq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Esq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Esq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland District,

Hazelton Spencer, Esq. of Frederickfburg,
William Crawford, Esq. of Frederickfburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Esq. of Maryfburg,
Robert Clark, Esq. of Erneftown,
John Carfcallan, Esq. of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Esq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Esq. of Thurlow,
John M'Intoth, Esq. of Thurlow,
Alexander Fither, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Paul Trumpour, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Thos. Dorland, Esq. of Adolphustown
Able Gilbert, Esq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Willms, Esq. of Ameliafburg,
James Young, Esq. of Ameliafburg,
Ebenezer Washburn, Esq. of Hallowell,
John Frafer, Esq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Leau, Esq. of Kingfton,
Thomas Markland, Esq. of Kingfton.

Newcastle District,

John Spencer, Esq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Esq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Esq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Esq. of Clarke,

Home District.

William Allan, Esq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Esq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Esq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Esq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara District,

Joseph Edwards, Esq. of Niagara,
John Warren, fenr. Esq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Esq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Esq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Esq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickfon, Esq. of Queenfton,
William Crooks, Esq. of Grimfby,
Samuel Hatt, Esq. of Ancafter,

London District,

Thos. Talbot, Esq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Samuel Ryerfe, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Thos. Ridout, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Esq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Esq. of Burford,
Daniel Bowen, Esq. of Burford.

Western District,

John M'Gregor, Esq. of Sandwich,
Augus M'Intoth, Esq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Esq. of Amherftburg,
Robert Richardfon, Esq. of Amherftburg,
John Williams, Esq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Cree, Esq. of Raleigh.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK, Sec'y.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the firft, and 10 in the fecond Conceffion of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Esquire, President, adminiftering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majefty's Forces within the fame.*

To all Perfons to whom thefe Prefents fhall come——GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me by the Indians reſiding at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addreſſed in Public Council, to His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are ſettled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Perſons are forbidden to eſtabliſh themſelves, or reſide in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without ſuch Licence, under a Penalty for the firſt Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the ſecond and every other ſubſequent offence, of Twenty Pounds:—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to iſſue this Proclamation, to the intent that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the Law which ſubjects his contravention to ſuch penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced againſt all perſons who ſhall, after the publication hereof, continue to reſide in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further repreſented to me, that among the White People reſident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all perſons deſirous to obtain ſuch Licences, are hereby required to Report themſelves to the Honorable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumſtances of time, place and condition of their reſpective reſidences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this firſt day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-ſecond year of His Majeſty's Reign.

(Signed)
ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance paſſed by the Governor and Legiſlative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the ſelling of ſtrong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as alſo to deter Perſons from ſupply their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purpoſes relative to the Trade and Intercourſe with the ſaid Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon to ſettle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governour, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the firſt offence, and Twenty Pounds for the ſecond, and every other ſubſequent offence.

IV. It ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to ſue for the Penalties and forfeitures ſo forfeited, by information before one or more of the Commiſſioners of the Peace of the Diſtrict in which any offence againſt any of the above articles of this Ordinance ſhall have been committed; who is and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine ſuch information, in a ſummary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witneſs (being ſome other than the informer himſelf) and to inflict the ſaid impriſonment, and to levy the ſaid Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the coſts of ſuing for the ſame, by a warrant to ſeize and ſell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that ſuch informations ſhall be brought within ſix calendar months from the time that the offence ſhall have been committed, and not after.

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having ſolicited, and obtained Our Leave to be abſent on his Private Affairs, and the Adminiſtration of the Government during his abſence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the ſaid Province. WE have thought proper by, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, that all Perſons having due notice thereof, may Govern themſelves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truly and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our President Adminiſtering the government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Ninth Day of October, in the year of our Lord

one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and Fifty-first year of our reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waste Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unless it specifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the President in Council,

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Regular Council Days for Land Matters throughout the Year of our Lord, 1812.

TUESDAY,	14th January, 4th February, 25th Ditto, 17th March, 7th April, 28th Ditto, 19th May, 9th June, 30th Ditto, 21st July, 11th August, 1st September, 22d Ditto, 13th October, 3d November, 24th Ditto, 15th December.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Latest Intelligence.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 10.

Copy of a letter from Captain Ferris, of his Majesty's Ship Diana, addressed to Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, and transmitted by Admiral Sir Charles Cotton to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that while standing towards the Cordovan Light House, in company with his Majesty's ship Semiramis, in the afternoon of the 24th instant, I discerned four sail inside of the shoals at the mouth of the River Gironde, under escort of a national brig of war. I meditated either their capture or destruction, which could only be accomplished by artifice and promptitude, without the sacrifice of many lives. Stratagem was used, which had the desired effect, as they lent a vessel with pilots to our assistance, and I anchored after dark the two ships mid way between the Cordovan and Royan, under whose guns the brig had taken refuge, and close to the brig stationed for the protection of the several convoys passing either way. I despatched three boats under the orders of Lieutenant Sparrow (second) Lieutenant Roper (Third,) and Mr. Holmet, Master's Mate, from the ship, seconded by four boats under the orders of Lieutenants Gardner, Grace, and Nicholson, and Mr. Reneau, Master's Mate, from the Semiramis, to capture or destroy the convoy then anchored up the river, about four miles distant, but the tide prevented their accomplishing it until late in the night, and at day light, finding the captured vessels with the boats far up the river beyond the two brigs, I determined to attack them with the ship, but not without using the same artifice as the preceding night to prevent suspicion: and so convinced were they of our being friends, that the Captain of the Port, Monsieur Michel Auguste Dubourg, Capitaine de Fregate, and commanding the inshore brig, came on board to offer his services, and was not undeceived until he had ascended the quarter deck. The Diana laid the outer brig on board, and Lieutenant Robert W. Parsons (First Lieutenant), Lieutenant Madden, First of the Royal Marines, and Mr. Mark G. Noble, Boatswain, headed about thirty seamen and marines, as many as could be spared by the absence of the boats), and succeeded in gaining possession of his Majesty's late gun brig Teazer, mounting twelve eighteen-pound carronades, and two long eighteen pound guns, commanded by Monsieur Alex. Papineau, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, with a complement of eighty five men, and without loss on either side. It adds to the lustre these officers and men achieved, the humanity they displayed to the over-powered captives, in putting them below without the force of arms, and an unnecessary effusion of blood. It was at this time that alarm was given, and the batteries opened their fire up on the ships, when Captain Richardson, in the Semiramis, in a manner which characterizes the officers and seamen, purfued above on those in the burnt, under the guns of the batteries the French national brig Le Plusier, mounting 16 guns, and 136 men, whose Captain, I have before spoken of, was decoyed on board.

Having obtained to the utmost the object in view, I anchored in the Gironde, out of gun-shot, to repair the damages sustained by the different vessels, when I was rejoined by the boats and captured convoy, a list of which I have the honor to inclose. The services I received from Captain Richardson, the officers, and ship's company of the Semiramis, merit my warmest acknowledgments and I should be committing a great injustice to the officers and ship's company I command, were I not to speak in terms of the highest admiration for their readiness and zeal throughout the whole affair. And could I add stronger encomiums to one more than another, it would be from the great assistance I received from Lieut. R. W. Parsons and Mr. David Bevans, the Master, whose unremitted attention in piloting the ship in the worst navigation, greatly tended to insure the object of pursuit. I also inclose you a letter I received from Captain Charles Richardson, narrating his attack upon the brig, and inclosing a list of wounded in the affray, and I regret to add, that I lost one man over board, after the brig was in our full possession.—I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. FERRIS, Capt.

To Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Williams.

His Majesty's Ship Semiramis, Royan Roads, August 25th 1811.

SIR.—I have the honor to report to you, that as soon as the Diana ran on board the enemy's outside brig, her consort, at anchor in front of her, immediately cut her cable and made sail for the beach near the battery of Royan, where she grounded. I followed into five fathoms, anchoring with a spring; the broadside was brought to bear on the enemy's brig, and how guns on the battery, within grape shot of both.

After engaging some time, I found the guns of the enemy's vessel almost silenced, and perceived the boats haul up to quit her.

At this time the barge, pinnace, and cutter rejoined me; I ordered Lieut. Gardner with their boats immediately to board the enemy, which was gallantly effected after receiving his broad side. She proved to be the French National brig Pluvier, of 10 guns and 136 men, commanded, pro. tempore, by Lieutenant Page de St. Wasst.

The prize being fast on shore, the ebb tide running most rapidly, and my own ship only in 20 feet water, I found it necessary to take the remainder of her people out and burn her, which, when completely effected, I made all sail to join you.

I have but to add in this little affair, my officers and ship's company behaved entirely to my satisfaction; and I feel much indebted to my First Lieutenant Gardner, Second Lieutenant Grace, and Mr. Reneau, master's mate, commanding the boats, for the very handsome manner in which they ran alongside the enemy.

Lieutenant Taylor, of the Marines, and Mr. Brickwood Purser, being the only officers on board, were of the greatest use, the former commanding the main deck, the latter the quarter deck guns. I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) J. RICHARDSON, Capt.

P. S. Inclosed is the Surgeon's list of the wounded.

LIST of WOUNDED on board his Majesty's Ship Semiramis, on the 25th of August, 1811, in action with the French National brig Pluvier and batteries of Royan.

Mr. Thomas Gardner, Lieutenant, Robert Annesley, Captain's Coxswain, Archibald M'Erving, ordinary seaman.

ALEX. COCKBURN, Surgeon.

LONDON, Nov. 15, 1811.

The Secretary of the Admiralty has received from Admiral Pellew, the following letter:

H. M. Ship Aetive, off Sagonita, July 27, 1811.

SIR—I have great pleasure in informing you that the boats of his Majesty's ship under my command, with the small arm men and Royal Marines the whole under the command of Lieutenant Henderson, (First of this ship) were detached on the ships anchoring here, in order to attack a convoy which had run above the island that the town of Sigosniza stands upon, and had taken shelter in a creek of the main. From the narrowness of the entrance and three gun-boats protecting it, with a number of armed men on each point, Lieutenant Henderson was induced to land with the small arm men and marines, on the right, in order to take possession of a hill which appeared to command the Creek, leaving the boats under command of Lieutenant Gibson, to push for the gun boats the moment a concerted signal was made from the top of the hill. On Lieutenant Henderson and his party gaining the top of the hill (after dislodging several soldiers who fired upon them during their ascent,) he found himself immediately above the gun-boats and a convoy of twenty-eight sail, he then made a signal for the boats to advance, at the same time descended the hill, exposed to the fire of one of the gun-boats and several soldiers; but the attack was so well planned, and so nobly executed, that the boats boarded the gun-boats, after the party which landed had only fired two vollies into them. The enemy finding themselves attacked so warmly, fled in all directions, leaving behind them a number of killed and wounded—The crews of the gun-boats (all but three men,) jumping overboard and getting on shore as our boats boarded. The guns were immediately turned on the flying enemy, and the boats took possession of the whole convoy, eighteen of which were brought out with the gun-boats, and ten more burnt, and I am happy to say without the loss of a man on our part; four only were wounded in the boats.

Then follows Captain Gordon's panegyrick on the various officers concerned in the enterprize.

I am informed by the prisoners, and several persons whom I have just seen, that the convoy arrived here the evening before, chiefly laden with grain for the garrison of Rayan, and was defended on shore by 300 armed men which, considering the force opposed to a ship's boat, is a proof that every officer and man did his duty like a British seaman. I shall proceed to join you at *Lissa* with the prizes, the moment they are put in order.

(Signed) JAMES A. GORDON, Capt.

MURRAY MAXWELL, Esq. *Captain of his Majesty's ship* Alcesta, *Senior Officer at Lissa, &c. &c.*

Extract of an Inclosure from Rear-Admiral Boyles.

His Majesty's Ship Thames off Porto del Infreschi, July 21, 1811.

SIR,—Captain Clifford, of the Cephalus, having the look out off Palenjore on the 20th instant, informed me by a Sicilian privateer, of a convoy of 26 sail attempting to gain port, which he with his usual activity prevented them from doing, and compelled them to take shelter in Porto del Infreschi, off which place we arrived at five this evening. I immediately desired Captain Clifford to lead in and anchor, which he performed in most handsome style, and was closely followed by this ship, who soon silenced eleven gun boats, and an armed felucca carrying six eighteen pounders, two 12 pound carronades, three brass and iron six pounders, and two hundred and eighty men, moored across for the protection of fifteen merchat vessels, and thirty six spars for the line of battle ship and frigate at Naples, and under cover of a round tower, and adjacent hills lined with musqueteers from the merchantmen and peasantry.

Marines were then landed under their Lieutenant, M'Adam, and got possession of the tower, performing the light infantry manoeuvres in a very pretty style, taking an officer and eighty prisoners, and driving the reft before them; the boats, at the same time, under capt. Clifford, took possession of the convoy, and all the spars, except two, which could not be got off; all of which were alongside, and the ships under weigh, in less than two hours, without the loss of one man, and only the boatswain and another man badly, and three of the brigs men slightly wounded: on entering the bay her sails and rigging were a good deal cut up. The whole of the officers and ship's company behaved in the most steady manner; which ever reflects the greatest credit on my predecessor, Captain Waldgrave, for the excellent discipline on board. Captain Clifford likewise speaks in highest terms of his First Lieutenant, Richardson, officers, and crew.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. NAPIER.

Rear Admiral Boyles, &c.

An Account of Gun-boats and Convoy of Merchant Vessels captured by his Majesty's Ship Thames, Chas. Napier, Esq. Captain, and his Majesty's Sloop Cephalus, A. W. J. Clifford, Esq. Commander, on the Coast of Calabria, July 21, 1811.

French gun boat, No 63, of one long eighteen-pounder and 30 men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French gun boat, No. 23, of one long eighteen-pounder, and 30 men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French gun-boat, No. 75, of one long eighteen pounder, and 32 men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French gun-boat, No. 92, of one long eighteen pounder, and 30 men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French gun-boat, No. 82, of one long eighteen pounder, and 30 men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French gun-boat No. 96, of one long eighteen-pounder, and 30 men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French gun-boat no number, of one twelve-pound cartonade, and 24 men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French gun-boat, no number, of one twelve pound carronade, and 24 men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French gun boat, no number, of one long brass six pounder, and 28 men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French gun boat, No. 1. of one long six-pounder, and 17 men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French gun-boat, No. 8, of one long 6 pounder, and 15 men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

One large merchant settee, name unknown, of two long 6 pounders and four muskets, from Pizzo, bound to Naples, laden with oil.

Fourteen merchant vessels, names unknown, from Pizzo, bound to Naples, laden with oil, pot ash, &c.

Four rafts of large spars, in all 36, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

Total captured—1 gun vessels, 1 armed felucca with oil, 14 feluccas, &c. merchantmen—16.

36 large spars for the line-of-battle ship and frigate at Naples.

Officers attached to the Gun-boat Flotilla—Lieutenant de Vaisseau Rauches, Commandant; Enseignes de Vaisseau Marines and Rock, and enseigne de Vaisseau Triffiere, taken, the officer under whose care the timber was cut and who had the conducting of it to Naples.

(Signed) CHAS. NAPIER.

Return of Wounded Men on board his Majesty's Sloop Cephalus, A. W. J. Clifford, Esq. Commander, 29th July, 1811.

Hood Douglass, boatswain, badly: William Holmes, boatswain's mate, ditto: J Gordon, captain of the forecastle, slightly; Robert Lewis, capt. of the main top ditto, J. Rainy, able seaman, ditto.

(Signed) A. W. J. CLIFFORD, capt.
J. S. SWIFT, Surgeon.

From the Boston Repertory.

MUS NASCITUR.

The grand legislature of the United States were convened by the President, under the pressing exigency of "great and weighty considerations," which could not be deferred to the usual time of the meeting of Congress. The regular session would have commenced in a few weeks; but so urgent was the occasion that no delay whatever could be admitted. They met—and the President came forth with a tremendous speech—bleathing nothing but vengeance and war. The United States were immediately to put themselves into *an armour, and attitude*—Mendozalike, prepared both to ward off and give blows—such blows as would convince the world that the spirit of our fathers had waxed strong in their sons.

As the new fangled style of making Executive communications by meffage an echo, in the form of an answer, the report of the Committee of Foreign Relations was prepared, to convince Mr. Madison, and the WORLD that the Congress were as full of fight as their chief magistrate. In any country where *words* mean any thing, such threats and wrath as marked the speeches of the dominant party, would have been the prelude of such cutting of throats, ere this, as has seldom been witnessed in modern days. To complete the farce, the democratic editors throughout the Union, took their cue from the President's speech. We were now going to work in earnest. The old positions of the eleventh "*fabmiffion Congreff*" were repeated, to shew what was the character of the nation if we did not now make war—but it was declared with exultation, that the very dregs of humiliation were at last exhausted, and now we were going at it, pell mell. As Mr. Randolph observed, nothing but Canada, Canada, Canada, was heard from every seat in Congress—and Canada, was repeated, by the speaking-trumpets of the party throughout the Union. Federalists were every where warned to take care how they opened their mouths; for their eftates and their perfons were in danger, if they uttered a fyllable againft this glorious war. The puissant editor of the chronicle had already in his mind's eye, even half the citizens of Maffachufetts shipped to Halifax, and had undoubtedly set his heart upon some "*Tory's* houfe, which he thought would be more comfortable and convenient, and elegant, than his own old wooden thell. It was a dreadful day of alarm, to thofe who had weak nerves—the fhutting of a window fhutter was almoft imagined a bombardment; the rattling of a carriage was fancied to be the rolling of the dreadful artillery.

It cannot be poffible that the majority of our rulers are so ftupid as not to be senfible of the perfectly ridiculous figure they have made, by this pitiful farce they have been playing; but this ridiculous fheepifh looks, when they return to their conftituents. We have told the publick, (by we, I mean all federal editors) that this was all contemptible gasconade; and that the rankeft federalift in the Union was ready for war, with England, as the loudeft vapourer in Congress. We presume, by this time, no doubt remains on the fubject. If the Britifh will let us alone, Mr. Madifon and all his heroes will not harm a hair of their heads. If the war whoop does not frighten them, and they are not much afraid of noifes, they need not dread "the diftant thunder." It muft have been humiliating to our captain Bobadils on the floor of Congress, that at the very time, when they were entering Canada, fword in hand, and mowing down British regiments, Mr. Foller very quietly engaged a houfe at Walhington for three years; and becaufe one was not found altogether convenient, took another, at a confiderable sacrifice, fhewing how little he apprehended a fingle ftep toward hoftilities.

On the subject of our rulers' direful menaces, we cannot be serious. It is true the farce is disgraceful to the laft degree; but we truft the difgrace will attach to the actors and not to the nation. It will confound the rabble who have been electrified by the hue and cry, and were tickling themselves with the profpect of glorious confusion, confiscation and plunder. But while the soap bubbles of legislative fpouting have burft, juft as we expected, the day of forrow, which we have predicted, is no less ftrongly in our view. Congrefs, though they will not make war, they will not do what sound policy and *juftice* require. They will *positively* do Great Britain little or no damage; but *negatively* they will do much. The ftates-men who are the guardians of her profperity care nothing about the empty verbiage of our fwaggering fpeech and report makers—but they care for the prowess and vigour of Bonaparte. They care for the treasures we are pouring gratuitously into his coffers, they cannot with indifference, see the armies of their deadly foe fed, armed and clothed by funds taken from citizens of the U. S. whole government never requires and never expects redress. It is not by ourself ruining embargoes and non-importations, that we can bring Great Britain to gratify France, by declaring war againft us. She will not take a ftep for honor's sake, in this inftance, for the native which ftands like a rock, againft all the world in arms, *that will use arms*: well knows her honour is secure. But if we continue to make conftant sacrifices to France—*burnt offerings* at sea, and *peace offerings* to her ports, there is no doubt but we *may*, not is there any doubt but we *fhall*, convince England at laft, that under the garb of neutrals, we contribute more towards the conteft againft her, than we could in the character of avowed enemies, for then the would probably get at leaft as much of us as the would lofe, and cut off a conftant supply of means furnifhed her enemy.

But perhaps some may say, rather than declare war, Great Britain will take fuch fteps as fhall leave her enemy no advantage on the fcore of our paffive character. Should the ever adopt that policy, it needs no prophet to foretell the consequence. The *people* of the United States, tame and fpiritless as they appear to be, would drive their own daftardly government into a war? so thus the fate of the nation would be as certain as though England ftruck the firft blow. Our town meetings at the time of the Chefepeake affair, which had infinitely more of serious fpirit in them, than the harangues in Congrefs, though generally more decent, fhewed how readily our feelings could be roufed on one fide

Thus, whatever view we take of the subject, we cannot but anticipate the deplorable result, that a war with G. Britain will be the end of our present courfe, unless the people of the United States, now, in season, open their eyes to the dreadful profpect, and determine to change decidedly the politicks of the Country. If our reasoning is fallacious, why does not some one refute it, the democrats at leaft many of them, like our conclufions—the federalifts do not, overtly, profess to point out wherein we miftake; and yet there is about as much difpofition to effect the change, now, as though we propofed to alter the courfe of the sun.

From the Miffionary Magazine for August, 1811.

Converfion of the Rev. M. Crowley.

The Rev. Matthew Crowley, who has juft conformed to the Proteftant religion, was profeffor of the facred Scripture in the College of Maynooth near Dublin. This gentleman's converfion was principally occafioned by the following circumftance:—He had been for fome time preparing himfelf to give his class in the college a series of lectures upon "the Proteftant Herefy," as it is theologically termed in the Roman Catholic ecclefiaftical feminaries, and for this purpofe had diligently ftudied all the leading points of controverfy between the Proteftant and the Roman Catholic religion, and moft carefully examined that fountain of all truth, the Holy Scriptures, and critically, and with a mind bent upon impartial inveftigation, perufed Dr. Stackhoufe's Hiftory of the Bible, and the late Bifhop Porteus's Lectures on the Gofpel. The refult has been, his renouncing the tenets of that religion in which he was brought up, and embracing the doctrines and opinions of the Reformed Church. His converfion has, we underftand, produced a very ftrong fenfation in the college of Maynooth, and a great number of the ftudents have manifefted an inclination to follow his example. Mr. Crowley is about 38 years of age, and a gentleman of fingular modefty, fpotlefs reputation, and profound learning.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Seizure of Chriftophe's Regalia.

The seizure made at the Cuftom-Houfe fome time ago, of the valuable articles intended for the Emperor of Hayti, excited much curiosity. A lift of them has been made out, of which the following is a copy.

1.—A Crown, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds.

2.—A Cafe, containing two Breaftplates, and a pair of Drop Ear-rings, set with Diamonds and Emeralds.

3.—A Case containing a Gold Cup.

4.—A Ditto, containing a Gold Salver.

5.—A Ditto, containing Diamonds and Rubies.

6.—One small Gold Filligree ftand set with Amethyste.

7.—One pair of Gold Spurs.

8.—A Gold and Silver Plume, fet with Rubies, Amethyst, and Topazes.

9.—One Small Gold Crown.

10.—One Row of Gold Beads and Taffels.

11.—One Diamond Collar.

12.—One Row of Pebble Beads and Crucifix.

13.—One Chrystal, with Taffel and Relic.

14.—One Box, containing sundry Diamond and Gold Pins, Broaches, Ear rings, Croffes, and Watches.

15.—Seven Diamond Tiaras.

16, 17, 18 & 19.—Diamond Lockets, Pins and Rings.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

"It is confidently reported in the political circles here, that Mr. Foller has propofed to our cabinet, that the treaty signed in 1806, by Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, in behalf of the United States, and Lords Holland and Auckland of the part of G. Britain, fhall now be ratified by the two governments. The note annexed to that treaty by the Britifh commiffioners is to be ftricken out. Some provision or arrangement is to be made in relation to impreffment, as foon as practicable. It is believed by some of the friends of government, that the propofition of Mr. Foller will be acceded to. I give you thefe reports, without vouching for their truth. Yet I muft add, that they appear to me not to be devoid of probability. Should they be accurate, an immediate change in our measures muft take place, highly intereffing in more than one respect."

MISCELLANY.

SIR RICHARD ARKWRIGHT, *an English manufacturer, was originally a barber at Wirkfworth, in Derbyfhire, which situation he quitted about 1767, and went about the country buying hair. At Warrington he got acquainted with one Kay, a clockmaker, and projected with him a machine for fpinning cotton in perfecting of which, they were affifted by Mr. Atherton of Liverpool. Mr. Arkwright afterwards went into partnerfhip with Mr. Smalley of Preston, but not succeeding there they went to Nottingham and erected a cotton mill, which was worked by horfes. By this time Mr. Arkwright had taken out a patent for his machine, which, however, was fet aside in 1785, in the Court of King's Bench. He afterwards erected works at Cromford, in Derbyfhire, and acquired a fortune of near half a million ferling. He was knighted on presenting an addrefs to his Majefty, in 1786. at high Sheriff of the County of Derby, and died at his feat, Auguft 3, 1792.*

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 4, 1812.

We announce with the higheft fatisfaction and pleasure the arrival of Lieut. Governor Gore and Family at Torbay, on the 11th Dec. after a short paffage of 26 days.

Additional Commiffioners appointed by His Honor the President, under the authority of an Act paffed in the forty-fourth year of his Majefty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this Province againft all Seditious attempts or defigns to difturb the Tranquility thereof."

Eaftern Diftrict.

Thomas Means, Esq. of Prefcott,
William Hamilton, Esq. of Prefcott.

Weftern Diftrict.

Wm. Crawford, Esq. of Amherftburg.

DIED.

At Quebec, on the 24th ult. Mrs. Esther Prime, wife of Captain Prime, 10th Royal Veteran Battalion.—2d inst. Robert Woolley, Esq. merchant of that city.—3d instant, Captain M'Millan, Canadian Regiment.

At Montreal, 29th ult. Miss Jane Aird, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Aird, merchant.—On the same day, Mr. Amos Brewster.—At William Henry, James Walker, Esquire, M. D.

At Augusta, (U. C.) Ephraim Jones, Esq. He was many years in the Commissary department during the American war.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on the 23d inst. on the Town of York, a DUE BILL, in the form viz.—Good to Mr. Secretary for Seven Pounds—12th Feb. 1811. (Signed) York, 22d Feb. 1812 (Signed) by Quarters D. George.

Any person finding the same, and will leave it with J. Dunnett, Esq. shall receive the above Reward from C. G. Otte, Agent for

E. SWEETLAND.

York, 24th Feb 1812.

N. B. Those who have Books borrowed from Mr. Sweetland, will please return them to Mr Wilder, at C. Adams's Store.

To Clothiers, &c.

THE Subscriber makes and erects Machines for Shearing of Cloth in a superior manner.—One of the advantages attending them is, that the expences of twelve journeymen will be saved to the possessor, with others, which together, renders it truly valuable to a Clothier.

Orders left at the Printing Office in York, will be duly attended to, and the work executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms by

ELIJAH HIGLEY.

Smith's Creek, February 21, 1812.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, that valuable and well known Farm, situate on the River Humber, containing about 176 acres, on which about 80 acres are cultivated and under good improvement. There are on said Premises a good and substantial Dwelling-house, Barn, and other Out-houses, with a young thriving Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Also, Lot No 13, 1st concession, west side Yonge Street, containing 200 acres, on which there is a good Dwelling-house and Barn, and about 20 acres under good improvement, within 8 miles of York.

Also, Lot No. 64, East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 195 acres, with a small improvement thereon, about 20 miles from York.

Also, Lot No. 11, 3d concession of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the soil of excellent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No 5, South side Hospital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made easy, and a good and sufficient Title given to every Lot. Application to be made to the Subscriber in York

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 23, 1811.

Lot No. 64, 1st Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To those whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subscriber, have a Lien by a Judgment of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No 64, first Concession East of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is advertised for sale by Daniel Tiers.

WM. WATERS.

York, January 24, 1812.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr Green Adams, where he has just opened a very General Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to sell as low as can be purchased in this country for Cash or most kinds of Country Produce.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Salt of superior quality, which will be sold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers being desirous that those Indebted to them should pay their Accounts without incurring the expence of a Prosecution—have extended the time for their final Settlement, to the 15th March next, after which period, they will have themselves only to blame for the cost that must ensue.

The Subscribers also request, that those who have claims against them of any kind, will exhibit the same for settlement, at or much sooner than the above mentioned time, as suits their convenience.

W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 16th Jan. 1812.

WHEREAS my Wife LANY, eloped from my bed and board about two years ago, without any just cause of complaint against me, and has during her absence from me, committed acts unbecoming a virtuous married woman; and lest she may run me in debt, I hereby caution the Public not to harbour or credit her on my account, as I am determined not to pay once or her contracts.

JACOB NELL.

Township of York, Feb. 1, 1812.

Whitchurch, February 18, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I Hereby forbid any person or persons buying, or taking, either in trade or payment, any Note or Notes of William Windrum, signed with my name to him, as I am determined not to pay them, they being unjustly obtained, and as such dishonestly held. The first Note payable the first day of January, 1813, for one hundred Dollars—the second for one hundred dollars, payable on the first day of the aforesaid month, 1813—the third for forty dollars, payable on the first day of aforesaid month, 1814; all of which I shall not on any terms pay.

JOHN LUNDY.

I Hereby forewarn all persons from purchasing or taking in payment several Notes of Hand made by me the Subscriber to David Thatcher; as I am determined not to pay said Notes, as they have been fraudulently obtained. PHILIP CRAMER.

Pickering, 9th Concession, No. 33, Feb. 11, 1812.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that attendance will be given every Saturday during the approaching Session of the Provincial Legislature, from Eleven O'clock till Three, at the Library of William Firth, Esquire, at the House in which he resided at York; when his Elegant and Extensive Collection of Books, will be exposed to sale by private contract on the most reasonable terms. It is needless to remark that, this very extensive Library offers ample gratification to the Historian, the Politician, the Divine, the Poet, the Lawyer, the Naturalist and Novelist; there is also a Rich collection of all the most celebrated Greek and Latin Classics. It is the intension of the Subscriber to send all the Books remaining unsold in the Spring, to Lower Canada.

W. W. BALDWIN.
Agent for W. Firth

York, 14th Jan 1812.

N. B. Two Elegant Bedsteads with Beds, Mattresses, Blankets, Rugs, &c. complete, for sale.

To Clothiers and Others.

THE Subscriber informs his Customers and the Public in General, that he has received the whole of the Goods, (excepting Shoes, which have only reached Niagara, but will be forwarded by the first opportunity) that he expected at a Supply this season, which he flatters himself will be found good in quality and as low in price as any in this Province for Cash or upon Credit, considering the time he gives and the accommodation for payment.

To make it convenient for his Country Customers, he will receive in payment, all kinds of Produce, for which he will give a generous price; and those who wish to have their Cloth dressed to discharge their Accounts, he will pay Cash for Wheat or Flour, or take those Articles in exchange for Goods at Cash price. He hopes that his friends will avail themselves of the present favorable state of the Roads to make payment, as the great loss he sustained last Fall, with the reduction in the price of Pearls, obliges him to collect as much as possible.

He has for sale the undermentioned Land, for which a long C twill be given (if required) and produce taken in payment, for which he will give an indisputable Title.

Lots No. 13, 14, and 18, in 2d Con. } 800 Acres,
24, Hamilton, District of Newcastle.
1, - 18, } 1000 Acres
1 and 2, - 20, } Darlington
16 & 17, in do. - 30, } Do.
19, - 18,
35, - 36, } 500 Acres
22, 23, 32, 34, and 35, - 36, } Whitby, do
and North W. half of 21, - do
12, 13, & 14, - 7th, } 800, Esth
19, - 8th, } Gwillimb'y.
Home District
4 and ½ of 7, 6th, 300, N. do
25 and 26, - 18,
16, 17, and 18, - 18, } 1500, Ux-
8 of 10, - 4th, } bridge, Hom'
9 and 10, - 6th, } District
6 and 7, - 4th, } 600 Acres,
1, - 6th, } Reach, do.
West ½ of 6, 7 8 and 9, - 3d, } 400, York, do.
27, - 3d,
26, and 27, - 3d, } 1200, Scott,
23, - 5th, } do.
21 and 23, - 5th,
8, - 4th, } 800, Whit-
25, 29 and 31, - 6th, } church, do.
28, East Yonge Street, 190 Acres,
on which is a large clearing with House, &c. &c.
59 and ½ of 58 W. side do. 162, do. do.
49 and 50, East side do. 180, do. which
10 Acres are cleared and under grass.
Part of 59, E side Yonge Street, 95, with a small improvement.
6, - 4th, } 600, Marina,
2, - 6th, } W. District.
2 and ½ of 6, in the 5th, } 500, Wallop-
bound, London District. } ton.
6 and 7, 4th, 200, Barton,
District of Niagara.
12, 13 and 13, to the 7th, }
6, 8, 9, 12, 13, } 8th, } 1100, Saltfleet
19, 20 and 21, } do.
23 and 25, - 18, } 400, Gainsbo-
roughs do.
31 and 32, 940, Pittsburg,
Broken 34, 35, 36, 37, & 38 } 12th, Midland Dist.
18, 7th, 200 Montague,
District of Johnstown.
15 & broken 14 to 7th, 340, North
Crosby, do.

Two Acre Lots nearly opposite the Gaol in this Town; also, a House and Lot South Side of King Street, Well of Vanscoy.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 2d January 1812.

For Sale or Rent, and possession given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire. Its eligible situation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot.

York, Dec. 11, 1811.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - Do. - C.
29, - Concession C. 200
30 - Concession D. 200
24, - front Concession on Lake Ontario.
Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 2d Concession, } 200 Acres Township
East ½ 22 5th do. } of York.
No. 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres,
Township of Vaughan.
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100 }
East ½ 20, 3d do. 100
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 100 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 100
14, 6th do. 100
16, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
31 3d do. 100 }
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet.
28, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres,
Township of Gainsborough.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres,
Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York.

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the House, North side of Queen street, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatness and in the most fashionable manner. As his charges will be found moderate, and a strict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a share of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Pelisses and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on short notice and in the modern style.

York, Dec. 4, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
No. 1, 5, 8, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—3600 acres.
in the Township of Binnham.
No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 5th do.—600 acres in the Township of Gianford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen Gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Hugh M'Lean, Dyer keeper to the Honorable Executive Council, deceased, are desired to present the same to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Executor.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, thereby near; on the premises are a two story dwelling House with Wings, which with a small expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 30 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two Story Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Roads for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. If the Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant, Lot No. 27 being at present occupied by an industrious substantial person. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peale, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres; 25 in the 7th Concession of do. 80 acres, fifteen on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain about 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 2 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No 1, 8 and 6 in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 500 acres each; 2 on the River Rouge runs through part of them, on which there is an excellent Mill seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River may be easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 2 and 8 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th concession of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large Settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required down, and the remainder by Bonds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept. 14, 1811.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the neat, roomy and well finished HOUSE in the Town, where the Subscriber now lives, to which an indisputable Title will be given.

J. GLENNON.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 83, first Concession of the Township of Yorkshire, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and the four other Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, Aaron Stevens, at the Mile Creek, near Niagara, or John Stevens on the Premises.

June 1, 1811.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

Complete SILVER WATCH, cost 46 Dollars, will be sold for 40. The Dom. Encyclopedia and a few other Books, worthy a place in the Toronto Library, will be sold low. Two Fowling-pieces, one Rifle, a Chesnut Gelding, warranted sound, and fit for Saddle or Harness.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the Provincial Statutes, Letters from an American Loyalist; the Impeachm ent or Review (a Military Tract); Common Bonds; the Substance of Situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

Arbitration ditto.; Deeds of Conveyance with the Bar of Dower and Judge's Certificate; Memorials for do. Common Deeds of Conveyance.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

LOT Number 29, in the first Concession, and the Broken Front, in the Township of Darlington and District of Newcastle, forty miles from the Town of York; containing 460 Acres of Land, of which 100 acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premises are a Framed Barn, a good Log House and several Springs of excellent Water. If Sold, a part of the purchase money will be required on a Title being given, and a liberal time given for the payment of the remainder. For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL CONNAT.

FOR Sale on very reasonable terms, the following Parcels of Land, for which indisputable Titles will be given, viz.

Lot No. 16, 1st Con. & broken front, Saltfleet, 130
2, 1st do. - - Pelham, 200
South ½ 20, 5th do. - - do. 50
North ½ 8, 12th do. - - do. 50
No. 215, - - Thorold, 50
Broken front of Lot No. 1, Nelson, 2

Application to be made to Col. St. John, in Ancaster.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1812. No. XXXV. [4 SOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President and administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting.

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers persons have recently come into this Province with a seditious intent to disturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majesty's Subjects from His Person and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the several persons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, passed in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and strictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all such persons as may be subject to the provisions of the said Act; and I do also charge and require all His Majesty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and assisting the said persons in the execution of the powers vested in them by the said Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second of His Majesty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

President's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the President, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province against all seditious "attempts or designs to disturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Persons, in addition to the Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Provisions of the said Act, viz.—

Eastern District.

Samuel Anderson, Esq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Esq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Esq. of Osnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Esq. of Lancaster,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Esq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Mears, Esq. of Prescott,
William Hamilton, Esq. of Prescott.

District of Johnstown,

William Fraser, Esq. of Johnstown,
Samuel Sherwood, Esq. of Augusta,
William Gilkinson, Esq. of Augusta,
Solomon Jones, Esq. of Augusta,
Thos. Fraser, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Hugh Monro, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Gideon Adams, Esq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burritt, Esq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Esq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Esq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Esq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland District,

Hazelton Spencer, Esq. of Fredericksburg,
William Crawford, Esq. of Fredericksburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Esq. of Marlborough,
Robert Clark, Esq. of Ernestown,
John Cartwallan, Esq. of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Esq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Esq. of Thurlow,
John M'Intosh, Esq. of Thurlow,
Alexander Fisher, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Paul Trumpour, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Thos. Dorland, Esq. of Adolphustown
Able Gilbert, Esq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Esq. of Ameliasburg,
James Young, Esq. of Ameliasburg,
Ezenezer Washburn, Esq. of Hallowell,
John Fraler, Esq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Esq. of Kingston,
Thomas Markland, Esq. of Kingston.

Newcastle District,

John Spencer, Esq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Esq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Esq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Esq. of Clarke,

Home District.

William Allan, Esq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Esq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Esq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Esq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara District,

Joseph Edwards, Esq. of Niagara,
John Warren, senr. Esq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Esq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Esq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Esq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickson, Esq. of Queenston,
William Crooks, Esq. of Grimsby,
Samuel Hatt, Esq. of Ancaster,

London District,

Thos. Talbot, Esq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Samuel Ryerse, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Thos. Ralph, Esq. of Charlottesville,
Thos. Welch, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Esq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Esq. of Burford,
Daniel Bowen, Esq. of Burford.

Western District.

John M'Gregor, Esq. of Sandwich,
Aggus M'Intosh, Esq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Esq. of Amherstburg,
Robert Richardson, Esq. of Amherstburg,
John Williams, Esq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Crea, Esq. of Raleigh,
Wm. Crawford, Esq. of Amherstburg.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK, Sec'y.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.*

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing at the Grand River, within this Province, by a Speech addressed in Public Council, to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without such Licence, under a Penalty for the first Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the second and every other subsequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no person may pretend ignorance of the Law which requires his contravention to such penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all persons who shall, after the publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me, that among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all persons desirous to obtain such Licences, are hereby required to Report themselves to the Honble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumstances of time, place and condition of their respective residences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this first day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty second year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the selling of Strong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as also to debar Persons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purposes relative to the Trade and Intercourse with the said Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person to settle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the first offence, and Twenty Pounds for the second, and every other subsequent offence.

IV. It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to sue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, by information before one or more of the Commissioners of the Peace of the District in which any offence against any of the above articles of this Ordinance shall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such information, in a summary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witness (being some other than the informer) and if he or they the said Informer or Informers, shall prove the said Penalties or Forfeitures together with the costs of suit, in due time, by a warrant to seize and sell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that such informations shall be brought within six calendar months from the time that the offence shall have been committed, and not after.

Adg. Dep. Asst. Comy. Gen'l Office, York, 29th February, 1812.

Government Contract.

WANTED for the supply of His Majesty's Forces,

3000 Barrels fine Flour,
1000 Barrels Mess or Prime Pork,
1500 Bushels good white Peas in Casks,

To be delivered here on or before the first day of July, 1812, into the King's Stores at Amherstburgh, Fort Erie, Fort George, Kingston and York, in such quantities as may be agreed upon.

The Flour and Pork to be Packed and Inspected in the manner directed by Law, and Branded with the initials of the Purchasers Name, and the letter Wunderneath—warranted to keep good and found for twelve Months after delivery. Any of the Flour, Pork, or Peas found defective within the period above specified, to be immediately replaced by the Furnisher with an equal quantity of good and found Flour, Pork, or Peas.

The whole to be paid for by Bills drawn on the Commissary General, who will have it in his option to take up such Bills by payment in Cash, or in Government Bills of Exchange at thirty Days sight, at the rate of exchange at which Government Bills are negociated in the Commissary General's Office.

Sealed Tenders for the whole or part of the above mentioned Supply, will be received on or before the 30th March next. ensuing.

JOHN M'GILL,
Adg. Dy. At. Cy. Genl.

An ACT to extend the Provisions of an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to Explain, Amend and Reduce to one Act of Parliament the several Laws now in being for the Raising and Training the Militia of this Province."

[Passed 6th March, 1812.]

WHEREAS an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to explain, amend and reduce to one Act of Parliament the several Laws now in being, for the raising and training the Militia of this Province," is found insufficient for the purposes thereby intended; Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That there shall be to every Battalion of Militia now or hereafter to be formed in this Province, (the strength of which will admit thereof) two flank Companies, to consist of not more than one hundred men each, nor in any case to compose more than one third of the strength of such Battalion, and also all Independent Companies belonging to any County, Riding or Place, shall provide their quota, to compose one or more flank Company or Companies, but in no case to exceed one third of such Independent Company or Companies, to be selected and formed from among such Militia men, as shall at any meeting or meetings of any such Battalion or Independent Companies, volunteer for that purpose. And if it should so happen that a sufficient number of persons shall not at any such meeting or meetings, volunteer for the purpose aforesaid, then and in such case the deficiency shall be made up by ballot from the Militia men of such Battalion, or Independent Company or Companies, who shall be under the age of forty years.

II. *Provided always nevertheless*, That when it shall happen that two or more persons shall be called upon service from one family, that one of them shall be excused for that time, unless it shall appear to the Officer Commanding such Company of Militia, that there is another person living in the same house, capable of taking care of the said family, who is not then called into actual service; and also that when a widow or aged person, shall at the time of making the said ballot, depend for her, or his maintenance on a Son, Grandson or Apprentice, such Son, Grandson, or Apprentice, shall be excused from service, while supporting such widow or aged person.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when any such flank Company shall be formed, it shall and may be lawful for the Captain or Officer Commanding the same, to call out such Company, and he is hereby required so to do, six days in each Month, for the purpose of being trained and exercised, as may be directed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, and such Company shall continue its training not exceeding the said six days in every month, until it is found that the men composing the same, are duly instructed in their exercise. *Provided always*, that the Officer Commanding such Company, shall always after the said Company shall be pronounced duly instructed, have it in his power to call out such Company one day in each month to be exercised and reviewed, and oftener if he shall be so directed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government. *Provided also*, that such flank Company or Companies being called out for the purpose of training, it shall not be lawful for any Field Officer, except such as may be specially appointed for that purpose, by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, to command, or otherwise interfere in the said training or exercising.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, from time to time, as occasion may require, to appoint such and so many Staff Officers to the Militia of this Province, as he may think necessary, and also from time to time to remove any Militia Officer, now or hereafter to be appointed, and appoint another in his stead.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, as often as occasion shall require, to order any and every of the said Companies, to march to any part of this Province, upon any such duty as he shall think necessary.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Captain, or other Officer commanding any Company of Militia, if he shall think necessary, to divide his Company into squads of such number as to him shall seem proper, and the convenience of the men of such Company shall require, and that the Captain, or other Officer Commanding any such Company, as aforesaid, shall always appoint some fit and proper person to exercise and instruct in Military discipline, the men to be assembled at each of the said squad meetings, and that if any non Commissioned Officer or Private shall refuse to obey the lawful orders of his superior Officer when employed on Militia duty, or shall quarrel with, or insult by abusive words, or otherwise, any Officer, or Non Commissioned Officer, being in the execution of his duty, or otherwise misbehave himself whilst on duty as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Commanding Officer then and there present, to order every such offender or offenders to be taken into custody, and forthwith tried by a Court Martial, to be composed of three or more Officers of the said Militia, who, upon proof of the offence by the Oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, (which Oath the President of the said Court Martial is hereby authorized to administer) shall and may order and sentence every such offender to pay a fine, not exceeding five pounds, nor less than five shillings, at the discretion of the Court, and according to the nature of the offence, and in default of payment, commit such offender to the common Gaol of the District, for a term not exceeding one month, nor less than three days, or until the amount of such fine shall be paid, any law to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all trials by any Court Martial, other than General Courts Martial, the person appointed to be President thereof, shall administer to each of the other Members, the following Oath: *You A. B. do swear that you will administer Justice to the best of your understanding in the matter now before you, according to the Militia Laws of this Province, and the evidence which shall be produced before you, without partiality, favour or affection.*—So help you God. And as soon as the said Oath shall have been administered by the President to the other Members, any one of the said Members shall administer the said Oath to the President.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever it shall so happen that there shall not be a sufficient number of Officers present to compose a Court as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Commanding Officer to detain such offender in custody, until a Court can be assembled, for the trial of such offender; Provided such Court can be obtained within twelve hours from the time of such confinement, and in case a Court as herein before directed, cannot be assembled within twelve hours, such offender shall be released from such confinement, and tried under the provisions of the Act of the forty-eighth of the King, intituled, "An Act to explain, amend and reduce to one Act of Parliament, the several Laws now in being, for the raising and training the Militia of this Province."

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall presume to disturb, interrupt, or molest, any party of Militia, whilst on duty, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Commanding Officer of such party, to order any such person or persons to be carried before any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, who shall be next to the place where the offence may be committed, who upon proof of the offence by the oath of one or more witness or witnesses, shall and may order and adjudge every such offender to pay a fine not exceeding five pounds, nor less than ten shillings, and in default of payment, to commit him to the common Gaol of the District, for a term not exceeding one month, nor less than ten days, unless the fine is sooner by him paid.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government, from time to time, and as often as occasion shall require, to make such regulations as he shall think necessary, for the care and custody of any Arms and Accoutrements provided and supplied in order to the instruction of the Militia men to be trained and exercised; and also from time to time as occasion may require, by any order or orders to be made and issued for that purpose, to declare and establish the dress and uniform, to be worn by any and every part of the Militia of this Province. *Provided always*, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to oblige any Militia man to provide any uniform at his own expence.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of the said Act passed in the forty-eighth year of the King, intituled, "An Act to explain, amend and reduce to one Act of Parliament, the several Laws now in being, for the raising and training the Militia of this Province," as directs that no Company of Militia shall consist of more than fifty men, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and that every Company shall and may consist of a number not exceeding one hundred men.

XII. And whereas it may be convenient to form one or more Company or Companies of Riflemen in this Province, *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to form and embody such Company or Companies, and employ the same on such duties as the necessity of the service may require.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Officer of the Militia of this Province, shall on or before the fourth day of June next; and every Officer who may after that day be appointed, within eight days after he shall have received his Commission, before one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the District to which his Regiment, Battalion or Company shall belong, take and subscribe the following Oath, to wit: *I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty, King George the Third, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Province, as dependant thereon, and that I will defend him to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his Person, Crown and Dignity, and particularly his Dominions in North America, and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts, which I shall know to be against him, or any of them, and to all this I do swear without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation, and renouncing all pardons and dispensations from any person or power whatsoever, to the contrary.* So help me God.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, to order and direct that the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, of any and every Regiment, Battalion, Company or body of Militia in this Province, shall be called upon to take and subscribe the said Oath of Allegiance, and that upon receiving any orders for that purpose, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the Commanding Officer of such Regiment, Battalion or Company, and he is hereby required to call upon every Non-Commissioned Officer or Private of his Regiment, Battalion or Company, to take and subscribe the said Oath, before one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District to which such Regiment, Battalion, or Company shall belong, which Oath shall be administered free of expence, and that every Justice of the Peace administering such Oath, shall forward a Certificate thereof, to the Clerk of the Peace of the District to be enrolled, which such Clerk of the Peace is hereby required to do free of expence; and if any Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, or Private, (having been required so to do) shall refuse or neglect to take and subscribe the said Oath, in manner hereby directed, upon conviction before any General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, or in time of actual Invasion or Insurrection, before any Court Martial, every such person or persons shall be deemed and taken to be an alien, and shall be liable and subject to any law or laws now in force, or hereafter to be made, respecting or against aliens.

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of the said Act as directs that any Body or Detachment of Militia, which may be called out by the Govern, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, shall and may be detained on such service, for and during the space of six months at one time, and no longer, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That at the expiration of six months, from the time of any such Detachment being called out as aforesaid, one third of the men of such Detachment shall be selected by ballot, and if relieved by an equal number of men, shall be discharged, and at the expiration of seven months from the time of calling out such Detachment, another third shall be selected, and if relieved, discharged in like manner, and at the expiration of eight months, the remaining third, if relieved, shall be discharged.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Colonel or other Officer Commanding any Regiment, Battalion, or Company, and he is hereby required to call out his Regiment, Battalion, or Company, whenever he shall be directed so to do, for the purpose of being Inspected or Reviewed, by any Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, or other Field Officers of the line, who may be sent for that purpose; and that Lieutenant Colonels in his Majesty's Army, serving with any part of the Militia in this Province, shall command all Militia Officers whatever, anything in the said in part recited Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVIII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Militia man whose services may be accepted of in any volunteer Corps, now or hereafter to be raised, shall be exempted from serving as a Militia man under this or the before mentioned Act, whilst he shall belong to any such Corps as aforesaid, and also that every person serving in any flank Company, shall not be liable to any personal Arrest on any civil Process, or to serve as Juror, or to perform duty as a Town or Parish Officer, or Statute labour on the High-ways, during the time he shall continue in such flank Companies, any law to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any Non-Commissioned Officer or Private Militia-man, who in any engagement with an enemy, or by any accident or casualty which may occur while on, or performing any duty in actual service, shall be killed, and shall leave a Widow, or Child or Children lawfully begotten, his said Widow shall be entitled to receive during her widowhood, and in case of the death of such Widow, then the eldest Child, or Guardian, for the use of the child or children of such Non-Commissioned Officer or Private Militia-man, until the youngest thereof, shall have attained the age of sixteen years, an annuity of five pounds lawful money of this Province, and also, that every Non-Commissioned Officer, or Private of Militia, who in any engagement with an enemy, or by any accident or casualty which may occur while on, or performing any duty in actual service, shall be wounded or disabled, so as to be rendered incapable of earning his livelihood, shall be allowed an annuity of nine pounds lawful money of this Province, during the time he shall continue under such incapacity.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to explain, amend and reduce to one Act of Parliament, the several laws now in being for the raising and training the Militia of this Province," as directs how Militia fines are to be disposed of, be and the same is hereby repealed.

XXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all sums of money arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties, by this or the above recited Act imposed, together with a list of such fines, forfeitures and penalties shall, as soon after the thirty first day of December in every year, as practicable, be transmitted by the Magistrate or Officer respectively receiving the same, to the Receiver General of this Province, to be disposed of as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, shall direct, to purposes only that shall respect the said Militia, and which shall be accounted for to the Crown, through the Commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, for the time being, as the Crown shall direct.

XXII. *Provided always*, That this present Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of January next, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of the Legislature of this Province, and no longer.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

German papers, from which we have made some extracts, intimate that an attack will be made upon Dantzic, and notice in plain terms the movements of French troops, as well as preparations of a warlike character in the North of Europe.

Letters from Gottenburgh, by the Anholt Mail, announce the sailing of the Victory, with the fleet from England from the Baltic on the 15th. There is however, a letter, dated late on the 16th, which states, that the convoy, after dep rting for England, had put back again, in consequence of contrary winds.

Extract of a letter from Malta, dated Nov. 3. "We have a report that 3 British frigates, the Unite, Ceberus, and Active, are blockaded in the Island of Lisa, by a French squadron of a line of battle ship, and four or five frigates.—Advice had been sent to the Eagle, of 74 guns, off Corfu; so that we are in expectation of some of the French squadron finding their way hither."

By a letter from St. Petersburgh, dated the 23d ult. we are informed, that new and important advantages had been gained by the Russians over the Turks, on the Danube; and that Preliminaries of Peace had actually been signed between Russia and the Porte.

The German Papers say, that Mad. Blanchard was not killed by the accident she experienced in the balloon in which she was attempting to ascend at Rome. She was much bruised; but it added, she had completely recovered.

New York, February 17.

Captain Pindar, from Madeira, informs, that on the 7th of January, the British ship Trelawny, arrived there in 10 days from Bristol; and 2 schrs. 12 days from Falmouth, Bringing verbal intelligence, that an armistice had been agreed upon between England and France.

The schooner Harspur, knowles, in 42 days from France, put into Hampton Roads, the 5th inst. Capt. K. informs, that accounts had just arrived at Bordeaux previous to his sailing, of a bloody battle that was fought in the South of Spain.—Could not say who commanded the respective forces, nor give any other particulars, than that the French had been surprised, lost a great number of men, and had four Generals killed.

N. Y. Spectator.

QUEBEC, Friday, Feb 21, 1812.

This day at 2 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor in Chief came down in State, to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to command the immediate attendance of the Assembly, which being come up, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech:—

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"The Prince Regent in the name, and on the behalf of His Majesty, having been graciously pleased to honor me with the appointment of Governor in Chief of the British American Provinces, and having expressly commanded me to assume the Administration of Lower Canada, I hastened to take upon me this important charge.

"The commission by which I have been appointed, has been issued for some time, but, as it has not yet reached me, I continue to administer the Government under the provisions of that authority with which I was honored in the first instance by His Majesty's command.

"I lament that I cannot gratify your anxious expectation, with any favorable information respecting the health of our venerable and beloved Sovereign. His Majesty still suffers, and the paternal heart of the Prince Regent is extended to every part of his dominions, continues to be exercised by the Prince Regent.

"I feel pride and satisfaction in congratulating you on the brilliant achievements which have taken place in the deliverance of Portugal, and for the rescue of Spain from the tyranny of the Chief Ruler in France. Such events cannot be contemplated without acknowledging in humble thankfulness, the interposition of the Great Sovereign of the Universe, who has permitted British Valor to be the means of dispensing his benefits to those unhappy nations.

"Notwithstanding the astonishing changes that mark the age in which we live, the inhabitants of this portion of the Empire have witnessed but as remote spectators, the awful scenes which desolate Europe; and while Britain, "built by nature for herself, against infection and the hand of war," has had her political existence involved in the fate of the surrounding nations, you have, hitherto undisturbed, in the habitations of your Fathers, viewed without fear, the ruin of those around them, and been breathing its sweets towards the peaceful and happy regions.

"Should the unfriendly disposition of the Government of the United States, continue unchanged, by the wide ocean of the Atlantic, the friendship of the Prince Regent it will require no ordinary exercise of loyalty to withstand its effects, and no common energy in the discharge of the important duties we shall be called upon to perform.

"Viewing their circumstances, I recommend an increased and constant vigilance, care and vigilance in fostering the Colony from the dangers of invasion or malicious aggression; And I hope the Provincial Parliament will imbibe the loyal disposition by which it is animated, in its early sessions, which after which experience has proved to be essential for the preservation of His Majesty's Government as by Law happily established in this Province, and able by its resources in supplying His Majesty with such aid as shall be suited to the exigencies of the times, by touching his loyal Canadian subjects to affix to repelling any sudden attack made by a combinatory force, and effectually to participate in the defence of their country, against a regular invasion or any future period.

"I look to your public spirit and your love of the general good, for the amelioration of the internal communications throughout the Province, for the interests of commerce and the encouragement of agriculture, for that the most distant inhabitant may become feasible of the felicitude entertained for his comfort and welfare by the government protecting him.

"Mr. Speaker, and

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I have directed to be laid before you, a Statement of the Provincial Revenue of the Crown, and an account of the Expenditure for the last twelve months; I trust I shall experience every willingness and liberality in the grants to His Majesty of Supplies for the services I have communicated materially connected with the security of this Province.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"The evidence of every day proves, our fellow subjects in Great Britain to have been the founder of the Empire against the machinations of an implacable and a powerful foe, by the exercise of the most splendid political and military and national moral virtues. I cannot doubt your disposition to follow their example, by displaying an equal zeal, and as cordial an unanimity, in supporting and strengthening the hands of His Majesty's Government, and his essential parts, by a consideration of the wisdom and talents you possess, for the preservation of that excellent and most perfect form of Government, you have received from a great, a free and an enlightened people."

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH, [illegible] 1812.

The following Address was presented by a Deputation of the Members of the House of Assembly, to his Honor the President, on Thursday last:—

To His Honor ISAAC BROCK, Esq. President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Honor,

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly request your Honor will be pleased to accept our most sincere and grateful thanks, for your ready and cheerful compliance with the wishes and prayer of the Commons, for a prolongation of the Session, by which it is then to continue business highly important to the interests of the Public.

His Majesty's faithful Commons cannot fail to felicitate themselves at this further confirmation of the just confidence they felt held to express in the wisdom and talents of your Honor, in their Address in reply to your Honor's Speech at the opening of the Session, satisfied that your Honor has no other consideration at heart but the general happiness and Prosperity of that portion of His Majesty's subjects over whom you preside.

(Signed) SAMUEL STREET, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly,
March 5, 1812.

On Friday last His Honor the President, with the usual Formalities, closed the Session of the Legislature, and was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both Houses:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

And Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I Embrace the earliest moment in Prorogue this Session of the Legislature, in the Country may derive, at this critical juncture, the full benefit of your personal influence and example.

The exigency of the times can alone authorize me to trespass upon you for the Militia Bill; for under circumstances of less urgency, its very limited duration would oblige me to reject it.

Your liberality in the Militia Bill, to enable me to carry its otherwise salutary provisions into effect, demands my warmest acknowledgments.—While the true interests of the Country are combined, every possible exertion will be paid to the comfort and convenience of the individuals whom the Militia Law may call into action.

The other Bills which you have passed this Session, will, I trust, effectually promote the beneficial purposes for which they are intended.

I place full reliance in the exertion of your best endeavours to diffuse the principles of Loyalty and Attachment to the true principles of the Constitution, which happily at this time pervade every circle of this Community.

Any attempt to disseminate disaffection amongst us, will be repelled with indignation; and you will not fail in your respective Stations, to point out and bring to justice, all persons who, by their conduct may endanger the public Tranquility.

Having communicated every thing that occurs to me on this occasion, Gentlemen, I now sincerely, with a confident hope, that you will use every individuality, to give full efficacy and support to those Laws which can alone preserve the peace, and promote the prosperity of the Province.

After which His Honor was pleased to prorogue the Parliament until Friday the 10th of April next.

Schedule of the Bills passed in the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, and received the Royal Assent March the fixth, 1812.

No. 1. An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign intituled, "An Act to explain, amend, and reduce to one Act of Parliament, the several Laws now in being for the Raising and Training the Militia of this Province."

2. An Act to amend an Act passed in the forty eighth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to continue an Act passed in the forty fifth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to afford relief to those persons who may be entitled to claim Lands in this Province, as Heirs or Devisees of the Nominees of the Crown in cases where no Patent hath issued for such Lands, and further to extend the benefits of the said Act, and to continue part of the same."

3. An Act for granting to his Majesty a sum of Money for the use of the Militia of this Province.

4. An Act further to continue an Act passed in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Returning Officers of the several Counties within this Province."

5. An Act to amend an Act passed in the fifteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the laying out, amending and keeping in repair the Public Highways and Roads in this Province, and to repeal the Laws now in force for that purpose."

6. An Act to prevent Damage to Travellers on the Highways in this Province.

7. An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of Money for the purposes therein mentioned."

8. An Act to prevent Desertion from his Majesty's Regular Forces, by granting a Bounty for Apprehending Deserters in this Province.

9. An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of Money, further to encourage the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp in this Province, and for other purposes.

10. An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of Money out of the Funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the Public Highways and Roads, and building Bridges in the several Districts thereof.

11. An Act for applying a certain sum of Money therein mentioned, to make good certain Monies issued and advanced by his Majesty through the Lieutenant Governor, in pursuance of an Address of the House of Assembly.

DIED.]—Last week, in this town, Thomas Glennon, after a painful illness of seventeen hours, son of Dr. Glennon of this place.

Depy. Asst. Comy. Genl.'s Office,
York, 10th March, 1812.

WANTED for the Service of Government, Eighty one Thousand Two Feet SHINGLES, to be delivered at the Garrison by the 1st July next. Any persons desirous of supplying the same, or part thereof, not less than Twenty Thousand, are desired to send their Proposals to the Subscriber on or before the 20th instant.

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Depy. Asst. Comy. Genl.

THE Subscriber, Administratrix to the Estate of the late JAMES CHESNEY, Sadler, &c. of this Town, informs her Friends and the Public, that the Business is carried on at the former place as usual.—She will be thankful for any favors, and all orders will be executed at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

CATHARINE CHESNEY.
York, March 10, 1812.

WANTED to exchange—a pair of middle-sized OXEN without fault, for a large pair which can be recommended—the difference will be paid in Cash. Apply to JAMES GIVENS, Esq. or at the Printing Office for information. York, March 10, 1812.

Sheriff's Office, 9th March, 1812.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given,
TO WIT: } that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Monday the 30th inst. at eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the same day; at which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they be respectively then and there prefent, With their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do those things which to their several Offices in that behalf appertain to be done JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of two Several
TO WIT: } Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hill and Lawrence, feized by virtue of two several Writs of Fieri Facias at the suits of Quarton St. George and Robert St. Boon, by virtue of which several Writs of Venditioni, I shall expose for sale at the East ends of Lots Numbers ninety two and ninety-three, in the first concession of Whitchurch, With the Saw-mill, Grist-mill, Dwelling-house, Barn and Out-houses, to the highest bidder, at Mr. Abbot's Tavern, on Saturday the 4th day of April next. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock in the forenoon. Any person having any claim to the above property, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, March 10, 1812.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fi-
TO WIT: } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John H. Hudden, at the Village of Allan, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that lot or parcel of land known by being Lot number 24, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, more or less, about forty of which are cleared and under cultivation; there is also a small log house on the premises, all which will be exposed to sale at the highest bidder at Mr. Abbot's, on Saturday the 4th of April next Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person having any just claim to the above mentioned premises, are required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 10, 1812.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fi-
TO WIT: } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John H. Hudden, at the Village of Allan, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that lot or parcel of land known by being Lot number 24, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, more or less, about forty of which are cleared and under cultivation; there is also a small log house on the premises, all which will be exposed to sale at the highest bidder at Mr. Abbot's, on Saturday the 4th of April next Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person having any just claim to the above mentioned premises, are required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 10, 1812.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of Shoes and a great variety of the best New Garden Seeds, which are now ready for sale at his Store on the most moderate terms.

JOHN SMALL,
QUARTON ST. GEORGE.

York, March 9, 1812.

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50 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Sheep-House of the Subscriber, on Sunday last, an EWE a Year with Lamb. Whoever will give information so that the offender or offenders be convicted of the same, shall receive the above Reward.

JOHN SMALL.

York, 10th March, 1812.

WHEREAS my Wife MARY, has elopped by my absence from home an lawful business, and quitted my bed and board and the support of my young and helpless Children, without the smallest provocation on my part, and having gone to such parties with whom I am thought I have just reason to be taken up several articles in my name, with, Fraudulent intent, not only a view to disturb my peace, but also to deprive me of the means of supporting my infant offspring; I therefore caution all persons whatsoever not to trust her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting.—And I do hereby further caution any person or persons whatsoever from harbouring or supporting her, as I will prosecute any such with the utmost rigour of the Law.

ABEL COONEY.

Scarborough, March 7, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers being desirous that those Indebted to them should pay their Accounts without incurring the expence of a Prosecution, have extended the time for their first Settlement, to the 15th March next, after which period, they will have themselves only to blame for the Suit that must ensue.

The Subscribers also request, that those who have claims against them of any kind, will exhibit the same for settlement, as much earlier than the above mentioned time, as their convenience will permit.

W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 16th Jan. 1812.

For Sale or Rent, and possession given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire. Its eligible situation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot. York, Dec. 11, 1811.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr. Green Adams, where he has just opened a very General Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to Sell off low as can be purchased in this country for Cash or most kinds of Country Produce.

He has also on hand, a Quantity of Salt of superior quality, which will be sold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4, 1812.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers, that valuable and well known Farm, situate on the River Humber, containing about 176 acres, on which about 60 acres are well cleared and under good improvement. There are on said Premises a good and substantial Dwelling-house, Barn, and other Out-houses, with a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Also, Lot No. 13, 1st concession, west side Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, on which there is a good Dwelling-house and Barn, and about 120 acres under good improvement, within 8 miles of York.

Also, Lot No. 84, East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 195 acres, with a small improvement thereon, about 25 miles from York.

Also, Lot No. 11, 3d concession of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the soil of excellent quality.

Our Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No. 5, South side Hospital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made easy, and a good and sufficient Title given to every Lot Application to be made to the Subscriber in York.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 23, 1811.

Lot No. 64, 1st Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To those whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subscriber, have a Lien by a Judgment of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No 64, first concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is advertised for sale by DAVID TIER. WM. WATERS.

York, January 21, 1812.

To Clothiers, &c.

THE Subscriber makes and erects Machines for Shearing of Cloth in a superb manner.—One of the advantages attending them is, that the operator of fame may with ease be saved to the pulleries, with others, which together, render it truly valuable to a Clothier.

Orders left at the Printing Office in York, will be duly attended to; and the work executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms by

JOHN HIGLEY.

Smith's Creek, February 21, 1812.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on the 4th inftant in the Town of York, a DUE BILL, in the form viz—

131 Bbl. Mfs Cy. (dated) York, 2d Feb 1812 (Signed) E. SWEETLAND.

Any person finding the same, and will leave it with J. Mc. Donnell, Esq. shall receive the above Reward from C. G. O'Ill, Esq.

E. SWEETLAND.

York, 24th Feb 1812.

N. B. Thole who have Books borrowed from Mr. Sweetland, will please return them to Mr. Wilder, at G. Adams's Store.

Whitchurch, February 4, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I Hereby forbid any person or persons buying, or taking, either in trade or payment, any Notes or Notes of William Widdifield, signed with my name to him, as I am determined not to pay them, they being unjustly obtained, and as such obdiuately held. The first Note payable the first day of January, 1813; for one hundred and fifty dollars; for one hundred dollars, payable on the first day of the ensuing month, 1813—the third for forty dollars, payable on the first day of aforesaid month, 1814, all of which I shall not on any terms pay.

JOHN LUNDY.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that attendance will be given every Saturday during the approaching Session of the Provincial Legislature, from Eleven O'clock till Three, at the Library of William Firth, Esquire, at the House in which he resided at York; when his Elegant and Extensive Collection of Books, will be exposed to Sale by private contract on the most reasonable terms. It is needless to remark that this very extensive Library affords ample gratification to the Historian, the Polinician, the Divine, the Poet, the Lawyer, the Naturalist and Novelist; there is also a Rich selection of all the most celebrated Greek and Latin Classics. Any communication of the Subscriber to send all the Books remaining unsold in the Spring, to Lower Canada.

W. W. BALDWIN,
Agent for W. Firth.

York; 14th Jan 1812.

N. B. Two Elegant Bedsteads with Beds, Mattresses, Bolsters, Hangings, &c. complete; with some other Articles of Household Furniture, and a large double Carriole and Harness, are also for sale at the same place. W. W. B.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the neat, roomy and well finished HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subscriber now lives, to which is unfortunable This will be given.

York, Jan. 25, 1812. J. GLENNON.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; with the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, ASHON STEVENS, at the Dundas Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises. June 1, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession

No. 1, 3, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.

No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do.

North half of 24 in the 9th do. ——300 acres in the Township of Barthurst.

No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 22 concession

No. 22, 7th do.

No. 2, 8th do.

No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.

No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.

No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the Township of Glanford.

No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——700 acres in Ring.

No. 17, 3d concession,

No. 14, 5th do.—400 Acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be expected that the situations are superior, and the quality superiour—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GALT, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B.			200 Acres.
Front half 32,	—	Do.	
29	—	Concession C.	200
10	—	Concession D.	200
14	—	Concession E.	Lake Ontario.

Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Concession,	300	Acres	Township
East ½ 22 5th	do.		of York.
No. 69,	West side	Yonge Street	210 Acres,

Township of Vaughan.

East ½ 12, in 3d Concession,	100		
East ½ 20,	3d	do.	100	
East ½ 14,	4th	do.	100	1000 Acres
East ½ 22,	7th	do.	100	Township of
14,	3d	do.	200	Markham.
15,	4th	do.	200	
16,	5th	do.	200	
17,	6th	do.	200	
18,	1st	do.	200	400 Acres
13,	4th	do.	200	Whitby.
3,	3d	do.	100	300 Acres,
30,	6th	do.	100	Salisbury.
27,	7th	do.	100	
26,	South side,	Chippawa Creek	100 Acres,

Township of Crowland.

1, 2, 4, 6, 7,	in 3d	Concession	1000 Acres,

Township of Norwich.

Also the House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 16, South side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Herkin will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to him, to whom he is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the House, North side of Queen Street, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatness and in the most fashionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a strict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a share of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Pelisses and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on short notice and in the modern style.

York, Dec. 4, 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Proportion of cleared Land. For particular enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

LOT Number 29, in the first Concession, and in the Broken Front, in the Township of Darlington and District of Newcastle, forty miles from the Town of York, containing 186 Acres of Land, of which 100 Acres are well cleared and under Fence.—On the premises are a Framed Barn, a good Log House and several Springs of excellent Water. If sold, a part of the purchase money will be required on a Title being given, and collateral time given for the payment of the remainder. For further information, apply at the Printing Office.

ABEL COONAT

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE,

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1812. No. MXXVI. [4 Sous per Ann.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting.

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers persons have recently come into this Province with a seditious intent to disturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majesty's Subjects from His Person and Government: I hereby require and enjoin the several persons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, passed in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and strictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all such persons as may be subject to the provisions of the said Act: and I do also charge and require all His Majesty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and assisting the said persons in the execution of the powers vested in them by the said Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second of His Majesty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

President's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the President, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province against all seditious at "tempts or designs to disturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Persons, in addition to the Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Provisions of the said Act, viz—

Eastern District,

Samuel Anderson, Esq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Esq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Esq. of Osnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Esq. of Lancaster,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Esq. of Charlottenburg;
William Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Hall, Esq. of Prescott,
William Hamilton, Esq. of Prescott.

District of Johnstown,

William Fraser, Esq. of Johnstown,
Samuel Sherwood, Esq. of Augusta,
William Gilkinson, Esq. of Augusta,
Solomon Jones, Esq. of Augusta,
Thos. Fraser, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Hugh Monro, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Gideon Adams, Esq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burritt, Esq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Esq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Esq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Esq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland District,

Hazelton Spencer, Esq. of Frederickfburg,
William Crawford, Esq. of Fredericksburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Esq. of Marysburg,
Robert Clark, Esq. of Ernestown,
John Carfcallan, Esq. of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Esq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Esq. of Thurlow,
John M'Intosh, Esq. of Thurlow,
Alexander Fisher, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Paul Trumpour, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Thos. Dorland, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Able Gilbert, Esq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Esq. of Amelisburgh,
James Young, Esq. of Amelisburgh,
Ebenezer Washburn, Esq. of Hallowell,
John Fraler, Esq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Esq. of Kingston,
Thomas Markland, Esq. of Kingston.

Newcastle District,

John Spencer, Esq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Esq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Esq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Esq. of Clarke,

Home District,

William Allan, Esq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Esq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Esq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Esq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara District,

Joseph Edwards, Esq. of Niagara,
John Warren, senr. Esq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Esq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Esq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Esq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickson, Esq. of Queenston,
William Crooks, Esq. of Grimsby,
Samuel Hart, Esq. of Ancaster,

London District,

Thos. Talbot, Esq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Samuel Ryerse, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Thos. Robins, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Esq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Esq. of Burford,
Daniel Bowen, Esq. of Burford.

Western District,

John M'Gregor, Esq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intosh, Esq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Esq. of Amherstburg,
Robert Richardson, Esq. of Amherstburg,
John Williams, Esq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Crea, Esq. of Raleigh,
Wm. Crawford, Esq. of Amherstburg.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK, Secy.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the fifth, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.*

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come——GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council, to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, that many White Peoplehave settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without any Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to settle upon the Indian Lands, without Licence from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, or from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, without such Licence, under a Penalty for the first Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the second and every other subsequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects his contravention to such penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all persons who shall, after the publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me, that among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all persons desirous to obtain such Licences, are hereby required to Report themselves to the Honble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumstances of time, place and condition of their respective residences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this first day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-second year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the selling of strong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as also to deter Persons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purposes relative to the Trade and Intercourse with the said Indians."

III. And be it enacted, That after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to go into any the said Villages or to any other Place or Places in the Country within the Province of Upper Canada, or Province of Quebec, or Commander in Chief of the Forces for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the first offence, and Twenty Pounds for the second, and every other subsequent offence.

IV. It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to sue for the Penalties and forfeitures by, or for the Penalties and forfeitures forfeited, by information before any one more of the Commissioners of the Peace of the District in whichany offence against any of the above articles of this Ordinance shall have been committed; who is and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such information, in a summary manner, and upon the oath of one or more credible Witness or Witnesses other than the informer or informers, and to levy the said Penalties or Forfeitures together with the costs of suing for the same, by a warrant to issue and sell the goods or lands of the offender. Provided always that such information be brought within the ordinary months from the time that the offence shall have been committed, and not after.

Adg. Depy. Asst. Comy. Genl's Office, York, 29th February, 1812.

Government Contract.

WANTED for the supply of His Majesty's Forces,

3000 Barrels fine Flour,
1000 Barrels Mess or Prime Pork,
1500 Bushels good white Peas in Cobs,

To be delivered (as or before the first day of July, 1812,) into the King's Stores at Amherstburgh, Fort Erie, Fort George, Kingston and York, in such quantities as may be agreed upon.

The Flour and Pork to be Packed and Inspected in the manner directed by Law, and Branded with the initials of the Purchasers Name, and the letter W underneath—warranted to keep good and sound for twelve Months after delivery. Any of the Flour, Pork, or Peas found defective within the period above specified, to be immediately replaced by the Contractor with an equal quantity of good and sound Flour, Pork, or Peas.

The whole to be paid for by Bills drawn on the Commissary General, who will have it in his option to take up such Bills by payment in Cash, or in Government Bills of Exchange at thirty Days Sight, at the rate of Exchange at which Government Bills are negociated in the Commissary General's Office.

Sealed Tenders for the whole or part of the above mentioned Supply, will be received on or before the 30th March next enfuing.

JOHN M'GILL,
Adg. Dy. Asst. Cy. Genl.

An ACT for granting to his Majesty, a certain sum of Money out of the Funds applicable to the Uses of this Province, to defray the Expences of Amending and Repairing the Public Highways and Roads, and building Bridges in the several Districts thereof.

[Passed 6th March, 1812.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it would much advance the general prosperity of this Province, if the Public Highways and Roads were amended, May it please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That out of the Rates and Duties already raised, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the use of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of two thousand pounds, to be issued out of the funds now remaining, or hereafter to come into the Receiver General's hands unappropriated and arising from such Rates and duties as last aforesaid, which said sum of two thousand pounds shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied in repairing the Roads already laid out, and building Bridges in the several Districts of this Province.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said sum of two thousand pounds, shall be appropriated in the following manner: To the Eastern District, two hundred and fifty pounds; fifty pounds thereof, together with the sum of eighteen pounds thirteen shillings and one penny, unexpended in the hands of Alexander Grant, to be expended in the Township of Hawkesbury in the County of Prescott, commencing at the Province Line, and from thence on the front Road, until it intersects the line of New Longuiel, near Alexander Grant's; another fifty pounds thereof on a Creek, formerly called Colonel Gray's Creek; on a Creek called John Hoople's Creek, fifty pounds; and in the County of Dundas in the said District, for making and repairing Roads and Bridges, one hundred pounds.

III. And whereas by an Act passed in the fifty-first year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and opening the Public Highways and Roads, and building Bridges in the several Districts thereof," it is enacted by the second clause of the above recited Act, "that the sum of one hundred and seventy-four pounds sixteen shillings and ten pence three farthings should be laid out and expended in the Eastern District, on the front Road commencing at Sutherland's Creek in Lancaster to Point au Baudet;" and whereas it is found inexpedient to lay out the said sum of one hundred and seventy-four pounds sixteen shillings and ten pence three farthings on the Road aforesaid, therefore be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the second clause of the above recited Act, so far as it relates to the sum of one hundred and seventy-four pounds sixteen shillings and ten pence three farthings, being laid out on the Road leading from Sutherland's Creek to Point au Baudet, be, and the same is hereby repealed. And that it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of this Act, to lay out the residue of money now in the hands of the Commissioners appointed for one thousand eight hundred and eleven, on the Road in Lancaster, leading from the Widow Cameron's to the Province Line near Point au Baudet, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.—To the District of Johnstown two hundred and fifty pounds, to be laid out and expended in the following manner: ten pounds for repairing a Bridge across a creek in front of Elizabethtown, called Grant's Creek; fifty pounds to be laid out in amending the Road leading from Adam Cole's in Elizabethtown, to the Mills belonging to Charles Jones, Esq. in Yonge; forty pounds for repairing the Road leading from the said Mills to the easternmost boundary of the Midland District; forty pounds on the Road leading from the easternmost boundary of the Midland District, passing by the Iron Works in Lansdown to Nathaniel Brown's in Elizabethtown, on such part of the said Road as the said Commissioners shall think most proper; forty pounds for building a Bridge at Johnstown; ten pounds on the Road from the said bridge to Thomas Fraser's, Esquire; ten pounds on the Road leading from James Umphreys' to Lewis Grant's Mills; ten pounds on the Road leading from Gideon Adams's to Johnstown; and forty pounds to compleat the Bridge from Lot Number Twenty six in Marlborough, to Lot Number Five in Oxford.—To the Midland District, Two hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out and expended in the following manner: Ten Pounds from the Western boundary of the District of Johnstown, on the Road leading from the Iron Works in the Township of Landsdown until it intersects the Road in the Township of Pittsburgh near the Kingston Mills; Forty Pounds from the Eastern boundary of the Township of Pittsburgh by the King's Mills to the Town of Kingston; Twenty Pounds from the East side of Collins's Creek in the third Concession of the Township of Kingston, to the Road passing through the fourth Concession of Ernestown; Sixty Pounds from the Western boundary of the Township of Richmond, to the Eastern boundary of the Township of Thurlow; Thirty Pounds for the Bridge at the entrance of the River Moira; Fifty Pounds to the second Concession Bridge of the Township of Kingston; Twenty Pounds for the Kemp Road; Twenty Pounds from Vanalstine's Mills, on the Road leading to Hallowell Bridge.

To the District of New-Castle, Two hundred Pounds, to be laid out and expended in the following manner: Thirty Pounds on the Road leading from the carrying place at the head of the Bay of Quinty, to the Mills on Lot Number thirty-four in the first Concession of Murray; Thirty Pounds on the Road leading from the River Trent to the East line of the Township of Cramahe; Fifteen Pounds on the Road near the line in front of the second Concession of the Township of Cramahe; Fifteen Pounds on the Public Road leading through the Township of Haldimand; Fifteen Pounds on the said Public Road, leading through the Township of Hamilton; Thirty-five Pounds on the Dundas Street, leading through the Township of Hope; Thirty Pounds on the Dundas Street, in the Township of Clarke; Thirty Pounds on the Dundas Street, in the Township of Darlington.

To the Home District, Three hundred and Twenty five Pounds, to be laid out and expended in the following manner: Fifty Pounds to be appropriated for the repairs of the Bridge over the River Rouge, or Nen, and if any surplus should remain after completing such repairs, such surplus to be laid out on the Road called Dundas Street, between the said River and the Eastern boundary of the Home District, also one hundred Pounds to be laid out on the same Road; Fifty Pounds on the Road commonly called the Commissioners Road, between the Town of York and the River Credit; Fifty pounds on the Road in the Township of Toronto, on Dundas Street; Fifty Pounds for building a Bridge over the twelve Mile Creek, on Dundas Street; Twenty-five Pounds on the Road leading from Beverly to Block Number Two, on the Grand River.

To the District of Niagara, Two hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, to be laid out and expended in the following manner: One hundred Pounds on the Road through the Grand River Swamp; Forty pounds on the Road from John Peitit's to Edward Brady's, in Saltfleet; Twenty-five Pounds on the Road from Elijah Doans in Crowland, to W. Steeles in Humberstone; Fifteen Pounds on the Bridge over Lyons's Creek near the mouth thereof, in Willoughby; twenty pounds on the main Road from Queenston, to the twenty Mile Creek; twenty-five pounds on the Road from the eight to the ten mile Creek in Grantham, leading from Niagara.

To the District of London, Two hundred and Fifty pounds, to be laid out and expended in the following manner, that is to say, two hundred pounds on the Public Road leading through the Townships of Burford and Oxford to Delaware Town, pursuing the said Road where the Public Money for the said District was by Law directed to be applied the last year, in the following proportions, commencing at the Cooley Place in Burford, and from thence to the Town line of Oxford; fifteen pounds from thence to Canfields in Oxford; forty five pounds from thence to the Widow Haskins's; twenty five pounds from James Graham's now dwelling house in Oxford, to Reynolds Mill Creek in Dorchester; thirty pounds from thence to Archibald M'Millans, in Delaware Town; forty pounds on the Road called Dundas Street, between a Bridge about half a mile on a Westerly course from Stephen Casis now dwelling house in Burford, across a Creek called Homers Mill Creek, the sum of forty-five pounds be applied on the Public Road between the said Bridge and Levy Babits, in Oxford; in the Wilderness West of the River La Trenche, fifty pounds.

For the Western District, Two hundred and Fifty pounds, to be laid out and expended in the following manner; fifty pounds from the Moravian Grant in the Delaware Wilderness; one hundred pounds from the Moravian line to Amherstburg, one hundred pounds from Amherstburg to John Cornwall's.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That at any time from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more Commissioner or Commissioners for each and every District of this Province, for carrying the provisions of this Act into execution, which Commissioner or Commissioners shall have full power and authority, and they are hereby required to proceed to repair and amend such Roads and build such Bridges in each and every District of this Province, as herein before described, to which he or they shall be respectively appointed, and the said Commissioner or Commissioners respectively, shall cause the work required by this Act, to be done or performed between the first day of May and the first day of November, in each and every year.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Commissioners respectively appointed by this Act, shall once in every year, on or before the first day of January, transmit to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, a true account of the expenditure of the Money by him or them received under and by virtue of this Act, in detail, with proper vouchers accompanying the same, to be laid before the Legislature for their inspection.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to direct the Money appropriated and apportioned as aforesaid, for each and every District thereof, to be paid to any one of the Commissioners for such District or Districts applying for the same.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That before any Commissioner shall proceed to carry into execution the several powers and authorities by this Act conferred, he shall take the following Oath: *I A. B. do swear that I will faithfully and impartially to the best of my skill and judgment, perform and carry into execution the several powers and authorities in me vested, in and by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of Money out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the Public Highways and Roads, and building Bridges in the several Districts thereof," without favour or affection to any person or persons, whomsoever, and will duly and faithfully account for all monies which shall from time to time come into my hands, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution*—So help me God. Which said Oath shall be taken before any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District for which such Commissioner shall be appointed, and a Certificate of such Oath, the Justice administering the same is hereby required to transmit to the Office of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, with all convenient speed, after such Oath shall have been by him administered. *Provided nevertheless*, and it is hereby declared, that nothing herein contained shall repeal or annul any of the provisions of any existing Act or Acts of this Province, for raising or levying the Rates thereby imposed, or compelling the labour by such Acts, or in any of them required to be done and performed on any Public Highways and Roads comprised in such Acts; but all and every such Act and Acts is and are hereby declared to be and continue in full force. *Provided also*, that nothing in any former Law or Statute of this Province contained, shall from and after the passing of this Act, be held or construed to empower or authorize any Magistrate or Overseer in any such Law or Statute mentioned, in any manner to interfere or give directions touching or concerning any Road or Highway to be laid out or repaired under and by virtue of this Act, nevertheless the said Magistrates and Overseers and every of them, is and are hereby authorized to carry into execution, all and every such power and authority as by such Law or Statute they are vested with, in all cases in which the executing such power will not impede or interfere with the powers or authorities given in and by virtue of this Act.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Money hereby granted to his Majesty, shall be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants, as shall, for the purposes herein set forth, be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, and the Receiver General shall account to his Majesty, his heirs and successors for the same, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty, his heirs and successors shall be graciously pleased to direct.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That each and every Commissioner appointed under the authority of any former Act or Acts of the Parliament of this Province, for laying out, amending, and keeping in repair the Public Highways and Roads in this Province, in whose hands any balance remains unexpended, and who shall not be appointed a Commissioner under and by virtue of this Act, shall on or before the first day of May next, pay over every such balance into the hands of any one Commissioner appointed under and by virtue of this Act, in their respective Districts, in which such Commissioners heretofore appointed may reside, and the said balance, the Commissioner or Commissioners appointed under or by virtue of this Act, are hereby authorized and required to expend in their respective Districts, as by the Acts of the fifteenth and fifty first years of his Majesty's reign is required, with the exception of the Eastern District, as herein before mentioned.

Latest Intelligence.

London, Jan. 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Soon after three o'clock this day, a considerable number of Peers attended in their places, in consequence of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Proclamation for the assembling of Parliament for the dispatch of business. The Lord Chancellor, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis Wellesley, the Earls of Westmoreland and Camden, being attired in their robes of state, took their seats on the bench in front of the throne, as his Royal Highness's Commissioners.

Mr. Quarme, Acting Usher of the Black Rod, was then dispatched to order the attendance of the Commons, who forthwith appeared at the bar to a considerable number, with the Speaker at their head.

The Lord Chancellor then, as organ of the Commissioners, delivered the following Speech on the part of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you the deep sorrow which he feels in announcing to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition, and the unhappy disappointment of those hopes of his Majesty's early recovery which has been cherished by the dutiful affection of his family and the loyal attachment of his people.

"The Prince Regent has directed copies of the last Reports of her Majesty's the Queen's Council to be laid before you and he is satisfied that you will adopt such measures as the present melancholy exigency may appear to require.

"In securing a suitable ample provision for the support of his Majesty's Royal dignity, and the attendance upon his Majesty's sacred person during his illness, the Prince Regent rests assured that you will also bear in mind the indispensible duty of continuing to preserve for his Majesty the facility of resuming the personal exercise of his Royal authority, in the happy event of his recovery, so earnestly desired by the wishes and the prayers of his family and subjects.

"The Prince Regent directs us to signify to you the satisfaction with which his Royal Highness has observed that the measures which have been pursued for the defence and security of the kingdom of Portugal have proved completely effectual, and that on the several occasions in which the British and Portuguese troops have been engaged with the enemy, the reputation already acquired by them has been fully maintained.

"The successful and brilliant enterprise which terminated in the surprise, in Spanish Estremadura, of a French corps, by a detachment of the allied army under Lieut. General Hill, is highly creditable to that distinguished officer and the troops under his command, and has contributed materially to obstruct the designs of the enemy in that part of the Peninsula.

"The Prince Regent is assured that while you reflect with pride and satisfaction on the conduct of his Majesty's troops and of the allies. In their various and important services, you will render justice, to the consummate judgement and skill displayed by General Lord Viscount Wellington in the direction of the Campaign,

"In Spain the spirit of the people remains unsubdued, and the system of warfare so peculiarly adapted to the actual condition of the Spanish nation has been recently extended and improved under the advantages which result from the operations of the allied armies on the frontier, and from the countenance and assistance of his Majesty's navy on the coast.

"Although the great exertions of the enemy have in some quarters been attended with success, his Royal Highness is persuaded you will admire the Perseverance and gallantry manifested by the Spanish armies. Even in those provinces principally occupied by the French forces, new energy has risen among the people, and the increase of difficulty and danger has produced more connected efforts of general resistance.

"The Prince Regent, in the name & on the behalf of his Majesty, commends us to express his confident hope that you will enable him to continue to afford the most effectual aid and assistance in the support of the contest, which the brave nations of the Peninsula still maintain with such unabated zeal and resolution.

"His Royal Highness commands us to express his congratulations on the success of the British arms in the Island of Java.

"The Prince Regent trusts that you will concur with his Royal Highness in approving the wisdom and ability with which this enterprize, as well as the capture of the Islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, has been conducted under the immediate directions of the Governor General of India; and that you will applaud the decision, gallantry and spirit conspicuously displayed in the late operations of the brave army under the command of that distinguished Officer Lieut. General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, so powerfully and ably supported by his Majesty's naval forces.

"By the completion of this system of operations, great additional security will have been given to the British Commerce and Possessions in the East Indies, and the Colonial power of France will have been entirely extinguished.

"His Royal Highness thinks it expedient to recommend to your attention the propriety of providing such measures for the future government of the British possessions in India, as shall appear from experience, and upon mature deliberation, to be calculated to secure their internal prosperity, and to derive from those flourishing dominions the utmost degree of advantage to the commerce and revenue of the United Kingdom.

"We are commanded by the Prince Regent to acquaint you, that while His Royal Highness regrets that various important subjects of difference with the government of the United States of America still remain undecided; the difficulties which the affair of the Chesapeake frigate occasioned have been removed; and we are directed to assure you, that in the further progress of the discussion with the United States, the Prince Regent will continue to employ such means of conciliation as may be consistent with the dignity and honour of His Majesty's Crown, and with the due maintenance of the maritime and commercial rights and interests of the British empire.

"*Gent. of the House of Commons*,

"His Royal Highness has directed he Estimates for the service of the urrent year to be laid before you.—He trusts that you will furnish him with such supplies as may be necessary to enable him to continue the contest in which His Majesty is engaged with that spirit and exertion which will afford the best prospect of its successful termination.

"His Royal Highness commands us to recommend that you should resume the consideration of the state of the finances of Ireland, which you had commenced in the last session of Parliament. He has the satisfaction to inform you, that the improved receipt of the revenue of Ireland in the last, as compared with the preceding year, confirms the belief, that the depression on which that revenue had experienced is to be attributed to accidental & temporary causes.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"The Prince Regent is satisfied that you entertain a just sense of the arduous duties which his Royal Highness has been called upon to fulfil, in consequence of his Majesty's indisposition.

"Under this severe calamity, his Royal Highness derives the greatest consolation from reliance on your experienced wisdom, loyalty and public spirit, to which, in every difficulty he will resort with a firm confidence, that through your assistance and support, he shall be enabled, under the blessing of Divine Providence, successfully to discharge the important functions of the high trust reposed in him, and to the name and on the behalf of his beloved Father, and revered Sovereign, maintain unimpaired the prosperity and honour of the nation."

Intercepted from Spain.—On the 2d of January, the Spanish frigate Ciencia arrived at Cadiz from Lima, with four millions of dollars. She left the British 74 Bulwark, Capt. Fleming, at Lima, taking in specie for Cadiz. The Ciencia brings the most flattering accounts from Peru. Perfect tranquility existed, and the inhabitants displayed the greatest patriotism and attachment to the mother country.—— Amazing voluntary contributions had been raised for the support of the war in the Peninsula.—— *Phil. Paper.*

St. Louis, Upper Louisiana, Dec. 28.

On Wednesday last, an express came to Governor Howard, from St. Genevieve, stating that an attack had been made on the settlement of St. Francis, by the Osage Indians, report says 4 or 500; the express returned immediately (we understand) with orders to Col. Bird of Cape Girardeau, and Col. Cook of St. Genevieve, to call out the Militia of those districts and pursue the offenders; several companies are in requisition in this district. Further information is expected every hour by express.

The Spies sent out by the Governor, report that some horses have been stolen by the Indians on Salt River, and some cattle killed.

Indian Account of the Battle of Wabash, in a letter from a Gentleman at Amherstburg, to another at York.

Amherstburg, 14th January, 1812.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that just as I had finished writing you yesterday, a Kickapoo Chief, who was in the action on the Wabash, arrived here, and reports that without having sent any previous message, Governor Harrison advanced from his fort against the Indians, with intention of surrounding the Village on all sides, that none might escape if they proved refractory. He completely surrounded it on the land side, and attempted it by the river, but the Indians boldly ordered him to desist, or it would not go well with him. He then asked where he could encamp, and was told, "wherever he pleased, except round their Village." All this time the Officers and Cavalry had their swords ready drawn, and the infantry were drawn up ready to fire on them.

He however retreated about a quarter of a mile, over a little rising ground and encamped by a small rivulet; but before he retreated, the Indians took a negro, and threatened to put him to death if he did not inform them of the Governor's intention. The negro told them that he intended to deceive them, and they let him go. And the Governor, after he had encamped, sent the same negro back to them, to desire them to sleep sound and be at ease, and not approach his Centinels, lest they should be shot, and that he would not allow any of his people to go near them.

The Indians, however, had their spies out, to prevent surprise, and often during the night, ordered the American spies to retire from their posts, without doing them any injury. Two young Winnebagoes, no doubt out of curiosity, (for it appears the In-

dians had no intention to attack, but defend themselves if attacked) went near-hand of the American Centinels, and were shot at, and fell as wounded men, but on the Centinels coming up he dispatch them, they arose and tomahawked them.

This insult roused the indignation of the Indians, and they determined to be revenged, and accordingly commenced the attack at Cock crowing. They had the Americans between two fires; driven by the Winnebagoes, they were received by the Kikapoos, alternately, until about 9 o'clock, and the Indians then gave way for want of arrows and ammunition.

It appears that not above one hundred Indians fired a shot, the greater number being engaged in plundering and conveying off horses.

The women and children faved themselves by croffing the river during the engagement.

The Americans burned the Prophet's village and all the Corn of the Shawanees, but the Kikapoos faved theirs by having it previously buried. Twenty-five Indians only are killed; the Kikapoo does not know the number of Americans killed, but he fays their lofs muft have been conliderable, not lefs than one hundred.

The Prophet and his people do not appear as a vanquifhed enemy; they preferve their former ground.

The Prophet's brother, who went to the Southward in winter 1810 11, is reported by this man to be on his return, and has reached the farthest Kikapoo town, and is there in council with the different Nations.—He paffed the Vincennes on his way home, and met the army of Governor Harrison retreating, but no infult was offered to him or his few friends who accompanied him.

When the meffenger I fent returns, I no doubt will receive further intelligence refpecting the views of the Indians, and will lofe no time in tranfmitting it to you, or perhaps be the bearer of it myfelf.

The following is an account of the numbers of the different Nations killed in the action, viz.— 1000 9; Winnebagoes 6; Potowatomies 4; Ottawas 3 4 Creeks 2; Shawnees 1.

From the manner in which the Kikapoo tells his ftory, I fincerely believe his account to be correct.

P. S. The Indians forces conlifted of, from 250 to 300, and not more than 100 were ever engaged.

FROM THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

To his Excellency E. Gerry, Governor of the Commonwealth of Maffachusets.

Sir,

The Speech you delivered to the Legiflature of Maffachusets on the tenth of January laft has been received here; and though so much extravagance in matter, and so much taproom phraseology as it expresses, would have protected it from notice, it acquires some little importance from the ftation you occupy, and the time we live in. In Europe, such a ftate paper would have quallioned the author's friends to aftemble and deliberate on the condition of his mind, and to take certain meafures for his preservation, but your republics have added to the great ftock of hiftorical evidence, a new proof that not only the subftance but the forms of virtue decline rapidly under the intemperate action of democracy. This age is indeed wild with political perverfity, and the diviflon line between reafon and madneis in ftate affairs, is fcarcely now to be difcovered.

You are no doubt aware that a fpeech, hitherto, has been considered to be little else than a dispaffionate recommendation by a Ruler of certain measures to be purfued for the common welfare. But paffion is the only element that nathion popular governments. At present, a man in power in the United States cannot preserve his poft, unleis his ftrains be angrily exciting the moft frightful opinions, and all his language smokes with rage and rancour againft Great Britain. Hence it is that you have declared that the decorum which fhould characterize a communication from one branch of a legiflature to another, hould have you availed yourfelf of the peculiar authority such an occasion fur nifhes to make an impaffioned display of all your complaints againft the government of that country, and to vilify greatly and wantonly the perfonal character of the King and Prince Regent.

Why are national wars to your hatred to Great Britain. It is all that now remains to you of the fpirit of your revolution, and you seem convinced it is the only ligament which binds you together. It is in you what the Navy is to Great Britain, and to France Bonaparte and his armies. It gives you a degree of union, by a contendency of feeling, and furnishes a certain illumination to the Chief Magiftrate of your country. This conftitutional hatred cannot be perceptible to all your countrymen, because their nature was endowed with it at periods beyond their recollections, and they are therefore not more liable to be ftruck with its presence than with the color of the skin. No one capable of you temperate reasoning, in disquiffition concerning the political relations between your government and that of Great Britain. It would be requiring the Salamander to live out of fire. It is not then, in the hope to convince you of your errors on the points adverted to in your fpeech, that I feel impelled to make fome remarks on its contents. In such a ftate of things we ought to falisfy ourselves, and to juftify to our own consciences the conduct we mean to purfue.

Yielding to your favage animosity againft England, you unwiingly revive the recollection of events connected with your revolutionary war. The treaty of peace in 1783, and renewed ftate of amity and commerce in 1794, would, among civilized communities, have been considered as folemnly cancelling all grounds of mutual reproach. Not courtesy alone, but good faith recommend and prafcribe forgetfulneis on such subjects.

But that you may endure to yourself univerfal ridicule, you go out of your way to reprove the British Government for acts lawful at the time of their performance. To weaken the reputation of an enemy, and to deftroy the credit of his public paper are not only lawful, but the leaft exceptionable modes of reducing his power.

The revival of complaints originating in a contract long since formally adjufted, accounts for the facility with which you collect and register new subjects of complaint and claims of reparation againft Great Britain, would it not require a folio to record the vindictals of our rights while colonies of Great Britain, and a plea of compensation stands the acknowledged your independence. The vulgarity of this afternoon is only furpaffed by its falfity. The nature of things offers furnish an irrefiftible refutation of that poftive depofition. The ftruggle in which Great Britain is engaged, impofes on her the neceffity of making great sacrifices to avoid greater evils; and the best of nations, as well as by maintaining the meafure of her commerce to preferve her resources. Independent of the influence so deep an interest muft have on her conduct, the national character and acknowledged good faith dispreve so affertion so general.

"She interdicts our commerce, authorized as it is by the public law."

You are claim no rights under the public law,— You have abdicated your poft in the circle of independent States. The ftates into which the world is divided, have correspondent rights and obligations inftituted and maintained by neceffity, expediency or pofitive convention, and to which they are all equally bound to conform. Thofe rights and duties are defined with precision, and have hitherto been univerfally admitted, under the title of the Law of Nations But the United States deny that they have any duties to perform towards other States, and conftantly refufe the performance of them.

Your general Government, in its relation to other States, is notoriously dumb. The word declare is never in your mouth, but lips and tongs your prints. We hear only of your rights and the violation of them. That ftrit duty of nations, the duty of affifting in preventing one State from deftroying the ftrength of another, by unjuftly endangering the security of the whole, has not only been neglected by your government, but it has otherwise unjuftly encouraged the evil. This duty is indiftinctly explained by VATTEL, the moft popular author on the Laws of Nations, and what may improve his credit in this cafe, a Frenchman.

"Every nation ought as much as poffible, to labour for the preservation of nations, and securing them from ruin and deftruction, as far as it can do this, without expofing itself too much Thus, when a neighbouring nation is unjuftly attacked by a powerful enemy who threatens to oppress it, if you can defend it without expofing yourfelf to great danger, unquestionably it is your duty to give it fuccour; it can be juftly objected to this, that a Sovereign is not to expose the lives of his soldiers, for the safety of a foreign nation with which he has not contracted a defenfive alliance. Each nation, its own care to take in aid of affiftance; and consequently he is acting for the safety of his own nation, in giving energy to the fpirit and diffufing an univerfal terror, and in accordingly, policy here coincides with and enforces obligation and duty." [VATTEL, Book II c 1.

You are most ure diftance from the fcene of action, all commercial relations are nought to each other, and the fpirit of monopoly and avarice has made up deftroyed mariné fpace. Moreover, the occupation of Spain has brought the growing power into near immediate neighbourhood. Hence is the powerful enemy imagined in that clause. For twenty years paft, she has been violating all the provisions of the great compact by which nations are bound, she has deprived Holland, Italy, Switzerland and Spain of their independences, whereby her proferity and ability to retend ftill further her invafions are both encreased. If the laft are no thofe nations of the fecurity, happiness, and moral dignity, which arises from the ancient recollections, national glory and limited poffeffions, have rendered us emotional of sorrow in your breaft, at leaft you fhould have fome concern for your own future welfare. But inftead of encouraging the fpirit of refiftance and checking so violent an invafion of that national law, by which you claim fo many rights, you have been lowering with a kind of complaifant complacence, nothing seems to have been left for us to do. You have furnished the great delinquent with every practicable affiftance. You have not only cafried on with him your ufual trade, but have been promoted his general commerce from the inconveniencies to which it had become fubject. Your ships have conveyed his difpatches and fpies to every part of the world, and your ftates and fenators have gone to his fhips of war, information that has often faved them from the reach of their purfuers. In fhort, your government, during this period of national convulsion, exhibits the picture of a stripped huckfter, who during a great conflagration moves with a bafket under each arm, among the multitude, offering refreshments for fale; and while he refolves to lend any affiftance to check the devaftations calmly enjoys its splendor.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Extract from a London Paper of the 4th January, 1812.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 30th, 1811.

His Royal Highneis the Prince Regent has been pleafed, in the name and on behalf of His Majeffy, to appoint the following Officers to take rank by brevet, as undermentioned: their Commiffions to be dated 28 January, 1812.

Lieutenant-Generals, Sir Paulus Æmelius Irving Bt. to Henry Fiaglis, to be Generals in the Army.

Major-Generals—Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bt. to Sir William Carr Beresford, K. B. to be Lieutenant-Generals in the Army.

Colonels William Raynold on half-pay of the 46th Foot, to Andrew Rofs of the 79th Foot, to be Major-Generals in the Army.

Lieutenant Colonels—Henry John Cumming of the 13th Light Dragoons to Edward Henry Barjory of the 7th Royal Lancashire Fencibles, to be Colonels in the Army.

Majors—William Smith of the 50th Foot, to William Hare of the 2d Guernsey Battalion, to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Captains—Robert Clitherow of the 1st Foot Guards, to Alexander Mackay of the 93d Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

Dep. Aft. Comy Genl.'s Office, York, 10th March, 1812.

WANTED for the Service of Government, Eighty one Thousand Two Feet SHINGLES, to be delivered at the Garrison by the 1st July next. Any perfons defirous of fupplying the fame, or any part thereof, not lefs than Twenty Thoufand, are defired to send their Propofals to the Subfcriber on or before the 20th inft.

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Dep. Aft. Comy. Genl.

WANTED to exchange—a pair of middle-fized OXEN without fault, for a large pair which can be recommended—the difference will be paid in Cafh. Apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, March 10, 1812.

Sheriff's Office, York March 1812

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given
TO WIT } that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Affize and Nifi Prius, will be holden for this Diftrict at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Monday the 23rd inft at eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the fame day; and all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe otherwife interefted, are defired to take notice, and that they be refpectively then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, Inditements, and all other Remembrancers, to do thofe things which to their refpective Offices in that behalf appertain to be done JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of two feveral
TO WIT. } Writs of Venditioni Exponas, iffued out of his Majeffy's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againft the Lands and Tenements of Hill and Lawrence, feized by virtue of two feveral Writs of Fieri Facias at the fuits of Quetton St. George and Richard H Bowen, by virtue of which feveral Writs of Venditioni, I fhall expofe for fale the Eaft ends of Lots Numbers ninety two and ninety-three, in the Township of Whitchurch, with the Saw-mill, Grift-mill, Dwelling-houfe, Barn and Out-houfes, to the higheft bidder, at Mr Abbot's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 4th day of April next. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock in the forenoon. Any perfon having any claim to the above property, are requefted to make the fame known to me before the day of fale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, March 10, 1812.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi-
TO WIT. } eri Facias, iffued out of his Majeffy's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, againft the Lands and Tenements of Calvin Lewis, late of the fort Duncans Cameron, I have feized and taken in Execution all the right or tract of Land being compofed of Lot number twenty-four, in the third concefsion of North Gwillimbury, containing by eftimation two hundred acres more or less about thirty acres of which are cleared, and under a good ftate of cultivation, a good Houfe and Barn, and other buildings erected thereon, all which property will be adjudged to the higheft bidder, at Mr. Abbot's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 4th day of April next. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock. Any perfons having any claim to the above property or otherwife, are requefted to make the fame known to me before the day of fale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 10, 1812.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi-
TO WIT. } eri Facias, iffued out of his Majeffy's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, againft the Lands and Tenements of John H. Hudfon, at the fuit of William Allan, I have feized and taken in Execution, all that the right or parcel of land known by being Lot number Weft Side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeafurement two hundred and ten acres, more or less, about forty of which are cleared and under cultivation; there is alfo a fmall log houfe on the premifes, all which property will be adjudged to the higheft bidder at Mr. Abbot's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 4thof April next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perfon or perfons having any juft claim to the above mentioned premifes, are requefted to make the fame known to the before the day of fale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 10, 1812.

THE Subfcriber, Adminiftratrix to the Eftate of the late JAMES CHESNEY, Sadler, &c. of this Town, informs her Friends and the Public, that the Buiinefs is carried on at the former place as ufual.—She will be thankful for any favors, and all orders will be executed at the fhorteft notice and on the moft reasonable terms.

CATHARINE CHESNEY.

THE Subfcriber has juft received a general aflortment of Shoes, and a great variety of the beft New Garden Seeds, which are now ready for fale at his Store on the moft moderate terms.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, March 9, 1812.

50 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Sheep-Houfe of the Subfcriber, on Sunday night laft, fix EWES have with Lamb. Whoever will give information fo that the offender or offenders be convicted of the fame, fhall receive the above Reward.

JOHN SMALL.

York, 10th March, 1812.

WHEREAS my Wife MARY, has eloped, in my abfence from home on lawful buiinefs, and quitted my bed and board and the care of her young and helpleis Children, without the fmalleft provocation on my part, and having gone to moft perfons with whom the thought I had Credit, and taken up feveral articles in my name, with, I fuppofe, not only a view to diftrefs my peace, but alfo to deprive me of the means of fupporting my infant offspring; I therefore caution all perfons not to credit her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.—And I do hereby further caution any perfon or perfons whatfoever from harboring or fupporting her, as I will profecute any fuch with the utmoft rigour of the Law.

ABEL COONET.

Scarborough, March 7, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subfcribers being defirous that thofe Indebted to them fhould pay their Accounts without incurring the expence of Profecutions—have extended the time for their final Settlement, to the 15th March next, after which period, they will have themfelves only to blame for the coft that muft enfue.

The Subfcribers alfo requeft, that thofe who have claims againft them at any kind, will exhibit the fame for Settlement within that time than the above mentioned time, as fuits their convenience.

W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 16th Jan 1812.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that attendance will be given every Saturday during the approach of Seffion of the Provincial Legiflature, from Eleven O'clock till Three, at the Library of William Firth, Esquire, in the Houfe in which he refided at York; where his Elegant and Extenfive Collection of Books, will be expofed to sale by private contract on the moft reafonable terms. It is needleis to remark that this very extenfive Library offers ample gratification to the Hiftorian, the Philofopher, the Poet; the Lawyer, the Naturalift and Novelift; there alfo a fine Book Collection of all the moft celebrated Greek and Latin Claffics. It is the intention of the Subfcriber to fend all the Books remaining unsold in the Spring, to Lower Canada

W. W BALDWIN.
Agent for W. Firth.

York, 14th Jan 1812.

N. B. Two Elegant Bedfteads with Beds, Mattreffes, Bolfters and Pillows complete; with some other Articles of Household Furniture, and a large double Carriole and Harneffs, are alfo for fale at the same place.

W. W. B.

Whitchurch, February 4, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I Hereby forbid any perfon or perfons buying, or taking, either in trade or payment, any Note or Notes of William Widdifield, figned with my name to him, as I am determined not to pay them, they being unjuftly obtained from him by fraudful deals. The firft Note payable the firft day of January, 1813, for one hundred Dollars—the fecond for one hundred dollars, payable on the firft day of the afterfaid month, 1813—the third for fixty dollars, payable on the firft day of afterfaid month, 1814, all of which I fhall not on any terms pay

JOHN LUNDY

To Clothiers, &c.

THE Subfcriber makes and erects Machines for Shearing of Cloth in a fuperb manner —One of the advantages attending them is, that the expences of twelve Journeymen will be faved to the Employer, with others which together, render it truly valuable to a Clothier.

Orders left at the Printing Office in York, will be duly attended to, and the Machine executed at fhort notice, and on reafonable terms by

ELIJAH HIGLEY.

Smith's Creek, February 22, 1812.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on the 23d inftant in the Town of York, a SILVER SEAL, in the form viz.— Good to Mr. Sweetland from Seven Pounds 13s. 8½d. Hfs. Cy. (dated) York, 2nd Feb 1812 (ligned) by Quetton St. George.

Any perfon finding the fame, and will leave it with J. Mc. Donnell, Efq. fhall receive the above Reward from C. G. OTIS, Agent for

E. SWEETLAND.

York, 24th Feb 1812.

N. B. Thofe who have Books borrowed from Mr. Sweetland, will pleafe return them to Mr. Wilder, with all poffible fpeed.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr. Green Adams, where he has juft opened a very General Aflortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to fell for Cafh as can be purchafed in this country for Cafh or moft kinds of Country Produce.

He has alfo on hand, a quantity of Salt of fuperior quality, which will be fold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4, 1812.

TO be fold and immediate poffeffion given, the next, roomy and well fhouted HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subfcriber now lives, to which an indifputable Title will be given.

J. GLENNON.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1812. No. XXXVII [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moft Excellent Majeffy.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, Prefident adminiftering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeffy's Forces within the fame.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers perfons have recently come into this Province with a feditious intent to diffurb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majeffy's Subjects from His Perfon and Govern ment; I hereby require and enjoin the feveral perfons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, paffed in the forty-fourth year of His Majeffy's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better fecuring this Province againft all feditious attempts or defigns to diftrb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and ftrictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all fuch perfons as may be fubject to the provifions of the faid Act; and I do alfo charge and require all His Majeffy's good and ob Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and aflifting the faid perfons in the execution of the powers vefted in them by the faid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thoufand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-fecond of His Majeffy's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, Prefident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Prefident's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the Prefident, has though proper, under the authority of an Act paffed in the forty fourth year of his Majeffy's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province againft all feditious at "tempts or defigns to diffurb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Perfons, in addition to the Members of the Legiflative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Provifions of the faid Act, viz.—

Eaftern Diftrict,

Samuel Anderfon, Efq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Efq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Efq. of Offnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Efq. of Lanarkcr,
Alex. M'Keezie, Efq. of Charlotten-burg,
William Frafer, Efq. of Matilda,
Thomas Frafer, Efq. of Matilda,
Thomas Mears, Efq. of Prefcott,
William Hamilton, Efq. of Prefcott.

Diftrict of Johnftown,

William Frafer, Efq. of Johnftown,
Samuel Sherwood, Efq. of Auguffa,
William Gilkinfon, Efq. of Auguffa,
Solomon Jones, Efq. of Auguffa,
Thos. Frafer, Efq. of Edwardfburg,
Hugh Munro, Efq. of Edwardfburg,
Gideon Adams, Efq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burritt, Efq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Efq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Efq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Efq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland Diftrict,

Hazelton Spencer, Efq. of Frederickfburg,
William Crawford, Efq. of Frederickfburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Efq. of Maryfburg,
Robert Clark, Efq. of Erneftown,
John Carfcallan, Efq. of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Efq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Efq. of Thurlow.
John M'Intoih, Efq. of Thurlow,
Alexander Fither, Efq. of Adolphtown,
Paul Trumpour, Efq. of Adolphtown,
Thos. Dorland, Efq. of Adolphstown
Able Gilbert, Efq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Efq. of Amelifburg,
James Young, Efq. of Amelisburg,
Ebenezer Waihburn, Efq. of Hallowell,
John Frafer, Efq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Efq. of Kingfton,
Thomas Markland, Efq. of Kingfton.

Newcaftle Diftrict,

John Spencer, Efq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Efq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Efq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Efq. of Clarke,

Home Diftrict.

William Allan, Efq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Efq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Efq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Efq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Efq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara Diftrict,

Jofeph Edwards, Efq. of Niagara,
John Warren, fenr. Efq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Efq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Efq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Efq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickfon, Efq. of Queenfton,
William Crooks, Efq. of Grimfby,
Samuel Hatt, Efq. of Ancaster,

London Diftrict,

Thos. Talbot, Efq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Efq. of Woodhouſe,
Samuel Ryerle, Efq. of Woodhouſe,
Thos. Ridout, Efq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Efq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Efq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Efq. of Burford,
Daniel Bowen, Efq. of Burford.

Weſtern Diftrict,

John M'Gregor, Efq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intoih, Efq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Efq. of Amherſtburg,
Robert Richardſon, Efq. of Amherſtburg,
John Williams, Efq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Crea, Efq. of Raleigh,
Wm. Crawford, Efq. of Amherſtburg.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK, Sec'y.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—

Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the firſt, and 10 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Town ſhip of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.*

To all Perſons to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come—GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me by the Indians reſiding at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addreſſed in Public Council, to His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are ſettled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Perſons are forbidden to ſettle, or reſide themſelves, or reſide in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without ſuch Licence, under a Penalty for the firſt Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the ſecond and every other ſubſequent offence, of Twenty Pounds: And whereas it is the duty of His Majeſty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to iſſue this Proclamation, to the intent that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the Law which ſubjects his contravention to ſuch penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced againſt all perſons who ſhall, after the publication hereof, continue to reſide in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further repreſented to me, that among the White People reſiding upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all perſons deſirous to obtain ſuch Licences, are hereby required to Report themſelves to the Honble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumſtances of time, place and condition of their reſpective reſidences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this firſt day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty ſecond year of His Majeſty's Reign.

(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance paſſed by the Governor and Legiſlative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the ſelling of ſtrong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as alſo to deter Perſons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purpoſes relative to the Trade and Intercourſe with the ſaid Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon to ſettle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the firſt offence, and Twenty Pounds for the ſecond, and every other ſubſequent offence.

IV. It ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to ſue for the Penalities and forfeitures aforeſaid, by information before one or more of the Commiſſioners of the Peace of the Diſtrict in which any offence againſt any of the above articles of this Ordinance ſhall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine ſuch information, in a ſummary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witneſs (being ſome other than the informer himſelf) and to inflict the ſaid impriſonment, and to levy the ſaid Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the coſts of ſuing for the ſame, by a warrant to ſeize and ſell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that ſuch informations ſhall be brought within ſix calendar months from the time that the offence ſhall have been committed, and not after.

Adj. Dep. Adjt. Comy. Genl.'s Office, York, 29th February, 1812.

Government Contract.

WANTED for the ſupply of His Majeſty's Forces,
3000 Barrels fine Flour,
1000 Barrels Meſs or Prime Pork,
1500 Buſhels good white Peas in Caſks,

To be delivered (on or before the firſt day of July, 1812,) into the King's Stores at Amherſtburgh, Fort Erie, Fort George, Kingſton and York, in ſuch quantities as may be agreed upon.

The Flour and Pork to be Packed and Inſpected in the manner directed by Law, and Branded with the Initials of the Purchaſers Name, and the letter Underneath—wanted to keep good and found for twelve Months after delivery. Any of the Flour, Pork, or Peas found defective within the period above ſpecified, to be immediately replaced by the Furniſher with an equal quantity of good and ſound Flour, Pork, or Peas.

The whole to be paid for by Bills drawn on the Commiſſary General, who will have it in his option to take up ſuch Bills by payment in Cash, or in Government Bills of Exchange at thirty Days ſight, at the rate of exchange at which Government Bills are negociated in the Commiſſary General's Office.

Sealed Tenders for the whole or part of the above mentioned Supply, will be received on or before the 30th March next enſuing.

JOHN M'GILL,
Act. Dy. Af. Cy. Genl.

An ACT to prevent Desertion from his Majesty's Regular Forces, by granting a Bounty for Apprehending Deserters in this Province.

[Passed 6th March, 1812.]

WHEREAS from the local situation of this Province, some further provision than the general Laws of the Empire afford, is necessary for the encouragement of persons who apprehend Deserters; Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, any person or persons not being in his Majesty's Regular Forces in this Province, who shall apprehend any Deserter or Deserters from such Regular Forces, and deliver up such Deserter or Deserters to any Officer commanding any military post in this Province, shall for each and every such Deserter or Deserters, so apprehended and delivered up, be entitled to, and shall receive in the manner hereinafter directed, a reward of Five Pounds, current money of this Province, upon producing a certificate of such apprehension and delivery, (specifying the name or names of such Deserter or Deserters, and to what regiment or corps he or they belong, as may appear by confession or otherwise, signed by the officer so commanding, and by any Justice of the Peace for the district before whom such Deserter or Deserters shall be brought, which certificate such Officer and Justice of the Peace are hereby authorized and required to grant; Provided nevertheless, That when any Deserter or Deserters shall be so apprehended in any district of this Province, in which there may be no military post at the time, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace before whom any Deserter or Deserters may be brought, and he is hereby required to commit by warrant under his hand and seal, every such Deserter or Deserters, to the common Gaol of the District wherein he or they may be apprehended, to be therein kept in safe custody, until demanded by and delivered up to any officer or detachment of his Majesty's Forces demanding such Deserter or Deserters, then, and in that case, the certificate of such Justice of the Peace, countersigned by the Keeper of such Gaol, acknowledging the receipt of such Deserter or Deserters, into his custody, shall be deemed sufficient.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when any person or persons who may have apprehended any Deserter or Deserters, may require further assistance for the safe keeping and conveying such Deserter or Deserters to the nearest military post or common goal, such person or persons shall have authority to call upon as many of the inhabitants (not being Quakers, Menonists or Tunkers) as may be required for that purpose, and no more. And each and every person so employed, shall be entitled to receive and demand six-pence per mile for every mile he shall go and return upon such service, to be ascertained if required, by the oath of such person, and the said sum of six-pence per mile, shall be paid under the like certificate, as the aforesaid reward of five pounds is herein directed to be paid.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every person not being a Quaker, Menonist or Tunker, who may be required to attend upon such service, and shall refuse so to do, upon due proof being made upon oath, of one credible witness, before any Justice of the Peace, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings for every such offence, to be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, and in case of no sufficient distress being found, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice of the Peace, by warrant under his hand and seal, to commit every such offender to the common gaol of the District wherein the same shall happen, for a space of time not exceeding one calendar month, and the said sum of twenty shillings so levied as aforesaid, shall be paid into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province, for the support of the Civil Government thereof, to be accounted for by him to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, in such manner and form as his Majesty, his heirs and successors may be pleased to direct.

IV. And in order to enable any person or persons entitled thereto, to receive the reward before mentioned, with as much facility and as little expence as circumstances will admit; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any public officer in the District where such Deserter shall be apprehended, holding public monies levied under the authority of any Act of the Provincial Parliament of this Province, is hereby authorized and required to pay the reward before mentioned out of any such monies in his hands, and the certificate aforesaid, together with a receipt for the sum of the person or persons receiving such reward, certified by two witnesses, shall be received and taken by the Receiver General of this Province, in discharge of so much of the account of such public officer as shall pay the same; and all money paid in manner aforesaid out of any fund by law appropriated, shall be replaced to such fund out of any unappropriated money remaining in the hands of the said Receiver General.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be in force during the present war, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of the Provincial Parliament, and no longer.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all monies paid or replaced in purfuance of this Act by his Majesty's Receiver General, shall be accounted for by him to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, in such manner and form as his Majesty, his heirs and successors may be pleased to direct.

Latest Intelligence.

LISBON, January 20.

Extract of a Despatch from his Excellency the Marshal General Count of Vimeiro, (Lord Wellington) directed to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, from his Head Quarters at Gallegos, 9th Jan. 1812.

Agreeably to the intention which I lately informed your Excellency that I had, I yesterday invested Ciudad Rodrigo. After the enemy obtained poffeffion of this place, they conftructed fome field works, with paliſades, on the height of San Francifco, and fortified three convents, whole line of defence was connected with the works on that height, and with the old lines by which the fuburbs were furrounded, which rendered the approach to the place difficult, and conſequently it became neceſſary to obtain poſſeſſion of the works on the laſt height, before we could make any progreſs in the attack. With this view Major General Crauford ordered a detachment of the light diviſion, under the command of Lieut. Col. Cockburn of the 52d regt. to make a briſk attack upon thoſe works a little after dark. This attack was ably conducted by the ſaid Lieut. Col. and the fortifications taken by aſſault; our troops took 3 pieces of artillery, and made priſoners of 2 captains and 47 ſoldiers, the reſt of the garriſon being put to the ſword.

I cannot ſufficiently applaud the conduct of Lieut. Col. Cockburn, and of the detachment under his command and I am very happy in being able to ſtate that our loſs in this affair was not great; we had 6 men killed; Captain Mayne of the 53d regt. the Lieuts. Haneſly of the 95th and Woodgate of the 52d regts. and 14 ſoldiers wounded.

The ſucceſs of this operation enabled us immediately to open the trenches at the diſtance of 300 toiſes from the place, and notwithſtanding that the enemy ſtill retained the poſſeſſion of the fortified convents, the captured works were converted into a part of our firſt parallel, and we have formed a good communication with them.

I have arranged our preſent operation in ſuch a manner that I hope that our troops will not ſuffer from the inclemency of the ſeaſon.

Lieut. Gen. Hill arrived at Merida on the 30th of December: he had hopes of ſurpriſing there Gen. Dunbrouſki, who from appearances I ſuppoſed had been killed in the former battle, that the enemy had with Gen. Hill; but his van having on the 29th been diſcovered by a ſmall patrole of the enemy, belonging to a detachment which happened to be at La Nava, and which effected its retreat to Merida, notwithſtanding the efforts made by a detachment of Gen. Hill's cavalry to prevent it, Gen. Dunbrouſki in conſequence retreated from Merida that night, leaving there a depoſit of wheat, and 164,000 pounds of wheat, and many incompleate works of fortification that the enemy had conſtructed.

On the firſt of the preſent month Gen. Hill advanced with intention to attack Gen. Drouet, who was commanding the 5th corps at Almendralejo; that Gen. however retired to Zafra, leaving in the town a depoſit, which contained 450,000 pounds of wheat, and ſome barley.

On the 3d Gen. Hill ordered a detachment conſiſting of the regiment of Infantry No. 28, two ſquadrons of the regiment of Huſſars No. 2, and one of the regiment of Portuguese cavalry No. 10, to Fuente del Maeſtro, under the command of the hon. Lieut. Col. Abercromb. Our cavalry routed an enemy's corps that was there, and took priſoners 2 officers and 30 ſoldiers.—Gen. Hill having learned that General Drouet had retreated to Lerena, finding it impoſſible to follow him any farther, returned on the 5th to Merida, in order to place his troops in better cantonments during the bad weather.

By deſpatches which I have received from Cadiz, dated as late as the 27th Dec. I learn that the enemy invefted Tariffa on the 20th of that month, with a force of near 5000 men, covering their operations againſt that place with another body of troops detached at Veger, under the command of Marſhal Victor. The enemy's artillery for the attack of Tariffa had not arrived on the 24th of December; Col. Skerret with the piquets of British and Spaniſh infantry, thoſe of the garriſon, and a detachment of the 95th regiment had a battle with the enemy on the 20th. On the 21ſt captain Ween with his company belonging to the 11th regt. deſtroyed one of the enemy's piquets. On the 22d Col. Skerret made a ſortie from Tariffa, in co-operation with the Spaniſh troops commanded by Gen. Coppons, in order to oblige the enemy to exhibit their force. On this occaſion the enemy ſuffered conſiderable loſs.

LISBON, Jan. 22.

By the Cadiz Poſt of yeſterday, we have received the following extraordinary meſſage from the Gen. Staff.

Saturday, Jan. 11, 1812.

The Commandant General of the 3d army, Don Nicolas Mahy, acquaints the Chief of the General Staff, on the 27th of December laſt, that the enemy reinforced by the army of Marmont, attacked on the 26th the line, which our troops occupied in front of Valencia, and that by reaſon of the ſuperiority of force with which the enemy charged our left, where he commanded, they forced the poſts which he had the charge of, in ſpite of the valour of his troops, whom he was obliged to concentrate near to Valencia. In executing this movement, he was ſeparated from the body of his infantry, with a part of which, and the cavalry, from the nature of the ground, he was under the neceſſity of retreating to Alcira, which was the point aſſigned for re-union to the army; preſuming that the reſt of the troops under his command had retired to Valencia, where he ſuppoſes Gen. Blake to be with the remainder of the army, not being able to tell their fate, nor what took place in the centre of the line, this general having been ſtationed on the left. He praiſes much the bravery of the troops under his command, who maintained their ground with ſtrmneſs until compelled by ſuperior numbers to relinquiſh it.

Deſpatch juſt received from Gen. Coppons, dated Tariffa, Jan. 9.

Moſt Excellent Sir.—The enemy has retired altogether, and yeſterday paſſed Vegar and Medner. I informed your Excellency that they had loſt the greater part of their park of artillery, but it was the whole; they have ſaved nothing. The roads are covered with effects, and the country houſes full of proviſions. They have buried their 24 pounders, and we are ſearching for the place.

LISBON, January 21.

We yeſterday ſaw a letter from Pinhel of the 16th inſt. by which we learn that our troops commenced firing upon Ciudad Rodrigo on the 14th, and that on the 13th a principal baſtion was greatly injured. The French on that day made a ſortie with 1300 men for the purpoſe of deſtroying ſome of our works; but having been received with a diſcharge of grape ſhot, they loſt upwards of 60 men, and the remainder returned rapidly within the place. Many deſerters have come from it, who aſſert that there is a great ſcarcity of proviſions in the city.

NEW YORK March 3.

IMPORTANT.

Capture of Ciudad Rodrigo.—A gentleman of this city has politely favored us with the following letter, received laſt evening by the laſt ſailing ſhip Oronoke from Liſbon.

Liſbon, 24th January, 1812.

The following is a copy of a letter received from Ciudad Rodrigo, which I tranſmit for your information.

"*Ciudad Rodrigo, 20th Jan. 1812.*

"I have the pleaſure to inform you that Ciudad Rodrigo was taken by ſtorm at 8 o'clock laſt night. There were two breaches practicable, one of which was aſſaulted by General Picton's diviſion, and the other by Gen. Crawford's, whilſt Gen. Pack made a falſe attack on the other ſide of the town. There was very conſiderable reſiſtance made by Gen. Picton, but Gen. Crawford finding the other breach more practicable, though not ſo wide, made a glorious aſſault, while the enemy's attention had been called off by Gen. Pack's pretended attack, and carried it at the point of the bayonet. Gen. Crawford and Gen. Vandileur, are wounded. We have not loſt many men. The French Governor of this place, and the whole of the garriſon that eſcaped our bayonets, are made priſoners. This is a triumphant cloſe of the campaign. Marmont is ſaid to be ſtill in motion; but as ſoon as he hears of this event, it is expected he will make a retrograde movement."

March 7.

Capt. Travis, of the ſchr. John and George, who arrived at this port yeſterday from Port-au-Prince, informs that on the 12th of February, off Cape Nichola Mole, he was boarded from the Britiſh brig Fire Fly, then in company with three frigates and a brig, having in tow one of the Emperor Chriſtophe's frigates, a prize to Sir James Lucas Yeo, commander of the Britiſh irigate Southampton, which he had captured after a deſperate engagement. The battle laſted two hours and an half, in which Chriſtophe's frigate loſt in killed and wounded 300 men. They were proceeding to Jamaica with their prize.

Latest from Portugal.

Laſt evening arrived at this port, the laſt ſailing ſhip Oronoke, Richards, from Liſbon, which port ſhe left on the 26th January.—Capt R. informed us, that great rejoicings took place the day he ſailed, on receiving official news of the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, which place was taken by ſtorm by the Britiſh army, on the evening of the 18th of January.

Capt. R. further ſtates, two Britiſh regiments were cut to peices, and one Engliſh General killed and another mortally wounded—great ſlaughter took place on both ſides.

We further learn, that the French General Marmont was marching to relieve Ciudad Rodrigo, at the head of 50,000 men, which place he was expected to reach about the 24th of January.

To his Excellency E. Gerry, Governor of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts

[Concluded from our laſt]

SIR,

This duty, thus violated by you, is not mere theory. It is the practical law of Europe. You ſhould then ceaſe to invoke the proviſions of the public law; and whenever you may put forth any claims, you ſhould urge them in virtue alone of the laws of the United States. This will give you the advantage at leaſt of acting with conſiſtency.

It is ſaid that Great Britain *interdicts* your commerce. You may trade with all the world except with one power, who threatens her with annihilation, and with which power had you contributed to ſupport the public law as you were bound to do, you would have been long ſince at war. There are indeed reſtrictions on your commerce impoſed by the orders in council; but Great Britain might have law fully adopted a ſtill ſtronger rule of conduct.—She might have availed herſelf of one of thoſe primary Laws of Nations, which in your ſpeech, you have ſo ridiculouſly miſapplied; "that every nation is *obliged* to perform the duty of ſelf-preſervation."—By the common conſent of friend and foe, it is admitted Great Britain is engaged in a conteſt that ultimately involves her national exiſtence. This condition amplifies all her belligerent rights.—She is permitted to conſider almoſt excluſively, all the ſuggeſtions of her own prudence and ſagacity. In this caſe right and duty, become allies in her favor; they both *juſtify* her in the utmoſt exerciſe of that power it has pleaſed the Almighty to place in her hands for the preſervation of 15 millions of her creatures. Such power ſhould no doubt be exerciſed with the leaſt poſſible injury to other States; but the ſtate in jeopardy muſt from the nature of the caſe, be the ſole judge of the neceſſity, extent and duration of her meaſure of defence. To demand of Great Britain, a ſtudied attention to all the delicate obſervances of the Hayleyon days now paſt, evinces a degree of ſimplicity altogether incredible.—Under this right Great Britain would be juſtified in interdicting the trade of the whole world with France, becauſe ſuch interdiction would *reduce the power* of an exterminating enemy. No nation ought to complain of ſuch an interdiction, ſince it would form but a ſmall commutation for the abſence of that aſſiſtance, they ought to give to the threatened ſtate. The only fact neceſſary to be previouſly aſcertained, is, whether the nation that avowed her danger, does ſo from reaſonable grounds; and in the caſe before us the evidence is ample. But Great Britain has not yet availed herſelf of this laſt reſource of her rights.

"She pertinaciouſly continues her orders in council." The orders in council reſt on a baſis furniſhed by the enemy herſelf. They are an indiſpenſible reaction of his decrees. Theſe decrees are not revoked. The power that would annul, ſhould equal that which enacts. The French decrees are the public law of the land, but a letter from a State Secretary is not equivalent to a public law. Upon which authority would an independent prize court in France decide, in favour of the decrees, or of the Duke of Cadore's intimation by letter, that at a future day, they would be annulled? That letter and the practical ſuſpenſion of theſe decrees form a ſnare which like the ordinary artifices of the Emperor and King, will probably accomplish its object.

"She alſo perſiſts in ſeizing our brave ſeamen." "She has ſtolen thouſands of our meritorious ſeamen."

It is painful to ſee terms ſo ſtrong uſed with ſo much levity, in a ſtate paper. Such a practice would, in a ſhort time, deprive language of its expreſſion or power of compariſon. A ſyſtem, in reference to ſuch a ſubject, ſignifies a premeditated arrangement, deliberately acted upon. You yourſelf do not believe there exiſts, or ever did exiſt any order given by the Britiſh government to impreſs your ſeamen. Every ſtate has a right to claim the ſervices, not only of that portion of her ſubjects that form her beſt and moſt natural defenders, but indifferently of every member of the community.—You have adduced quotations from Vattel in your Speech which enjoins the right, and ſuch a right, without correſponding power of coercion would be abſurd. There have been inſtances of abuſe, no doubt, in the exercile of this right, ariſing from the great difficulty of diſtinguiſhing a Britiſh from an American ſeaman from their appearance alone; as alſo from the great abuſe of proteſtions. Complaints on ſuch a ſubject ſhould be very much regulated by previouſly eſtimating whether the degree of abuſe is unreaſonably greater than the liability to it. You are ſcarcely entitled to complain of ſuch abuſe, becauſe it is notorious, that the United States encourage deſertion from every country, contrary to the public law you have cited in your favour; and that her officers have publicly enliſted deſerters from Britiſh ſhips of *war* (e. g. the enliſtments at Norfolk in 1807) and protected them by her national flag.—Moreover, before your government can have a right to be ſo importunate on the ſubject of this evil, the ſhould have ſhewn a diſpoſition to prevent the cauſe of it. She ſhould have adopted meaſures to check the too eaſy acceſs of Britiſh ſeamen into her commercial marine, and to ſtop entirely their introduction into her public ſhips. Every ſeaman, on ſigning articles, ſhould have been required to produce his certificate of baptiſm, to take an oath of his American origin, or furniſh ſome other more efficient mode of proving it. And although ſuch reſtraints may have failed in their application, the trial of them would have diſcharged the Britiſh government of much of its pretenſion, and commanders of ſhips of war of much of their activity.

"Does it (a municipal arrangement confined to Britiſh territory) not place his Royal Highneſs on a level with lawleſs ſmugglers." The Proclamation you here allude to, permits a relaxation of the navigation act, and confines its direct conſequences to places under Britiſh juriſdiction. It is a ſimple act of ſovereignty. Your government juſtify the French decrees in all their extravagant operations, provided they take effect within France. As to the Prince Regent, he moſt eminently deſerves your ſlander.

"Will it (an American war) not accelerate her own deſtruction?" Her deſtruction then you believe is certain, the time when, is all that is doubtful? —A ſublime ſcene is riſing faſt upon the world, Great Britain in adverſity. This extraordinary nation, in whoſe hiſtory moments of error may appear, but not one of weakneſs: this old and faithful guardian of the liberties of Europe: this benefactreſs of nations is threatened to be deſtroyed!—But remember well, that that adverſity which would overthrow the whole ſyſtem of your proſpects, and diſlocate for ever your republics, is the element which nouriſhes her ſtrength and ſurvives her glory. The ſoul of Great Britain is a ſpirit of the deep, intrepid becauſe tired amidſt dangers, great becauſe accuſtomed to the dimenſions of the world. She moves forward under a combination of impulſes, which never favored any nation before. What ever of good belonged to the ancient Briton, the Saxon, or the French, has been united by fortuitous events; invigorated and chaſtened by a free, but corrective conſtitution, and preſerved by inſular limits. The people in the firſt fame by a thouſand titles accrued to them, long before this continent was diſcovered.—The courſe of the nation though often diſaſtrous has always been one of glory. Every period of it has yielded ſome new alliance to draw the people together; and whether proceeding from achievements of war, or the purſuits of peace; whether founded on the recollection of ſuch days as Agincourt or Blenheim, or of ſuch men as Newton or Locke; never had any nation before, independently of the power conferred by the incomparable excellence of all her inſtitutions, ſo many bonds of union. Her ſkill, her heroiſm and ſubſtance, have been perſeveringly employed in promoting the welfare, and elevating the dignity of all mankind; and for the ſervices of Howard and Jenner alone, the world owes her a debt that can never be redeemed. The moral ſtrength of ſuch a nation is infinite, and her ſubjugation, if ever poſſible, muſt be reached through a long and bloody avenue. A war with the United States will indeed increaſe her difficulties: but at the ſame time, that it will multiply the means to endure them, will add to the ſecurity by giving up the ocean excluſively to her flag. On the contrary ſuch a war may compromiſe the beſt intereſts of the United States. By taking advantage of the inſurrections and ſpirit of the Indians along your frontier; and of the diſpoſition your millions of blacks ſhew to terminate their bondage, incalculable evils may be inflicted on you, your flouriſhing foreign and domeſtic trade, would be replaced only, by the precarious gain of privateering. You would ceaſe to have a revenue from the cuſtoms or exciſe, & a land tax would be followed by rebellion. You might too, be diſappointed in your hopes in Canada. You think meanly, therefore wrongfully of the people, becauſe they do not paſs their time in harranguing at elections and town meetings. They are attached by habit, gratitude and good faith to the government, and under able conduct will moſt cruelly undeceive you as to their diſpoſition or ability to defend their King, their Country, and their Altars.

G.

Quebec, Feb. 12, 1812.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 25, 1812.

The following perſons have been Married by the Rev. George Okill Stuart: On Wednesday the 29th of Jan. by licence, Joſeph Le Compte to Suſannah Anderſon.

On Monday the 17th of Feb. after publication of Banns, William Schofield, ſoldier in his Majeſty's 41ſt regt. to Mrs. Sarah Waugh.

On Tueſday the 3d inſt. by licence, Henry White to Miſs Mary Hunter, both of Vaughan.

On Wednesday the 11th inſtant by licence, William Lawrence to Miſs Mary Holiday, both of the Township of York.

On Saturday the 14th inſtant by licence, Mr. William Shaw to Mrs. Elizabeth Henderſon, both of York.

His Honor the Preſident has been pleaſed to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners of the Roads in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict—Henry Markle, Samuel Anderſon, David Break, Joſeph Anderſon, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown—Thomas Fraſer, Solomon Jones, Peter Drummond, Stephen Burrit, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict—The Hon. Richard Cartwright, Alexander Fiſher, John Cumming, Eſqrs.

Newcaſtle Diſtrict—Alexander Fletcher, Elias Jones, Zacheus Burnham, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict—Thomas S. Gough, Sam. Smith, William Graham, Richard Beaſley, Eſquires.

Niagara Diſtrict—Joſeph Edwards, Richard Hatt, Samuel Street, Thomas Clark, Crowell Willſon, Eſquires.

London Diſtrict—Robert Nichol, John Wright, Thomas Ralph, George Salmon, Gideon Tiffany, Andrew Wadſworth, Silveſter Boyceſle, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict—Matthew Elliott, John McGregor, J. B. Baby, Eſquires.

By order of the Preſident,

JAMES BRUCE, Secretary.

(Circular.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, 16th March, 1812.

SIR,

I Am directed by His Honor the Preſident to enclose for your information, a Supplementary to the Militia Law, paſſed the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature.

His Honor is anxious that the proviſions therein contained may be fully explained to the Men under your command.

Whatever meaſures His Honor may find it expedient to adopt, he will diſpenſe with a Bullet until the laſt emergency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adj. Gen. Militia U. C.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Eſtate of the late Chief Juſtice ALLCOCK, on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credit.

Lot	Con.	Township.	Acres
16	3d, from the Bay.	York,	200
16	3d, Eaſt of Yonge Street.	ditto.	200
35	1ſt,	Whitby,	1600
34	2d,		
35			
33			
32	3d,		
24			
23			
22			
10	7th,	Scott,	1200
9			
8			
Eaſt 8	19		
Broken	34	North Crosby,	300
Lots	35		
Ditto.	36	4th, ditto.	360
	37		
	34		
Ditto.	35	5th, ditto.	600
	36		
	37		
	19	9th, South Crosby,	400
Ditto.	18	5th, ditto.	800
	19		
Block	1	Binbrook,	1000
		Total—	6000

Lot Number 3, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Number 22 and 23 North ſide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre

Lots 17, 18, and 19, 1 Conceſſion Township of York, 300 Acres; on which there is a large clearing, well fenced and under Graſs, yielding from 60 to 70 Tons Hay yearly. In being convenient to the Town and Garriſon, and the great quantity of wood thereon is a ſufficient recommendation to make it a deſirable purchaſe.

Alſo, the following Lots of Land and Town Lots deſcribed for Miſs CATHARINE ALLCOCK.

Lot	Con.	Township.	Acres.
Block 2		Binbrook,	1000
Do.	3d,	ditto.	1000
Lots 6	4th,	ditto.	400
7			

Lots Number 18 and 19 South ſide of Biddle Square, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Lots Number 10 and 11 North ſide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre. Apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchasers. The Land is eligibly situated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Also, Lots No 32 and 33 in the 3d concession of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 to the 7th, No. 4 in the 4th, and No. 14 and 17 in the 9th concessions of Haldimand; Lots No. 16 and 27 in the 5th concession, and Lots No 29 and 32 in the 9th concession of Whitby.

The price of the above described Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment shall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaser.

GEORGE O'KILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

Sheriff's Office. 1 th March 1812

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given TO WIT. } that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Monday the 30th inst at eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the same day; of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Coasters, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they be respectively then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do those things which to their several Offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of two Writs of Fie TO WIT. } Facias, issued out of this Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Calvin Ames, at the suit of Duncan Cameron, I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land being composed of Lot number twenty-four, in the third concession of North Gwillimsbury, containing by admeasurement about three hundred acres more or less, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and under a good state of cultivation, a good House and Barn, and other buildings erected thereon, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Mr. Abbot's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 4th day of April next. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock Any person having any claim either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 10, 1812.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fie TO WIT. } ri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John H. Hudson, at the suit of William Allan, I have seized and taken in Execution, all that lot or parcel of land known by being Lot number Twenty-Two, on Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, more or less, about forty of which are cleared and under cultivation; there is also a small log house on the premises, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder at Mr. Abbot's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 4th of April next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any person or persons having any just claim to the above mentioned premises, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 10, 1812.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.—

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession

No 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.

No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do

North half of 24 in the 5th do. ——160 acres in the Township of Nonheim.

No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession

No. 22, 7th do.

No. 4, 8th do.

No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.

No. 22, 23 and 24 5th.—600 acres in Whitby.

No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the township of Glanford.

No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in King.

No. 17, 3d concession,

No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be hoped the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for purchasers apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807

THE Subscriber, Administratrix to the Estate of the late JAMES CHESNEY, Sadler, &c. of this Town, informs her Friends and the Public, that the Business is carried on at the former place as usual.—She will be thankful for any favors, and all orders will be executed at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

CATHARINE CHESNEY.

N. B. She has an excellent Shift fit for Fishing for sale, very reasonable.

President's Office, York, March 25th, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Attorney General has been directed to prosecute any person or persons who may hereafter be found trespassing or cutting down Trees, taking away Timber or any kind of Wood whatever, off the Park Lots adjoining the East part of the Town.

By order of the President,

JAMES BROCK, Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waste Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unless it specifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the President in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Regular Council Days for Land Matters throughout the Year of our Lord, 1812.

TUESDAY, { 14th January, 4th February, 25th Ditto, 17th March, 7th April, 28th Ditto, 19th May, 30th Ditto, 21st June, 18th September, 23d Ditto, 13th October, 3d November, 24th Ditto, 15th December.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do. - C. }

29 - Concession C. 200
10 - Concession D. 200

24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario. Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 to 4th Concess n, } 300 Acres Township
Each 32 to 25th do. } of York.
No. 49. West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan

Each 1, 2, 3, 4th Concession, 100 }
Each 20, 3d do. 100 }
Each 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
Each 22, 5th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 200 }
11, 6th do. 200 }
16, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100 }
30, 6th do. 200 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet
26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township at Crowland.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8th Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot on the North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

York, 17th September, 1810

WANTED to exchange—a pair of middle-sized OXEN without fault, for a large pair which can be recommended—the difference will be paid in Cash. Apply at the Printing Office for information.

York March 10, 1812.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the House, North side of Queen street, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatness and in the most fashionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a strict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favour him with a share of their Commands in the above line, to which he will make his particular care to attend.

Ladies Pelisses and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on short notice and in the modern style.

York, Dec. 4. 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Tralfagar, North side of Dundas Street; Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises.

June 1, 1811.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, that valuable and well known Farm, fituate on the River Humber, containing about 176 acres, on which about 60 acres are well cleared and under good improvement. There are on faid Premifes a good and fubftantial Dwelling-houfe, Barn, and other Outhouſes, with a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 13, 1ſt conceſſion, weſt ſide Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, on which there is a good Dwelling-houſe and Barn, and about 20 acres under good improvement, within 8 miles of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 64, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 195 acres, with a ſmall improvement thereon, about 20 miles from York.

Alſo, Lot No. 12, 3d conceſſion of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the foil of excellent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No. 5, South ſide Hoſpital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made eaſy, and a good and ſufficient Title given to every Lot Application to be made to the Subſcriber in York.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 23, 1811.

Lot No. 64, 1ſt Conceſſion Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To thoſe whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subſcriber, have a Lien by a Judgment of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No 64, firſt Conceſſion Eaſt, Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is advertiſed for ſale by DANIEL TIERS. WM. WATERS.

York, January 21, 1812.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, Eaſt ſide Yonge-Street; on the Premiſes there are a Saw Mill and a Grift Mill, both in good order, and a Still Houſe with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiſky per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be ſold ſeparate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on ſaid Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subſcriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

FOR ſale by the Subſcriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 45, in the firſt conceſſion of the Township of York, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townſhips of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, moſtly new; on the premiſes are a two ſtory Dwelling Houſe with Wings, which with a ſmall expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, alſo a Barn, Stable, Goat-Houſe and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a conſiderable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two ſtory Farm Houſe and Barn, alſo a thriving young Orchard, and Nurſery for tranſplant on the premiſes. Both the above Farms are excellent ſoil, within two miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grift and Saw Mills, and when the contemplated Route for the North Weſt Trade takes place, muſt be rendered conſiderably enhanced. If theſe Lots ſhould not be ſold before the firſt day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be erected on very reaſonable terms to an improving Tenant, Lot No. 27 being at preſent occupied by an induſtrious ſubſtantial perſon. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peaſe, Oats, &c. which will be diſpoſed of reaſonable on the premiſes.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Conceſſion of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 5th Conceſſion of do. 80 acres, Part of the River Humber, and is ſuppoſed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 4 in the 3d, and Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th conceſſion of the Township of Scarborough, containing 300 acres each; the River Humber runs through part of theſe, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat and Saw Mill, the Scarboro, to which the River can eaſily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the Weſt half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th conceſſion of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large Settlement in the Township of Scott, in which there is Grift and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be ſold on advantageous terms to the purchaſer; Part of the purchaſe money will be required upon receiving the Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, will be ſecured by a Mortgage on the premiſes, with Intereſt. For further particulars apply to the Subſcriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are the premiſes an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and ſowed with Hay Seed, and incloſed with a new Rail Fence. There is alſo a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and ſeveral living Springs of fine Water; likewiſe a large Sugar Bush. A good and ſufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Hugh M'Lean, Door keeper to the Honorable Executive Council, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent the ſame to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Executor.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received a general aſſortment of Shoes and a great variety of the beſt New Garden Seeds, which are now ready for ſale at his Store on the moſt moderate terms.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, March 9, 1812

---

50 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Sheep-Houſe of the Subſcriber, on Sunday night laſt, ſix EWES heavy with Lamb. Whoever will give information ſo that the offender or offenders be convicted of the ſame, ſhall receive the above Reward.

JOHN SMALL.

York, 10th March, 1812.

WHEREAS my Wife MARY, has eloped, in my abſence from home on lawful buſineſs, and quitted my bed and board and the care of her young and helpleſs Children, without the ſmalleſt provocation on my parts, and having gone to moſt perſons with whom ſhe thought I had Credit, and taken up ſeveral articles in my name, with, I ſuppoſe, not only a view to diſturb my peace, but alſo to deprive me of the means of ſupporting my infant offspring; I therefore caution all perſons not to credit her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting.—And I do hereby further caution any perſon or perſons whatſoever from harbouring or ſupporting her, as I will proſecute any ſuch with the utmoſt rigour of the Law.

ABEL COONET.

Scarborough, March 7, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcribers being deſirous that thoſe Indebted to them ſhould pay their Accounts without incurring the expence of a Proſecution, have extended the time for their final Settlement, to the 15th March next, after which period, they will have themſelves only to blame for the coſt that muſt enſue.

The Subſcribers alſo requeſt, that thoſe who have claims againſt them or any kind, will exhibit the ſame for Settlement, at as much earlier than the above mentioned time, as ſuits their convenience.

W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 16th Jan 1812.

Notice.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public, that attendance will be given every Saturday during the approaching Seſſion of the Provincial Legiſlature, from Eleven O'clock till Three, at the Library of William Firth, Eſquire, at the Houſe in which he reſided at York; when his Elegant and Extenſive Collection of Books, will be expoſed to ſale by private contract on the moſt reaſonable terms. It is needleſs to remark that, this very extenſive Library offers ample gratification to the Hiſtorian, the Politician, the Divine, the Poet, the Lawyer, the Naturaliſt and Noveliſt; there is alſo a Select collection of all the moſt celebrated Greek and Latin Claſſics. It is the intention of the Subſcriber to ſend all the Books remaining unſold in the Spring, to Lower Canada

W. W. BALDWIN.
Agent for W. Firth.

York, 14th Jan 1812

N. B. Two Elegant Bedſteads with Beds, Mattreſſes, Bolſters, Blankets, Counterpane; with ſome other Articles of Houſehold Furniture, and a large double Cariole and Harneſs, are alſo for ſale at the ſame place.

W W B

Whitchurch, February 4 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I Hereby forbid any perſon or perſons buying, or taking, either in exchange or otherwiſe, any Note or Notes of William Wildfield, ſigned with my name to him, as I am determined not to pay them, they being unjuſtly obtained, and fraudulently held. The firſt Note payable the firſt day of January, 1813, for one hundred Dollars—the ſecond for one hundred dollars, payable the firſt day of the 2d forefaid month, 1813—the third forty dollars, payable on the firſt day of aforeſaid month, 1814, all of which I ſhall not on any terms pay

JOHN LUNDY.

To Clothiers, &c.

THE Subſcriber makes and erects Machines for Shearing of Cloth in a ſuperb manner and on the moſt advantageous principles, that the expences of two ſeve Journeymen will be ſaved to the poſſeſſor, with others, which together, render it very valuable to him.

Orders left at the Printing Office in York, will be duly attended to, and the work executed at ſhort notice, and on reaſonable terms by

ELIJAH HIGLEY.

Smith's Creek, February 21, 1812

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on the 23d inſtant in the Town of York, a DUE BILL, in the form viz.—"I promiſe to pay Sweetland for Seven Pounds 13s. 5½d. Hfx Cy. (dated) York, 22d Feb 1812 (ſigned) by Queſton St. George."

Any perſon finding it, and will leave it with J. Beikie, Eſquire, ſhall receive the above Reward from C. G. QUES, Agent for

E. SWEETLAND.

York, 24th Feb 1812.

N B Thoſe who have Books borrowed from Mr. Sweetland, will pleaſe return them to Mr. Willet, at G. Adams's Store.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr Green Adams, where he has juſt opened a very General Aſſortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to ſell as low as can be purchaſed in this country for Cash or moſt kinds of Country Produce.

He has alſo on hand, a quantity of Salt of ſuperior quality, which will be ſold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4, 1812.

TO be ſold and immediate poſſeſſion given, the neat, roomy and well ſtruated HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subſcriber now lives, to which an indiſputable Title will be given.

J. GLENNON.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1812. No. XXXVIII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Preſident adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers perſons have recently come into this Province with a ſeditious intent to diſturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majeſty's Subjects from His Perſon and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the ſeveral perſons authorized to carry into effect a certain Statute, paſſed in the forty fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better ſecuring this Province againſt all ſeditious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and ſtrictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all ſuch perſons as may be ſubject to the proviſions of the ſaid Act; and I do alſo charge and require all His Majeſty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid perſons in the execution of the powers veſted in them by the ſaid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-ſecond of His Majeſty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Preſident's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the Preſident, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province againſt all ſeditious at "tempts or deſigns to diſturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Perſons, in addition to the Members of the Leg ſlative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's B nch, to carry into effect the Provitions of the ſaid Act, viz—

Eaſtern Diſtrict,

Samuel Anderſon, Eſq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Eſq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Oſnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Eſq. of Lancaſter,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Eſq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraſer, Eſq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraſer, Eſq. of Matilda,
Thomas Mears, Eſq. of Prelcott,
William Hamilton, Eſq. of Prelcott.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown,

William Fraſer, Eſq. of Johnſtown,
Samuel Sherwood, Eſq. of Auguſta,
William Gilkiſon, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Salomon Jones, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Thos. Fraſer, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Hugh Monro, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Gideon Adams, Eſq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burritt, Eſq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Eſq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Eſq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland Diſtrict,

Hazelton Spencer, Eſq. of Frederickſburg,
William Crawford, Eſq. of Frederickſburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Eſq. of Maryſburg,
Robert Clark, Eſq. of Erneſtown,
John Carſtallan, Eſq. of Camden,
Andrew Kummerly, Eſq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Eſq. of Thurlow,
John M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Alexander Fiſher, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Paul Trumpour, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Thos. Dorland, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown
Able Gilbert, Eſq. of Sidney,
Root. C. Wilkins, Eſq. of Amelhaſburg.
James Young, Eſq. of Amelhaſburg,
Ebenezer Washburn, Eſq. of Hallowell,
John Frafer, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Eſq. of Kingſton,
Thomas Markland, Eſq. of Kingſton.

Newcaſtle Diſtrict,

John Spencer, Eſq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Eſq. of Hamilton,
David M'Rogers, Eſq. of Haldimand,
Richard Loveken, Eſq. of Clarke,

Home Diſtrict,

William Allan, Eſq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Eſq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Eſq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Eſq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Eſq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara Diſtrict,

Joſeph Edwards, Eſq. of Niagara,
John Warren, ſenr. Eſq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Eſq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Eſq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Eſq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickſon, Eſq. of Queenſton,
William Crooks, Eſq. of Grimſby,
Samuel Hatt, Eſq. of Ancaſter,

London Diſtrict,

Thos. Talbot, Eſq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Samuel Ryerſe, Eſq. of Yarmouth,
Thos. Ridout, Eſq. of Charlottevile,
Thos. Williams, Eſq. of Charlottevile,
Daniel Springer, Eſq. of Delaware,
John Bowes, Eſq. of Burford,
Daniel Bowes, Eſq. of Burford.

Weſtern Diſtrict,

John M'Gregor, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Eſq. of Amherſburg,
Robert Richardſon, Eſq. of Amherſburg,
John Williams, Eſq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Cree, Eſq. of Raleigh,
Wm. Culver, Eſq. of Amherſburg.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK, Sec'y.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the firſt, and 10 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.*

To all Perſons to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come——————GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me by the Indians reſiding at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addreſſed in Public Council, to His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are ſettled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Perſons are forbidden to eſtabliſh themſelves, or reſide in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without ſuch Licence, under a Penalty for the firſt Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the ſecond and every other ſubſequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Executive Council, for the aſſurance of this Province, to iſſue this Proclamation, to the intent that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the Law which expreſſely has contravention to ſuch penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced againſt all perſons who ſhall, after the publication hereof, continue to reſide in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further repreſented to me, that among the White People reſident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all perſons deſirous to obtain ſuch Licences, are hereby required to repoſit themſelves at the Houſe WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumſtances of time, place and condition of their reſpective reſidences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this firſt day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty ſecond year of His Majeſty's Reign.

(Signed)
ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance paſſed by the Governor and Legiſlative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the ſelling of ſtrong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as alſo to deter Perſons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purpoſes relative to the Trade and Intercourſe with the ſaid Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon to ſettle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the firſt offence, and Twenty Pounds for the ſecond, and every other ſubſequent offence.

IV. It ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to ſue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforeſaid, by information before one or more of the Commiſſioners of the Peace of the Diſtrict in which any offence againſt any of the above articles of this Ordinance ſhall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authoriſed and required to hear and determine ſuch information, in a ſummary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witneſs (being ſome other than the informer himſelf) and to aſſeſs the ſaid impriſonment, and to levy the ſaid Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the coſts of ſuing for the ſame, by a warrant to ſeize and ſell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that ſuch informations ſhall be brought within ſix calendar months from the time that the offence ſhall have been committed, and not after.

Circular.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL's Office,
York, 12th March, 1812.

SIR,

I Am directed by His Honor the Preſident to requeſt for your information, a Supplementary to the Militia Law, paſſed the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature.

His Honor is anxious that the proviſions therein contained may be fully explained to the Men under your command.

Whatever meaſures His Honor may find it expedient to adopt, he will diſpenſe with a Ballot until the laſt emergency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) JENEAS SHAW,
Lieut. Col. Militia U. C.

Preſident's Office, York, March 24th, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Attorney General has been directed to proſecute any perſon or perſons who may hereafter be found trespaſſing or cutting down Trees, taking away Timber or any kind of Wood whatever, off the Park Lots adjoining the Eaſt part of the Town.

By order of the Preſident,

JAMES BROCK, Secretary.

An Act to prevent Damage to Travellers on the Highways in this Province.

[Passed the 6th March, 1812.]

WHEREAS evil diſpoſed perſons travelling the highways in this Province with ſleds or other carriages, frequently do injury to his Majeſty's ſubjects whom they do meet on the Highways aforeſaid, by not giving an equal half of the width of the road, or beaten track, or any part thereof, for the conveniency of paſſing each other; For remedy thereof, and to put an end to ſuch evil practices, Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame; That from and after the paſſing of this Act, it ſhall be the duty of every perſon or perſons travelling the highways with ſleds or other carriages as aforeſaid, when, and as often as they do meet each other, for each perſon or perſons ſo meeting, to turn out to the right hand with their ſleds or other carriages, and give one equal half of ſaid road, highway, or beaten track, for the more eaſy paſſing each other, without doing damage to either party's team, ſled, or other carriage as aforeſaid.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any perſons travelling as aforeſaid, with ſleds or other carriages, do meet each other on the roads, and ſhall refuſe or neglect to give the one to the other the one half of the width of the road, highway, or beaten track as aforeſaid, the party ſo refuſing, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of Ten Shillings with reaſonable coſts, to be recovered before any one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace within the Diſtrict where ſuch offence may be committed, on confeſſion of the party ſo refuſing or neglecting as aforeſaid, or on the conviction thereof by the oath of any one credible witneſs, which oath the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace is hereby authorized to adminiſter, to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender or offenders goods and chattels, and for want of ſufficient diſtreſs to ſatisfy ſuch fine and coſts, it ſhall be the duty of ſuch Juſtice before whom the cauſe may be tried, to commit ſuch offender or offenders to the common Gaol of the Diſtrict, for any time not exceeding three days, unleſs ſuch fine and coſts ſhall be ſooner by him or them paid.

III. *And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That from and after the firſt day of December next enſuing, every perſon or perſons travelling with ſleighs on any road, highway, or beaten track in this Province, ſhall have affixed two or more bells to the harneſs thereof, and any perſon neglecting ſo to do, ſhall on conviction thereof, by confeſſion, or by the oath of one credible witneſs, before any of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace within the Diſtrict where ſuch offence may be committed, which oath the ſaid Juſtice is hereby authorized to adminiſter, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of Ten Shillings, to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender or offenders goods and chattels.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That all fines levied and collected under and by virtue of this Act, ſhall be tranſmitted to the Receiver General of this Province, on or before the firſt day in October, in each and every year, for the ſupport of the Civil Government thereof, and the ſaid Receiver General ſhall account to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors for the ſame, through the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury for the time being, in ſuch manner and form as his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors may be pleaſed to direct.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That all complaints to be made under and by virtue of this Act, ſhall be made within ten days after the offence has been committed, and not afterwards.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That this Act ſhall be, and continue to be in force for and during the term of four years, and from thence to the end of the then next enſuing Seſſion of Parliament, and no longer.

An Act for applying a certain ſum of Money therein mentioned, to make good certain Monies iſſued and advanced by his Majeſty, through the Lieutenant Governor, in purſuance of an Addreſs of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

[Paſſed 6th March, 1812.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS in purſuance of an Addreſs of your Commons Houſe of Aſſembly to Francis Gore, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of your Majeſty's Province of Upper Canada, bearing date the thirteenth day of March, one thouſand eight hundred and eleven, and in the fifty-firſt year of your Majeſty's reign, the ſum of five hundred and two pounds eighteen ſhillings and ſeven pence, have been iſſued and advanced by your Majeſty through your Lieutenant Governor, to the Clerks and Other Officers of the two Houſes of Parliament, to enable them to pay the Contingent Expences of the laſt Seſſion of the Provincial Legiſlature, and to provide a ſupply of Stationary for the then enſuing Seſſion: May it therefore pleaſe your Majeſty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That out of the ſupplies of any fund or funds, ſubject to the diſpoſition of the Parliament of this Province, now remaining in the hands of the Receiver General unappropriated, there ſhall be iſſued and applied the ſum of five hundred and two pounds eighteen ſhillings and ſeven pence, to make good the ſaid ſum which has been iſſued and advanced in purſuance of the aforeſaid Addreſs.

II *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the due application of the ſaid ſum of Money, purſuant to the directions of this Act, ſhall be accounted for to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, through the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury for the time being, in ſuch manner and form as his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors may be pleaſed to direct.

An Act for granting to his Majeſty a ſum of Money for the Uſe of the Militia of this Province.

[Paſſed 6th March, 1812.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it is neceſſary that proviſion ſhould be made for defraying the expences of Training and Exerciſing the Militia of this Province, and for furniſhing Neceſſaries for the ſaid Militia when Embodied for the purpoſe of Exerciſe; Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and out of the Rates and Duties already raiſed, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raiſed, levied and collected, to and for the uſes of this Province, there be granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſum of five thouſand pounds, to be iſſued out of the ſunds now remaining, or hereafter to come into the Receiver General's hands unappropriated, and ariſing from ſuch Rates and Duties as laſt aforeſaid, which ſum of five thouſand pounds ſhall be diſpoſed of for the purpoſe of defraying the Expence of Training and Exerciſing the Militia of this Province, and ſuch other Expences as may be incurred in Training and Exerciſing the ſaid Militia, in purſuance of the Militia Laws of this Province, in ſuch manner as ſhall be directed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the government for the time being; and the due application of ſuch monies as ſhall be iſſued for the purpoſe aforeſaid, purſuant to the directions of this Act, ſhall be accounted for to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, through the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, in ſuch manner and form as his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors ſhall be pleaſed to direct.

An Act to extend the Proviſions of an Act paſſed in the forty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of Money for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

[Paſſed 6th March, 1812.

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of Money for the purpoſes therein mentioned," the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province, was authorized to draw out of the Provincial Funds, the ſum of one hundred and ſeventy-five pounds, for the purchaſing of the Statutes of Great Britain; and whereas the ſaid ſum of one hundred and ſeventy five pounds, nor any part thereof, has yet been applied to the purpoſe by the ſaid recited Act intended, and whereas it would be advantageous that the ſaid Statutes and other books ſhould be purchaſed for the uſe of the Provincial Legiſlature, Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the Government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province, to iſſue his warrant to the Receiver General of this Province, for the above mentioned ſum of one hundred and ſeventy five pounds, which ſaid ſum of one hundred and ſeventy-five pounds, ſhall be appropriated and applied in purchaſing the Statute Laws of England, and other Books, for the uſe of the Legiſlature of this Province, in ſuch manner as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province ſhall think proper to direct.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Receiver General ſhall account to his Majeſty for the ſaid ſum of one hundred and ſeventy-five pounds, through the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury for the time being, in ſuch manner as his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors ſhall direct.

An Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of Money, further to encourage the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp in this Province, and for other purpoſes.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it would very much encourage and promote the cultivation of Hemp in this Province, if ſome further proviſion was made by the Legiſlature for the purchaſe thereof; in order therefore to make proviſion for ſo beneficial an

(To be Continued in our next.)

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 11.

The ſiege of Tariffa is raiſed. The enemy moved off early in the morning of the 5th, leaving behind their heavy ordnance, ammunition, &c. as appears by the Official Return, a copy of which is ſubjoined. We congratulate the Inhabitants of this corner of Andaluſia upon this happy event, which will, for ſome time at leaſt, free them from the Enemy's preſence, and which affords a freſh proof that even the weakeſt points, when gallantly defended, can check the progreſs of the Invincibles, and be occaſion of their ſuſtaining very heavy loſſes. That, ſuffered by Leval's diviſion, in his fruitleſs and injurious attempts, both in killed, wounded, taken and diſabled by ſickneſs, may fairly be computed at 2,000 men, excluſive of the battering train, &c. while our own does not exceed in all, 200 men, moſt of whom are but ſlightly wounded. This plain ſtatement ſufficiently evinces the importance of the advantage obtained, and ſpeaks more loudly than any thing we could ſay ourſelves, in praiſe of the Superior Officer who planned the defence of Tariſa, and of the brave Troops which, with the aſſiſtance of the Navy, carried the plan into effect in ſo maſterly a ſtyle.

Return of Ordnance Ammunition and Stores left by the Enemy before Tariſa on the 5th of January, 1812.

Two 8 inch howitzers	Brass—With travelling carriages comp.
Five 10 pounders	
Two 12 ditto	
Four Cars for conveying heavy Ord.	
Twelve ammunition Waggons.	
One Gin.	
One Forge Cart.	

Various other Carts, Limbers, ſpare carriages, ſeveral thouſand ſhells, round ſhot, caſe, grape, &c. for the above ordnance. Great quantities of powder, hand grenades, rockets, rope, iron, ſmall ſtores and implements of all deſcriptions. Alſo entrenching tools for 500 men.

P. J. HUGHES.

We ſtop the preſs to mention, that authentic intelligence has juſt been received from Denia, of the 3d of Jan. by which it appears, that Blake, with part of his army, had retreated to Valencia after the action of the 26th; that on the 28th, the enemy were repulſed in an attack on the town; that proviſions for one month had been thrown into the place, and great hopes were entertained that the enemy would be obliged to raiſe the ſiege, as Mina and el Empecinado were advancing againſt them, by the Segorbe road, and would act in conjunction with the army under General Freyre.

Ruſſia, Dec. 20, 1811.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

"The General in Chief of the Moldavian army, Count Golmeſtchy Kutuſow, reports, that the army of the Grand Viſier, having croſſed the left bank of the Danube on the 26th Nov. was ſurrounded, and the troops compelled to lay down their arms before the Ruſſian army. The whole of the Turkiſh army, including all their Officers and the Commander in Chief, Chaban Ouglow, a Baſhaw of Three Tails, ſurrendered priſoners of war, & with the magazines and the artillery, conſiſting of 56 pieces of cannon, are now in the poſſeſſion of the victorious Ruſſians. This army has, in various actions loſt, in killed and wounded, about 10,000 men. Previouſly to croſſing the Danube, the Turkiſh army conſiſted of 25,000 men, choſen troops, amongſt whom were all the Janiſſaries recently forwarded from Conſtantinople, to reinforce the army of the Grand Vizier."

CADIZ, Jan. 22.

The war in this country appears as if it might laſt many years—and the French are terribly harraſſed and diſtreſſed for want of proviſions, which ultimately will drive them away. The German and other foreign troops in their ſervice deſert continually. In the attack made on Tariffa the 5th inſt. moderately ſpeaking they loſt from 2 to 2500 men, independent of 12 pieces of cannon. The walls of the place are but three feet thick and the breach they made was 12 feet. In making the aſſault they had more than 500 killed, and were drove back, and began their retreat leaving their camp equippage, artillery, &c. behind them.

The Engliſh and Spaniſh troops amounted only to 2300. & the French beſieging army was 10,000 ſtrong, commanded by Gen. Laval. Their principal deſtruction was from 8 or 10 days heavy rain and cold winds, and no proper tents to withſtand ſuch weather. The roads became impaſſable, and they were literally periſhing with cold and hunger, not being able to get regular ſupplies. I think they have enough of it for ſome time to come.——That monſter Suchet, who murdered men, women and children in Tarragona, is now beſieging the city of Valencia—God ſend that he may not take it, for the ſake of its poor inhabitants."

LONDON, Jan. 22.

From the return of the preſent population of Great Britain, preſented to the Houſe of Commons, it exceeds 11,600,000. In January, 1801, the total was about ten millions.

Colonel Cavendiſh, the eldeſt ſon of Lord Geo. Henry Cavendiſh, and couſin to the preſent Duke of Devonſhire, was thrown out of his open carriage on Wedneſday laſt, in Holker park, Lancaſhire, and killed on the ſpot. He was about 28 years of age.

In the Houſe of Commons on the 17th inſt. the Houſe having gone into a committee of Supply, Mr. Yorke ſaid, that in the preſent circumſtances of the country it would not be expedient to reduce the number of ſeamen and he ſhould, therefore, propoſe that the ſame number ſhould be voted for this year as for the laſt, viz. 145,000 ſeamen, including 31,400 marines.

It is now aſcertained from a Daniſh newſpaper of the 31ſt Dec. that only five ſeamen and one marine, were ſaved from the Defence of 74 guns; and it is ſuppoſed the crew of the Saint George of 98 guns periſhed. Theſe two veſſels have loſt upwards of 1400 men.

NEW YORK, March 14.

Laſt evening arrived the ſhip Fanny, Capt. Burke, from Liſbon, which place he left on the 28th Jan. Capt. Burke confirms the account of the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo by the Engliſh on the evening of the 19th. As before ſtated, the attack was made on three points under Gener's Crawford, Pickton, and M'Kinnon. Gen. M'Kinnon was killed and Gen. Crawford dangerouſly wounded. On entering the fort the French ſprung a mine, which deſtroyed near 700 men. The French fought deſperately, and the ſlaughter was great, for every man in the forts was bayoneted or taken priſoners. About 1700 priſoners were ſent to Liſbon. The Engliſh loſs was about 1100 men. Lord Wellington's official account had not been received at Liſbon when the Fanny ſailed.

Waſhington City, March 7.

The Senate have refuſed to authoriſe the building of an additional number of frigates, and have reduced the appropriation made by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for the repair of veſſels, to 300,000 dollars.

That body alſo reduced from one million to 500,000 dollars the appropriation for the protection of our maritime frontier; in which reduction the Houſe yeſterday concurred.

An article has appeared in the Norfolk Herald of the 28th inſt. purporting to give an explanation of a report which has been circulated of a diſpatch which came directed to the Britiſh miniſter, and was brought by the Macedonian frigate, having been opened, from which it would appear that no ſuch circumſtance had occurred. It is, however, rumored on good authority, that the Britiſh miniſter has actually made a complaint at the Department of State, not of *one letter only, but of three*; having ſtrong appearance to have been opened. Two of them coming from New York and the other from Norfolk.—*Alex. Gaz.*

QUEBEC, Saturday, Feb. 29.

This day Mr. Speaker, & the Houſe of Aſſembly went up to the Caſtle of St. Lewis with the following Addreſs, in anſwer to his Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Seſſion:

To his Excellency Sir *George Prevoſt*, Bart. Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunſwick, Nova Scotia, and the Iſlands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton and their ſeveral Dependencies, Vice Admiral of the ſame, Lieutenant General and Commander of all his Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunſwick, and in the Iſlands of Cape Breton, Newfoundland, and the Bermudas, &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Excellency our humble thanks for your Speech, at the opening of the ſeſſion.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, having been moſt graciouſly pleaſed, on behalf, and in the name of his Majeſty, to appoint your Excellency Governor in Chief of the Britiſh American Provinces, is an additional mark of the paternal ſolicitude for the welfare of his Canadian ſubjects, which we have on all occaſions experienced, and for which we feel truly grateful; and your Excellency having haſtened to aſſume the Adminiſtration of this Province, without waiting the arrival of your commiſſion, calls forth our beſt thanks.

We ſincerely lament with your Excellency the continued ſufferings of our venerable and beloved Sovereign, and altho' we have felt no diminution of that anxious care which has ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed his long reign, our moſt ardent wiſhes would have been highly gratified, ſince the reins of government have paſſed into the hands of his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, by any favorable information upon the intereſting ſubject of his Majeſty's health.

We participate, with equal pride and ſatiſfaction, in the congratulation of your Excellency, on the brilliant atchievements which have taken place in the delivery of Portugal, and for the reſcue of Spain from the tyranny of the uſurper of his throne in France. We offer in humble thankfulneſs, to the great Sovereign of the univerſe, our grateful acknowledgements for theſe events, and for having permitted Britiſh valor to be the means of diſpenſing his benefits to thoſe unfortunate nations.

Amidſt the wondrous changes that mark the preſent age, we have viewed with awful anxiety, altho' remote ſpectators, the ſcenes of horror that deſolate Europe; and whilſt our mother country, ſo pre-eminently protected by nature, has had her political exiſtence involved in the fate of ſurrounding nations, we feel a proper ſenſe of gratitude for having been enabled, undiſturbed hitherto in the habitations of our fathers, to view, without alarm, the diſtant ſtorm, whoſe lowering aſpect ſeems now to threaten this peaceful and happy region.

Should the wiſe meaſures and magnanimous conduct of the Prince Regent, fail to operate a change in the unfriendly diſpoſition and hoſtile character of the Government of the United States, (enſible as we are that it will require no common energy to withſtand their effects and perform the important duties, which will devolve upon us, we confidently aſſure your Excellency, that in the loyalty, unanimity and zeal of his Majeſty's Canadian ſubjects, you will find reſources, under the protection of Divine Providence, fully adequate to the criſis.

We beſeech your Excellency to be perſuaded, that in viewing theſe circumſtances, we will uſe our utmoſt care and vigilance in ſecuring the Colony from open invaſion or inſidious aggreſſion: we will give our attention to thoſe acts which your Excellency ſuggeſts as eſſential to the preſervation of his Majeſty's Government, as by law happily eſtabliſhed in this Colony; and we will recommend to

law happily eſtabliſhed in this Colony notwithſtanding the repugnance we might feel from an improper uſe of one of them, and the bad effects which might have reſulted therefrom, to his Majeſty's Government, had it not been for the unbroken fidelity of his Majeſty's loyal Canadian ſubjects, and their conviction of the goodneſs of his Majeſty's government, and the trifling inconveniencies which, from the common fate of human things, are inevitable: we can however aſſure your Excellency, that the confidence we place in your Excellency, diminiſhes conſiderably our fears of theſe which might hereafter be made of this Act. And your Excellency may be perſuaded, we ſhall regard it as a moſt fortunate opportunity, to manifeſt our attachment to his Majeſty's government, and our gratitude for the benefits we have experienced, by granting to his Majeſty, ſuch ſupplies as may be ſuited to the exigencies of the times, and as will enable his loyal Canadian ſubjects, to ſhow their zeal for his Majeſty, in repelling any ſudden attack made by a tumultuary force, and effectually to participate in the defence of their country, againſt a regular invaſion at any future period.

The amelioration of the internal communications throughout the Province, the increaſe of commerce, and the encouragement of agriculture, ſhall alſo meet our early and ſerious attention; and we ſhall endeavour to adopt ſuch meaſures as will convince the inhabitants of every part of the Province of our ſolicitude and that of the Government, for their comfort and welfare.

The ſtatement of the Provincial revenue of the Crown, and of the expenditure for the laſt twelve months, ſhall be duly attended to; and your Excellency may rely on ſuch liberal ſupplies as may be found requiſite to meet the preſſure of the times, and thoſe ſervices connected with the ſecurity of the Province.

The ſplendid political and exalted moral virtues exerciſed by our fellow ſubjects in Great Britain, and which have firmly ſecured the Empire againſt the machinations of our implacable foe, cannot but increaſe our diſpoſition to follow their example, by diſplaying our zeal and unanimity in ſupporting and ſtrengthening his Majeſty's Government at this eventful period, for the preſervation of that moſt excellent form of government conferred on us by a great, a free, and an enlightened people.

The circumſtances of the times impreſſingly call upon us to expreſs to your Excellency, our readineſs & that of our conſtituents, to meet whatever events may ariſe out of them, without fear of the reſult; and tho' we deprecate war with our neighbours, as an evil to be avoided, if practicable, with due regard to the honor and intereſt of the mother country; yet, on no other terms, have we the moſt diſtant wiſh that an accommodation ſhould take place.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following Reply:

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

I return you my thanks for this loyal addreſs. Your expreſſions of attachment to his Majeſty's perſon and government, of gratitude to his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, and of zeal for the public ſervice, afford me the beſt hopes, that nothing will be wanting on your part, to co-operate in thoſe meaſures which ſhall deem neceſſary for the ſafety of this Province, and in my endeavors to ſecure the continuance of the peace and tranquility of its inhabitants.

I feel obliged to you for the aſſurance you have given me, of your attention to thoſe acts which I have conſidered to be eſſential for the preſervation of his Majeſty's government, as by law happily eſtabliſhed in this colony; at the ſame time, I cannot but regret, that, on this occaſion, you ſhould have thought it expedient to divert to any proceedings which have taken place under any one of thoſe acts; and I earneſtly recommend it

you, as the moſt effectual means of enſuring tranquility to the Province, and of evincing your zeal for the public good, to direct your attention ſolely to the preſent ſituation of affairs; and I ſhall hope and expect from you, ſo much of your confidence as ſhall give firmneſs and effect to the legal adminiſtration of the Government, and thereby enable me to promote the welfare and proſperity of this country, and to maintain entire the rights, the honor, and dignity of his Majeſty's Crown. {*Quebec Gazette.*

10 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS within a few days paſt two Fifth Spears were ſtolen, and various other thefts committed about the Houſe of the Editor, the above Reward will be paid for any information which can lead to a diſcovery. JOHN CAMERON.
York 31ſt March, 1812.

FOUND near Mr. Thomas Hamilton's in this Town, a common Scuffle-Bridle. The owner may have it by applying at the Printing Office, and paying the expence of this Advertiſement.
York, March 31, 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Eſtate of the late Chief Juſtice ALLCOCK, on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credit.

Lot	Con.	Township.	Acres
16	2d,	York,	200
from the Bay.			
26	3d,	ditto.	200
Eaſt of Yonge Street.			
35	1ſt,		
36	2d,		
21	3d,	Whitby,	1800
22			
23	3d,		
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
18	7th,	Scott,	1200
17			
16			
Eaſt 19		JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.	
Broken 24	3d,	North Crosby,	300
Lots 25			
25	4th,	ditto.	300
Ditto. 26			
27			
24			
Ditto. 25	5th,	ditto.	600
26			
27			
18	9th,	South Crosby,	400
19			
Ditto. 18	8th,	ditto.	200
19			
Block 1		Binbrook,	1000
		Total—	6000

Lot Number 3, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Number 18 and 19 North ſide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre

Park Lots 17, 18, and 19, 1 Conceſſion Township of York, 300 Acres; on which there is a large clearing, well fenced and under Grain, yielding from 26 to 30 Tons Hay yearly. Its being contiguous to the Town and Garriſon, and the wood thereon is a ſufficient recommendation to make it a deſirable purchaſe.

Alſo, the following Lots of Land and Town Lots described for Miss CATHARINE ALLCOCK.

Lot	Con.	Township.	Acres.
Block 9	3d,	Binbrook,	1000
Do. 1	3d,	ditto.	1000
Lots 6			
7	4th,	ditto.	400
		Total—	2400

Lots Number 18 and 19 South ſide of Ruſſell Square, Town of York, 1 Acre

Lots Number 10 and 11 North ſide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre. Apply to WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812.

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waſte Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unleſs it ſpecifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the Preſident in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Regular Council Days for Land Matters throughout the Year of our Lord, 1812.

TUESDAY,	14th January,
	4th February,
	25th Ditto,
	17th March,
	7th April,
	28th Ditto,
	19th May,
	9th June,
	30th Ditto,
	21ſt July,
	11th Auguſt,
	1ſt September,
	22d Ditto,
	13th October,
	3d November,
	24th Ditto,
	15th December.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Advertiſement.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchaſers. The Land is eligibly ſituated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Alſo, Lots No. 32 and 33 in the 3d conceſſion of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No. 4 in the 4th, and No. 14 and 17 in the 9th conceſſions of Haldimand; Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 5th conceſſion, and Lots No. 29 and 32 in the 9th conceſſion of Whitby.

The price of the above deſcribed Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment ſhall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaſer.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

SHERIFF's SALES.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of two ſeveral TO WIT. } Writs of Venditioni Exponas, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of Hill and Lawrence, ſeized by virtue of two ſeveral Writs of Fieri Facias at the ſuits of Quarton St. George and Robert Hamilton Bowen, by virtue of which ſeveral Writs of Venditioni, I ſhall expoſe for ſale the Eaſt ends of Lots Numbers ninety two and ninety-three, in the firſt conceſſion of Whitchurch, with the Saw-mill, Grift-mill, Dwelling houſe, Barn and Out-houſes, to the higheſt bidder, at Mr. Abbot's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 4th day of April next. Sale to begin at twelve o'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon having any claim to the above property, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, March 17, 1812.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri TO WIT. } Facias, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of John Hudſon, at the ſuit of William Allan, I have ſeized and taken in Execution, all that lot or parcel of land known by being number 24, in the 4th conceſſion of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeaſurement two hundred and ten acres, more or leſs, about forty of which are cleared and under cultivation; there is a ſmall log houſe on the premiſes, all which property will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at Mr. Abbot's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 4th day of April next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons having any juſt claim to the above mentioned premiſes, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, March 10, 1812.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri TO WIT. } Facias, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of John Hudſon, at the ſuit of William Allan, I have ſeized and taken in Execution, all that lot or parcel of land known by being number 24, in the 4th conceſſion of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing by admeaſurement two hundred and ten acres, more or leſs, about forty of which are cleared and under cultivation; there is a ſmall log houſe on the premiſes, all which property will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder at Mr. Abbot's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 4th day of April next. Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Any perſon or perſons having any juſt claim to the above mentioned premiſes, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, March 10, 1812.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion.

No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.

No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do

North half of Lot 24 the 9th do. ——1600 acres.

in the Township of Bienheim.

No. 23 and Southern ½ of Lot 24 2d conceſſion

No. 22, 7th do.

No. 4, 8th do.

No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.

No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.

No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the township of Woodhouſe.

No. 19, 23 and South half of 22 2d —500 acres in King.

No. 17, 3d conceſſion,

No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, title to be ſupplied the Purchaſer in fee ſimple, and the quality ſuperiour—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

THE Subſcriber, Adminiſtratrix to the Eſtate of the late JAMES CHESNEY, Sadler, &c. of this Town, informs her Friends and the Public, that the Buſineſs is carried on at the former place as uſual.—She will be thankful for any favors, and all orders will be executed at the ſhorteſt notice and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

CATHARINE CHESNEY.

N. B. She has an excellent Skiff fit for Fiſhing for ſale, very reaſonable.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Trafalgar, North ſide of Dundas Street; alſo the front half of Lot No. 22, in the firſt Conceſſion of the ſaid Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South ſide of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Aſhery on the Premiſes. Application to be made to the Proprietor, ALEXANDER STEPHENSON, at the Dundas Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premiſes. June 1, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GAAY, Eſquire, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Conceſſion B.	}	200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do. - C.		
29 - Conceſſion C. 200		
10 - Conceſſion D. 200		
24 - in front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario.		

Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Conceſſion,	}	200 Acres Township
Eaſt ½ 22 5th do.		of York.
No. 49, Weſt ſide Yonge Street 240 Acres.		

Township of Vaughan.

Eaſt ½ 12, in 3d Conceſſion,	100		
Eaſt ½ 20, 3d do.	100		
Eaſt ½ 14, 4th do.	100	1000	Acres
Eaſt ½ 22, 7th do.	100	Township of	
14, 2d do.	200	Markham.	
10, 6th do.	200		
11, 6th do.	200		
18, 1ſt do.	200	400	Acres—
13, 4th do.	200	Whitby.	
3, 3d do.	200		
30, 6th do.	200	300	Acres,
27, 7th do.	200	Saldfleet.	

26, South ſide Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland.

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Conceſſion 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Alſo in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and E. No. 12, North ſide Hoſpital Street. Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home District, to any perſon who may be deſirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcribers being deſirous that thoſe Indebted to them ſhould pay their Accounts without incurring the expence of a Proſecution—have extended the time for their final Settlement, to the 15th March next, after which Period, they will have themſelves only to blame for the coſt that muſt enſue.

The Subſcribers alſo requeſt, that thoſe who have claims againſt them or any kind, will exhibit the ſame for ſettlement, as much earlier than the above mentioned time, as ſuits their convenience.

W. & J. CROOKS.

Niagara, 16th Jan 1812

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public, that attendance will be given every Saturday during the approaching Seſſion of the Provincial Legiſlature, from Eleven O'clock till Three, at the Library of William Firth, Eſquire, at the Houſe in which he reſided at York; when his Elegant and Extenſive Collection of Books, will be expoſed to ſale by private contract on the moſt reaſonable terms. It is needleſs to remark that, this very extenſive Library offers ample gratification to the Hiſtorian, the Politician, the Divine, the Poet, the Lawyer, the Naturaliſt and Novelift; there is alſo a Rich collection of all the moſt celebrated Greek and Latin Claſſics. It is the intention of the Subſcriber to ſend all the Books remaining unſold in the Spring, to Lower Canada.

W. W BALDWIN.
Agent for W. Firth.

York, 14th Jan 1812

N. B. Two Elegant Bedſteads with Beds, Mattreſſes, Bolſters, Hangings, &c. complete, with ſome other Articles of Houſehold Furniture, and a large double Carriole and ſtarrels, are alſo for ſale at the ſame time and place.

W. B.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received a general aſſortment of Shoes and a great variety of the moſt new Garden Seeds, which are now ready for ſale at his Store on the moſt moderate terms.

QUINTON ST. GEORGE.

York, March 9, 1812.

50 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Sheep-Houſe of the Subſcriber, on Sunday night laſt, ſix EWES heavy with Lamb. Whoever will give information ſo that the offender or offenders may be convicted of the ſame, ſhall receive the above Reward.

JOHN SMALL.

York, 19th March, 1812.

To Clothiers, &c.

THE Subſcriber makes and erects Machines for Shearing of Cloth in a ſuperb manner.—One of the advantages attending them is, that the exterior of the ſelvage layers, men will be forced to the middle of the cloth together, render it truly valuable to a Clothier.

Orders left at the Printing Office in York, will be duly attended to, and the work executed at ſhort notice, and on reaſonable terms by

ELIJAH HIGLEY.

Smith's Creek, February 21, 1812.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on the 23d inſtant in the Town of York, a DEED, in the form of a Good to Mr. Sweetland for Seven Pounds ten ſhil. His Cy. (late) York, 2nd Feb 1812 Signed) Hiram Sweetland.

Any perſon finding the ſame, and will leave it with J. Mc Donnell, Eſq. ſhall receive the above Reward from C. G. ORTE, Agent for

E. SWEETLAND.

York, 24th Feb 1812.

N B Thoſe who have Books borrowed from Mr. Sweetland, will pleaſe return them to Mr Wilkes, at G. Adams's Store.

GEORGE THOMAS,
RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr Green Adams, where he has juſt opened a very General Aſſortment of

Dry Goods, Grocerein, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to ſell as low as can be purchaſed in this country for Cash or moſt kinds of Country Produce.

He has alſo on hand, a quantity of Salt of ſuperior quality, which will be ſold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4, 1812.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subſcriber, that valuable and well known Farm, ſituate on the River Humber, containing about 178 Acres, on which about 60 acres are well cleared and under good improvement. There are on ſaid Premiſes a good and ſubſtantial Dwelling-houſe, Barn, and other Out-houſes, with a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 13, 1ſt conceſſion, weſt ſide Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, on which there is a good Dwelling-houſe and Barn, and about 20 acres under good improvement, within 8 miles of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 64, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 195 acres, with a ſmall improvement thereon, about 20 miles from York.

Alſo, Lot No. 11, 3d conceſſion of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the ſoil of excellent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No 5, South ſide Hoſpital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made eaſy, and a good and ſufficient Title given to every Lot. Application to be made to the Subſcriber in York.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 23, 1811.

Lot No. 64, 11ſt Conceſſion Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To thoſe whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I, the Subſcriber, have a Lien by a Judgment of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No. 64, firſt Conceſſion Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is adverſted for ſale by DANIEL TIERS. WM. WATERS.

York, January 21, 1812.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, Eaſt ſide Yonge-Street; on the Premiſes there are a Saw Mill and a Grift Mill, both in good order, and a Stone Houſe with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiſky per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be ſold ſeparate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on ſaid Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subſcriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

FOR ſale by the Subſcriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the firſt conceſſion of the Township of York, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townſhips of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, moſtly new; on the premiſes are a two ſtory dwelling Houſe with Wings, which with a ſmall expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, alſo a Barn, Stable, Root-Houſe and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a conſiderable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two ſtory Farm Houſe and Barn, alſo a thriving young Orchard, and Nurſery fit to tranſplant on the premiſes. Both the above Farms are excellent ſoil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grift and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North Weſt Trade takes place, will become much conſiderably enhanced. If theſe Lots ſhould not be ſold before the firſt day of March next, Lot No 25 will be let on very reaſonable terms to an improving Tenant, Lot No. 27 being at preſent occupied by an induſtrious ſubſtantial perſon. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peaſe, Oats, &c. which will be diſpoſed of to ſuit the purchaſer on the premiſes.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Conceſſion of the Township of York, 200 acres, 15 in the 7th Conceſſion of No. 10 acres, ſituate on the River Humber, and is ſuppoſed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th conceſſion of the Township of Scarborough, containing 400 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of thele, on which there is an excellent Mill ſeat and Saw-Mill, to which the River can eaſily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the Weſt half of Lot No. 4 in the 8th conceſſion of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large ſettlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grift and Saw Mills within ten miles.

The foregoing Lands will be ſold on advantageous terms to the purchaſer; a part of the purchaſe money will be required upon the execution of Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be ſecured by Mortgage on the premiſes, with Intereſt. For further particulars apply to the Subſcriber, or the Proprietor hereof

THOMAS R. COUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premiſes an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and well ſeeded with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is alſo a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and ſeveral living Springs of fine Water; likewiſe a large Sugar Bush. A good and ſufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Hugh M'Lean, Dior keeper to the Honorable Executive Council, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent the ſame to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Executor.
York, 18th Nov. 1811.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE,

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1812. No. XXXIX. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Tenth day of inſtant April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ſixth day of March laſt, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Tenth day of April in the forty-fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign, at which time, at our Town of York, you were duly commanded to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid; hereby convoking, and by theſe Preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Sixteenth day of May next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may ſeem neceſſary.—Herein fail not.

In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province, at York, this ſecond day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty ſecond year of our reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Preſident adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers perſons have recently come into this Province with a ſeditious intent to diſturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majeſty's Subjects from His Perſon and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the ſeveral perſons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better ſecuring this Province againſt all ſeditious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and ſtrictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all ſuch perſons as may be ſubject to the proviſions of the ſaid Act; and I do alſo charge and require all His Majeſty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid perſons in the execution of the powers veſted in them by the ſaid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-ſecond of His Majeſty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.
By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Preſident's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the Preſident, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province againſt all ſeditious at- "tempts or deſigns to diſturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Perſons, in addition to the Members of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Proviſions of the ſaid Act, viz.—

Eaſtern Diſtrict,

Samuel Anderſon, Eſq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Eſq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Osnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Eſq. of Lancaſter,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Eſq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraſer, Eſq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraſer, Eſq. of Matilda,
Thomas Mears, Eſq. of Prescott,
William Hamilton, Eſq. of Prescott.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown,

William Fraſer, Eſq. of Johnſtown,
Samuel Sherwood, Eſq. of Auguſta,
William Gamſon, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Saloman Jones, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Thos. Fraſer, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Hugh Munro, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Gideon Adams, Eſq. of South Gower,
Stephen Barrett, Eſq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Eſq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Eſq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland Diſtrict,

Hazelton Spencer, Eſq. of Frederickſburg,
William Crawford, Eſq. of Frederickſburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Eſq. of Maryſburg,
Robert Clark, Eſq. of Erneſtown,
John Carlegallon, Eſq. of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Eſq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Eſq. of Thurlow,
John M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Alex. Fither, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Paul Trumpour, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Thos. Dorland, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown
Able Gilbert, Eſq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Eſq. of Ameliaſburg,
James Young, Eſq. of Ameliaſburg,
Ebenezer Williams, Eſq. of Hallowell,
John Frater, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Eſq. of Kingſton,
Thomas Markland, Eſq. of Kingſton.

Newcaſtle Diſtrict,

John Spencer, Eſq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Eſq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Eſq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Eſq. of Clarke,

Home Diſtrict,

William Allan, Eſq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Eſq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Eſq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Eſq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Eſq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara Diſtrict,

Joſeph Edwards, Eſq. of Niagara,
John Warren, Jenr. Eſq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Eſq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Eſq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Eſq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickſon, Eſq. of Queenſton,
William Crooks, Eſq. of Stamford,
Samuel Hatt, Eſq. of Ancaſter,

London Diſtrict,

Thos. Talbot, Eſq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Samuel Rverle, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Thos. Ralph, Eſq. of Charlotteville,
Tho. Welch, Eſq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Eſq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Eſq. of Burford,
Daniel Bowen, Eſq. of Burford,

Weſtern Diſtrict,

John M'Gregor, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Eſq. of Amherſtburg,
Robert Richardſon, Eſq. of Amherſtburg,
John Williams, Eſq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Cee, Eſq. of Raleigh,
Wm. Caldwell, Eſq. of Amherſtburg.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK, Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.*

To all Perſons to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come——————GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me by the Indians reſiding at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addreſſed in Public Council, to His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are ſettled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Perſons are forbidden to eſtabliſh themſelves, or reſide in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without ſuch Licence, under a Penalty for the firſt Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the ſecond and every other ſubſequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to iſſue this Proclamation, to the intent that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the Law which ſubjects his contravention to ſuch penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced againſt all perſons who ſhall, after the publication hereof, continue to reſide in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further repreſented to me, that among the White People reſident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all perſons deſirous to obtain ſuch Licences, are hereby required to Report themſelves to the Houſe WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumſtances of time, place and condition of their reſpective reſidences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this firſt day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty ſecond year of His Majeſty's Reign.

(Signed)
ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.
By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance paſſed by the Governor and Legiſlative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the ſelling of ſtrong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as alſo to deter Perſons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purpoſes relative to the Trade and Intercourſe with the ſaid Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon to ſettle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the firſt offence, and Twenty Pounds for the ſecond, and every other ſubſequent offence.

IV. It ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to ſue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforeſaid, by information before one or more of the Commiſſioners of the Peace of the Diſtrict in which any offence againſt any of the above articles of this Ordinance ſhall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine ſuch information, in a ſummary manner, and upon the oath of

one credible witneſs (being ſome other than the informer himſelf) and to inflict the ſaid impriſonment, and to levy the ſaid Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the coſts of ſuing for the ſame, by a warrant to ſeize and ſell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that ſuch informations ſhall be brought within ſix calendar months from the time that the offence ſhall have been committed, and not after.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony puniſhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders therein may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

ISAAC BROCK, PRESIDENT.

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

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting.

WHEREAS FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having ſolicited, and obtained Our Leave to be abſent on his Private Affairs, and the Adminiſtration of the Government during his abſence, having devolved on ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the ſaid Province. WE have thought proper, by, and with the advice of our Executive Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, that all Perſons having due notice thereof, may Govern themſelves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our President Adminiſtering the government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Ninth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eleven, and Fifty-firſt year of our reign. I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

WANTED to exchange—a pair of middle-ſized OXEN without fault, for a large pair which can be recommended—the difference will be paid in Caſh. Apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, March 10, 1812.

TO be ſold and immediate poſſeſſion given, the neat, roomy and well ſituated HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subſcriber now lives, to which an indiſputable Title will be given.

J GLENNON

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the Houſe, North ſide of Queen ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatneſs and in the moſt faſhionable manner.—*As his charges will be found moderate, and a ſtrict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a ſhare of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.*

Ladies Peliſſes and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on ſhort notice and in the modern ſtyle.

York, Dec. 4, 1811.

For Sale or Rent, and poſſeſſion given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Eſquire. Its eligible ſituation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot.

York Dec. 11, 1811.

FOR Sale on very reaſonable terms, the following Parcels of Land, for which indiſputable Titles will be given viz.

Lot No. 16, 18 Con.	Abroken front, Saltfleet,	130
S. 18 do	Peham,	100
South ½ 20, 5th do.	do.	50
North ½ 8, 12th do.	do.	50
No. 215,	Thoold,	50
Broken front of Lot No. 1,	Nelſon,	2

Application to be made to Col. St. John, in Ancaſter.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Hugh M'Lean, Door-keeper to the Honorable Executive Council, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent the ſame to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Executor.

York, 18th Nov. 1811.

Lateſt Intelligence.

NEW YORK, March 16.

French Privateers.—By the brig Joſeph Ricketſon, Capt. Holdridge, in 22 days from New Orleans, we learn, that in coming down the river, they met gun boat No. 5. with a French privateer in tow, a prize. There was found on board the privateer a quantity of flour barrels full of powder, &c. the privateer had ſailed from New Orleans a few days before her capture.

MONTREAL, March 7.

On Sunday evening laſt, arrived in this city, Mr. M'Nab, late chief officer at Surray one of the Hudſon Bay Factories, with three companions, after a moſt arduous journey of ſeventy-ſix days.—The travellers left Mooſe Fort Factory, Head of James Bay, on the 16th December, and proceeded by the way of Abbitibi to Miſcamaingue and Fort Coulonge, a long, dangerous, and moſt threſome route, never before attempted by any European. From the attention, politeneſs, and aid, which they experienced from Meſſrs. M'Dougal, M'Kay, and Godin, Agents to the N. W. Company at the above Forts, they were enabled to proceed with much additional comfort. Mr. M'Nab will ever hold in grateful remembrance the aſſiſtance he met with from the above gentlemen in the time of real need. The object of this journey is to inform the Hudſon's Bay Company, through the channel of the American ports, of the ſafety of their ſhip the Prince of Wales, which failed from Mooſe Roads on the tenth of October laſt for England; and after proceeding on her voyage for ſeveral days, was driven back by contrary winds, and dreadfully cold weather, attended with ſnow, which gave the ſhip almoſt the appearance of a pyramid of ice, and conſequently made her nearly ungovernable. But, however, from the attention and remarkable perſeverance of Captain Hanwell, and his crew, she was providentially conducted into Stratton's Sound, near the iſland where Capt. James wintered many years ago.

Liſt of Priſoners tried and Condemned at the Court of King's Bench, March Term, 1812.

Benjamin Page was indicted for an aſſault with intent to murder a conſtable in the execution of his office—convicted of an aſſault but not with intent to murder—adjudged to pay a fine of twenty pounds, to be confined at hard labor in the houſe of correction for ſix months, and to be detained in priſon till the ſaid fine be paid, and to find ſecurity for his good behavior for two years, himſelf in one hundred pounds, and two ſureties in fifty pounds each.

Francois Denaud, dit. Jeremie and Joſeph Finchly, indicted for an aſſault on Roderick Storrs with intent to murder—convicted of a common aſſault—judgement, Jeremie to pay a fine of fifty pounds, and Finchly a fine of ten pounds and ſtand committed till the fines are paid.

Jean Baptiſte le Blanc, indicted for grand larceny—convicted of ſtealing to the value of ten ſhillings—ſentenced to be confined in the houſe of correction and kept to hard labour for twelve months.

Duncan MacDougal convicted of privately ſtealing in a ſhop—judgement to be hanged on the firſt day of May next.

Jean Baptiſte Potvin, alias Jean Baptiſte Conſtant—indicted for burglary and ſacrilege—convicted of robbing with ſacrilege—ſentenced to be hanged on the third of April next.

Stephen Trafk, convicted of horſe ſtealing—judgement, to be hanged on the firſt of May next.

From a London Paper.

The Comet has now nearly diſappeared from the naked eye, although aided by the telelcope, it is probable that we may be able to diſcern until towards the end of February next. It is the opinion of a French Aſtronomer that had its appearance been delayed about four or five months, its approximation to the earth would have been ſo near, that its apparent diameter would have been ten times greater than it was, and its ſurface, conſequently, one hundred times larger to the eye of a ſpectator on the earth. Its tail, in that caſe, would have been extended to the length of ninety degrees in the firmament, occupying little leſs when the Comet was ſet, than the whole ſpace, from the zenith to the verge of the ſenſible horizon. Imagination can ſcarcely add any thing to the terrific ſublime of ſuch a ſpectacle.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

The ſhip Magnet is below from Cadiz.—The day on which the failed, it was reported, that the French had evacuated Seville.—Off the coaſt was boarded by two Britiſh frigates, and treated politely.

Gale at Cadiz and Liſbon.—It appears from our Boſton ſhip news that there has been a very violent gale at Liſbon and Cadiz. It commenced the 1ſt of February and continued three days: ſeveral American veſſels ſuffered at Liſbon, and a Portuguese ſhip foundered at her anchors, and every ſoul on board periſhed. At Cadiz the ſtorm was more ſevere than at Liſbon; and it is ſaid that 100 ſail of veſſels, Engliſh and American, went on ſhore on the French ſide.

The very laſt ſailing ſhip Fair American, capt. Hobſon arrived at Boſton in 26 days from Cadiz, from whence ſhe ſailed on the 17th Jan.

By this arrival we have the moſt flattering news of the ſucceſs of the Allies againſt the French in that part of Spain.—It will be recollected by our readers, that the ſchooner Treaty, which arrived at Boſton ſome time ſince, from Algeziras, paſſed Tarifa on the 20th Dec. It appears, that this French force, after having bombarded the fortreſs for ſome days, ſucceeded in making ſeveral breaches, when they attempted to carry it by ſtorm.—In this attempt they were repulſed with conſiderable loſs, by the Britiſh garriſon, conſiſting of about 2000 men, under the command of col. Skerret. Several other unſucceſsful attempts were afterwards made to gain poſſeſſion of Tariffa, until about the 7th of January, when finding they could not accompliſh their object, and having ſuffered much from the inclemency of the weather, they ſtruck their tents and beat a retreat.—In this retreat they were purſued by the Britiſh garriſon, who attacked them—and fortunately at the ſame moment they were attacked in the rear by General Ballaſteros, with about 5000 Spaniſh troops, who had, by a circuitous route come upon them very unexpectedly, both to the Britiſh and French; in this critical ſituation the French were completely routed and defeated, with the loſs of all their baggage, artillery, &c.

We alſo learn by this arrival, that on the morning of her ſailing, news was received in Cadiz, that General H—l, with 13,000 men, was advancing upon Seville, and that he had approached very near to that place, which being garriſoned but by about 8000 men, it was expected he would be able to take it—in which caſe it was thought he would come down upon the rear of the French troops inveſting Cadiz, and it was very ſanguinely expected by the Spaniards, that they ſhould ſoon be able to wreſt that part of their country from the hands of their cruel invaders.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 8, 1812.

With unmingled emotions of pleaſure, the Editor has heard of the ſpirited reſult of the Militia Volunteering in the Diſtrict of Niagara.—By ſuch ſpontaneous proofs of the principles by which a frontier Diſtrict of this Province is animated, that confidence is ſtrengthened which has ever predominated in the Editor's opinion of the loyalty of the Upper Canadians—ſuch early zeal ſo proudly manifeſted, is that alone which muſt ever accord with the character of BRITISH SUBJECTS.

NOTE—In the Liſt of Commiſſioners for, &c. in the Weſtern Diſtrict, we muſt apologiſe for our original error in Mr. 'Caldwell's' name, and for the erroneous alteration from 'Crawford' to 'Culver.'

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Perſons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perſonally to diſcharge their Warrants, are in future to furniſh their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

☞ For ſale at this Office, Blank Deeds of Conveyance, with and without Bar of Dower with Memorials for each.

An Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of Money, further to encourage the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp in this Province, and for other purpoſes.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it would very much encourage and promote the cultivation of Hemp in this Province, if ſome further proviſion was made by the Legiſlature for the purchaſe thereof; to order therefore to make proviſion for ſo beneficial an object, as far as the preſent reſources of the Province will admit, We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Parliament aſſembled, do moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty that it be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come into the hands of the Receiver General, ariſing from and out of the rates and duties already raiſed, levied and collected, or which may hereafter be raiſed, levied and collected, to and for the uſes of this Province, there be granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſum of one thouſand pounds, to be diſpoſed of, appropriated, and laid out as a public ſtock or capital, applicable to the purpoſe of purchaſing Hemp, the growth of this Province, and of diſcharging the expences incident to ſuch purchaſes, and the exportation and ſale thereof, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch regulations as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the government of this Province ſhall direct.

II. And whereas there appears the ſum of four hundred and twenty three pounds eleven ſhillings, appropriated for the purchaſe of Hemp Seed, and for the payment of Bounties for the encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp, remains unexpended, Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid ſum of four hundred and twenty three pounds eleven ſhillings, be applied to the purchaſe of Hemp, in conformity to an Act paſſed in the forty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the growth and cultivation of Hemp in this Province, and for the exportation thereof."

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That all ſums of money ariſing from the ſale of Hemp received, or to be hereafter received, by either the Receiver General of this Province, or any Commiſſioner or Commiſſioners appointed, or to be appointed to carry into execution the proviſions of the before mentioned Act of the forty eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, and alſo of an Act paſſed in the fifiteth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act paſſed in the forty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money for the further encouragement of the growth and cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof," ſhall be expended in the future purchaſe of Hemp, agreeable to the proviſions of the ſaid Act.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the money hereby granted to his Majeſty, ſhall be paid by the Receiver General in diſcharge of ſuch warrant or warrants as ſhall for the purpoſes herein ſet forth, be iſſued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the government of this Province, and the Receiver General ſhall account to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors for the ſame, through the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury for the time being, in ſuch manner and form as his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors ſhall be pleaſed to direct.

An Act to amend an Act paſſed in the forty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to continue an Act paſſed in the forty fifth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to afford Relief to the perſons who may be entitled to claim Lands in this Province, as heirs or deviſees of the nominees of the Crown, in caſes where no patent hath iſſued for ſuch lands, and further to extend the benefits of the ſaid Act," and to continue part of the ſame.

[Paſſed 6th of March, 1812.

WHEREAS an Act paſſed in the forty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign intituled, "An Act to continue an Act paſſed in the forty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to afford relief to thoſe perſons who may be entitled to claim lands in this Province, as heirs or deviſees of the nominees of the Crown, in caſes where no patent hath iſſued for ſuch lands, and further to extend the benefits of the ſaid Act," will ſhortly expire, and it is expedient to amend the ſaid Act, and to continue part of the ſame, Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the Government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That ſuch part of the ſaid Act paſſed in the forty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, as requires that the Commiſſioners therein mentioned, ſhall hold their ſittings at the Town of York twice in the year, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That from and after the paſſing of this Act, the ſittings of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall be holden in this preſent year during the firſt ten days next ſucceeding the preſent Seſſion of the Legiſlature of this Province, and alſo during fifteen days, to commence on the firſt Monday of July next, and in each and every other year during the continuance of this Act, the ſaid Sittings of the Commiſſioners ſhall be holden at the ſaid Town of York, once in the year, to wit, during fifteen days to commence on the firſt Monday of July. Provided always nevertheleſs, That when the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall have good reaſon to believe that there will not be ſufficient buſineſs to require their daily attendance throughout the term limited for their ſittings as laſt aforeſaid, they may be at liberty to adjourn for any time within the ſame, that may be conſiſtent with the diſpatch of ſuch buſineſs as may be brought before them.

III. *And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the ſaid Act of the forty eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, and every matter and thing therein contained, except ſuch part thereof as is hereby altered and amended, ſhall be and is hereby continued.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That this Act ſhall be, and it is hereby declared to be in force for and during the ſpace of four years, and no longer.

An Act to amend an Act paſſed in the fiftieth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for laying out, amending and keeping in repair the Public Highways and Roads in this Province, and to repeal the Laws now in force for that purpoſe."

[Paſſed 6th of March, 1812.

WHEREAS by the eighth clauſe of an Act paſſed in the fiftieth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the laying out, amending, and keeping in repair the Public Highways and Roads in this Province, and to repeal the Laws now in force for that purpoſe," it is provided, That all Surveyors of Highways, when employed to act as ſuch, ſhall be paid out of the Diſtrict Treaſury; and alſo by the fourth clauſe of the above recited Act, the Surveyors of Land, when directed by the Juſtices in Quarter Seſſions aſſembled, and employed to ſurvey any road or roads, are directed to be paid out of the Diſtrict Treaſury; and whereas it is found from experience, that many roads are unneceſſarily laid out, for remedy thereof, Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That when any roads ſhall be hereafter laid out under the authority of the above recited Act, that ſhall not be confirmed by the Juſtices in General Quarter Seſſions, then and in that caſe, the expence or charge of any Surveyor or Surveyors, at the rate and proportion as deſcribed in the above recited Act, ſhall be paid by the party applying for ſuch ſurvey, any law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

An Act further to continue an Act paſſed in the Thirty-third Year of his Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Appointment of Returning Officers of the ſeveral Counties within this Province.

[Paſſed the 6th of March, 1812.]

WHEREAS an Act paſſed in the thirty-third year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Returning Officers of the ſeveral Counties within this Province," which Act has ſince been continued by ſeveral Laws of this Province, which will ſhortly expire; and whereas it is neceſſary that the ſaid Act ſhould be continued, Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That the two firſt clauſes of the aforeſaid Act of the thirty-third year of his Majeſty's reign, and every part thereof, ſhall continue and be in force for and during the ſpace of four years, and from thence to the end of the then next enſuing Seſſion of the Provincial Parliament, and no longer.

From the Freeman's Journal.

DREADFUL RETRIBUTION.

The following inſtance of awful vengeance, will contribute to ſhow what Napoleon will have to encounter, and the determined reſolution he will have to ſubdue, before he can bring Spain into that abject ſubmiſſion in which he holds the reſt of continental Europe. I give it, in ſubſtance, from the mouth of a Spaniſh gentleman, and diſtinguiſhed character, who aſſiſted in performing the laſt ſad offices to the intrepid heroine.

When the town of Naval Cornero, about 35 miles ſouth of Madrid, was taken by the troops of the Imperial ſpoiler, among the horrid butcheries that ſucceeded, was the inhuman maſſacre of the father and mother of a lady, named Mariana Samaniego. Aftertahe tumult of blood and murder ſubſided, General Verlaſco, and ſix of his officers, entered the houſe of the above lady, and demanded refreſhment. Probably the reſolution firſt ſtruck her mind. In a ſhort time the meal was ready, and they prepared to eat—when one of the officers ſuggeſted the probability that it was poiſoned, (for ſometimes, when villages were deſerted, whole ſtores are poiſoned, and numbers killed by drinking,) but the firm and fearleſs Mariana, to avert ſuſpicion, offered to eat with them, and accordingly they ſat down together.

After the meal, Mariana ſaid to Velaſco—"You murdered my father, and in return I have deſtroyed you—in a ſhort time you will all be dead."—And, indeed, in a few hours they all expired; a dreadful ſacrifice to the manes of her parents and the freedom of her country. But to crown all, the intrepid Mariana ſoon fell dead among her lifeleſs forms.

While it is impoſſible to mourn for the fate of the miſcreants of Napoleon, we cannot but lament the deſtiny of the heroic maid, and heave a ſigh of regret that a country, once the greateſt in the world, ſhould become a prey to rapine, cruelty and blood. J. H.

President's Office, York, 24th March, 1812.

HIS Honor the President has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Roads in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

Eastern District—Henry Markle, Samuel Anderson, David Sheek, Joseph Anderson, Esquires.

District of Johnstown—Thomas Fraser, Solomon Jones, Peter Drummond, Stephen Burritt, Esquires.

Midland District—The Hon Richard Cartwright, Alexander Fisher, John Cumming, Esqrs.

Newcastle District—Alexander Fitcher, Elias Jones, Zacheus Burnham, Esquires.

Home District—Thomas B. Gough, Sam. Smith, William Graham, Richard Bradley, Esquires.

Niagara District—Joseph Edwards, Richard Hatt, Samuel Street, Thomas Clark, Crowell Willson, Esquires.

London District—Robert Nichol, John Veigh, Thomas Ralph, George Salmon, Gideon Tidbury, Andrew Westbrook, Silvanus Reynolds, Esquires.

Western District—Matthew Elliott, John McGregor, J. B. Roby, Esquires.

By order of the President,
JAMES BROCK, Secretary.

Circular.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL's Office,
York, 12th March, 1812.

SIR,

I Am directed by His Honor the President to enclose for your information, a Supplementary to the Militia law, passed the last Session of the Legislature.

His Honor is anxious that the provisions therein contained may be fully explained to the Men under your command.

Whatever measures His Honor may find it expedient to adopt, will dispense with a Ballot until the last emergency

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adj. Gen. Militia U. C

President's Office, York, March 25th, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Attorney General has been directed to prosecute any person or persons who may hereafter be found trespassing or cutting down Trees, take away Timber or any kind of Wood whatever, off the Park Lots adjoining the East part of the Town.

By order of the President,
JAMES BROCK, Secretary.

Sheriff's Office York, March 21. 1812.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given,
To wit } that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of April now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform their duties which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

ADVERTISEMENT.

JAMES ODEL ROCHE begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has for sale at the Mcdicine Store of Doctor Afpenwall, in the Town of York, the following articles, on the most reasonable terms, viz—Old Jamaica Spirits, Port Wine, Shrub, Jamaica Sugar, and Lime Juice.

He has also for sale, an excellent Stage in good order for running, which will be disposed of on easy terms.

He wants to hire, a fober fteady Man, who understands farming well, to whom liberal encouragement will be given. Application to be made to Dr. Afpenwall or the Printer hereof.

York, April 6, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subfcriber hereby informs all thofe who are indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unlefs they fettle with him by the twenty-fifth of this preffent month of April, he will be under the difagreeable neceffity of putting them into the hands of a Lawyer for collection

JACOB SMITH.

York, April 6, 1812.

10 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS within a few days paft two Fifh Spears were ftolen, and various other thefts committed about the Houfe of the Editor, the above Reward will be paid for any information which can lead to a difcovery.

JOHN CAMERON

York 30th March, 1812.

FOUND near Mr. Thomas Hamilton's in this Town, a common Snaffle Bridle. The owner may have it by applying at the Printing Office, and paying the expence of this Advertisement.

York, March 31, 1812.

SHERIFF's SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi-
TO WIT. } fa Facias, iffued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of Calvin Emes, at the ſuit of Duncan Cameron, I have ſeized and taken in Execution all the right title and intereſt of Land being compoſed of Lot number twenty-four, in the third concefſion of North Gwillimbury, containing by admeaſurement about three hundred acres about thirty acres of which are cleared, and under a good ſtate of cultivation, a good Houſe and Barn, and other buildings erected thereon, all which property will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder, at Mr. Abbot's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 4th day of July next. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock: Any perſon having any claim either by mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 10, 1812.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received a general aſſortment of Shoes and a great variety of the beſt New Garden Seeds, which are now ready for ſale at his Store on the moſt moderate terms.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, March 9, 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Eſtate of the late Chief Juſtice ALLCOCK, on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credit?

Lot	Con.	Township.	Acres
16	2d, from the Bay.	York	200
20	3d, Eaſt of Yonge Street.	ditto.	200
35	1st,	Whitby,	1600
34	2d,		
31			
25	3d,		
24			
23			
14			
15	7th,	Scott,	1200
16			
17			
18			
Eaſt ½ 19			
Broken 1	5d,	North Crosby,	300
Lots 2			
3			
Ditto. 4	4th,	ditto.	300
5			
6			
Ditto. 7	5th,	ditto.	600
8			
9			
17			
18	9th,	South Crosby,	400
19			
Ditto. 18	8th,	ditto.	320
Block 19	5	Birdrock,	1000

Lot Number 3, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Number 12 and 13 North ſide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre

Park Lots 17, 18, and 19, 2 Concefſion Township of York, 300 Acres; on which there is a large clearing, well fenced and under Grain, yielding from 25 to 30 Tons Hay yearly. Its being contiguous to the Town and Garrison, and the wood thereon is a ſufficient recommendation to make it a deſirable purchaſe.

Alſo, the following Lots of Land and Town Lots deſcribed for Miss CATHARINE ALLCOCK.

Lot	Con.	Township,	Acres.
Block 2	2d,	Birdrock,	1000
Do.	3d,	ditto	1000
Lots 6	4th,	ditto.	400
7			

Total— 2400

Lots Number 12 and 19 South ſide of Ruſſell Square, Town of York, 1 Acre

Lots Number 10 and 11 North ſide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre Apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812.

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waſte Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unleſs it ſpecifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the Preſident in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Regular Council Days for Land Matters throughout the Year of our Lord, 1812.

	14th January,
	4th February,
	25th Ditto,
	17th March,
	7th April,
	28th Ditto,
	19th May,
	9th June,
TUESDAY,	30th Ditto,
	21st July,
	11th August,
	8th September,
	22d Ditto,
	13th October,
	3d November,
	24th Ditto,
	15th December.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Advertisement.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchaſers. The Land is eligibly ſituated for Men in Trade or other occupations

Alſo, Lots No. 32 and 33 in the 3d conceſſion Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No. 2 in the 8th, and No. 14 and 17 in the 9th conceſſions of Haldimand; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 9th conceſſion, and Lots No. 19 and 20 in the 9th conceſſion of Whitby: Lot No. 18 in the 8th conceſſion of Sydney; and Weſt half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th conceſſion of Whitby.

The price of the above deſcribed Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment ſhall be accommodated to the circumſtances of the Purchaſer.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premiſes an improvement of 22 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and ſowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is alſo a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and ſeveral living Springs of fine Water; likewiſe a large Sugar Bush. A good and ſufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion.

No. 1, 2, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 14, 7th do.

No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do.

North half of 24 in the 5th do. ——3600 acres.

in the Township of Blanshard.

No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 3d conceſſion

No. 22, 7th do.

No. —, 8th do.

No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.

No — 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.

No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Gianford.

No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in King.

No. 17, 3d conceſſion,

No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

who above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the Situations are eligible, and the quality ſuperiour—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

THE Subſcriber, Adminiſtratrix to the Eſtate of the late JAMES CHESNEY, Sadler, &c. of this Town, informs her Friends and the Public, that the Buſineſs is carried on at the former place as uſual.—She will be thankful for any favors, and all orders will be executed at the ſhorteſt notice and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

CATHARINE CHESNEY.

N. B. She has an excellent Skiff fit for Fiſhing for ſale, very reaſonable.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Trafalgar. North Weſt Side Dundas Street; alſo the front half of Lot No. 22, in the firſt Conceſſion of the ſaid Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 25, on the South ſide of Dundas Street. There are a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Aſhery on the above Premiſes. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premiſes. June 1, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, ESQUIRE, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concefſion B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, 29 - Conceſſion C. 200
10 - Conceſſion D. 200
24 - Front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario.
Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Conceſſion, } 300 Acres Township
Eaſt ½ 22 5th do. } of York.
No. 49, Weſt ſide Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.

Eaſt ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100
Eaſt ½ 20, 3d do. 100
Eaſt ½ 21, 3d do. 100 } 1000 Acres
Eaſt ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 100
11, 6th do. 200
16, 1ſt do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
7, 3d do. 100 } 300 Acres,
30, 6th do. 100 } Scarboro'
27, 7th do. 100
20, South ſide Chippewa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concefſion 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.
Also 7 in the 1st of York

The Houſe and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, Northſide Hoſpital Street.

Mr. Daniel Smith will ſhew the Lands in the Home Diſtrict, to any perſon who may be deſirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

50 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Sheep-Houſe of the Subſcriber, on Sunday night laſt, ſix EWES heavy with Lamb. Whoever will give information ſo that the offender or offenders be convicted of the ſame, ſhall receive the above Reward

JOHN SMALL.

York, 10th March, 1812.

GEORGE THOMAS,
RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has opened the NEW STORE next Door to Mr. Green Adams, where he has juſt opened a very General Aſſortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to ſell as low as can be purchaſed in this town by for Cash or moſt kinds of Country Produce.

He has alſo on hand, a quantity of Salt of ſuperior quality, which will be ſold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4, 1812.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the firſt, and 10 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Town ſhip of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subſcriber, that valuable and well known Farm, ſituate on the River Humber, containing about 276 acres, on which about 60 acres are well cleared and under good improvement. There are on ſaid Premiſes a good and ſubſtantial Dwelling-houſe, Barn, and other Out-houſes, with a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 13, 1ſt conceſſion, weſt ſide Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, on which there is a good Dwelling-houſe and Barn, and about 20 acres under good improvement, within 8 miles of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 64, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 195 acres, with a ſmall improvement thereon, about 20 miles from York.

Alſo, Lot No. 11, 3d conceſſion of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the moſt of excellent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No. 3, South ſide Hoſpital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made eaſy, and a good and ſufficient Title given in every Lot. Application to be made to the Subſcriber in York.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 23, 1811.

Lot No. 64, 1ſt Conceſſion Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To thoſe whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subſcriber, have a Lien by a Judgment of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No. 64, firſt Conceſſion Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which I am advertiſed for ſale by DANIEL TIERS.

WM. WATERS.

York, January 21, 1812.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, Eaſt ſide Yonge Street; on the Premiſes there are a Saw and a Grift Mills, both in good order, and a Barn with two Stills, capable of making eight gallons of Whiſkey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be ſold ſeparate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on ſaid Lot. For particulars enquire at the Subſcriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

FOR ſale by the Subſcriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the firſt conceſſion of the Township of York, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, adjoining the Township of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 60 of which are under good Fence, moſtly new; on the premiſes are a two ſtory dwelling Houſe with Kitchen and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 150 acres of which are well cleared, a conſiderable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two ſtory Farm Houſe and Barn, alſo a thriving young Orchard, and Nurſery fit to tranſplant on the premiſes. Both the above Farms are excellent ſoil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grift and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North Weſt Trade takes place, their value muſt be conſiderably enhanced. It ſhould not alſo be forgot to be told before the firſt day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant, Lot No. 27 being at preſent occupied by an induſtrious ſubſtantial perſon. On both are a quantity of Hay. Whoever buys Lot No. 25, will be diſpoſed of reaſonable on the premiſes.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Conceſſion of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Conceſſion of do. 80 acres, ſituate on the River Humber, and is ſuppoſed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th conceſſion of the Township of Scarborough, containing 300 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of theſe, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can eaſily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the Weſt half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th conceſſion of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large ſettlement in the Township of Vaughan, in which there is Grift and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be ſold on advantageous terms to the purchaſer; a part of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be ſecured by Mortgage on the premiſes, with Intereſt. For further particulars apply to the Subſcriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public, that attendance will be given every Saturday during the approaching Seaſon at his Office in Elizabethtown, from Eleven O'clock till Three, at the Library of William Firth, Eſquire, at the Houſe in which he reſided at York; where the Valuable and Extenſive Collection of Books, will be expoſed to ſale by private contract on the moſt reaſonable terms. It is needleſs to remark that, this very extenſive Library offers ample gratification to the Hiſtorian, the Politician, the Divine, the Poet, the Lawyer, the Naturaliſt and Novelift; there is alſo a Rich Collection of the moſt celebrated Claſſics, in Latin Claſſics. It is the intention of the Subſcriber to ſend all the Books remaining unſold in the Spring, to Lower Canada.

W. W. BALDWIN.
Agent for W. Firth.

York, 14th Jan 1812.

N. B. Two Elegant Bedſteads with Beds, Mattreſſes, Bolſters, Hangings, &c. complete; with ſome other Articles of Houſehold Furniture, and a large double Carriole and Harneſs, are alſo for ſale at the ſame place. W. W. B.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1812. No. XL. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Tenth day of inſtant April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ſixth day of March laſt, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Tenth day of April in inſtant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid; hereby convoking, and by theſe Preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Sixteenth day of May next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may ſeem neceſſary.—Herein fail not.

In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province, at York, this ſecond day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty ſecond year of our reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Preſident adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that diverſe perſons have recently come into this Province with a ſeditious intent to diſturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majeſty's Subjects from His Perſon and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the ſeveral perſons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better ſecuring this Province againſt all ſeditious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and ſtrictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all ſuch perſons as may be ſubject to the proviſions of the ſaid Act; and I do alſo charge and require all His Majeſty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid perſons in the execution of the powers veſted in them by the ſaid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-ſecond of His Majeſty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Preſident's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the Preſident, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province againſt all ſeditious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Perſons, in addition to the Members of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Proviſions of the ſaid Act, viz.—

Eaſtern Diſtrict,

Samuel Anderſon, Eſq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Eſq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Oſnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Eſq. of Lancaſter,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Eſq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraſer, Eſq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraſer, Eſq. of Matilda,
Thomas Mears, Eſq. of Prefcott,
William Hamilton, Eſq. of Prefcott.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown,

William Fraſer, Eſq. of Johnſtown,
Samuel Sherwood, Eſq. of Auguſta,
William Gilkinſon, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Solomon Jones, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Thos. Fraſer, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Hugh Munro, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Gideon Adams, Eſq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burritt, Eſq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Eſq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Eſq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland Diſtrict.

Hazelton Spencer, Eſq. of Frederickſburg,
William Crawford, Eſq. of Frederickſburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Eſq. of Maryſburg,
Robert Clark, Eſq. of Erneſtown,
John Carlcallan, Eſq. of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Eſq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Eſq. of Thurlow.
John M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Alex. Fiſher, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Paul Trumpour, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Thos. Dorland, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown
Able Gilbert, Eſq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Eſq. of Ameliaſburg,
James Young, Eſq. of Ameliaſburg,
Ebenezer Walhburn, Eſq. of Hallowell,
John Fraſer, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Eſq. of Kingſton,
Thomas Markland, Eſq. of Kingſton.

Newcaſtle Diſtrict,

John Spencer, Eſq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Eſq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Eſq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Eſq. of Clarke,

Home Diſtrict,

William Allan, Eſq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Eſq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Eſq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Eſq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Eſq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara Diſtrict.

Joſeph Edwards, Eſq. of Niagara,
John Warren, ſenr. Eſq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Eſq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Eſq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Eſq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickſon, Eſq. of Queenſton,
William Crooks, Eſq. of Grimſby,
Samuel Hatt, Eſq. of Ancaſter,

London Diſtrict,

Thos. Talbot, Eſq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Samuel Ryerſe, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Thos. Ridout, Eſq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Eſq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Eſq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Eſq. of Burford.
Daniel Bowen, Eſq. of Burford.

Weſtern Diſtrict,

John M'Gregor, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Eſq. of Amherſtburg,
Robert Richardſon, Eſq. of Amherſtburg,
John Williams, Eſq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Crea, Eſq. of Raleigh.
Wm. Caldwell, Eſq. of Amherſtburg.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK. Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.*

To all Perſons to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come——GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me by the Indians reſiding at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addreſſed in Public Council, to His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are ſettled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Perſons are forbidden to eſtabliſh themſelves, or reſide in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without ſuch Licence, under a Penalty for the firſt Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the ſecond and every other ſubſequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to iſſue this Proclamation, to the intent that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the Law which ſubjects his contravention to ſuch penalties; and further to declare, that the ſame will be henceforth rigidly enforced againſt all perſons who ſhall, after the publication hereof, continue to reſide in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further repreſented to me, that among the White People reſident upon the Indian Lands, there are diverſe to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all perſons deſirous to obtain ſuch Licences, are hereby required to Report themſelves to the Hon'ble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumſtances of time, place and condition of their reſpective reſidences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this firſt day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-ſecond year of His Majeſty's Reign.

(Signed)
ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance paſſed by the Governor and Legiſlative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled. "An Ordinance to prevent the ſelling of ſtrong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as alſo to deter Perſons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purpoſes relative to the Trade and Intercourſe with the ſaid Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon to ſettle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the firſt offence, and Twenty Pounds for the ſecond, and every other ſubſequent offence.

IV. It ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to ſue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforeſaid, by information before one or more of the Commiſſioners of the Peace of the Diſtrict in which any offence againſt any of the above articles of this Ordinance ſhall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine ſuch information, in a ſummary manner, and upon the oath of

one credible witneſs (being ſome other than the informer himſelf) and to inflict the ſaid impriſonment, and to levy the ſaid Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the coſts of ſuing for the ſame, by a warrant to ſeize and ſell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that ſuch informations ſhall be brought within ſix calendar months from the time that the offence ſhall have been committed, and not after.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony puniſhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders thereby may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, January 21.

The greateſt activity prevails at the reſpective dock-yards at preſent. Many new line of battle ſhips are ordered to be built; others in a great ſtate of forwardneſs completed; and no captain is allowed leave of abſence from his ſhip for more than a week.

It is expected that the line of battle ſhips at Portſmouth, will be ordered to take a reinforcement of troops to Portugal. They are fitting for ſea with more than ordinary celerity. Several tranſports are going to the Mediterranean with the Furieuſe, laden with ordnance ſtores of every deſcription; among which is 20,000 ſtand of arms, 10,000 ſabres, 1000 barrels of powder and a great quantity of ball cartridge, form a part. The tranſports go direct to Minorca. The arms, it is underſtood, are intended for a legion of Greeks, which is raiſing in the Ionian Iſle, and for the Spaniards in Catalonia.

January 22.

The Daſher arrived yeſterday at Portſmouth from Batavia, in three months, with diſpatches relative to the complete reduction of Java.

The debate of laſt night has not left us room to inſert the whole of the Extraordinary Gazette. The moſt material accounts are comprized in Sir Samuel Auchmuty's diſpatch, which we have given entire. The naval letters relate to the capture of different forts and ports in the iſland. All the operations, military and naval, were conducted with admirable ſkill, ſteadineſs and deciſion.

January 27.

Upon the authenticity of the following moſt important intelligence tho' not mentioned in the London papers, the public may confidently rely: His Holineſs the Pope, having complied with the wiſhes of Bonaparte, by nominating to the vacant Biſhopricks in France and its dependencies, has been freed from all reſtraints, and granted a palace at Parma in Italy.

French papers were received on Saturday to the 13th inſtant, which contained nothing very new or important. The conſcripts, and the troops of the Rhenish Confederation, deſerted in ſuch numbers, on their way to join the French armies in Spain, that ſpecial orders were given to the Prefects, Mayors and other civil officers, to patrole all the roads, and apprehend every ſuſpicious perſon. Civil officers neglecting theſe orders, were threatened with heavy penalties and removal. Some idea of the hatred of a military life, particularly the ſervice in Spain, may be formed from theſe orders, which ſtate, that the deſerters travelled in companies of from ſix to fifteen; that they publicly entered the towns, and, ſecure in their numbers, defied apprehenſion.

January 28.

The Imperieuſe frigate, Captain Duncan, has captured in a moſt gallant manner, in the Mediterranean, ten French feluccas moored under a ſtrong battery, and protected by a conſiderable body of infantry, with the loſs only of one man killed and four wounded.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Waſhington, March 16.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

A meſſage was received from the President, communicating the following letter from Mr. Foſter to the Secretary of State.

The underſigned, his Britannic Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the United States, has read in the public papers of this city, with the deepeſt concern, the meſſage ſent by the President of the U. States to Congress, on the 9th inſtant, and the documents which accompanied it.

In the utter ignorance of the underſigned as to all the circumſtances alluded to in thoſe documents, he can only diſclaim moſt ſolemnly, on his own part, the having had any knowledge whatever of the exiſtence of ſuch a miſſion or of ſuch a tranſaction as the communication of Mr. Henry refers to; and expreſs his conviction, that from what he knows of thoſe branches of his Majeſty's government with which he is in the habit of having intercourſe, no countenance whatever was given by them to any ſchemes hoſtile to the internal tranquility of the United States.

The underſigned, however, cannot but truſt, that the American government and the Congreſs of the United States, will take into conſideration the character of the individual who has made the communication in queſtion, and will ſuſpend any further judgment on its merits until the circumſtances ſhall have been made known to his Majeſty's government.

The underſigned requeſts the Secretary of State to accept the aſſurance of the higheſt conſideration.

AUG. J. FOSTER.
Waſhington, March 11, 1812.

NEW-YORK, March 21.
Lateſt from Liſbon and London.

Capt. Robinſon, of the ſhip Erie arrived yeſterday, in 30 days from Liſbon, and brought London papers to the 31ſt January, 12 days later than before received. From theſe papers the editors of the N. York Gazette have given the extracts below.

The capture of Rodrigo, as well as that of Valencia by the French, are officially detailed in the Liſbon Gazette, which we ſhall give as ſoon as tranſlated.

Capt. S. confirms the news of the gale of the 1ſt of February, and adds, that Ad. Berkely continued all in his power to aſſiſt and relieve American veſſels.

A letter from Liſbon, of the 9th ult. informs us, that ſince the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, Lord Wellington's diviſion of the combined army, had gone into cantonments which, however, was ſaid to be only for a ſhort time.

Extract of a letter dated Kaſkaſkia, Feb. 18, to a gentl. in this city.

"I am ſorry to find that we have the appearance of an Indian war on the Miſſiſſippi. I have juſt received information from Fort Madiſon that a party of Indians, ſuppoſed to be the Puoris (Winnebagoes) and ſome of thoſe that eſcaped from the battle of Tippacanoe, had killed a family of Americans about 100 miles below Fort Madiſon by the name of Neil, and declare that they will deſtroy every American they meet with.

"A Scotch Prize" has long been proverbial. The ſame idea may be better expreſſed hereafter *an Iriſh Prize*, ſince Mr. Madiſon has caught Henry; a prize that has blown him up.

Democratick Preſidents do their utmoſt to degrade our navy. A frigate was ordered by Jefferſon to bring that ſcape gallows, Thomas Paine, from France to America—and the Hornet has been employed by Madiſon to tranſport the double traitor Henry from America to France.

NEW YORK, March 23.

Extract of a letter from Havanna, received per ſhip Thomas, Hillman, dated 22d Feb.

"There has been a dangerous inſurrection among the negroes in the neighbourhood of Principe—ſeveral whites on the eſtates have been murdered, but owing to the deciſive meaſures taken by the inhabitants of that place, tranquility appeared to be again reſtored. They have hung eight fellows on the ſpot and ſent thirty-five to this place to be ſent to the coaſt."

Jamaica papers, received at Naſſau, N. P. contain a proclamation, directing an officer to board all veſſels coming from foreign parts, and to report to the Police the names of all perſons on board ſuch veſſels, with a deſcription of their national characters, profeſſions, &c. and that no perſon whatever, not being a Britiſh ſubject, ſhall be permitted under any pretence, to land, without permiſſion in writing being firſt granted by the Police, and a ſecurity given by ſome reſident freeholder, in the ſum of 500l. for the good conduct of the perſon ſo arriving, during the time he is permitted to ſtay on the iſland.

Capt. Williamſon, of the China Packet, failed from Gibraltar the 8th of Feb. He informs that nothing intereſting or important had occurred between the armies in that quarter. It was reported that a diviſion of Ballaſteros's forces had cut off and captured a diviſion of French including a colonel.

Longevity.—On Wedneſday the 11th inſt. in Southamton township, Bedford county, Pennſylvania, Mr. Aghor Wobley, aged 106 years and five months. He retained all his faculties to the laſt moment of his exiſtence; the very day before his deceaſe he converſed with his friends on different topics of religion. He was thrice married; by his firſt wife he had but one child, and by the ſecond and third eighteen, the youngeſt of whom is but four years of age. His third wife died about twelve months before him, being between 40 and 50 years of age.

THE YORK GAZETTE.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1812.

Periſhed on the night of Saturday laſt, from entanglement in ice, &c. in the Block-houſe Bay of Gibraltar Point, Thomas Belford, a private of the 41ſt regiment.—A perſon whoſe orderly deportment and good conduct, renders his loſs much regretted by his brother ſoldiers. Alſo at the ſame time and by the ſame means his ſon, a lad about ten years of age,—A widow and ſome children are left by theſe premature deaths, who are now objects, to which the hand of humane beneficence may not be improperly extended.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber hereby requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be the better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and to ſave themſelves both trouble and expence.

As he intends to go to Montreal by the firſt opportunity in order to purchaſe the moſt faſhionable aſſortment of Goods for the Seaſon, he will ſell the remainder of his preſent ſtock on hand remarkably low for Cash. THOMAS DEARY.

York, April 14, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, duly appointed Executors to the Eſtate of the late James Douglas, yeoman, of Flambro' Weſt, in the Home Diſtrict of Upper Canada, by trade a Stone-Cutter, give this Public Notice to all perſons reſident Weſt of Smith's Creek, in the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, who have any claims on the ſaid Eſtate, to produce them duly authenticated, to either of the ſaid Executors, at their dwellings in the Townſhips of Flambro' Eaſt and Neſſon, in the Home Diſtrict aforeſaid, on or before the firſt of May, 1813—and all perſons ſo reſident as aforeſaid, who are indebted to any manner to the ſaid Eſtate, are hereby called upon to make Payment to either of the ſaid Executors, on or before the firſt of January, 1813, without further notice.

ALEXR. BROWN,
HUGH Mc. LAREN, } Executors.

Flambro' Eaſt, April 14, 1812.

From the Liſbon Gazette of January 29.

Extract of two despatches from his Excellency Lord Wellington, Count of Vimeiro, addressed to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, from his Headquarters at Gallegos, dated on the 20th and 21ſt of Jan. 1812.

Moſt illuſtrious and Excellent Sir,

I informed your Excellency in my despatch of the 9th of this month, that I had attacked the place of Ciudad Rodrigo, and on the 15th, I announced the progreſs of the operations up to that day. I have now the pleaſure of acquainting your Excellency, that we took the place by aſſault laſt evening.

We continued employed from the 15th to the 19th, in completing the ſecond parallel and the communications with it, and in ſapping nearly as far as the creſt of the Glacis. In the night of the 15th, we alſo advanced a breach of a mine from the left of the firſt parallel to the declivity of the height in the direction of the convent of St. Francisco, taking a poſition from which the walls of the *fauſſe-braye** of the place were viſible, and in which point a battery of 7 pieces was conſtructed and finiſhed, ſo as to open on the morning of the 18th.

The batteries of the firſt parallel continuing at the ſame time their fire, had not only occaſioned great damage to the works, but had alſo opened breaches in the walls, which breaches were conſidered practicable; and the battery on the declivity of the height, which was begun on the 15th, and opened its fire on the morning of the 18th, likewiſe ſucceeded in opening another breach more to the left, and in front of the ſuburb of San Francisco. I conſequently determined to aſſault the place, although the approaches had not yet reached the creſt of the glacis, and the counter ſcarp of the ditch was untouched.

In conformity to my determination the attack was made yeſterday evening in 5 different columns, compoſed of the troops of the 3d and light diviſions, and of the Brigade under the command of Brigadier General Pack. The two columns of the right were led by Lieutenant Col. O'Toole of the 2d Portuguese Chaſſeurs, and Major Riege of the 5th Regiment—it being the object of theſe two columns to protect the march of Major General Mackinnon, whoſe brigade formed the third column, and proceeded to the breach made in the wall of the fauſſe-braye—theſe three columns were compoſed of the troops of the 3d diviſion, and were all commanded by Lieut. General Picton.

The 4th column compoſed of the 43d and 52d Regiments, and part of the 95th, all belonging to the light diviſion under the orders of Major Gen. Crawford, attacked on the left in front of the ſuburb of San Francisco, covering at the ſame time the left of the attack, that the 3d diviſion was making at the principal breach.

The 5th column, compoſed of General Pack's brigade made a falſe attack upon the ſouth front of the place—Beſides theſe 5 columns the 94th Regiment, belonging to the 3d diviſion, proceeded along the ditch in two columns upon the right of Major Gen. Mackinnon's brigade, for the purpoſe of protecting the deſcent of that corps to the ditch, its attack upon the breach of the fauſſe-braye, and facilitating the deſtruction of the obſtacles, which it was ſuppoſed the enemy might oppoſe to its progreſs.

All theſe attacks were made with ſucceſs, and Brigadier Gen. Pack, exceeded my hopes, by converting his falſe attack into a real one: and his advanced guard, under the command of Major Linch, having purſued the enemy's troops that garriſoned the exterior works as far as the fauſſe braye, made priſoners of all who oppoſed it.

Major Riege of the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment, after ſcaling the wall of the fauſſe-braye aſſaulted the main wall at the principal breach, in conjuction with the 24th regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. Campbell which had marched along the ditch at the ſame time, and had mounted by the breach of the fauſſe braye, both entering before the brigade of Maj. Gen. Mac-Kinnon. Theſe two regiments not only covered effectually the march of Maj. Gen. Mac Kinnon's brigade from the trenches by their firſt movements and operations, but alſo preceded it in the attack.

Major Gen. Crawford and Maj. General Vandaleur with the troops of the light diviſion on the left were alſo conſiderably advanced, and in leſs than half an hour after the commencement of the attack, our troops had poſſeſsed themselves of the walls of the place, and formed on the platform, which obliged the enemy to ſurrender; having ſuffered great loſs during the conflict.

I am very ſorry to have to add that our loſs has been great, particularly in officers of the firſt rank and eſtimation in the army. Major Gen. M'Kinnon after having bravely mounted the breach, was unfortunately killed by the explosion of a powder magazine that the enemy had near it, and after having in the moſt ſkilful manner led the troops under his command. Maj. Gen. Crawford, alſo received a ſevere wound when he was leading to the aſſault the light diviſion, and I fear that I ſhall be for ſome time deprived of his ſervices. Maj. Gen. Vandaleur was likewiſe wounded, but not ſo ſeverely, and was able to continue in the field until the end of the action.

I have alſo to add Lieut. Col. Cockburn of the 52d regiment, and Maj. George Napier, who commanded the detachment of the light diviſion deſtined to mount firſt the breach, and was wounded at the top of it.

I have much ſatisfaction in informing your Excellency how general has been the good conduct, valour, patience and perſeverance in great toils, exhibited by the generals, officers and troops of the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, 4th and light diviſions, and General Pack's brigade, who formed the ſiege, and diſtinguiſhed themselves in the operations of it.

Lieut. Gen. Graham has aided me in the direction of the details relating to the ſiege, beſides doing the duty of General Commandant of the ſecond diviſion, and I am much indebted to him for his advice and co-operation in bringing this enterpriſe to a happy concluſion.

The conduct of all who compoſed the 3d diviſion, in the operations which they executed with ſo much gallantry and exactneſs on the 19th, after dark, viſibly displayed the talents and knowledge of Lieut. Gen. Picton and Major Gen. M'Kinnon, who directed the ſaid operations, and led the troops engaged in them; but I beg your Excellency to permit me to call your attention particularly to the conduct of Lieut. Col. O'Toole, of the 2d regiment of chaſſeurs; of Major Riege of the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment; of Lieut. Col. Campbell of the 94th regiment; of Major Marners of the 74th; and of Major Grav of the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment of infantry, who was twice wounded during the ſiege.

I ſhould do injuſtice to the 3d diviſion, if I were to omit ſtating that the ſoldier who were employed in ſapping, belonging to the 45th 74th, and 88th regiments, who were commanded by the Captain of Engineers Maclean, Captain Thompſon of the 74th, and Lieuts. Beresford of the 88th, and Macleod of the 44th, diſtinguiſhed themselves as much in the aſſault of the place, as in the painful labors which they performed during the whole period of the ſiege.

I have already expreſſed to your Excellency in my despatch of the 9th inſt. my ſenſe of the meritorious conduct of Maj. Gen. Crawford, of Lieut. Col. Cockburn, and of the troops of the light diviſion in the aſſault of the redoubt of San Francisco, which took place on the evening of the 8th of this month. The conduct of theſe troops has been uniformly diſtinguiſhed, as well on that occaſion, as in the aſſault of the place, and in the courſe of the ſiege. There is nothing to which I can compare the gallantry with which the brave officers and troops of the light diviſion marched, and performed the difficult operations that were aſſigned to them, notwithſtanding that their officers and leaders were killed or wounded.

Allow me to call your Excellency's particular attention to the conduct of Major Gen. Crawford, of Major Gen. Vandaleur, of Lieut. Col. Barnard of the 95th regt. of Lt. Col. Cockburn, of Major Napier and Gibbles of the 52d, and of Lieut. Col. Maclene of the 43d.

The conduct of Capt. Dalley of the 43d, and of Lieut. Curwood of the 52d, who was wounded, have alſo been particularly commended to me.

Lieut. Col. Elder and the 3d chaſſeurs likewiſe diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this occaſion.

The 15th and 16th Portuguese regiments commanded by Colonels Hill and Campbell, which compoſe the brigade of Gen. Pack, alſo diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and that general particularly commends Major Linch.

In my diſpatch of the 15th I acquainted your Excellency of the attack upon the convent of Santa Cruz by the troops of the firſt diviſion, under the command of lieut. gen. Graham; and of the attack upon the convent of San Francisco on the 14th inſt. conducted by major gen. the hon. C. Colville.

The former enterprize was executed by capt. Larroche Stackenfels of the 1ſt battalion of the line of the Royal German Legion, and the latter by lieut. col. Harcourt, with the 40th regt. that regiment remained from that time in the ſuburb of San Francisco, and contributed eſſentially to the aſſault that was made upon the place on that ſide.

Altho' it did not fall to the lot of the 1ſt and 4th diviſions to finiſh theſe operations, they however diſtinguiſhed themſelves during the progreſs of the ſiege, by the patience and perſeverance with which they performed the neceſſary labors of it. The brigade or Royal Guards commanded by major general H. Campbell, has particularly diſtinguiſhed itſelf in that branch of the ſervice.

The engineer in chief, lieut. col. Fletcher, the major of brigade, Jones, and the officers and ſoldiers of the royal corps of engineers, have equally diſtinguiſhed themſelves—the ſkill with which thoſe officers directed the operations of the ſiege is beyond all praiſe, and I pray your excellency to allow me alſo to call your attention to them.

Major Dickſon of the royal corps of Britiſh artillery, and now added to the Portugueſe, who for ſome time paſt has had the charge of the train of battering artillery belonging to this army, has directed the intricate details of the laſt operations, with the ſame knowledge and ſkill, that he diſplayed in the two ſieges of Badajoz, and has in a high degree merited my approbation.—The rapid effects produced by the fire of our batteries, are a ſufficient eulogium upon the officers, both of the Britiſh and Portugueſe artillery employed on this occaſion. I muſt notwithſtanding, make particular mention of the major of brigade May, Lakytem, Holcombe, Dynely, and Dundas, of the Britiſh artillery—and the captains Colta, Cunha, and lieut. Silva of the 1ſt regiment of the Portugueſe.

I muſt alſo very particularly call the attention of your Excellency to the conduct of major Singeon of the corps of artificers: That officer conſtructed and threw over the Agueda a bridge, without which the enterprize could not have been attempted; beſides that ſervice, he rendered important aſſiſtance to Lieut. Gen. Graham, and to myſelf, in our reconnoitering the place, preparatory to forming the plan of the attack—and laſtly, he guided the 2nd battalion of the 5th regt. and the 2nd regt. of Portugueſe chaſſeurs to the point of attack at the aſſault.

The adjutant general, and the deputy quarter maſter general, with the officers of all the reſpective departments, have given me every kind of co-operation in this ſervice and the officers of my ſtaff have done the ſame; and I have much ſatisfaction in adding, that notwithſtanding the ſeaſon of the year and the increaſe of the difficulties in providing the troops with proviſions, the whole army has been well provided, and all the branches of that ſervice well attended to, by the indefatigable efforts of commiſſary gen. Biſſet, and the officers of his department.

Field Marſhal Don Carlos de Eſpana, and Don Julian Sanches obſerved the movements of the enemy upon the Tormes during the operations of the ſiege, and I am much obliged to thoſe officers, and

* The Fauſſe-braye is an elevation of earth about three feet above the level, which runs round the foot of the rampart on the outside.

in general to the inhabitants of Caſtile for the aſſiſtance that they have afforded me. The ſaid inhabitants have invariably manifeſted their hatred of French tyranny, and their deſire of contributing by all poſſible means to deſtroy it.

At another opportunity I ſhall tranſmit to your Excellency a detailed account of the effects that we found in the place; but I believe there will be found 153 pieces, including the battering train of the French army, and a great quantity of ammunition.

We have taken priſoners the governor, general Barrier, with about 78 officers and 1700 ſoldiers.

God preſerve your Excellency many years.—Head Quarters at Gallege, 20th Jan. 1812.

[The French loſs was 79 officers and 1630 ſoldiers priſoners. Total 1709.

The loſs of the allied army, from the 16th to the 19th, was, Portugueſe killed, wounded and miſſing, 118—Engliſh do. 631.

In the town of Rodrigo the Engliſh found an immenſe quantity of military ſtores, and 153 pieces of artillery.]

President's Office, York, 24th March, 1812.

HIS Honor the Preſident has been pleaſed to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners of the Roads in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict—Henry Markle, Samuel Anderſon, David Sweet, Joſeph Anderſon, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown—Thomas Frafer, Solomon Jones, Peter Drummond, Stephen Burritt, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict—The Hon. Richard Cartwright, Alexander Fiſher, John Cumming, Eſqrs

Newcaſtle Diſtrict—Alexander Fletcher, Elias Jones, Zacheus Burnham, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict—Th. mas B. Clough, Sam. Smith, William Graham, Richard Beaſley, Eſquires

Niagara Diſtrict—Joſeph Edwards, Richard Hatt, Samuel Street, Thomas Clark, Crowell Willcox, Eſquires.

London Diſtrict—Robert Nichol, John Yeigh, Thomas Rolph, George Mc Gregor, Gideon Tiffany, Andrew Weſtbrook, Silvanus Reynolds, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict—Matthew Elliott, John Mc. Gregor, J. B. Baby, Eſquires.

By order of the Preſident,
JAMES BROCK, Secretary.

Circular.)
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, 12th March, 1812.

Sir,

I Am directed by His Honor the Preſident to enclose for your information, a Supplementary to the Militia Law, paſſed the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature.

His Honor is anxious that the proviſions therein contained may be fully explained to the Men under your command.

Whatever meaſures His Honor may find it expedient to adopt, he will diſpenſe with a Ballot until the laſt emergency

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adj. Gen. Militia U. C

President's Office, York, March 24th, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Attorney General has been directed to proſecute any perſon or perſons who may hereafter be found treſpaſſing or cutting down Trees, taking away Timber or any kind of Wood whatever, off the Park Lots adjoining the Eaſt part of the Town.

By order of the Preſident,
JAMES BROCK, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

JAMES ODEL ROCHE begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has for ſale at the Meſſiſaw Store of DeBar Aſpenwall, in the Town of York, the following articles, on the moſt reaſonable terms, viz —Teneriffe and Port Wine, Shrub, Jamaica Sugar, and Lime Juice.

He has alſo for ſale, an excellent Stage in good order for running, which will be diſpoſed of on eaſy terms.

He wants to hire, a ſober ſteady Man, who underſtands farming well, to whom liberal encouragement will be given. Application to be made to Dr. Aſpenwall or the Printer hereof.

York, April 6, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs all thoſe who are Indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unleſs they ſettle with him by the twenty-fifth of this preſent month of April, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into the hands of a Lawyer for collection.

JACOB SMITH.

York, April 6, 1812.

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10 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS within a few days paſt two Fifh Spears were ſtolen, and various other thefts committed about the Houſe of the Editor, the above Reward will be paid for any information which can lead to a diſcovery. JOHN CAMERON.

York 31ſt March, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi-
to WIT. } eri Facias, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of Calvin Emes, at the ſuit of Duncan Cameron, I have ſeized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land being compoſed of Lot number twenty-four, in the third conceſſion of North Gwillimſbury, containing by admeaſurement about three hundred acres about thirty acres of which are cleared, and under a good ſtate of cultivation, a good Houſe and Barn, and other buildings erected thereon, all which property will be diſpoſed of to the higheſt bidder, at Mr Abbot's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 9th day of July next. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock. Any perſon having any claim either by mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 10, 1812.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received a general aſſortment of Shoes and a great variety of the beſt New Garden Seeds, which are now ready for ſale at his Store on the moſt moderate terms.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, March 9, 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Eſtate of the late Chief Juſtice ALLCOCK, on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credit, viz.

	Lot.	Con.	Township.	Acres
	18	2d.	York,	200
		from the Bay.		
	26	3d.	ditto.	200
		East of Yonge Street.		
	35	2d,		
	34	2d,		
	31	2d,	Whitby,	1600
	22			
	23	3d,		
	24			
	12			
	13			
	14			
	10	7th,	Scott,	1200
	17			
	18			
East	19			
Broken	24	3d,	North Crosby,	300
Lots	25			
	25			
Ditto.	26	4th,	ditto.	300
	27			
	24			
Ditto.	25	5th,	ditto.	600
	26			
	27			
	18	9th,	South Crosby,	400
	19			
Ditto.	18	8th,	ditto.	200
	19			
Block	1		Bonbrook,	1200
			Total—	6000

Lot Number 3, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Number 21 and 13 North ſide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Park Lots 17, 18, and 19, 1 Conceſſion Township of York, 300 Acres; on which there is a large clearing, well fenced and under Graſs, yielding from 26 to 30 Tons Hay yearly. Its being contiguous to the Town and Garriſon, and the wood thereon is a ſufficient recommendation to make it a deſirable purchaſe.

Alſo, the following Lots of Land and Town Lots deſcribed for Miss CATHARINE ALLCOCK.

	Lot	Con.	Township,	Acres.
Block	1	2d,	Bonbrook,	1000
Do.	1	3d,	ditto.	1000
Lots	6	4th,	ditto.	400
	7			
			Total—	2400

Lots Number 18 and 19 South ſide of Ruſſell Square, Town of York, 1 Acre

Lots Number 20 and 21 North ſide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre. Apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812

Advertiſement.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchaſers The Land is eſpecially ſituated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Alſo, Lots No. 32 and 33 in the 3d conceſſion of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No. 4 in the 8th, and No. 14 and 17 in the 9th conceſſions of Haldimand; Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 5th conceſſion, and Lots No. 29 and 32 in the 6th conceſſion of Whitby; Lots No. 14 in the 8th conceſſion of Sydney; and Weſt half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th conceſſion of King.

The price of the above deſcribed Land is moderate and the terms of payment ſhall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaſer.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Ten Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premiſes an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and ſowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is alſo a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and ſeveral living Springs of fine Water; likewiſe a large Sugar Bush. A good and ſufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 9th July, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Trafalgar, North ſide of Dundas Street; alſo the front half of Lot No. 22, in the firſt Conceſſion of the ſaid Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South ſide of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Aſhery on the above Premiſes Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON ERB, reſiding at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STRANGE on the Premiſes. June 1, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion

No. 15, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 23, 7th do.

No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do

North half of 24 in the 9th do.——1600 Acres in the Township of Bienheim.

No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d conceſſion

No. 22, 7th do.

No. 4, 8th do.

No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.

No 22, 23 and 24 5th.—600 acres in Whitby.

No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Gianford.

No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in Kong

No. 17, 3d conceſſion,

No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham

the above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality luxtour—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

THE Subſcriber, Adminiſtratrix to the Eſtate of the late JAMES CHESNEY, Sadler, &c. of this Town, informs her Friends and the Public, that the Buſineſs is carried on at the former place as uſual.—She will be thankful for any favors, and all orders will be executed at the ſhorteſt notice and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

CATHARINE CHESNEY.

N. B. She has an excellent Skiff ſit for Fiſhing for ſale, very reaſonable.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, ESQUIRE, of Lowther Caſtle, will be ſold on moderate terms for Caſh or ſhort Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Conceſſion B. } 200 Acres
Front half 32, — Do. — C. } each.
29 — Conceſſion C. 200
10 — Conceſſion D. 200
24 — front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Conceſſion } 200 Acres Township
Eaſt ½ 22 5th do. } of York
No. 49, Weſt ſide Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan
Eaſt ½ 12, in 3d Conceſſion, 100
Eaſt 20, 3d do. 100
Eaſt 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
Eaſt ½ 32, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
12, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 2d do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Salisbeet.

26, South ſide Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Alſo in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, Northſide Hoſpital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home Diſtrict, any perſon may be deſirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

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50 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Sheep-Houſe of the Subſcriber, on Sunday night laſt, ſix EWES heavy with Lamb. Whoever will give information ſo that the offender or offenders be convicted of the ſame, ſhall receive the above Reward.

JOHN SMALL.

York, 10th March, 1812.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr. Green Adams, where he has juſt opened a very General Aſſortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to ſell as low as can be purchaſed in this country for Caſh or moſt kinds of Country Produce.

He has alſo on hand, a quantity of Salt of ſuperior quality, which will be ſold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4, 1812

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waſte Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unleſs it ſpecifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the Preſident in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

☞ For ſale at this Office, Blank Deeds of Conveyance, with and without Bar of Dower with Memorials for each.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subſcriber, that valuable and well known Farm, ſituate on the River Humber, containing about 176 acres, on which about 60 acres are well cleared and under good improvement. There are on the ſaid Premiſes a good and ſubſtantial Dwelling-houſe, Barn, and other Out-houſes, with a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 13, 1ſt conceſſion, weſt ſide Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, on which there is good Dwelling-houſe and Barn, and about 30 acres under good improvement, within 8 miles of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 64, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 195 acres, with a ſmall improvement thereon, about 20 miles from York.

Alſo, Lot No. 11, 3d conceſſion of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the ſoil of excellent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No 5, South ſide Hoſpital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made eaſy, and a good and ſufficient Title given to every Lot Application to be made to the Subſcriber in York.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 25, 1811.

Lot No. 64, 1ſt Conceſſion Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To thoſe whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subſcriber, have a Lien by a Judgment of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No 64, firſt Conceſſion Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is adverſtied for ſale by DANIEL TIERS. WM. WATERS.

York, January 21, 1812.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, Eaſt ſide Yonge-Street; on the Premiſes there are a Saw Mill and a Grift Mill, both in good order, and a Still-Houſe with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons at Work every day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be ſold ſeparate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on ſaid Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subſcriber.

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

FOR Sale by the Subſcriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the firſt conceſſion of the Township of York, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townſhips of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, moſtly new; on the premiſes are a two ſtory dwelling Houſe with Wings, which with a ſmall Improvement, would accommodate a large genteel Family, alſo a Barn, Stable, Root-Houſe and Well.

Lot No. 29 in the Township of Vaughan, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a conſiderable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two ſtory Farm Houſe and Barn, alſo a thriving young Orchard, and Nurſery ſit to tranſplant on the premiſes. Both the above Farms are excellent ſoil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grift and Saw Mills; and when the compleated Road for the North Weſt Trade takes place, their value muſt be conſiderably enhanced. Theſe Lots ſhould not be ſold before the firſt day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable Terms to an Industrious Tenant, Lot No. 29 being at preſent occupied by an induſtrious ſubſtantial perſon. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peaſe, Oats, &c. which will be diſpoſed of reaſonable on the premiſes.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Conceſſion of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Conceſſion of the ſame, 200 acres, three on the River Humber, and is ſuppoſed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 9 in the 3d, and Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th conceſſion of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of theſe, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjoining to Lake Ontario, to which the River can eaſily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the Weſt half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th conceſſion of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large ſettlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grift and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be ſold on advantageous terms to the purchaſer; a part of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be ſecured by Mortgage on the premiſes, with Intereſt. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

Regular Council Days for Land Matters throughout the Year of our Lord, 1812.

	14th	January,
	4th	February,
	25th	Ditto,
	17th	March,
	7th	April,
	28th	Ditto,
	19th	May,
	9th	June,
TUESDAY,	30th	Ditto,
	21ſt	July,
	11th	Auguſt,
	1ſt	September,
	22d	Ditto,
	13th	October,
	3d	November,
	24th	Ditto,
	15th	December.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

TO be ſold and immediate poſſeſſion given, the neat, roomy and well ſituated HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subſcriber now lives, to which an indiſputable Title will be given. J. GLENNON.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1812. No. XLI. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Tenth day of inſtant April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ſixth day of March laſt, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Tenth day of April inſtant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid; hereby convoking, and by theſe Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Sixteenth day of May next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and there in to do as may ſeem neceſſary.——Herein fail not.

In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province, at York, this ſecond day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-ſecond year of our reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Preſident adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers perſons have recently come into this Province with a ſeditious intent to diſturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majeſty's Subjects from His Perſon and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the ſeveral perſons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better ſecuring this Province againſt all ſeditious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and ſtrictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all ſuch perſons as may be ſubject to the proviſions of the ſaid Act; and I do alſo charge and require all His Majeſty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid perſons in the execution of the powers veſted in them by the ſaid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-ſecond of His Majeſty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Preſident's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the Preſident, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province againſt all ſeditious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authoriſe the following Perſons, in addition to the Members of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Proviſions of the ſaid Act, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict,

Samuel Anderſon, Eſq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Eſq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Oſnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Eſq. of Lancaſter,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Eſq. of Charlottenburg,
William Frafer, Eſq. of Matilda,
Thomas Frafer, Eſq. of Matilda,
Thomas Mears, Eſq. of Prelcott,
William Hamilton, Eſq. of Prelcott.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown,

William Frafer, Eſq. of Johnſtown,
Samuel Sherwood, Eſq. of Auguſta,
William Gilkinſon, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Solomon Jones, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Thos. Frafer, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Hugh Monro, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Gideon Adams, Eſq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burritt, Eſq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Eſq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Eſq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland Diſtrict,

Hazelton Spencer, Eſq. of Frederickſburg,
William Crawford, Eſq. of Frederickſburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Eſq. of Mayſburg,
Robert Clark, Eſq. of Erneſtown,
John Caricallan, Eſq. of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Eſq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Eſq. of Thurlow.
John M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Alex. Fiſher, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Paul Trumpour, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Thos. Dorland, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown
Able Gilbert, Eſq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Eſq. of Ameliaſburg,
James Young, Eſq. of Ameliaſburg,
Eneneezer Washburn, Eſq. of Hallowell.
John Frafer, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Eſq. of Kingſton,
Thomas Markland, Eſq. of Kingſton.

Newcaſtle Diſtrict,

John Spencer, Eſq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Eſq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Eſq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Eſq. of Clarke,

Home Diſtrict,

William Allan, Eſq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Eſq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Eſq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Eſq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Eſq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara Diſtrict,

Joſeph Edwards, Eſq. of Niagara,
John Warren, ſen. Eſq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Eſq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Eſq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Eſq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickſon, Eſq. of Queenſton,
William Crooke, Eſq. of Grimſby,
Samuel Hatt, Eſq. of Ancaſter,

London Diſtrict,

Thos. Talbot, Eſq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Samuel Ryerſe, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Thos. Rolph, Eſq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Eſq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Eſq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Eſq. of Burford,
Daniel Bowen, Eſq. of Burford.

Weſtern Diſtrict,

John M'Gregor, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Eſq. of Amherſtburg,
Robert Richardſon, Eſq. of Amherſtburg.
John Williams, Eſq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Crea, Eſq. of Raleigh,
Wm. Caldwell, Eſq. of Amherſtburg.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK, Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.*

To all Perſons to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come——GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me by the Indians reſiding at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addreſſed in Public Council, to His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are ſettled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Perſons are forbidden to eſtabliſh themſelves, or reſide in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without ſuch Licence, under a Penalty for the firſt Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the ſecond and every other ſubſequent offence, of Twenty Pounds——I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His

in general to the inhabitants of Caſtile for the aſſiſtance that they have afforded me. The ſaid inhabitants have invariably manifeſted their hatred of French tyranny, and their deſire of contributing by all poſſible means to deſtroy it.

At another opportunity I ſhall tranſmit to your Excellency a detailed account of the effects that we found in the place; but I believe there will be found 153 pieces, including the battering train of the French army, and a great quantity of ammunition.

We have taken priſoners the governor, general Barrier, with about 78 officers and 1700 ſoldiers.

God preſerve your Excellency many years.—Head Quarters at Gallege, 20th Jan. 1812.

[The French loſs was 79 officers and 1630 ſoldiers priſoners. Total 1709.

The loſs of the allied army, from the 16th to the 19th, was, Portugueſe killed, wounded and miſſing, 118—Engliſh do. 631.

In the town of Rodrigo the Engliſh found an immenſe quantity of military ſtores, and 153 pieces of artillery.]

President's Office, York, 24th March, 1812.

HIS Honor the Preſident has been pleaſed to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners of the Roads in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict—Henry Markle, Samuel Anderſon, David Sweet, Joſeph Anderſon, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown—Thomas Frafer, Solomon Jones, Peter Drummond, Stephen Burritt, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict—The Hon. Richard Cartwright, Alexander Fiſher, John Cumming, Eſqrs

Newcaſtle Diſtrict—Alexander Fletcher, Elias Jones, Zacheus Burnham, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict—Th. mas B. Clough, Sam. Smith, William Graham, Richard Beaſley, Eſquires

Niagara Diſtrict—Joſeph Edwards, Richard Hatt, Samuel Street, Thomas Clark, Crowell Willcox, Eſquires.

London Diſtrict—Robert Nichol, John Yeigh, Thomas Rolph, George Mc Gregor, Gideon Tiffany, Andrew Weſtbrook, Silvanus Reynolds, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict—Matthew Elliott, John Mc. Gregor, J. B. Baby, Eſquires.

By order of the Preſident,
JAMES BROCK, Secretary.

Circular.)
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, 12th March, 1812.

Sir,

I Am directed by His Honor the Preſident to enclose for your information, a Supplementary to the Militia Law, paſſed the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature.

His Honor is anxious that the proviſions therein contained may be fully explained to the Men under your command.

Whatever meaſures His Honor may find it expedient to adopt, he will diſpenſe with a Ballot until the laſt emergency

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adj. Gen. Militia U. C

President's Office, York, March 24th, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Attorney General has been directed to proſecute any perſon or perſons who may hereafter be found treſpaſſing or cutting down Trees, taking away Timber or any kind of Wood whatever, off the Park Lots adjoining the Eaſt part of the Town.

By order of the Preſident,
JAMES BROCK, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

JAMES ODEL ROCHE begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has for ſale at the Meſſiſaw Store of DeBar Aſpenwall, in the Town of York, the following articles, on the moſt reaſonable terms, viz —Teneriffe and Port Wine, Shrub, Jamaica Sugar, and Lime Juice.

He has alſo for ſale, an excellent Stage in good order for running, which will be diſpoſed of on eaſy terms.

He wants to hire, a ſober ſteady Man, who underſtands farming well, to whom liberal encouragement will be given. Application to be made to Dr. Aſpenwall or the Printer hereof.

York, April 6, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs all thoſe who are Indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unleſs they ſettle with him by the twenty-fifth of this preſent month of April, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into the hands of a Lawyer for collection.

JACOB SMITH.

York, April 6, 1812.

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10 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS within a few days paſt two Fifh Spears were ſtolen, and various other thefts committed about the Houſe of the Editor, the above Reward will be paid for any information which can lead to a diſcovery. JOHN CAMERON.

York 31ſt March, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi-
to WIT. } eri Facias, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of Calvin Emes, at the ſuit of Duncan Cameron, I have ſeized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land being compoſed of Lot number twenty-four, in the third conceſſion of North Gwillimſbury, containing by admeaſurement about three hundred acres about thirty acres of which are cleared, and under a good ſtate of cultivation, a good Houſe and Barn, and other buildings erected thereon, all which property will be diſpoſed of to the higheſt bidder, at Mr Abbot's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 9th day of July next. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock. Any perſon having any claim either by mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 10, 1812.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received a general aſſortment of Shoes and a great variety of the beſt New Garden Seeds, which are now ready for ſale at his Store on the moſt moderate terms.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, March 9, 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Eſtate of the late Chief Juſtice ALLCOCK, on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credit, viz.

	Lot.	Con.	Township.	Acres
	18	2d.	York,	200
		from the Bay.		
	26	3d.	ditto.	200
		East of Yonge Street.		
	35	2d,		
	34	2d,		
	31	2d,	Whitby,	1600
	22			
	23	3d,		
	24			
	12			
	13			
	14			
	10	7th,	Scott,	1200
	17			
	18			
East	19			
Broken	24	3d,	North Crosby,	300
Lots	25			
	25			
Ditto.	26	4th,	ditto.	300
	27			
	24			
Ditto.	25	5th,	ditto.	600
	26			
	27			
	18	9th,	South Crosby,	400
	19			
Ditto.	18	8th,	ditto.	200
	19			
Block	1		Bonbrook,	1200
			Total—	6000

Lot Number 3, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Number 21 and 13 North ſide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Park Lots 17, 18, and 19, 1 Conceſſion Township of York, 300 Acres; on which there is a large clearing, well fenced and under Graſs, yielding from 26 to 30 Tons Hay yearly. Its being contiguous to the Town and Garriſon, and the wood thereon is a ſufficient recommendation to make it a deſirable purchaſe.

Alſo, the following Lots of Land and Town Lots deſcribed for Miss CATHARINE ALLCOCK.

	Lot	Con.	Township,	Acres.
Block	1	2d,	Bonbrook,	1000
Do.	1	3d,	ditto.	1000
Lots	6	4th,	ditto.	400
	7			
			Total—	2400

Lots Number 18 and 19 South ſide of Ruſſell Square, Town of York, 1 Acre

Lots Number 20 and 21 North ſide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre. Apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812

Advertiſement.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchaſers The Land is eſpecially ſituated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Alſo, Lots No. 32 and 33 in the 3d conceſſion of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No. 4 in the 8th, and No. 14 and 17 in the 9th conceſſions of Haldimand; Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 5th conceſſion, and Lots No. 29 and 32 in the 6th conceſſion of Whitby; Lots No. 14 in the 8th conceſſion of Sydney; and Weſt half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th conceſſion of King.

The price of the above deſcribed Land is moderate and the terms of payment ſhall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaſer.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Ten Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premiſes an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and ſowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is alſo a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and ſeveral living Springs of fine Water; likewiſe a large Sugar Bush. A good and ſufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 9th July, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Trafalgar, North ſide of Dundas Street; alſo the front half of Lot No. 22, in the firſt Conceſſion of the ſaid Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South ſide of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Aſhery on the above Premiſes Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON ERB, reſiding at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STRANGE on the Premiſes. June 1, 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion

No. 15, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 23, 7th do.

No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do

North half of 24 in the 9th do.——1600 Acres in the Township of Bienheim.

No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d conceſſion

No. 22, 7th do.

No. 4, 8th do.

No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.

No 22, 23 and 24 5th.—600 acres in Whitby.

No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Gianford.

No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d——500 acres in Kong

No. 17, 3d conceſſion,

No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham

the above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality luxtour—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

THE Subſcriber, Adminiſtratrix to the Eſtate of the late JAMES CHESNEY, Sadler, &c. of this Town, informs her Friends and the Public, that the Buſineſs is carried on at the former place as uſual.—She will be thankful for any favors, and all orders will be executed at the ſhorteſt notice and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

CATHARINE CHESNEY.

N. B. She has an excellent Skiff ſit for Fiſhing for ſale, very reaſonable.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, ESQUIRE, of Lowther Caſtle, will be ſold on moderate terms for Caſh or ſhort Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Conceſſion B. } 200 Acres
Front half 32, — Do. — C. } each.
29 — Conceſſion C. 200
10 — Conceſſion D. 200
24 — front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Conceſſion } 200 Acres Township
Eaſt ½ 22 5th do. } of York
No. 49, Weſt ſide Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan
Eaſt ½ 12, in 3d Conceſſion, 100
Eaſt 20, 3d do. 100
Eaſt 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
Eaſt ½ 32, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
12, 6th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 2d do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Salisbeet.

26, South ſide Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Alſo in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, Northſide Hoſpital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home Diſtrict, any perſon may be deſirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

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50 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Sheep-Houſe of the Subſcriber, on Sunday night laſt, ſix EWES heavy with Lamb. Whoever will give information ſo that the offender or offenders be convicted of the ſame, ſhall receive the above Reward.

JOHN SMALL.

York, 10th March, 1812.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr. Green Adams, where he has juſt opened a very General Aſſortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to ſell as low as can be purchaſed in this country for Caſh or moſt kinds of Country Produce.

He has alſo on hand, a quantity of Salt of ſuperior quality, which will be ſold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4, 1812

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waſte Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unleſs it ſpecifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the Preſident in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

☞ For ſale at this Office, Blank Deeds of Conveyance, with and without Bar of Dower with Memorials for each.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subſcriber, that valuable and well known Farm, ſituate on the River Humber, containing about 176 acres, on which about 60 acres are well cleared and under good improvement. There are on the ſaid Premiſes a good and ſubſtantial Dwelling-houſe, Barn, and other Out-houſes, with a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 13, 1ſt conceſſion, weſt ſide Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, on which there is good Dwelling-houſe and Barn, and about 30 acres under good improvement, within 8 miles of York.

Alſo, Lot No. 64, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 195 acres, with a ſmall improvement thereon, about 20 miles from York.

Alſo, Lot No. 11, 3d conceſſion of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the ſoil of excellent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No 5, South ſide Hoſpital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made eaſy, and a good and ſufficient Title given to every Lot Application to be made to the Subſcriber in York.

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 25, 1811.

Lot No. 64, 1ſt Conceſſion Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To thoſe whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subſcriber, have a Lien by a Judgment of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No 64, firſt Conceſſion Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is adverſtied for ſale by DANIEL TIERS. WM. WATERS.

York, January 21, 1812.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, Eaſt ſide Yonge-Street; on the Premiſes there are a Saw Mill and a Grift Mill, both in good order, and a Still-Houſe with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons at Work every day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be ſold ſeparate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on ſaid Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subſcriber.

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

FOR Sale by the Subſcriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the firſt conceſſion of the Township of York, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townſhips of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, moſtly new; on the premiſes are a two ſtory dwelling Houſe with Wings, which with a ſmall Improvement, would accommodate a large genteel Family, alſo a Barn, Stable, Root-Houſe and Well.

Lot No. 29 in the Township of Vaughan, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a conſiderable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two ſtory Farm Houſe and Barn, alſo a thriving young Orchard, and Nurſery ſit to tranſplant on the premiſes. Both the above Farms are excellent ſoil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grift and Saw Mills; and when the compleated Road for the North Weſt Trade takes place, their value muſt be conſiderably enhanced. Theſe Lots ſhould not be ſold before the firſt day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable Terms to an Industrious Tenant, Lot No. 29 being at preſent occupied by an induſtrious ſubſtantial perſon. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peaſe, Oats, &c. which will be diſpoſed of reaſonable on the premiſes.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Conceſſion of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Conceſſion of the ſame, 200 acres, three on the River Humber, and is ſuppoſed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 9 in the 3d, and Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th conceſſion of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of theſe, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjoining to Lake Ontario, to which the River can eaſily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the Weſt half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th conceſſion of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large ſettlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grift and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be ſold on advantageous terms to the purchaſer; a part of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be ſecured by Mortgage on the premiſes, with Intereſt. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

Regular Council Days for Land Matters throughout the Year of our Lord, 1812.

	14th	January,
	4th	February,
	25th	Ditto,
	17th	March,
	7th	April,
	28th	Ditto,
	19th	May,
	9th	June,
TUESDAY,	30th	Ditto,
	21ſt	July,
	11th	Auguſt,
	1ſt	September,
	22d	Ditto,
	13th	October,
	3d	November,
	24th	Ditto,
	15th	December.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

TO be ſold and immediate poſſeſſion given, the neat, roomy and well ſituated HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subſcriber now lives, to which an indiſputable Title will be given. J. GLENNON.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1812. No. XLI. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Tenth day of inſtant April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ſixth day of March laſt, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Tenth day of April inſtant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid; hereby convoking, and by theſe Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Sixteenth day of May next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and there in to do as may ſeem neceſſary.——Herein fail not.

In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province, at York, this ſecond day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-ſecond year of our reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Preſident adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers perſons have recently come into this Province with a ſeditious intent to diſturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majeſty's Subjects from His Perſon and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the ſeveral perſons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better ſecuring this Province againſt all ſeditious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and ſtrictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all ſuch perſons as may be ſubject to the proviſions of the ſaid Act; and I do alſo charge and require all His Majeſty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid perſons in the execution of the powers veſted in them by the ſaid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-ſecond of His Majeſty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Preſident's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the Preſident, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province againſt all ſeditious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authoriſe the following Perſons, in addition to the Members of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Proviſions of the ſaid Act, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict,

Samuel Anderſon, Eſq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Eſq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Oſnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Eſq. of Lancaſter,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Eſq. of Charlottenburg,
William Frafer, Eſq. of Matilda,
Thomas Frafer, Eſq. of Matilda,
Thomas Mears, Eſq. of Prelcott,
William Hamilton, Eſq. of Prelcott.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown,

William Frafer, Eſq. of Johnſtown,
Samuel Sherwood, Eſq. of Auguſta,
William Gilkinſon, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Solomon Jones, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Thos. Frafer, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Hugh Monro, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Gideon Adams, Eſq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burritt, Eſq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Eſq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Eſq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland Diſtrict,

Hazelton Spencer, Eſq. of Frederickſburg,
William Crawford, Eſq. of Frederickſburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Eſq. of Mayſburg,
Robert Clark, Eſq. of Erneſtown,
John Caricallan, Eſq. of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Eſq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Eſq. of Thurlow.
John M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Alex. Fiſher, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Paul Trumpour, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Thos. Dorland, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown
Able Gilbert, Eſq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Eſq. of Ameliaſburg,
James Young, Eſq. of Ameliaſburg,
Eneneezer Washburn, Eſq. of Hallowell.
John Frafer, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Eſq. of Kingſton,
Thomas Markland, Eſq. of Kingſton.

Newcaſtle Diſtrict,

John Spencer, Eſq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Eſq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Eſq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Eſq. of Clarke,

Home Diſtrict,

William Allan, Eſq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Eſq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Eſq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Eſq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Eſq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara Diſtrict,

Joſeph Edwards, Eſq. of Niagara,
John Warren, ſen. Eſq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Eſq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Eſq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Eſq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickſon, Eſq. of Queenſton,
William Crooke, Eſq. of Grimſby,
Samuel Hatt, Eſq. of Ancaſter,

London Diſtrict,

Thos. Talbot, Eſq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Samuel Ryerſe, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Thos. Rolph, Eſq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Eſq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Eſq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Eſq. of Burford,
Daniel Bowen, Eſq. of Burford.

Weſtern Diſtrict,

John M'Gregor, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Eſq. of Amherſtburg,
Robert Richardſon, Eſq. of Amherſtburg.
John Williams, Eſq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Crea, Eſq. of Raleigh,
Wm. Caldwell, Eſq. of Amherſtburg.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK, Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.*

To all Perſons to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come——GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me by the Indians reſiding at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addreſſed in Public Council, to His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are ſettled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Perſons are forbidden to eſtabliſh themſelves, or reſide in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without ſuch Licence, under a Penalty for the firſt Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the ſecond and every other ſubſequent offence, of Twenty Pounds——I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His

Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to iſſue this Proclamation, to the intent that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the Law which ſubjects his contravention to ſuch penalties; and further to declate, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced againſt all perſons who ſhall, after the publication here of, continue to reſide in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Liceace. And whereas it is further reprefented to me that among the White People reſident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all perſons deſirous to obtain ſuch Licences, are hereby required to Report themſelves to the Hon'ble WILLIAM CLAUS His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumſtances of time, place and condition of their reſpective reſidences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal a Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this firſt day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty ſecond year of His Majeſty's Reign.

(Signed)

ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance paſſed by the Governor and Legiſlative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the ſelling of ſtrong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as alſo to deter Perſons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purpoſes relative to the Trade and Intercourſe with the ſaid Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon to ſettle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the firſt offence, and Twenty Pounds for the ſecond, and every other ſubſequent offence.

IV. It ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to ſue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforeſaid, by information before one or more of the Commiſſioners of the Peace of the Diſtrict in which any offence againſt any of the above articles of this Ordinance ſhall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine ſuch information, in a ſummary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witneſs (being ſome other than the informer himſelf) and to inflict the ſaid imprifonment, and to levy the ſaid Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the coſts of ſuing for the ſame, by a warrant to ſeize and ſell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that ſuch informations ſhall be brought within ſix calendar months from the time that the offence ſhall have been committed, and not after.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony puniſhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders thereon may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigourof the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The ſeizure of Swediſh Pomerania by Bonaparte ſeems to be part of a plan for appropriating to himſelf all the Southern coaſt of the Baltic to Dantzic, Koningsburg and Memel. On almoſt every ſide Pruſſia is ſurrounded by hoſtile powers, which breaking in will overwhelm her. Bonaparte no doubt has it in contemplation to ſeize her territories, and to cloſe at once upon Ruſſia. His preparations againſt the latter power have been carrying on actively, but ſilently—and troops have been marching for ſome time towards the Polith frontier and the eaſtern confines of Hungary. From the former it is underſtood he will make a direct attack upon Ruſſia, while from the latter he will endeavor to cut off the return of the Ruſſian army employed againſt Turkey. He has about 100,000 men in Dantzic and on the Viſtula, and about a third of that number on the confines of Hungary. His preparations, if we may believe private letters from Paris, are nearly complete; for they ſtate that orders have been given at the Public Offices ſo to arrange the public buſineſs that his preſence may no longer neceſſary at Paris after the concluſion of the preſent month.

The French troops have been withdrawn from the Elbe, the Weſer, and the adjacent rivers, and have all taken the direction of Poland. The ſeizure of Swediſh Pomerania will of course tend to increase the diſſatisfaction of the Swedes againſt Bonaparte, and their diſpoſition to be upon friendly terms with us.—And even the King of Denmark is ſtated to have evinced a more favorable diſpoſition towards us.

In the ſeizure of Pomerania he may read the fate that awaits him—Neither ſervices nor forbearance conciliate Bonaparte—His ambition has no heart, and he will fall upon Denmark with as little remorſe as he committed that infamous treachery againſt Spain. Whether an union between the three Northern Powers is likely, or whether they could oppoſe a ſucceſsful reſiſtance to the tyrant, we preſume not to decide. The iſſue of former coalitions would ſeem to check the indulgence of very confident expectations—but there is one circumſtance which muſt ſtill be taken into the account—Spain has ſhewn what a people can effect, and has taught all other nations a leſſon which they can hardly fail to profit by. It was impoſſible for a nation to be invaded under circumſtances more favorable to an invader, yet the is ſtill unſubdued. And it is in Spain and Portugal that the boaſted invincibility of his armies has been deſtroyed, and his Generals proved to be inferior to the Britiſh by whom they have been beaten in every encounter. There is another fact too, which cannot be denied—Ruſſia and Denmark will not be ſuffered to remain independent. The moſt pacific demeanour will not conciliate BONAPARTE. Their independance is hoſtile to his political ſyſtem. He will not permit them to remain at peace unleſs they are as much the creatures of his will as Auſtria, Bavaria or Wirtemberg or any of the Prefectures into which Germany is divided. They could not be reduced to a meaner condition by the moſt unſucceſsful war, than they muſt be by remaining at peace. Yet, if they fell by war, their fall would have ſome dignity in it—they would at leaſt be able to ſay that they had not deſerved their fate.

February 6.

Yeſterday being the day appointed for a general Faſt, the ſame was obſerved with all due ſolemnity. The ſhops were all cloſed, and the churches all open, moſt of them well attended. Both Houſes of Parliament attended divine worſhip as usual, as did ſeveral volunteer corps in different parts of the Metropolis.

February 10.

It is reported that his Majeſty's Miniſters have received information that Bonaparte intends to ſend the Scheldt fleet to ſea, half manned, with orders to run for America, where, if the war party ſucceed to the extent of their views, they are to be fully manned with American ſeamen. We do not, however, attach much credit to this report.

February 13.

We learn, by a letter received by a Daniſh merchant, now in Leith, that the King of Denmark has prohibited French privateers from bringing their prizes into his ports. A French privateer which attempted to bring in an American her prize, was fired upon by a fort in Jutland.

February 14.

We learn from a ſource that cannot be queſtioned, that Joel Barlow, the American Miniſter at Paris, is attempting to negociate a loan in Holland for the uſe of his government, and it is expected he will ſucceed.

Captain Arthur Batt Bingham, who commanded the Little Belt at the time of her engagement with the American frigate President, has been promoted to the rank of Poſt Captain within theſe few days.

February 17.

The city of Balleen, ſituated on the ſouthern coaſt of Pegu, and one of the principal cities of the Burmah Empire, has been deſtroyed by fire. Some thouſands of the inhabitants periſhed in the flames. This is the ſecond calamity of the ſame deſcription which has, within the ſpace of a few months, viſited that wretched country.

February 20.

In the capitulation of Valencia it had been ſtipulated that "no inquiry, with reſpect to the paſt, ſhould be made into the conduct of thoſe who had taken an active part in the war or revolution."—No ſooner, however, had he got poſſeſſion of the place, than he ordered all the Chiefs of the inſurgents, and thoſe who had been particularly connected with the Britiſh Conſul, *Mr. Tupper*, to be hanged.

February 22.

In addition to other rumours circulated, of a pacific tendency, it was yeſterday rumoured in the city, that the Earl of Chicheſter is going out on a ſecret miſſion to Paris We have not been able to aſcertain the ſource of this rumour.

A letter from Lisbon, dated Feb. 1, ſays,—"The only part of General Mackinnon which has been found, is one leg, which was recognized by having on the boot a particular kind of ſpur, which he wore."

February 28.

The late accounts from Liſbon ſtated, that both Marmont and Lord Wellington were moving towards the Alentego. Lord Wellington is determined to attack Badajoz which would inevitably bring on a general action.

Some accounts would have us believe, that Marmont is making a move towards Placentia with a view to interrupt us in the ſiege of Badajoz; but that place will not, we underſtand, be beſieged immediately. The next news of importance we ſhall receive, will moſt probably be from General Hill, to whom an expedition of importance is underſtood to have been entruſted. At preſent we cannot ſpeak more fully upon it.—

The commander of the Britiſh Baltic fleet notified to the government of Sweden, that the veſſels of that nation paſſing from Swediſh ports to the ports of Pomerania, ſhould not be moleſted by Britiſh cruizers, provided their cargoes conſiſted of a moiety of colonial produce, or of articles of Britiſh Manufacture.

Under the embarraſſment of the Spaniſh government for their loſt King, a new Candidate has made his appearance; the Portuguese Princess Maria Thereſa, who is married to the Infant of Spain, D. Pedro Carlos, has been delivered of a ſon in the Brazils, and for this happy event, illuminations, diſcharges of artillery, and other demonſtrations of joy were to take place at Liſbon, in conſequence of a public order.

A mail from Liſbon arrived this morning with intelligence from Liſbon to the 18th. Marmont ſeems to have loſt all ſtomach for fighting.—There are no French troops on this ſide of the Tormes. He has himſelf retired from Salamanca to Toro on the Douro, and been promoted to the rank of Poſt Captain. Wellington has returned to his old quarters at Freinida. In a deſpatch to the Portuguese Government, dated the 5th inſt. he doubts whether Bonaparte has evacuated the Aſturias. Upon his own ulterior projects he is ſilent—But Badajoz is expected to be immediately inveſted.

Ciudad Rodrigo has been placed in a proper ſtate of defence.

The indefatigable Guerilla Leader Mina has taken the French garriſon of Huesca priſoners.—On his march from thence with his priſoners, he was attacked by a body of 3000 French troops, whom he attacked and defeated, killing, wounding, and taking priſoners 1500 of them. A junction is expected between him and the Empecinado.

In Catalonia affairs appear to wear a favorable aſpect.

The letters which Government have recived from Lord Wellington dated the 5th and 12th inſt. ſtate, that his Lordſhip's head quarters were at Freynada: They contain no news of importance whatever.

One of the moſt dreadful ſtorms of thunder and lightning in the memory of man, took place on Tuesday. Our port letters this morning mention, that on Torbay the Tonnant had 24 men killed or wounded by the lightening; one man was killed on board the Salvadore del Mundo; two on board a brig; ten were ſtruck down and hurt on board the Helicon. The Cumberland had 20 men beat down, but none killed.—

February 29.

The accounts which have recently been received from the North of Spain ſtate, that the French are falling back. It is generally ſuppoſed that they are ſuffering ſeverely for want of proviſions, but we believe the fact is, that a conſiderable number of French troops are actually on their march out of Spain.

By the Wheeler Captain Roberts, which has arrived in 13 days from St. Lucar, we learn that Soult has made application to the Government of Cadiz, offering to permit the exportation of wines from Seville, on condition of receiving wheat and flour from Cadiz.

Two American ſhips, laden with flour, have lately been carried into St Lucar, by two French Privateers of that place. Their cargoes were immediately condemned, and their crews put into confinement.

By a veſſel which has arrived at Yarmouth, after the ſhort paſſage of five days, there are letters from Oporto to Sunday laſt. The rains had again set in. Marſhal Beresford had quitted his head-quarters, and had repaired with one of his Aides de Camps to Liſbon. The inclemency of the weather had impeded the advance of the forces and artillery deſtined to the ſiege of Badajoz, but the project is to be conſidered only as deferred, not abandoned.

MARCH 2.

Saturday being the laſt ſaturday of the month, all the Phyſicians attended the Queen's Council at Windſor. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Earl Winchelſea, and the Earl of Aſyleford, formed the Council. The report of the Phyſicians was, that though his Majeſty now enjoyed uniformly the refreſhment of ſleep for a longer period each day than in the earlier period of his complaint, yet no abatement of the mental deluſions appeared, a circumſtance that ſerved to diminiſh the hopes of his recovery. He has ſlept, on an average, five hours and an half each day.

The following Bulletin was yeſterday ſhewn at St. James's Palace:—

"*Windſor Caſtle, Feb.* 29.

"His Majeſty continues nearly in the ſame ſtate".

(Signed by five Phyſicians.)

The following notice was alſo ſhewn, being a communication from the Earl of Winchelſea as Comptroller General, to Lord Somerville, by command of the Queen.—"The bulletin will in future be iſſued from Windſor the laſt Saturday in the month, and ſhewn at St. James's Palace on the following day."

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 28.

The Herald ſloop of war is arrived from Palermo, which ſhe left on the 29th ult. having on board Mr. Douglas, Secretary of Legation, with deſpatches from Lord W. Bentinck.—We received the following, dated—

Palermo, January 28.

"I have much pleaſure in ſaying that affairs are adjuſted to the ſatisfaction of our government. Lord W. Bentinck has been indefatigable in this tedious affair. The baniſhed Princes are recalled; the Espair ſailed laſt night to bring them.—Lord W. Bentinck is to have the diſpoſal of the Sicilian army, and a ſeat in Council. The Hereditary Prince is appointed Lieut. Gen. and is to command all their forces. This place is to be garriſoned by Britiſh troops. The Acmile is now at Melatzo, waiting to bring them here. The additional tax levied on our mercantile goods is abolished.

"In the event of this Government not having yielded, we had 8000 ready to embark at Melatzo, and by what I could ſee and learn, the Sicilians in general would have joined us.—The King has abdicated his throne, and the Queen is to meddle no more with the public concerns. The Prince of Peliconte and another of the baniſhed Princes are to have leading ſituations."

The transports that arrived here yeſterday from Corunna, under convoy of the Surveillante frigate, have on board 300 deſerters from the French armies in Spain.

By private letters from Corunna, dated the 17th inſt. we learn that Aſturias was entirely evacuated by the enemy, and ſeveral priſoners, ſtragglers and others, from the corps of Bonner, had been taken and ſent into Corunna by General Pofier.—Four regiments are equipping and clothing at Corunna, under the immediate inſpection of Sir H. Douglass. The enemy in Caſtile and Leon were much in want of proviſions, and freſh contributions had been extorted by General Dorſenne previous to his quitting Valladolid. Ciudad Rodrigo is repairing, and will be made ſufficiently ſtrong to reſiſt for a time any attempt from the enemy, ſhould Lord Wellington move to the Southward. The Britiſh army is rapidly recovering in health. The Surveillante, Sybille, and Spitfire, cruized in company in chaſe of the French ſquadron that had chaſed the former ſhip.

FEBRUARY 5.

One of the Reſolutions ſubmitted by the committee of Foreign Relations to Congreſs was, to authoriſe the arming of merchant veſſels; which reſolution it was afterwards propoſed to amend by adding, "And if attacked by any Britiſh ſhip, it ſhall be lawful to capture and bring into any port of the U. States, ſuch Britiſh ſhip for adjudication." Whether this reſolution has or has not paſſed, we know not; but the American ſhips are acting upon it.—Our Plymouth letter this morning informs us "of the arrival on Monday of the Hannibal, an American veſſel, of 24 24-pounders, from Baltimore, 800 tons, bound to Bordeaux, with colonial produce. She was out in by La Niemen, 44, capt Sir M. Seymour. The American hove to at the Niemen her three chaſers, but fortunately did no harm; and the Niemen firing two or three guns, ſhe have too after a long chaſe, and sent her boat on board. The Medusa was in ſight. She is one of three armed ſhips which ſailed in company from Baltimore, determined to fight her way. It is feared the two others have escaped. We underſtand theſe armed Americans are determined to reſiſt any ſtop of war or inferior veſſel. They have no Letter of Marque from the American Government, but are manned, armed, and equipped for fighting.

BELFAST, (Ireland) March 4.

Corunna papers to the 18th ult. have been received. They contain the gratifying intelligence of ſeveral diviſions of the French army being on their return to France.—Among theſe are the Imperial Guards, with their artillery, & the Poliſh troops who have already arrived at Burgos. All the reſt of the French troops in Spain have been ordered to take a poſition on the Ebro, with a view, as the French themſelves report, to keep up a communication with France, and to obtain ſupplies of proviſions.—Urgent complaints of the want of ſubſiſtence and reinforcements have repeatedly been made by the French generals to their government, but without effect. It is ſaid, in the Spaniſh papers, that the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo is the real cauſe of theſe retrograde movements.

New-York, April 1.

Preparation.—Ninety pieces of field artillery (part of them brass) were received at this place from Waſhington City laſt week, 1[illegible] carriages and harneſs for which are now making, and ſixty of them will be ready for the field by the middle of May, for the use of the old regiment of U. S. light artillery, and the two new regiments of artillery now raiſing. Fifty-ſix pounders for traveling carriages are ordered to be completed as ſoon as poſſible.

An arrival at Providence from St Ubes, bringing accounts that Lord Wellington was on his march to attack Badajoz; that he had ordered ſupplies for 60,000 men; that Marmont and Dorcennes had been recently defeated in a ſmart action, in which General Hill's cavalry had acquired the moſt diſtinguiſhed honor.

A freſh reinforcement of Spaniſh troops have arrived at Porto Rico, deſtined for Vera Cruz.

APRIL 5

Latest from England.—The late coſtery winds have proved favorable to the ſpeedy paſſage from Europe. Laſt evening came into port the laſt ſailing ſhip Lady Madiſon, in 19 days from Liverpool, in ballast to J. Barker. She sailed the 14th of March, and ſpoke the Grand Banks in 9 days, perhaps as quick a paſſage across the Atlantic as was ever known. By this arrival we have received London Papers to the 14th and Liverpool papers to the 14th March, inclusive. From theſe papers it appears that the two laſt ſet of deſpatches which has been forwarded by Mr Ruffell, our Charge d'Affairs at London, to James Monroe, the American Envoy at Paris, by Canada to Madrid, have been intercepted by order of Bonaparte. In conſequence of this outrageous act, it is ſaid that Mr. Ruffell has ſuſpended all communication to France, until an explanation, of a transaction ſo villanous, ſhall be received from the French Government. The practice of opening and reſealing and breaking open their deſpatches, has long been practiſed by Bonaparte with the powers of Europe; and even our own letters have been repeatedly opened when it was found impracticable to obtain them in any other way. Yet this notorious robber, we are told, is deſirous to give laws to nations, and liberty to the ſeas.

The following extract of a letter from an American gentleman to London, to his friend in this city, under date of the 6th of March, relates to the same ſubject:—

"*London, March* 7, 1812.

"I expected to have gone to Morlaix a ſpecial Meſſenger the next week, but Mr Ruffell's two laſt Meſſengers have been deprived of their deſpatches by the French Government at Morlaix, I ſhall not now proceed there until this unexpected transaction is explained to Mr. Ruffell's ſatisfaction."

Waſhington April 1, *Ten o'clock at night.*

The Houſe have juſt adjourned. The *Embargo* bill paſſed, finally, for 60 days, by a majority of at leaſt 30 voters. Randolph made no oppoſition. The Speaker replied to him, in a manly and argumentative ſtyle. To-morrow the bill will go to the Senate, where it will give riſe to long debate.

It has been very currently reported that the President would in a day or two ſend a Meſſage to the houſe, giving information that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are unrepealed.

Vice-Preſident.—A letter from Waſhington dated the 30th ult. ſays, "Rumour ſpeaks of the Vice-President, Gerry.—" The intelligence this evening is, that his life is near a cloſe: if this mail does not, probably the next will bring you news that he is no more."

The inhabitants of the world at the preſent time are computed by a learned theological writer at 800 millions, of whom he ſuppoſes 2,500,000 to be Jews, 482,000,000 Pagans, 175 millions and a half Chriſtians, and 140,000,000 Mahomedans.

On the 23d of Feb. laſt, died at his houſe in Stoke, a ſmall diſtance from the town of Dock (England) about three o'clock in the morning, Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of the Channel Fleet. Sir Charles went to reſt in perfect health, but was ſuddenly ſeized, and in getting out of bed, fell down and expired, before any medical aſſiſtance could be forwarded.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1812.

Adjutant General's Office, York, 15th April, 1812.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER,

His Honor the Preſident, is pleaſed to appoint John M'Donell, Eſq. to be His Aid De Camp, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Militia.

ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adjt. Genl. Militia, U. C.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Legiſlature, paſſed during the laſt Seſſion, three hundred and twenty five pounds were granted to the Home Diſtrict for the Repairs of Roads and Bridges therein, "to be laid out and expended in the following manner: fifty pounds to be appropriated for the repairs of the Bridge over the River Rouge or Ners, and if any ſurplus ſhould remain after completing ſuch repairs, ſuch ſurplus to be laid out on the Road called Dundas Street, between the ſaid River and the Eaſtern boundary of the Home Diſtrict, alſo one hundred pounds to be laid out on the ſame Road; fifty pounds on the Road commonly called the Commiſſioners Road, between the Town of York and the River Credit; fifty pounds on the Road in the Townſhip of Toronto, on Dundas Street; fifty pounds for building a Bridge over the Twelve Mile Creek, on Dundas Street; twenty-five pounds on the Road leading from Beverly to Block Number Two, on the Grand River.—We the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners appointed for the due application of the ſaid ſum, give this Public Notice, that we will attend at Jorden's Hotel in the Town of York, on Monday the firſt day of June enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Propoſals from any perſons deſirous of contracting for any part of the Work contemplated in the ſaid Act, at which time we will enter into Contracts for the purpoſe with ſuch as offer on the loweſt terms.

T. B. GOUGH,
WM. GRAHAM,
SAM. SMITH,
RICHD. BEASLEY,
} Commiſſioners.

York, 17th April, 1812.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Articles of Separation were duly executed by the Subſcriber and MARY CONAT his wife, on the 28th day of March laſt paſt, whereby mutual differences and unkindneſs exiſts between them.—This is therefore to caution the Public and all perſons whom it may concern, not to give credit to, nor make any advances to the ſaid Mary Conat on his account, as he is by the ſaid Articles of Separation, no longer reſponsible therefor, nor ſet by of her dealings, debts, or contracts.

ABEL CONAT.

York, 22d April, 1812.

President's Office, York, 24th March, 1812.

HIS Honor the President has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Roads in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

Eastern District—Henry Markle, Samuel Anderson, David Sheek, Joseph Anderson, Esquires.

District of Johnstown—Thomas Fraser, Solomon Jones, Peter Drummond, Stephen Burritt, Esquires.

Midland District—The Hon. Richard Cartwright, Alexander Fisher, John Cumming, Esqrs

Newcastle District—Alexander Fletcher, Elias Jones, Zacheus Burnham, Esquires.

Home District—Thomas B. Gough, Sam. Smith, William Graham, Richard Bradley, Esquires.

Niagara District—Joseph Edwards, Richard Hatt, Samuel Street, Thomas Clark, Crowell Willson, Esquires.

London District—Robert Nichol, John Virgh, Thomas Ralph, George Salmon, Gideon Tiffany, Andrew Westbrook, Silvanus Reynolds, Esquire.

Western District—Matthew Elliott, John Mc. Gregor, J. B. Baby, Esquires.

By order of the President,
JAMES BROCK, Secretary.

Circular.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, 12th March, 1812

SIR,

I Am directed by His Honor the President to enclose for your information, a Supplementary to the Militia Law, passed the last Session of the Legislature.

His Honor is anxious that the provisions therein contained may be fully explained to the Men under your command.

Whatever measures His Honor may find it expedient to adopt, he will dispense with a Ballot until the last emergency

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adj. Genl. Militia U. C.

President's Office, York, March 25th, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Attorney General has been directed to prosecute any person or persons who may hereafter be found trespassing or cutting down Trees, taking away Timber or any kind of Wood whatever, off the Park Lots adjoining the East part of the Town.

By order of the President,
JAMES BROCK, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be the better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods on the most reasonable Terms, and to save themselves both trouble and expence

As he intends to go to Montreal by the first opportunity in order to purchase the most fashionable assortment of Goods for the Season, he will fill the remainder of his present Stock on hand remarkably low for Cash. THOMAS DEARY.

York, April 14, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, duly appointed Executors to the Estate of the late James P[illegible], yeoman, of Flamboro' West, in the Home District of Upper Canada, by trade a Stone Cutter, do this Public Notice to all persons resident West of Smith's Creek, in the District of Newcastle, who have any claims on the said Estate, to produce them duly authenticated, to either of the said Executors, at their dwellings in the Townships of Flamboro' East and Nelson, in the Home District aforesaid, on or before the first of May, 1813—and all persons indebted as aforesaid, who are indebted in any manner to the said Estate, are hereby called upon to make Payment to either of the said Executors, on or before the first of January, 1813, without further notice.

ALEXs. BROWN, } Executors.
HUGH Mc. LAREN, }
Flamboro' East, April 11, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

JAMES ODEL ROCHE begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has for sale at the Medicine Store of Doctor Afpenwall, in the Town of York, the following articles, on the most reasonable terms, viz —Teneriffe and Port Wine, Shrub, Jamaica Sugar, and Lime Juice.

He has also for sale, an excellent Singe in good order for running, which will be disposed of on easy terms.

He wants to hire, a sober steady Man, who understands farming well, to whom liberal encouragement will be given. Application to be made to Dr. Afpenwall or the Printer hereof.

York, April 6, 1812.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber hereby informs all those who are Indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they settle with him by the twenty-fifth of this present month of April, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting them into the hands of a Lawyer for collection.

JACOB SMITH.

York, April 6, 1812.

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10 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS within a few days past two Fish Spears were stolen, and various other thefts committed about the House of the Editor, the above Reward will be paid for any information which can lead to a discovery. JOHN CAMERON

York 31st March, 1812.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

SHERIFF's SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Calvin Emes, at the suit of Duncan Cameron, I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land being composed of Lot number twenty-four, in the third concession of North Gwillimbury, containing by admeasurement about three hundred acres about thirty acres of which are cleared, and under a good state of cultivation, a good House and Barn, and other buildings erected thereon, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Mr. Abbot's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 4th day of July next. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock Any person having any claim either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of Sale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 10, 1812.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of Shoes and a great variety of the best New Garden Seeds, which are now ready for Sale at his Store on the most moderate terms.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, March 9, 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Estate of the late Chief Justice ALLCOCK, on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit.

	Lot	Con.	Township.	Acres
	16	2d,	York,	200
		from the Bay.		
	26	3d,	ditto.	200
		East of Yonge Street.		
	35	1st,		
	34	2d,		
	35	2d,	Whitby,	1600
	22			
	23	3d,		
	24			
	13			
	23			
	14			
	16	7th,	Scott,	1200
	17			
	18			
Exd	19			
Broken	24	3d,	North Crosby,	370
Lots	25			
	25			
Ditto.	26	4th,	ditto.	300
	27			
	24			
Ditto.	25	5th,	ditto.	600
	26			
	27			
	18	9th,	South Crosby,	400
	19			
Ditto.	18	8th,	ditto.	200
	19			
Block	1		Binbrook,	1000
			Total—	6600

Lot number 3, East side of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Number 12 and 13 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Park Lots 17, 18, and 19, 1 Concession Township of York, 300 Acres; on which there is a large clearing, well fenced and under Grass, yielding from 30 to 50 Tons Hay yearly. Its being contiguous to the Town and Garrison, and the wood thereon is a sufficient recommendation to make it a desirable purchase.

Also, the following Lots of Land and Town Lots described for Miss CATHARINE ALLCOCK.

Lot	Con.	Township,	Acres.
Block 2	2d,	Binbrook,	1000
Do. 1	3d,	ditto.	1200
Lots 6	4th,	ditto.	400
7			
		Total—	2400

Lots Number 18 and 19 South side of Russell Square, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Lots Number 10 and 11 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre. Apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchasers The Land is eligibly situated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Also, Lots No. 32 and 33 in the 3d concession of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No. 4 in the 8th, and No. 14 and 17 in the 9th concessions of Haldimand; Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 5th concession, and Lots No 29 and 32 in the 9th concession of Whitby; Lot No. 18 in the 8th concession of Sydney; and West half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th concession of King.

The price of the above described Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment shall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaser.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land There are on the premises an Improvement of 80 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres off the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises. June 1, 1811.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, that valuable and well known Farm, Situate on the River Humber, containing about 176 acres, on which about 60 acres are well cleared and under good improvement. There are on said Premises a good and substantial Dwelling-house, Barn, and other Out-houses, with a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Also, Lot No. 13, 1st concession, west side Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, on which there is good Dwelling-house and Barn, and about 20 acres under good improvement, within 8 miles of York.

Also, Lot No. 64, East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 195 acres, with a small improvement thereon, about 20 miles from York.

Also, Lot No. 11, 3d concession of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the soil of excellent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No. 5, South side Hospital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made easy, and a good and sufficient Title given to every Lot. Application to be made to the Subscriber in York.

DANIEL TIERS

York, December 21, 1811.

Lot No. 64, 1st Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To those whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subscriber, have a Lien by a Judgment of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No 64, first Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is advertised for sale by DANIEL TIERS. Wm. WATERS.

York, January 21, 1812.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons at Wh-key per day The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a two story Dwelling House with Wings, which with a small exception, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two story Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant on the premises Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. If their Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant, Lot No. 27 being at present occupied by an industrious Substantial person. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peas, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Concession of do. 80 acres, situate on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 160 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 5 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 600 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of these, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th concession of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms on the purchaser's a part of the purchase money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept. 14, 1811.

Regular Council Days for Land Matters throughout the Year of our Lord, 1812.

TUESDAY,	14th January, 4th February, 25th Ditto, 17th March, 7th April, 28th Ditto, 19th May, 9th June, 30th Ditto, 21st July, 11th August, 1st September, 22d Ditto, 13th October, 3d November, 24th Ditto, 15th December.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the neat, roomy and well finished HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subscriber now lives, to which an indisputable Title will be given. J. GLENNON

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 5th concession
No. 1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 9th do.——1600 acres.
in the Township of Biesheim.
No. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession
No. 22, 7th do.
No. 4, 8th do.
No. 4, 10th do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
No. 22, 23 and 24 5th,—600 acres in Whitby.
No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the Township of Glanford.
No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d.—500 acres in King.
No. 17, 3d concession,
No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an indisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

THE Subscriber, Administratrix to the Estate of the late JAMES CHESNEY, Sadler, &c. of this Town, informs her Friends and the Public, that the Business is carried on at the former place as usual.—She will be thankful for any favors, and all orders will be executed at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

CATHARINE CHESNEY.

N. B. She has an excellent Sleigh fit for Fishing for sale, very reasonable.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, ESQUIRE, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B.	}	200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do - C.		
29 - Concession C.		200
10 - Concession D.		200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario.		

Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Concession,	}	300 Acres Township
East ½ 22 5th do.		of York
No 49, West side Yonge Street		210 Acres,

Township of Vaughan.

East ½ 12, 10 3d Concession,		100
East ½ 20, 3d do.		100
East ½ 14, 4th do.		100
East ½ 22, 7th do.		100
14, 3d do.		200
10, 8th do.		200
14, 8th do.		200
16, 1st do.		200
13, 4th do.		200
3, 3d do.		200
36, 6th do.		200
27, 7th do.		200

1000 Acres Township of Markham.

400 Acres—Whitby.

300 Acres, Saltfleet.

26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland.

1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11 & 24 Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

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50 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Sheep-House of the Subscriber, on Sunday night last, six EWES heavy with Lamb. Whoever will give information so that the offender or offenders be convicted of the same, shall receive the above Reward.

JOHN SMALL.

York, 10th March, 1812.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr. Green Adams, where he has just opened a very General Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to sell as low as can be purchased in this country for Cash or most kinds of Country Produce.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Salt of superior quality, which will be sold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4, 1812.

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waste Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unless it specifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.—

By command of His Honor the President in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

☞ For sale at this Office, Blank Deeds of Conveyance, with and without Bar of Dower with Memorials for each.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. FRIDAY MAY 1, 1812. No. XLII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, and to all our loving Subjects to whom these presents shall come.——GREETING.

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada to dissolve this present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands prorogued to the sixteenth day of May next ensuing, We do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly; and the Legislative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Sixteenth day of May, and We being desirous and resolved as soon as may be to meet our People of our said Province, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Provincial Parliament, and do hereby further declare, that with the advice of our said Executive Council, we have this day given orders for the issuing out Writs in due form, calling a new Provincial Parliament in our said Province, which Writs are to bear date on Wednesday the Thirteenth day of this present month of May, and to be returnable on Tuesday the Thirtieth day of June next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our President administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our said Province, at York, this First day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the Fifty second year of our Reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding his Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come——GREETING.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province," altered and amended by several subsequent Statutes, passed by the Legislature of the said Province it is among other things enacted, That at any time or times after the passing thereof, it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the said Province, as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the Purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province. NOW KNOW YE, that I the said ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the said Province as aforesaid, Do by virtue and in pursuance of the said in part recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Province, do hereby declare this my Proclamation, and do nominate, constitute and appoint the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, Esquire, and the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, Esquire, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan of York, Esquire, Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, and James Gordon of Amherstburgh, Esquire, in the said Province, respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province and for the carrying into effect the Provisions of the said several Acts of the Legislature of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the fifty second year of his Majesty's Reign.

Signed

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,

WM. JARVIS. Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers persons have recently come into this Province with a seditious intent to disturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majesty's Subjects from His Person and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the several persons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, passed in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and strictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all such persons as may be subject to the provisions of the said Act; and I do also charge and require all His Majesty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and assisting the said persons in the execution of the powers vested in them by the said Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second of His Majesty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,

WM. JARVIS. Sec'y.

President's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the President, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Persons, in addition to the Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Provisions of the said Act, viz—

Eastern District,

Samuel Anderson, Esq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Arthur, Esq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Esq. of Osnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Esq. of Lancaster,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Esq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Mears, Esq. of Prescott,
William Hamilton, Esq. of Prescott.

District of Johnstown,

William Fraser, Esq. of Johnstown,
Samuel Sherwood, Esq. of Augusta,
William Gleanson, Esq. of Augusta,
Solomon Jones, Esq. of Augusta,
Thos. Fraser, Esq. of Elizabethtown,
Hugh Munro, Esq. of Elizabethtown,
Gideon Adams, Esq. of South Gower,
Stephen Barrett, Esq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Esq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Esq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Esq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland District,

Hazelton Spencer, Esq. of Fredericksburg,
William Crawford, Esq. of Fredericksburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Esq. of Matyf burg,
Robert Clark, Esq. of Ernestown,
John Carlcallan, Esq of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Esq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Esq of Thurlow,
John M'Intosh, Esq. of Thurlow,
Alex. Fisher, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Paul Trumpour, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Thos. Dorland, Esq. of Adolphustown
Able Gilbert, Esq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Esq. of Ameliasburg,
James Young, Esq. of Ameliasburg,
Ebenezer Washburn, Esq. of Hallowell.
John Frisler, Esq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Esq. of Kingston,
Thomas Markland, Esq. of Kingston.

Newcastle District,

John Spencer, Esq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Esq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Esq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Esq. of Clarke,

Home District,

William Allan, Esq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Esq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Esq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Esq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara District,

Joseph Edwards, Esq. of Niagara,
John Warren, Esq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Esq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Esq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Esq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickson, Esq. of Queenston,
William Crooks, Esq. of Grimsby,
Samuel Hatt, Esq. of Ancaster,

London District,

Thos. Talbot, Esq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Samuel Ryerse, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Thos. Ralph, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Esq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Esq. of Burford,
Wm. Daniel Bowen, Esq. of Burford.

Western District,

John M'Gregor, Esq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intosh, Esq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliot, Esq. of Amherstburg,
Robert Richardson, Esq. of Amherstburg,
John Williams, Esq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Crea, Esq. of Raleigh,
Wm. Caldwell, Esq. of Amherstburg.

By His Honor's Command,

JAMES BROCK Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.*

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come——————GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council, to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without such Licence, under a Penalty for the first Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the second and every other subsequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His

Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no person may pretend ignorance of the Law which subjects his contravention to such penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all persons who shall, after the publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me that among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all persons desirous to obtain such Licences, are hereby required to Report themselves to the Hon'ble WILLIAM CLAUS His Majesty's Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumstances of time, place and condition of their respective residences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this first day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty second year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)
ISAAC BROCK, President.

By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled "An Ordinance to prevent the selling of strong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as also to deter Persons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purposes relative to the Trade and Intercourse with the said Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person to settle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the first offence, and Twenty Pounds for the second, and every other subsequent offence.

IV. It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons who forever, I sue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, by information before one or more of the Commissioners of the Peace of the District in which any offence against any of the above articles of this Ordinance shall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such information, in a summary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witness (being some other than the informer himself) and to inflict the said imprisonment, and to levy the said Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the costs of suing for the same, by a warrant to seize and sell the goods or lands of the offenders Provided always that such informations shall be brought within six calendar months from the time that the offence shall have been committed, and not after.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years: — To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders there in may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigourof the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Latest Intelligence.

Philadelphia, April 2.

An article from Paris, dated January 29, in one of our late London papers, say, " The surrender of Valencia has given great pleasure to the Emperor.—This favorable circumstance has happened in seasonable time, for it is very current in this capital, and credited, that before long we shall be at war with Russia. This warlike attitude against Russia is assumed, because the latter perfists to trade with England. It is also the general opinion that the American Minister here will not succeed in his mission."

April 6.

Since the last announcement of he intended embargo in this city, he activity of the merchants has been such, that almost every vessel in a situation fit to send to sea, has been loaded and sailed from this port, and most of them got to sea. So that the embargo will not be felt for some time by the merchants or sailors as there are scarcely any sailors worth taking feet.

A letter is said to have been received in town yesterday, mentioning the seizure of the U. States sloop of war Hornet, by order of Bonaparte.

New-York, April 6.

Extract of a letter from a Commercial House in London to another in this city, dated Mar. 11.

We have the pleasure to inform you that we this day received a letter from our correspondents in St. Petersburgh (Messrs. Brothers and Cramer) under date of 26th of January, O. S. with an ukase, declaring that the regulations of trade issued for 1811, are to continue for the present year; and that permission is given to import a long list of mechanical and other instruments, &c. duty free; also hides, bearing a duty of 60 copecks per hide, and staves not worked 90 copecks per cask. The duty on raw sugar is increased to 10 roubles per pood. These are the main features of the ukase, which will doubtless prove interesting to you.

April 8.

THE EMBARGO.—As we predicted, the 90 days Embargo reached us yesterday morning; but most of the valuable fleet which had been so rapidly loaded, got to sea in time to escape the Nautilus and the boats that were sent in pursuit of them. The Ships Alexander and Hercules, and brig Eunice, were overtaken at the Hook, and ordered back; and the ship Maria Theresa was too late in getting out of port. But very many have gone, and we hope, to good markets. During the four days rumor of another embargo, this port has, and must probably every other in the United States, will have got rid of most of their shipping, and much of the produce in market. From this port alone 36 ships, 24 brigs, 47 schooners, and 23 sloops have sailed, mostly for foreign ports. These, with several inward-bound vessels which have been intercepted by their owners, and ordered off, make at least 140 sail from this port alone. SUCCESS TO THEM.

N. Y. Gazette.

It is said Chrisstophe has recently caused several Americans to be hung; and that his cruizers capture all vessels they meet, and treat Americans with great cruelty.

WAR between RUSSIA and FRANCE.

By the ship Adriana, Abrahams, 37 days from Gottenburgh, we learn that the Northern Powers were all preparing for a hot summer. The French Emperor was at Mayence, and his manifesto momently expected to appear against Russia. The Sound and Belt, this Spring and Summer, will prove impassable without Convoy. The French privateers are numerous, and captured all property, no matter from whence or where bound; the Danes not much better.

Embargo Fruit.—In consequence of the Embargo, the price of flour, it is said, has already fallen at Alexandria, from Nine dollars to *five and a half. Spect.*

PHILADELPHIA, Apr. 8.

From Aux Cayes, St. Domingo, we learn that that Island, is now governed by three coloured Chiefs, viz. Christophe, Petion, and Bonet, (successor to Rigaud) that after the insurrection had taken place on board Christophe's Frigate, as mentioned some time since, the other 2 vessels belonging to him followed the example of their Commodore, and all went to a port of Bonets.—The Frigate that was captured by the British (as lately mentioned) & sent to Jamaica, has been demanded by Bonet, who sent a flag of truce to Jamaica, for the purpose.

Act Laying an Embargo.

From the National Intelligencer Extra.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4—3, P. M.

The injunction of secrecy in relation to a part of the proceedings of congress having been this day removed, it appears that in the course of the secret sitting the following act was passed.

AN ACT

Laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, for a limited time.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That an Embargo be and hereby is laid for the term of 90 days from and after the passing of this act, on all ships and vessels within the ports and places within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, cleared or not cleared, bound to any foreign port or place; and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel bound to such foreign port or place, except vessels in ballast with the consent of the president of the United States; and that the president be authorized to give such instructions to the officers of the revenue, and of the navy and revenue cutters of the United States, as shall appear best adapted for carrying the same into full effect; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of any foreign ship or vessel, either in ballast or with the goods, wares and merchandize on board of such foreign ship or vessel when notified of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of this act, no registered or sea letter vessel shall be allowed to depart from any one port of the United States to any other within the same, unless the master, owner, consignee or factor, of such vessel, shall first give bond, with one or more sureties, to the collector of the district, from which the is bound to depart, in a sum of double the value of the vessel and cargo, conditioned that the goods, wares and merchandize with which the shall be laden shall be relanded in some port of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel shall during the continuance of this act, depart from any port of the United States without a clearance or permit, or if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this act proceed to a foreign port or place, or trade with or put on board of any other ship or vessel any goods, wares and merchandize, of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture, such ship or vessel, goods, wares and merchandize, shall be wholly forfeited, and if the same shall not be seized the owner or owners, agent, freighter, or factors, of any such ship or vessel, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum equal to double the value of the ship or vessel and cargo, and shall never thereafter be allowed a credit for duties on any goods, wares and merchandize imported by him or them into any of the ports of the United States, and the master or commander of such ship or vessel, as well as all other persons who shall knowingly be concerned in such prohibited foreign voyage, shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty thousand, nor less than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, whether the vessel be seized and condemned or not, and the oath or affirmation of any master or commander, knowingly offending against the provisions of the section, shall ever thereafter be inadmissible before the collector of the customs of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the United States of America, or by indictment or information, in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same:—and shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine: and such penalties may be examined, mitigated or remitted, in like manner, and under like conditions, regulations and restrictions as are prescribed, authorised and directed by the act, entitled "an act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred: *Provided*, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been incurred by virtue of this act, previous to the expiration thereof, may and shall thereafter be recovered and distributed in like manner, as if this act had continued in full force and virtue.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 4. 1812.
Approved JAMES MADISON.

London, March 5..

Mr. Hase, of the Bank of England, waited on the Gentlemen of the Stock Exchange this day, with proposals for raising £6,789,625 by Navy Five per cent. Annuities, in addition to the sum of £5,433,700 subscribed in Exchequer Bills, to be funded in the month of February last, making together £12,221,325 which is the whole sum proposed to be funded in 5 per cent. Stock during the present year.

Letters and Newspapers from Paris to the first instant have arrived. The principal Journals are barren of all intelligence respecting the Peninsula, and they seem cautiously to avoid any flatements respecting the North of Europe. Private letters however, say, that Marshal Berthier has already set off from Paris to take the command, ad interim, of the army on the Polish frontiers.

The Emperor himself is expected to follow Berthier in a few days, having signified it to be his intention to command in person—We may add—against Russia.

By extracts from the Paris papers, it appears the Ruffian and Turkish armies still keep the field.

No intelligence has yet been received from Gen. Hill. It is hourly expected.

It is again reported, that an embargo has been laid in the Danish ports, preparatory as it is supposed to the sailing of the expedition against Anholt.

We believe we may confidently state, that the Earl of Cholmondeley, has accepted the office of Lord Steward of the Houshold; and we apprehend the Marquis of Hartford will be appointed Lord Chamberlain, if he has not been so already.

Mr. Henry Wellesley, his Majesty's Ambassador at Cadiz, and Mr. Adair, his Majesty's late Minister at Constantinople, and formerly at Vienna, are we understand, to be decorated with the Order of the Bath, in consideration of their diplomatic services on their respective missions. This mark of the Sovereign's favor is, we are assured, to be conferred in consequence of a special recommendation made by the Marquis Wellesley to the Prince Regent, prior to the noble Marquis's resignation of the Seals of the Foreign Department. It is now admitted that the Earl of Moira definitely refused the Order of the Garter, proffered particularly to him by the Prince Regent, as a special mark of his high personal favor and consideration.

March 3.—We are happy to find, the price of bullion has been, for the last fortnight, considerably declining in the Market. The price of guineas, where such superstitious traffic has been carried on, has fallen so near to the Mint denomination of the value of that coin, that it is now scarcely worth the while of speculators to engage in it—In the same space of time, our Foreign exchanges have most materially improved, and there is every reason to believe, that they will continue improving.

T. Cooke Esq. formerly under Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department, is appointed Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Yesterday Lord Somerville and the Hon. Robert F. Grenville attended in waiting at St James's Palace, for the first time since their appointment under the Windsor establishment.

The Duke of Bedford had an audience of the Prince Regent on Friday last.

Mr. Auftruther, late Advocate General of Madras, is appointed Recorder of Bombay, in the room of Sir J Mackintosh. Mr. Tollon of Lincoln's Inn, succeeds Mr. Auftruther as Advocate General.

An American gentleman in France writes that the French are marching troops towards the North of Europe, and intend to force Alexander to adhere to the continental system. You may look for war.—It is said Berthier is to command the centre, MacDONALD the right, and Ney the left, of the grand army. The Duke of Reggio is to command the light corps.

FROM THE EVENING POST.

The "ulterior measure."—We have now, the "ulterior measure" of our committe of foreign relations.—An Embargo!! Thus ends the long war session—The nation has now taken its "attitude"! The army, the navy, the fighting and the taxes all end in loans and embargo! The whole war fire evaporates in smoke! Congress may now adjourn for a couple of months, then meet, spend three or four weeks in war speeches, pass an act to continue the embargo another 90 days, and again adjourn. O! what a fine thing is this embargo—it is a substitute for every thing: It furpasses lord Peter's brown loaf;—it is to our government bread, meat, fish, and fowl, besides good old wine cider, and whiskey,

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His Majesty's ship Active has captured the French frigate La Pomone, of 46 guns and 350 men, after a severe action in which the Active had 10 men killed and sixteen wounded.—The Pomone was convoying two armed store ships, one of which was captured by the Active, the other escaped. We are happy to have it in our power to congratulate the public, on the capture of the last among the Venetian frigates, compoling the Tyrant's Adriatic squadron.

Spanish America.—At a numerous meeting of the Royal Consulado of the Havannah, composed of the most wealthy and respectable Planters and Merchants, assembled on the 5th of February last, taking into consideration the urgent neceffities of the State, lately represented to them by the Consulado at Cadiz, and holding it their duty to contribute on their part to facilitate the succour and assistance which the Supreme Government solicits; it was resolved that a voluntary contribution of 200,000 dollars be raised and transmitted to the Regency at Cadiz, for the use of Government: That 50,000 dollars be placed at the disposal of the Vice Roy of Santa Fe, Don Benito Perez, to enable him to accomplish the views and orders of Government and that said sum be speedily transmitted to him at Santa Martha: And that 10,000 dollars be raised and placed at the disposal of Lieut. Col. Don Thomas Oconnelli, for the use of the Battalion of America, lately arrived from Spain under his command.

From a London paper.

CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.

An Institution, to be denominated "The Caledonian Asylum," is about to be established in the metropolis, under the patronage of the Highland Society of London, for the maintenance of a limited number of the sons of such Scottish sailors, soldiers, and marines, as may have served their country, died in the service, or been disabled, &c.

The boys are to be taught reading in English and Gaelic, writing and arithmetic; in addition to which they will receive such preparatory inftructions as may be necessary to qualify them for the Royal Navy, or Merchant service, as well as for the trades connected with the seafaring life, and such of them as shall poffes the Military ardor of their forefathers, are to receive a preparatory education suitable to the army. Into this institution are to be admitted a certain number of girls, the offspring of such parents as are above described, who are to receive an education in life, as well as in every domestic employment, to make them useful servants, and to be brought up in the knowledge and practice of virtue and religion. In order to render this institution the more complete, a Gaelic chapel, in which divine service is to be performed in the Gaelic and English languages alternately on the same day, is to form a prominent branch of the eftablishment.

☞ For sale at this Office, Blank Deeds of Conveyance, with and without Bar of Dower with Memorials for each.

THE YORK GAZETTE

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1812.

(Circular.)

HEAD QUARTERS,
YORK, 8th April, 1812.

SIR,

THE power which is vested in the person administering the Government by the 1st-mentioned Act of the Militia, passed in the Session of the Provincial Parliament, of forming two Flank Companies, to be taken indiscriminately from the Battalions, being limited to the end of the ensuing Session, would almost deter me from incurring publick expence upon a system which must cease to operate before its utility and efficacy can with be ascertained.

But being anxious at this important crisis, to organize an Armed Force, with a view of meeting future exigencies, and likewise to demonstrate by practical experience, the degree of facility with which the Militia may be trained for service; I have to request you to adopt immediate measures for forming and compleating from among such men as voluntarily offer to serve, two COMPANIES, not to exceed Cap. Sub. Drum. Serg. R. & F each, in the Regiment under your Command.

You will have the goodness to recommend two Captains whom you conceive the best qualified to undertake this important duty—the nomination of the Subalterns is left to your discretion.

Such other Regiments as are conveniently situated to receive Military inftruction, shall have an opportunity afforded them of shewing their ardour in the Public Service, which cannot fail creating a laudable emulation among the different Corps.

Affisted by your zeal, prudence and intelligence, I entertain the pleasing hope of meeting with very considerable success, and of being able to establish the sound policy of rendering permanent to the end of the present War, a mode of Military inftruction little burdensome to individuals, and every way calculated to secure a powerful internal defence against hostile aggression.

Every poffible aid will be afforded by the appointment of fit persons to assist you in training both officers and men.

Printed Rules and Regulations for your more guidance, shall be forwarded as soon as poffible; the most simple, and at the same time the most useful movements have been selected for the practice of the Militia.

Experience has shewn the absolute necessity of adopting every poffible precaution to preserve in a proper state the Arms affixed to the Militia, and of guarding against the heavy deterioration which have ever occurred.

For which purpose you are authorized to prepare one or more Depots, in situations the most safe and convenient for affembling and drilling the men of your district, and where the Arms are to be lodged after each day of exercise.

You are allowed to charge in your Contingent Account, at the rate of five Pounds yearly for every Twenty Muskets (that for the present is the number which can with expected will prove ample to defray every expence of keeping the Arms and Accoutrements in a complete state of repair.

The Arms and Accoutrements now in poffession of the Militia, having been ordered to be delivered into Store at the nearest Military Poft, application will be made to the Officer Commanding for the number or each wanting to complete the men actually engaged to serve in the Flank Companies; and the officer has been authorized to comply with your requisition upon your signing duplicate Receipts, one of which is to be forwarded to Head Quarters, that you may become responsible for the Arms delivered to each of your Corps. At the same time, should others, confruction will be given to any representation according for such compliments as are intendent to the service.

The Officer in Command of the Garrison of [illegible] has been directed to furnish you with such non-commissioned Officers and Privates from the Regular Army as may require, to instruct the Volunteers in their duty.

A charge will be allowed in your Contingent Account, at the rate of 3/6 Halifax per day, for each non-commissioned Officer, and 2/6 for each Private, when they are so employed.

One non-commissioned Officer and two Privates, it is imagined, will prove sufficient for the two Companies you are to form; but should any necessity arise, no longer resorted to than the nature of the Service may render necessary.

[illegible] has been appointed to perform the duties of Adjutant, under your command:—Should you find him incompetent to the talk, you will feel it your duty to report the circumstance, from whatever cause it may arise.

I cannot dismiss this subject without expressing my expectations that your knowledge of the localities of your County, will enable you to make such arrangements as will give the utmost facility to the attainment of the important object in view, without subjecting the men to any material inconvenience. Confiding generously toward your Fellow Citizens, they are the more entitled to every consideration.

Not only the place, but likewise the time the most proper for the affemblies of the Companies or squads, will be strictly attended to by you.—It is my earnest wish that the little the men have to learn may be acquired by way of a pastime, and not of drudgery on the light of an irksome restraint.—The generality of the Inhabitants being already acquainted with the use of Arms, will render the less learn. You may therefore under existing circumstances, limit the Parade of the Companies to three times in each Month.

A little attention on the part of the men, will very soon enable you to reduce even that short term of attendance.

The chief object of the Flank Companies, is to have conftitute in readiness, a force composed of Loyal, Brave, and Respectable Young Men, so far instructed as to enable the Government, on any emergency, to augment such part, or the whole Militia as may be necessary, on a flock capable of giving aid in forming them for Military service.

To your zeal, prude ce and attentions I confidently ook, for the attainment of a system so evidently conducive to the safety and tranquility of the Province.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant,
(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, M. G.
& President.

TO

His Honor the President has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Johnston of the Canadian Fencibles, to do the duties of Adjutant of the Flank Companies of the First and Third Regiments of York Militia.

MARRIED] Lately at Niagara by the Rev. Robert Addison, —— Gale Esq. 41st Regt. to the amiable Miss Claus, daughter of the Hon. Wm. Claus Esq.

Advertisement.

STRAYED from the Island opposite this Town, about the 20th April, a large brown HORSE, with a white Ring on his forehead—four feet white—one walleye, (off)—15 hands high, and nine years old this Spring —Whoever will produce said Horse to Wm Smith, Inn-Keeper, York, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS for his trouble.

York, 28th April, 1812.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions, that notwithstanding the many Presentments against Individuals for having Public Nuisances in front of their Premises in the Streets of the Town of York, which still are unremoved —Due Notice is hereby given to all Persons so offending, that if the said Presented Nuisances are not removed immediately, they will be Indicted at the next Quarter Sessions

The owners of Swine are also cautioned against allowing them to run at large in the said Town or neighbourhood after the date hereof, otherwise prompt measures will be taken to prevent such trespassing S. HEWARD, C. P

York, 28th April, 1812

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Articles of Separation were duly executed by the Subscriber and MARY CONAT his wife, on the 28th day of March last past, whereby no further community exists between them.—This is therefore to caution the Public and all persons whom it may concern, not to give credit to, nor make any advances to the said Mary Conat on his account, as he is by the last Articles of Separation, no longer responsible therefor, nor for any of her dealings, debts, or contracts.

ABEL CONAT

York, 21st April, 1812

WHEREAS by an Act of the Legislature, passed during the last Session, three hundred and twenty-five pounds were granted to the Home District for the Repairs of Roads and Bridges therein, "to be laid out and expended in the following manner: fifty pounds to be appropriated for the repairs of the Bridge over the River Rouge or Nen, and if any surplus should remain after completing such repairs, such surplus to be laid out on the Road called Dundas Street, between the said River and the Eastern boundary of the Home District, also one hundred pounds to be laid out on the same Road; fifty pounds on the Road commonly called the Commissioners Road, between the Town of York and the River Credit; fifty pounds on the Road in the Township of Toronto, on Dundas Street; fifty pounds for building a Bridge over the Twelve Mile Creek, on Dundas Street; twenty-five pounds on the Road leading from Beverly to Block Number Two, on the Grand River.—We the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed for the due application of the said sum, give this Public Notice, that we will attend at Jorden's Hotel in the Town of York, on Monday the first day of June ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Proposals from any persons desirous of contracting for any part of the Work contemplated in the said Act, at which time we will enter into Contracts for the purpose with such as offer on the lowest terms.

T. B. GOUGH,
WM. GRAHAM,
SAM. SMITH,
RICHD. BEASLEY } Commissioners.

York, 17th April, 1812.

President's Office, York, March 25th, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Attorney General has been directed to prosecute any person or persons who may hereafter be found trespassing or cutting down Trees, taking away Timber or any kind of Wood whatever, off the Park Lots adjoining the East part of the Town.

By order of the President,
JAMES BROCK, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, duly appointed Executors to the Estate of the late James Dougier, yeoman, of Flambro' West, in the Home District of Upper Canada, by trade a Stone Cutter, give this Public Notice to all persons resident West of Smith's Creek, in the District of Newcastle, who have any claims on the said Estate, to produce them duly authenticated, to either of the said Executors, at their dwellings in the Townships of Flambro' East and Nelson, in the Home District aforesaid, on or before the first of May, 1813—and all persons so resident as aforesaid, who are indebted in any manner to the said Estate, are hereby called upon to make Payment to either of the said Executors, on or before the first of January, 1813, without further notice.

ALEXR. BROWN,
HUGH MCLAREN, } Executors.

Flambro' East, April 11, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be the better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods on the most reasonable Terms, and to save themselves both trouble and expence

As he intends to go to Montreal by the first opportunity in order to purchase the most fashionable assortment of Goods for the Season, he will sell the remainder of his present stock on hand remarkably low for Cash THOMAS DEARY.

York, April 14, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi-
TO WIT: } fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Calvin Ames, at the suit of Duncan Cameron, I have levied and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land being composed of Lot number twenty-four, in the third concession of North Gwillimsbury, containing by admeasurement about three hundred acres about thirty acres of which are cleared, and under a good state of cultivation, a good House and Barn, and other buildings erected thereon, all which property will be subject to the right holders, at Mr. Abbott's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 4th day of July next Sale to begin at 12 o'clock. Any person having any claim thereon by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 17, 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Estate of the late Chief Justice ALLCOCK, on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit.

Lot	Con.	Township.	Acres
16		York, from the Bay.	200
26	3d,	ditto.	200
	East of Yonge Street.		
35	1st,	Whitby,	1600
24	2d,		
35			
23	3d,		
24			
12			
13			
14			
16	7th,	Scott,	1200
17			
25			
East ½ 19			
Broken ½ 24	3d,	North Crosby,	300
Lots 25			
Ditto. 26	4th,	ditto.	300
27			
34			
Ditto. 25	5th,	ditto.	600
26			
27			
18	9th,	South Crosby,	400
19			
Ditto. ½ 18	8th,	ditto.	200
Block 1		Binbrook,	1000
		Total—	6000

Lot Number 3, East side of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Number 12 and 13 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre.

York Lots 17, 18, and 19, 1 Concession Township of York, 300 Acres; on which there is a large clearing, well fenced and under Grain, yielding from 40 to 50 Bushels per Acre. Its being contiguous to the Town and Garrison, and the wood thereon is a sufficient recommendation to make it a desirable purchase.

Also, the following Lots of Land and Town Lots described for Miss CATHARINE ALLCOCK.

Lot	Con.	Township,	Acres.
Block 2	2d,	Binbrook,	1000
Do. 3	3d,	ditto.	1000
Lots 6			
7	4th,	ditto.	400
		Total—	2400

Lots Number 18 and 19 South side of Russell Square, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Lots Number 10 and 11 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre. Apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812

FOR Sale on very reasonable terms, the following Parcels of Land, for which indisputable Titles will be given viz.

Lot No. 16, 1st Con. & broken front, Saltfleet, 150 Acres.
South ½ 20, 5th do. — Pelham, 100
North ½ 8, 12th do. — do. 50
No. 315, — Thorold, 50
Broken front of Lot No. 1, — Bertie, 2
Application to be made to Col. St. John, in Ancaster.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of Shoes and a great variety of the best New Garden Seeds, which are now ready for sale at his Store on the most moderate terms.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, March 9, 1812.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, that valuable and well known Farm, situate on the River Humber, containing about 170 acres, on which about 60 acres are well cleared and under good improvement. There are on said Premises a good and substantial Dwelling-house, Barn, and other Outbuildings, with a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Also, Lot No. 13, 1st concession, west side Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, on which there is good Dwelling-house and Barn, and about 80 acres under good improvement, within 3 miles of York

Also, Lot No. 64, East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 195 acres, with a small improvement thereon, about 100 miles from York.

Also, Lot No. 11, 3d concession of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the soil of excellent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No 5, South side Hospital Street

The terms of Payment will be made easy, and a good and sufficient Title given to every Lot. Application to be made to the Subscriber in York.

DANIEL TIERS

York, December 23, 1811.

Lot No. 64, 1st Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To those whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subscriber, have a Lien by a Judgment of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No 64, first Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, on which Lot is advertised for sale by DANIEL TIERS. WM. WATERS.

York, January 21, 1812

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day The Mills with a pertch of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscribers,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a two Story dwelling-House with Wings, which with a little expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow There is a good two story Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. Any person who would not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant, but the whole or nothing at present occupied by an industrious Subtantial person. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peale, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Concession do. 80 acres, situate on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of these, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, so that the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th concession of the Township of Scott, containing 300 acres each; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be laid on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Premises.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811

Regular Council Days for Land Matters throughout the Year of our Lord, 1812.

TUESDAY, { 14th January, 4th February, 25th Ditto, 17th March, 7th April, 28th Ditto, 19th May, 9th June, 30th Ditto, 21st July, 11th August, 1st September, 22d Ditto, 13th October, 3d November, 24th Ditto, 15th December.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the near, roomy and well finished HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subscriber now lives, to which an indisputable Title will be given.

York, Jan. 15, 1812. J. GLENNON.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land There are on the premises an Improvement of 80 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and fowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water likewise a large Sugar Bush A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

for Sale or Rent, and possession given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire. Its eligible situation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot. York, De 11 1811.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchasers The Land is eligibly situated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Also, Lots No. 32 and 33 in the 3d concession of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No 4 in the 8th, and No. 14 and 15 in the 9th concessions of Hoskimmel; Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 5th concession, and Lots No 29 and 32 in the 9th concession of Whitby: Lot No. 18 in the 8th concession of Sydney and West half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th concession of King.

The price of the above described Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment shall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaser.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

THE Subscriber, Administratrix to the Estate of the late JAMES CHESNEY, Sadler, &c. of this Town, informs her Friends and the Public, that the Business is carried on at the former place as usual.—She will be thankful for any favors, and all orders will be executed at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

CATHARINE CHESNEY.

N. B. She has an excellent Stand fit for Selling tar for sale, very reasonable.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B
Front half 32, - - Do. - C. } 200 Acres.
29 - Concession C. 200
10 - - Concession D. 200
84 - front Concession on Lake Ontario.
Township of Scarborough.
No. 21 in 4th Concession, 200 Acres Township
East ½ 22 5th do. do. of York.
No. 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.

East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East ½ 20, 3d do. 100
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 22, - do. 100 } Township of
14, do. 200 } Markham.
10 h do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet.
26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland.
2, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 1st Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.
Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title. JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February. 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NO PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waste Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unless it specifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the President in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Messrs Adams, where he has just opened a very General Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to sell as low as can be purchased in this country for Cash or most kinds of Country Produce.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Salt of Superior quality, which will be sold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4. 1812.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. FRIDAY MAY 8, 1812. No. XLIII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, and to all our loving Subjects to whom these presents shall come.——

GREETING.

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada to dissolve this present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands prorogued to the 16th day of this present month of May, We do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly; and the Legislative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Sixteenth day of May, and We being desirous and resolved as soon as may be to meet our People of our said Province, and to have their advice in our said Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Provincial Parliament, and do hereby further declare, that with the advice of our said Executive Council, we have this day given orders for the issuing out Writs in due form, calling a new Provincial Parliament in our said Province, which Writs are to bear date on Wednesday the Thirteenth day of this present month of May, and to be returnable on Tuesday the Thirtieth day of June next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

——WITNESS our trusty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our President administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our said Province, at York, this First day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the Fifty second year of our Reign.

J. B.

WM JARVIS, Sec'y

PROCLAMATION.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding his Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come——GREETING.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province," altered and amended by several subsequent Statutes, passed by the Legislature of the said Province, it is among other things enacted, That at any time or times after the passing thereof, it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council there of, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the said Province, as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the Purchasing of merchantaule Hemp, the growth of the said Province. NOW KNOW YE, that I the said ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the said Province as aforesaid. Do by virtue and in pursuance of the said in part recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Councillors of the said Province, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, and do nominate, constitute and appoint the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, Esquire, and the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, Esquire, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan of York, Esquire, Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, and James Gordon of Amherstburgh, Esquire, in the said Province, respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province, and for the carrying into effect the Provisions of the said several Acts of the Legislature of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and—twelve, and the fifty-second year of his Majesty's Reign.

Signed

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers persons have recently come into this Province with a seditious intent to disturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majesty's Subjects from His Person and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the several persons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, passed in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and strictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all such persons as may be subject to the provisions of the said Act; and I do also charge and require all His Majesty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and assisting the said persons in the execution of the powers vested in them by the said Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second of His Majesty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM: JARVIS, Sec'y.

President's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the President, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Persons, in addition to the Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Provisions of the said Act, viz —

Eastern District,

Samuel Anderson, Esq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Esq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Esq. of Osnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Esq. of Lancaster,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Esq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraser, Esq. of Matilda.
Thomas Mears, Esq. of Prescott,
William Hamilton, Esq. of Prescott.

District of Johnstown,

William Fraser, Esq. of Johnstown,
Samuel Sherwood, Esq. of Augusta,
William Gilkinson, Esq. of Augusta,
Solomon Jones, Esq. of Augusta,
Thos. Fraser, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Hugh Monro, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Gideon Adams, Esq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burritt, Esq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Esq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Esq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Esq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland District.

Hazelton Spencer, Esq. of Fredericksburg,
William Crawford, Esq. of Fredericksburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Esq. of Maryfburg,
Robert Clark, Esq. of Ernestown,
John Carfcallan, Esq. of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Esq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Esq. of Thurlow.
John M'Intosh, Esq. of Thurlow,
Alex. Fisher, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Paul Trumpour, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Thos. Dorland, Esq. of Adolphustown
Able Gilbert, Esq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Esq. of Ameliasburg,
James Young, Esq. of Ameliasburg,
Ebenezer Washburn, Esq. of Hallowell.
John Frafer, Esq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Esq. of Kingston,
Thomas Markland, Esq. of Kingston,

Newcastle District,

John Spencer, Esq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Esq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Esq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Esq. of Clarke,

Home District,

William Allan, Esq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Esq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Esq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Esq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara District,

Joseph Edwards, Esq. of Niagara,
John Warren, senr. Esq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Esq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Esq. of Wellandby,
Thomas Clark, Esq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickson, Esq. of Queenston,
William Crooks, Esq. of Grimsby,
Samuel Hatt, Esq. of Ancaster,

London District,

Thos. Talbot, Esq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Samuel Rverte, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Thos. Ridph, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Esq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Esq. of Burford,
Wm. Daniel Bowen, Esq. of Burford.

Western District,

John M'Gregor, Esq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intosh, Esq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Esq. of Amherstburg,
Robert Richardson, Esq. of Amherstburg,
John Williams, Esq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Cree, Esq. of Raleigh.
Wm. Caldwell, Esq. of Amherstburg.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.*

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come——————GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council, to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without such Licence, under a Penalty for the first Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the second and every other subsequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His

affairs of this Province, to iſſue this Proclamation, to the intent that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the Law which ſubjects his contravention to ſuch penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced againſt all perſons who ſhall, after the publication hereof, continue to reſide in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further repreſented to me that among the White People reſident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all perſons deſirous to obtain ſuch Licences, are hereby required to Report themſelves to the Hon'ble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumſtances of time, place and condition of their reſpective reſidences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this firſt day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty ſecond year of His Majeſty's Reign.

(Signed)
ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.
By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance paſſed by the Governor and Legiſlative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the ſelling of ſtrong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as alſo to deter Perſons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purpoſes relative to the Trade and Intercourſe with the ſaid Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it ſhall not be law ful for any perſon to ſettle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the firſt offence, and Twenty Pounds for the ſecond, and every other ſubſequent offence.

IV. It ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to ſue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforeſaid, by information before one or more of the Commiſſioners of the Peace of the Diſtrict in which any offence againſt any of the above articles of this Ordinance ſhall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine ſuch information, in a ſummary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witneſs (being ſome other than the informer himſelf) and to inflict the ſaid impriſonment, and to levy the ſaid Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the coſts of ſuing for the ſame, by a warrant to ſeize and ſell the goods or lands of the offenders: Provided always that ſuch informations ſhall be brought within ſix calendar months from the time that the offence ſhall have been committed, and not after.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence is to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony puniſhable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders there in may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have caſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Latest Intelligence.

Latest from Portugal.—A gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſhip Canton from Lisbon, has furniſhed the following account of the ſituation and proſpects of the Combined and French armies:

That Lord Wellington will have it in his power to open before Badajoz at leaſt 70 pieces of heavy artillery, and although it ſhould cauſe him to riſque a general battle, ſome people believe he would not abandon the ſiege.

The French general Marmont, is moving with a large force towards Badajoz, ſhould it be inveſted, and there is a great probability that a general action will ſoon take place. Lord Wellington will have a force of 70,000 men in the neighbourhood of Badajoz, and the French force are ſuppoſed to be about the ſame number.

On the 3d of March, Lord Wellington's head quarters were at Ferrandas, about four days march from Elvas, which place he would move for that day. On the road thither, it was not expected the army would halt only for a few days. Not only the ſpare artillery of the garriſon of Elvas, but a large quantity of heavy pieces of ordnance were ſent from Liſbon to the neighbourhood of Badajoz, for the ſiege of that place.

CADIZ, Feb. 20.

The following diſpatch has been received by the Superior Junta of Catalonia, from Gen. Lacy.

Moſt Excellent Lord,

The enemy has aſſembled to reinforce and ſuccour Tarragona—I moved from Reus to intercept him, and I have to completely defeated him, that the commanding officer was only able to effect his eſcape with a few cavalry—and even of his body guard ſeveral were taken priſoners. The total of priſoners amounts to 800, among them various commandants and many officers—and the number of the ſlain greatly exceeds that proportion, occaſioned by the raſhneſs of ſome, who had ſurrendered, afterwards firing upon our troops.

The mareſchal de camp Baron de Eroles, has, at the ſame time, acted as General, Cuiraſſier, and Grenadier. The corps of Cuiraſſiers, led by their commander Caſafola, have acted in a manner to exceed all praiſe.

The brave Commander Reding, of the battalion of Buſa, has been ſeriouſly wounded. Other chiefs and corps, have equally diſtinguiſhed themſelves. But I reſerve a detail of this glorious action, and the names of thoſe who have excelled for a future diſpatch, aſſuring your Excellency that every thing ſhall be done to improve the advantages acquired by this ſucceſs.

(Signed)
LUIS LACY.

LONDON, March 13.

Rear Admi. Ld. Amelius Beauclere, ſailed yeſterday from Portſmouth in the Royal Oak, 74, accompanied by the Norge, of the ſame force, capt. Ranier, to form the blockade of the Texel, where a force of five ſail of the line is ready for ſea, and by its movements has indicated a diſpoſition to ſlip out at the earlieſt opportunity. The enemy are ſuppoſed to have formed a deſign to ſend this ſquadron northward to ſeize Heligoland, and afterwards Anholt by a coup de main But the preſence of Lord Beauclere will derange that ſcheme.

It appears that the armiſtice between the Turks and Ruſſians is terminated—and an article from Vienna mentions that hoſtilities were ſuppoſed to have re commenced about the middle of February, in conſequence of the Porte having declared, that no territorial ceſſions would be made to Ruſsia. We are alſo told, that couriers from France, Ruſsia and Turkey, have arrived at Vienna, who were ſuppoſed to have been the bearers of diſpatches of conſiderable importance. It is therefore not improbable, that Bonaparte means to take a more open part than he has hitherto done, in the quarrel between Ruſsia and Turkey.

LONDON, March 16.

Mails from Anholt and Heligoland, arrived this morning. The former ſtates that Bonaparte is to take the command of the French army in the North in perſon. It is divided into four grand detachments of 50,000 men each.—Maſſena commands the firſt; Davouſt the ſecond; Oudinot the third; and Berthier the fourth. The French troops have left Hamburg for the Polish frontiers, Hamburgh is to be garriſoned by the Danes.

The accounts reſpecting Pruſſia are contradictory—ſome aſſuring us that ſhe will join France; others that ſhe will unite with Ruſsia, that ſhe has poſitively rejected all the demands of Bonapatte to admit French troops into Colberg, and that her army is in excellent condition.

The Swediſh Government has publiſhed full details of the hoſtile treatment which Swediſh Pomerania has experienced from the French A joint declaration of war from Ruſsia and Sweden is the prevailing expectation at Stockholm.

Naples, Feb. 4.

A manufactory has juſt been eſtabliſhed here for extracting ſugar from Chesnuts. The firſt trials have produced ſugar, which is in no degree inferior to the ſugar produced from the cane.

From La Plata, Jan. 10.

Don Joſe Artegos, who commanded the Buenos Ayres troops, had a battle with a party of Portuguese in December from Rio Janeiro, ſent on to Montivideo, and caused them to retire.—This man commands the Gouchas (country people) and has collected about 8000 men in the country of the Miſſiores, near the Uraguay.—The Junta ſent to his aſſiſtance on the 1ſt of January, 800 men, a black regiment of Buenos Ayres.—This gave umbrage to the Government of Montevideo. All veſſels were immediately embargoed bound to Buenos Ayres, and one or two cruisers ſent up the river with the intention, it was ſuppoſed to prevent troops croſſing.

A plot was recovered in Decr. to remove the Junta, and replace Saavedera, the former President, whoſe particular regiment was active in this affair, and required the whole ſtrength of the government to oppoſe and queil, in which they ſucceeded, after ſome lives being loſt, and the principal leaders arreſted, and a number immediately ſhot. A Capt. Taylor who had command of one of the armed ſhips of Buenos Ayres was in cloſe confinement, under charges of treaſon.

The markets at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres has improved, in conſequence of commerce being renewed.

NEW YORK, April 15.

From the Montreal Courant, received by this day's Mail.

Mr. Mower.—If you think proper to inſert the enclosed copy of a Letter in your Courant you are welcome to it.

A SUBSCRIBER.

New York, March 6, 1812.

MY EVER DEAR FRIEND,

Since my return to this country I have written to my friend and agent in Montreal to diſpoſe of my books and other effects in Canada, and given him orders how to diſpoſe of the proceeds; this I ſuppoſe he has done, if not, and he ſhould need your aſſiſtance or advice, I beg, notwithſtanding what follows, you will give it him.

You will be aſtoniſhed when I tell you that to morrow I ſhall ſail for France on board an American ſloop of war, and forever bid adieu to America.

Soon after my departure I ſuppoſe you will have a ſcene expoſed, which will, in the eyes of the Britiſh rabble, damn my reputation & character, but in thoſe of the more ſenſible and liberal minded, I ſhall be juſtified, or at leaſt excuſed; as to the opinion of the former claſs I care not a cent.

I owe it to you and many of my friends in Canada, fully to explain the motives which have induced me to adopt the meaſures which I have taken: they certainly will at the firſt bluſh appear to you to have been founded in deceit and treachery, but I hope on reflection, and a charitable examination, with a due allowance for my feelings of *diſappointment in my application for remuneration in England, for my ſervices* under my unfortunate circumſtances, to be looked upon with a forgiving eye. You know my political ſentiments better than any man in America, and I aſſure you, that they remain unalterably the ſame: *the abhorrence that I formerly entertained of a republican government, which I have frequently expreſſed to you is ſtill the ſame, and I am happy that I am going to a country where the very name of a republic is deteſted.*

When I left you in Canada, my hopes and proſpects were fair and promiſed ſucceſs; I was induced to believe that I ſhould have found little difficulty in obtaining from the Britiſh Miniſter, the place I had in view. I memorialized him, expoſtulated much with his ſecretary on the credentials of the ſervices, which I had rendered, in my miſſion under Sir James Craig; but with all the influence of my friends and my own indefatigable exertions, I could only acquire civilities and a recommendation to the preſent Governor General of Canada, to provide for me; with theſe, you will perhaps ſay, I ought to have been ſatisfied; I was ſo at the moment and came out to America with an intention to avail myſelf of the ſtrong mandates of the miniſter in my favour, to the head of the government. My friends in London aſſiſted me with pecuniary reſources. On my arrival at Boſton I found that my proſpects in life were precarious, and my expences in London had exhauſted the pittance I poſſeſſed. I found alſo that Canada, from the reports which had been circulated there, as to my name and birth, and the manner in which I left Ireland, had ſo injured my reputation, that if I enjoyed any appointment from government in that country, I ſhould at leaſt be ſuſpected Under theſe perplexing circumſtances, loaded with debts in England which I was unable to ſatisfy, I examined the ſtate of politics in the U. States, and found that the means in my power would probably afford me relief. I was long heſitating what courſe to purſue; on the one hand I ſaw penury and diſtreſs, on the other a probable ſacrifice of the reputation and character that I had ſuſtained in this country, and of courſe my being obliged to abandon it & my friends for another, where I might perhaps enjoy the remainder of my days with affluence; I preferred the uncertainty to the certainty, and determined to make propoſals to the government here of revealing the ſecrets in my poſſeſſion.—They were received with avidity, and the terms I ſtipulated for complied with; you may be aſſured that I made my diſcloſures as palatable to the perſons I had to deal with as I poſſibly could; here, perhaps, you may cenſure my conduct more than in any other part of the whole tranſaction; but it was neceſſary, to attain my object to make it to appear to be worth the purchaſe, therefore you will make allowances for the many forgeries and impoſitions which you will readily detect when you read the documents diſcloſed by me, which of courſe will be publiſhed by this government after my departure; this I know well, you will, from the general correctneſs and rectitude of your ſentiments, ſeem a ſpecies of ſwindling; I confeſs it would be ſo in any other country or on any other ſubject than that of a political nature; but when you conſider, that all political queſtions in theſe ſtates are decided by deception (a more moderate term for ſwindling) you will pardon my reſorting to it, while acting under the ſphere of their influence. That I have impoſed on the head of the government, and ſold to them ſecrets of no kind of importance as they relate to the different governments, it true: Examine the communications and intelligence I gave to Sir James while on my miſſion, and you will find they were collected from newſpapers, and perhaps ſometimes from the ſentiments expreſſed by private individuals in ſocieties, wherein I was a gueſt both with Federaliſts and Democrats. I was ſent at a time when G. Britain and the States were on the eve of a war; my object was to diſcover whether the States were ſeriouſly determined on hoſtilities with Britain, this I then thought and ſtill think, under the Laws of Nations, was juſtifiable.

I moſt ſolemnly aſſure you, that the letter which accompanied the documents I tranſmitted to Mr. Monroe, was impoſed upon me.—You know well it does not contain my ſentiments; but I had advanced ſo far there was no retreat, and I was obliged to ſign it. The eſtimate put on my communications by this government was beyond my moſt ſanguine expectations, and the reward I have received for them is infinitely greater than I had contemplated; it is ſo large that it has afforded me and my children an ample competence for life.

I am now a citizen of the world, and go to tread on a new theatre under a government which I always deteſted. I dread to meet the piercing eye of the Great Emperor, but have no alternative; and although cloathed with the warmeſt recommendations of the French Miniſter and the government of this country, ſtill I tremble and doubt what reception I ſhall meet with; however, you will hear from me in France, if I can only get a fair footing there. I have ſuch an opinion of the reſources of my imagination, that I flatter myſelf I ſhall ſucceed; my plans are matured, and do not be ſurprized if you hear from me in England.—But, wherever fortune ſhall fix me, I ſhall ever retain the moſt laſting remembrance of the attentions and civilities you have formerly conferred on me.

Believe me to be
moſt faithfully yours.
JOHN HENRY.

NEW YORK, April 13.

On Tuesday the Senate moved the injunction of ſecrecy from their proceedings on a bill which the houſe of repreſentatives had paſſed by that body, and has ſince received the ſignature of the Preſident. The following is a copy of the bill as it has paſſed into a law:

"*A bill in addition to the Act entitled "an act to raiſe an additional military force," paſſed January 11th, 1812.*

"Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be and he hereby is empowered to cauſe to be enliſted for the term of eighteen months, unleſs ſooner diſcharged, ſuch part of the light dragoons, artillery, and infantry, authorized by the act entitled "An act to raiſe an additional military force." as he may deem expedient: Provided, the whole number ſo to be enliſted for eighteen months, ſhall not exceed Fifteen thouſand, any thing in the ſaid recited act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the non commiſſioned officers and privates ſo to be enliſted, ſhall be entitled to the bounty of ſixteen dollars, and the ſame pay, clothing and rations, the ſame proviſions for wounds or diſabilities, and to all other allowances (the bounty in land excepted) provided by the ſaid before recited act for the non-commiſſioned officers, muſicians and privates who may be raiſed un der the ſame, and ſhall be held to perform the ſame duties and be ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations."

THE YORK GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1812.

The following Circular Letter has been addreſſed to the Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments in this Province:—

(Circular.)

HEAD QUARTERS,
YORK, 8th April, 1812.

SIR,

THE power which is veſted in the perſon adminiſtering the Government by the amended Act of the Militia, paſſed the laſt Seſſion of the Provincial Parliament, of forming two Flank Companies, to be taken indiſcriminately from the Battalion, being limited to the end of the training Seaſon, would almoſt deter me from incurring public expence upon a ſyſtem which muſt ceaſe to operate before its utility and efficacy can well be aſcertained.

But being anxious at this important criſis, to organize an armed force, with a view of meeting future exigencies, and likewiſe to demonſtrate by practical experience, the degree of facility with which the Militia may be trained for ſervice; I have to requeſt you will adopt immediate meaſures for forming and completing from among ſuch men as voluntarily offer to ſerve, TWO COMPANIES, not to exceed Cap. 1 Sub. 1 Serg. 4 Drum. R. & F. each, in the Regiment under your Command.

You will have the goodneſs to recommend two Captains whom you conceive the beſt qualified to undertake this important duty—the nomination of the Subalterns is left to your diſcretion.

Such other Regiments as are conveniently ſituated to receive Military inſtruction, ſhall have an opportunity afforded them of ſhewing their ardour in the Public Service, which cannot fail creating a laudable emulation among the different Corps.

Aſſiſted by your zeal, prudence and intelligence, I entertain the pleaſing hope of meeting with very conſiderable ſucceſs, and of being able to eſtabliſh the ſound policy of rendering permanent to the end of the preſent War, a mode of Military inſtruction little burdenſome to individuals, and every way calculated to ſecure a powerful internal defence againſt hoſtile aggreſſion.

Every poſſible aid will be afforded by the appointment of fit perſons to aſſiſt you in training both officers and men.

Printed Rules and Regulations for your future guidance, ſhall be tranſmitted as ſoon as poſſible; the moſt ſimple, and at the ſame time the moſt uniform movements have been ſelected for the practice of the Militia.

Experience has ſhewn the abſolute neceſſity of adopting every poſſible precaution to preſerve in a proper ſtate the Arms lodged in the Militia, and of guarding againſt the heavy defalcations that have heretofore occurred.

For which purpoſe you are authorized to prepare one or more Depots, in ſituations the moſt ſafe and convenient for aſſembling and drilling the men by squads, and where the Arms are to be lodged after each day of exerciſe.

You are allowed to charge in your Contingent Account, at the rate of Five Pounds yearly for every Twenty Muſkets iſſued for the use of the Men; which ſum it is expected will procure ample to defray every expence of keeping the Arms and Accoutrements in a complete ſtate of repair.

The Arms and Accoutrements now in poſſeſſion of the Militia, having been directed to be delivered into Store at the neareſt Military Poſt, application will be made to the Officer Commanding, for the number of each wanting to complete the ſets actually engaged to ſerve in the Flank Companies; and the officer has been inſtructed to comply with your requiſition upon your ſigning duplicate Receipts, one of which is to be forwarded to Head Quarters, that you may become reſponſible for the Articles delivered to your order. At the ſame time, the moſt liberal conſideration will be given to any repreſentation accounting for ſuch contingencies as are incident to the ſervice.

The Officer in Command of the Garriſon of [illegible] has been directed to furniſh you with ſuch non-commiſſioned Officers and Privates from the Regulars as you may require, to inſtruct the Volunteers in their duty.

A charge will be allowed in your Contingent Account, at the rate of 2s 6d Halifax per day, for each non-commiſſioned Officer, and 1s 6d for each Private, when they are ſo employed.

One non-commiſſioned Officer and two Privates, it is imagined, will prove ſufficient for the two Companies; and you will take care that this temporary aid be no longer reſorted to than the nature of the Service may render neceſſary.

[illegible] has been appointed to perform the duties of Adjutant, under your command:—Should you find him incompetent to the taſk, you will feel it your duty to report the circumſtance, from whatever ſource it may ariſe.

I cannot diſmiſs this ſubject without expreſſing my expectations that your knowledge of the localities of the country will enable you to make ſuch arrangements as will give the utmoſt facility to the attainment of the important object in view, without ſubjecting the men to any material inconvenience.

Coming generously forward with an offer of their ſervices, they are the more entitled to every conſideration.

Not only the place, but likewiſe the time the moſt proper for the aſſembling of the Companies or squads, muſt be ſtrictly attended to by you.—It is my earneſt wiſh that the little the men have to learn may be acquired by way of a paſtime, and not looked upon in the light of an irkſome reſtraint.—The generality of the Inhabitants being already acquainted with the use of the Muſket, have the leſs to learn. You may therefore under exiſting circumſtances, limit the Parade of the Companies to three times in each Month.

A little attention on the part of the men, will very ſoon enable you to reduce even that ſhort term of attendance.

The chief object of the Flank Companies, is to ave conſtantly in readineſs, a force compoſed of Loyal, Brave, and Reſpectable Young Men, to be inſtructed as to enable the Government, on any emergency, to engraft ſuch portions of the Militia as may be neceſſary, on a ſtock capable of giving aid in forming them for Military ſervice.

To your prudence and exertions I confidently look, for the attainment of a ſyſtem ſo evidently conducive to the ſafety and tranquility of the Province.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Moſt Obedient
Humble Servant.
(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, M. G.
& Preſident.

TO

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 29th April, 1812.

AS it is not aſcertained whether Government will provide Clothing for the Militia, for which application has been made, His Honor the Preſident recommends, in the event of any portion of them being, in the mean time, called into the Field, that for their own convenience, and as the benefit of the Service, each Man, as far as his circumſtances and ſituation allows, will provide himſelf with a Short Coat of ſome dark colored Cloth made to button well round the Body, and Pantaloons ſuited to the Seaſon, with the addition of a Round Hat. It is very deſirable that as much uniformity as poſſible be obſerved in providing this equipment, which will benefit the Public Service, and be equally fit for Private uſe. It is alſo recommended to the Officers on every occaſion when in the Field, to dreſs in conformity to the Men, in order to avoid the bad conſequence of a conſpicuous Dreſs.

ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adjutant General Militia, U. C.

We notice in the Canadian Courant of the 20th ult that the Legiſlature of Lower Canada have voted twenty thouſand pounds for preſent purpoſes, and 30,000l. in addition, ſhould war with our neighbours requiſite its application.

THE Subſcriber hereby gives Notice that any perſon who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nos. 9&10, in Hoſpital Street, will be proſecuted, and any perſon who will give information of any one ſo offending, will be handſomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.
York, 8th May, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, from the recent advance in the Price of Flour, are under the neceſſity of raiſing the Price of Bread, which, after the 10th inſtant, will be 18d.
New York Currency per Loaf.
JOHN JORDEN,
JORDAN POST.
York, 8th May, 1812.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Trafalgar, North ſide of Dundas Street; alſo the front half of Lot No. 22, in the firſt Conceſſion of the ſaid Townſhip, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South ſide of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Aſhery on the above Premiſes. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premiſes June 1, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the firſt, and 10 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the House, North side of Queen street, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatness and in the most fashionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a strict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a share of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Pelisses and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on short notice and in the modern style.

York, Dec. 4, 1811.

Advertisement.

STRAYED from the Island opposite this Town, about the 20th April, a large brown HORSE, with a white strip on his forehead—four feet white—one walleye, (left)—17 hands high, and nine years old this Spring.—Whoever will produce said Horse to Wm. Smith, Inn-Keeper, York, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS for his trouble.

York, 28th April, 1812.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions, that notwithstanding the many Presentments against Individuals for having Public Nuisances in front of their Premises in the Streets of the Town of York, which shall not be unremoved—the Due Notice is hereby given to all Persons so offending, that if the said Presented Nuisances are not removed immediately, they will be Indicted at the next Quarter Sessions.

The owners of Swine are also cautioned against allowing them to run at large in the said Town or neighbourhood after the date hereof, otherwise prompt measures will be taken to prevent such trespassing.

S. HEWARD, C. P.

York, 28th April, 1812.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Articles of Separation were duly executed by the Subscriber and MARY CONAT his wife, on the 28th day of March last past, whereby no further community exists between them—This is therefore to caution the Public and all persons whom it may concern, not to give credit to, nor make any advances to the said Mary Conat on his account, as he is by the said Articles of Separation, no longer responsible therefor, nor for any of her dealings, debts, or contracts.

ABEL CONAT.

York, 21st April, 1812.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Legislature, passed during the last Session, three hundred and twenty-five pounds were granted to the Home District for the Repairs of Roads and Bridges threin, to be laid out and expended in the following manner: fifty pounds to be appropriated for the repairs of the Bridge over the River Rouge or Ness, and if any surplus should remain after completing such repairs, such surplus to be laid out on the Road called Dundas Street, between the said River and the Eastern boundary of the Home District, also one hundred pounds to be laid out on the same Road; fifty pounds on the Road commonly called the Commissioners Road, between the Town of York and the River Credit; fifty pounds on the Road in the Township of Toronto, on Dundas Street; fifty pounds for building a Bridge over the Twelve Mile Creek, on Dundas Street; twenty-five pounds on the Road leading from Beverly to Block Number Two, on the Grand River.—We the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed for the due application of the said sum, give this Public Notice, that we will attend at Jorden's Hotel in the Town of York, on Monday the first day of June ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Propofals from any persons desirous of contracting for any part of the Work contemplated in the said Act, at which time we will enter into Contracts for the purpose with such as offer on the lowest terms.

T. B. GOUGH,
WM. GRAHAM,
SAM. SMITH,
RICHD. BEASLEY,
} Commissioners.

York, 17th April, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, duly appointed Executors to the Estate of the late James Douglas, yeoman, of Flamboro' West, in the Home District of Upper Canada, by trade a Stone Cutter, give this Public Notice to all persons resident West of Smith's Creek, in the District of Newcastle, who have any claims on the said Estate, to produce them duly authenticated, to either of the said Executors, at their dwellings in the Townships of Flamboro' East and Nelson, in the Home District aforesaid, on or before the first of May, 1813—and all persons so resident as aforesaid, who are indebted in any manner to the said Estate, are hereby called upon to make Payment to either of the said Executors, on or before the first of January, 1813, without further notice.

ALEXR. BROWN,
HUGH Mc. LAREN,
} Executors.

Flamboro' East, April 11, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be the better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods on the most reasonable Terms, and to save themselves both trouble and expence

As he intends to go to Montreal by the first opportunity in order to purchase the most fashionable assortment of Goods for the Season, he will fill the remainder of his present stock on hand remarkably low for Cash.

THOMAS DEARY.

York, April 14, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fi-
TO WIT } eri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Calvin Emery, at the suit of Duncan Cameron, I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land being composed of Lot number twenty-four, in the third Concession of North Gwillimbury, containing by admeasurement about three hundred acres about thirty acres of which are cleared, and under a good state of cultivation, a good House and Barn, and other buildings erected thereon, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Mr. Abbott's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 4th day of July next, and to begin at 12 o'clock. Any person having any claim either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March, 10, 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Estate of the late Chief Justice ALLCOCK, on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit.

Lot	Con.	Township,	Acres
16	2d, from the Bay.	York,	200
26	3d,	ditto.	200
	East of Yonge Street.		
35	1st,		
34	2d,		
35		Whitby,	1600
22			
23	3d,		
24			
31			
32			
30	7th,	Scott,	1200
17			
18			
East ½ 19			
Broken 1 24	3d,	North Crosby,	350
Lots 25			
Ditto. 25	4th,	ditto.	300
27			
24			
Ditto. 25	5th,	ditto.	600
27			
18	9th,	South Crosby,	420
19			
Ditto. 19	8th,	ditto.	320
Block 1		Binbrook,	1000
		Total—	6020

Lot Number 3, East side of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Number 2 and 13 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Park Lots 17, 18, and 19, 1 Concession Township of York, 300 Acres; on which there is a large clearing, well fenced and Garden, yielding from 36 to 50 Tons Hay yearly. Its being contiguous to the Town and Garrison, and the wood thereon is a sufficient recommendation to make it a desirable purchase.

Also, the following Lots of Land and Town Lots described for Miss CATHARINE ALLCOCK.

Lot	Con.	Township,	Acres.
Block 1	2d,	Binbrook,	1000
Do. 1	Do.	ditto.	1000
Lots 6	3d,		
7	4th,	ditto.	400
		Total—	2400

Lots Number 18 and 19 South side of Ruffell Square, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Lots Number 10 and 11 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre. Apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812

FOR Sale on very reasonable terms, the following Parcels of Land, for which indisputable Titles will be given, viz.

Lot No. 16, 1st Con. & broken front, Saltfleet, 130 S. 1st do. - - Pelham, 100
South ½ 20, 5th do. - - do. 50
North ½ 8, 12th do. - - do. 50
No. 25, - - Thorold, 50
Broken front of Lot No. 1, - Nelson, 2

Application to be made to Col. St. John, in Ancaster.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of Shoes and a great variety of the best New Garden Seeds, which are now ready for sale at his Store on the most moderate terms.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, March 9, 1812.

A great Bargain.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, that valuable and well known Farm, situate on the River Humber, containing about 176 acres, on which about 60 acres are well cleared and under good improvement. There are on said Premises a good and substantial Dwelling-house, Barn, and other Out-houses, with a young bearing Orchard, within eight miles of the Town of York.

Also, Lot No. 13, 1st concession, west side Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, on which there is good Dwelling-house and Barn, and about 20 acres under good improvement within 8 miles of York.

Also, Lot No. 64, East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, containing 195 acres, with a small improvement thereon, about 20 miles from York.

Also, Lot No. 11, 3d concession of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

The above Lots are all well watered, and the soil of excellent quality.

One Town Lot in the Town of York, containing one acre, being Lot No. 5, South side Hospital Street.

The terms of Payment will be made easy, and a good and sufficient Title given to every Lot. Application to be made to the Subscriber in York

DANIEL TIERS.

York, December 23, 1811.

Lot No. 63, 1st Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To those whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subscriber, have a Lien by a Judgment of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No. 64, first Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is advertised for sale by DANIEL TIERS. WM. WATERS.

York, January 21, 1812.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 13th July, 1811.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a two Story dwelling-House with Wings, which with a small expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 50 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two story Frame House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. If these Lots should not be sold before the last day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant, Lot No. 27 being at present occupied by an industrious Inhabitant person. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Spring Crops, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, North 23 rods in the 7th Concession of do. 80 acres, situate on the River Humber, and supposed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 5 in the 3d, and Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of each Lot, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th concession of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality, and presents a large settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured on the premises with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept. 12th, 1811.

Regular Council Days for Land Matters throughout the Year of our Lord, 1812.

TUESDAY,	14th January, 4th February, 25th Ditto, 17th March, 7th April, 28th Ditto, 19th May, 9th June, 30th Ditto, 21st July, 11th August, 1st September, 22d Ditto, 13th October, 3d November, 24th Ditto, 15th December.

TO be sold and immediately possession given, the neat, roomy and well situated HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subscriber now lives, to which an indisputable Title will be given.

J. GLENNON.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

For Sale or Rent, and possession given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire. Its eligible situation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot.

York, Dec. 11, 1811.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in patents for the accommodation of Purchasers The Land is chiefly situated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Also, Lots No. 32 and 33 in the 3d concession of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 on the 7th, No. 4 in the 8th, and No. 14 and 17 in the 9th concessions of Halidmand; Lots No. 25 and 27 in the 5th concession, and Lots No 29 and 32 in the 9th concession of Whitby: Lot No. 18 in the 8th concession of Sydney; and West half of Lot No 32 in the 4th concession of King.

The price of the above described Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment shall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaser.

LEONARD OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

THE Subscriber, Administratrix to the Estate of the late JAMES CHESNEY, Sadler, &c. of this Town, informs her Friends and the Public, that the Business is carried on at the former place as usual.—She will be thankful for any favors, and will orders will be executed at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

CATHARINE CHESNEY.

N. B. She has an excellent Swift fit for Fithing for sale, very reasonable.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B
Front half 32, - - Do. - C } 100 Acres.
29 - Concession C
10 - Concession D
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Concession, } 200 Acres Township
East ½ 22 5th do. } of York.

No. 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.

East ½ 12, in 3d Concession,	100		
East ½ 20, 3d do.	100		
East ½ 14, 4th do.	100	1000 Acres	
East ½ 22, 7th do.	100	Township of	
14, 3d do.	200	Markham.	
10, 6th do.	200		
11, 6th do.	200		
16, 1st do.	200	400 Acres—	
13, 4th do.	200	Whitby.	
3, 3d do.	100	300 Acres,	
30, 6th do.	100	Saltfleet.	
27, 7th do.	100		

26, South side Chippewa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 1st Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 3, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 10, on Northside Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waste Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unless it specifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the President in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to his NEW STORE next Door to Mr. Green Adams, where he has just opened a very General Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to sell as low as can be purchased in this country for Cash or most kinds of Country Produce.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Salt of superior quality, which will be sold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4, 1812.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY MAY 13, 1812. No. XLIV. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, and to all our loving Subjects to whom these presents shall come.—GREETING.

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada to dissolve this present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands prorogued to the 16th day of this present month of May, We do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly; and the Legislative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Sixteenth day of May, and We being desirous and resolved as soon as may be to meet our People of our said Province, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Provincial Parliament, and do hereby further declare, that with the advice of our said Executive Council, we have this day given orders for the issuing out Writs in due form, calling a new Provincial Parliament in our said Province, which Writs are to bear date on Wednesday the Thirteenth day of this present month of May, and to be returnable on Tuesday the Thirtieth day of June next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our President administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our said Province, at York, this First day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the Fifty second year of our Reign.

L. B.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding his Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province," altered and amended by several subsequent Statutes, passed by the Legislature of the said Province, it is among other things enacted, That at any time or times after the passing thereof, it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the said Province, as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the Purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province. NOW KNOW YE, that I the said ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the said Province as aforesaid, Do by virtue and in purfuance of the said in part recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Province, do nominate, constitute and appoint the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, Esquire, and the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, Esquire, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan of York, Esquire, Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, and James Gordon of Amherstburgh, Esquire, in the said Province, respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province, and for the carrying into effect the Provisions of the said several Acts of the Legislature of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the fifty-second year of his Majesty's Reign.

Signed
ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers persons have recently come into this Province with a seditious intent to disturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majesty's Subjects from His Person and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the several persons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, passed in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and strictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all such persons as may be subject to the provisions of the said Act; and I do also charge and require all His Majesty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and assisting the said persons in the execution of the powers vested in them by the said Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second of His Majesty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

President's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the President, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Persons, in addition to the Members of the Legislature and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Provisions of the said Act, viz—

Eastern District,

Samuel Anderson, Esq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Esq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Esq. of Osnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Esq. of Lancaster,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Esq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Means, Esq. of Prescott,
William Hamilton, Esq. of Prescott.

District of Johnstown,

William Fraser, Esq. of Johnstown,
Samuel Sherwood, Esq. of Augusta,
William Gilkinson, Esq. of Augusta,
Solomon Jones, Esq. of Augusta,
Thos. Fraser, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Hugh Munro, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Gideon Adams, Esq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burritt, Esq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Esq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Esq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Esq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland District,

Hazelton Spencer, Esq. of Fredericksburg,
William Crawford, Esq. of Fredericksburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Esq. of Maryburg,
Robert Clark, Esq. of Erneftown,
John Carfcallan, Esq. of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Esq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Esq. of Thurlow,
John M'Intosh, Esq. of Tourlow,
Alex. Fisher, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Paul Trumpour, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Thos. Dorland, Esq. of Adolphustown
Able Gilbert, Esq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Esq. of Ameliasburg,
James Young, Esq. of Ameliasburg,
Ebenezer Washburn, Esq. of Hallowell.
John Frafer, Esq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Esq. of Kingston,
Thomas Markland, Esq. of Kingston.

Newcastle District,

John Spencer, Esq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Esq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Esq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Esq. of Clarke.

Home District,

William Allan, Esq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Esq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Esq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Esq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara District,

Joseph Edwards, Esq. of Niagara,
John Warren, fenr. Esq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Esq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Esq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Esq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickfon, Esq. of Queenston,
William Crooks, Esq. of Grimsby,
Samuel Hatt, Esq. of Ancaster,

London District,

Thos. Talbot, Esq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Samuel Ryerle, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Thos. Ralph, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Esq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Esq. of Burford,
Wm. Daniel Bowen, Esq. of Burford.

Weftern District,

John M'Gregor, Esq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intosh, Esq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Esq. of Amherstburg,
Robert Richardson, Esq. of Amherstburg,
John Williams, Esq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Crea, Esq. of Raleigh,
Wm. Caldwell, Esq. of Amherstburg.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK, Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.*

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come——————GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council, to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without such Licence, under a Penalty for the first Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the second and every other subsequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His

Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no person may pretend ignorance of the Law which subjects his contravention to such penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all persons who shall, after the publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me that among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all persons desirous to obtain such Licences, are hereby required to Report themselves to the Hon'ble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumstances of time, place and condition of their respective residences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this first day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty second year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the selling of strong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as also to deter Persons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purposes relative to the Trade and Intercourse with the said Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be law ful for any person to settle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the first offence, and Twenty Pounds for the second, and every other subsequent offence.

IV. It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to sue for the Penalties and Forfeitures aforesaid, by information before one or more of the Commissioners of the Peace of the District in which any offence against any of the above articles of this Ordinance shall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such information, in a summary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witness (being some other than the informer himself) and to inflict the said imprisonment, and to levy the said Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the costs of suing for the same, by a warrant to seize and sell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that such informations shall be brought within six calendar months from the time that the offence shall have been committed, and not after.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, March 17.

The Regent's Meſſage relative to Portugal, was taken into conſideration in both Houses yeſterday. An address was agreed to in the Lords *nemine diſsentiente*, and two millions were voted by the Commons.—Deciſive evidence has been afforded of the fidelity, zeal, and conſtancy of Portugal—her government has co-operated moſt cordially with ours upon every occaſion, and her inhabitants have invariably ſhewn themſelves worthy of being aſſiſted by Britiſh treaſure and by Britiſh blood.

We have this day made ſome further extracts from the laſt French Papers; we muſt beg to call the attention of our readers to the Decree iſſued at Hamburgh—a decree which could only have proceeded from ſuch a man as *Bonaparte*, and, in point of atrocity and abſurdity, is we verily believe, unequalled in the annals of mankind.

Hamburg, Feb. 28.—An Order has been publiſhed here by the Governor General of the Hanſeatic Departments of which the following are the regulations:—

All communication with the Engliſh at Heligoland, ſhall be conſidered as treaſon and *eſpionage*. Every veſſel proved to have been at Heligoland, or to have come from thence, whether it has brought or not correſpondence with the enemy, or goods, or merchandize, ſhall be ſeized; and he commander of the crew puniſhed with death.

The crew ſhall undergo the ſame fate if they are proved to have been accomplices; if not, all who ſhall be capable of doing ſervice by ſea ſhall be ſent from brigade to brigade to Antwerp, to be placed at the diſpoſition of the marine; and the men unfit for ſea ſervice ſhall be puniſhed with three months impriſonment. The Marſhal Governor General orders that there ſhall be formed upon the ſpot a ſpecial permanent military commiſſion, to take cognizance of theſe crimes and try thoſe guilty of them.

[Here follow the names of the Members of this Commiſſion.]

The Commiſſion ſhall ſit at Rerzebuttel. All who are to take their trials, ſhall be ſent to the priſons of that place.

The regulations of the preſent arreſt do not extend to the Engliſh veſſels which ſhall be taken or wrecked upon the coaſt, nor to the men which the Engliſh may land, towards whom the orders of the Emperor ſhall continue to be executed. As to the veſſels captured, they ſhall be treated conformably to the laws of war.

Paris, March 10.—The Senate today aſſembled extraordinary, under the Preſidency of his Serene Highneſs the Prince Arch-Chancellor. The orators of Government repaired thither and communicated a project for a Senatus Conſultum.

Peterwaradin, Feb. 12.—Letters from the Turkiſh frontiers for the authenticity of which we do not pledge ourſelves, ſtates, that the Ruſſians have abandoned Belgrade, and deſcended the Danube. A report is likewiſe in circulation, that Czerni Georges has offered to ſubmit to the Porte, provided his demands were allowed, the principal of which was, his being named Pacha of Servia.

Vienna, Feb. 24—According to the lateſt intelligence from Hungary, the General in Chief Count Kutuſow, is ordered to Peterſburgh, and has given up the command of the army; we are ignorant of the reaſon for this. General Count Langeron has ſucceeded him as General in Chief.

The Turkiſh Plenipotentiaries were ſtill at Buchareſt, but quite prepared to ſet out; they only waited the arrival of a Courier from Conſtantinople to paſs to the right of the Danube.

February 26.—The new General in Chief of the Ruſſian army, Count Langeron, has notified to the Servian Senate, that the armiſtice was at an end; and that, therefore, the Servians ſhould place themſelves in a ſituation to recommence the war, and act in concert with the Ruſſian armies. This news has produced a dreadful ſenſation at Belgrade, the country being drained of proviſions, men, and money, and the Servians no longer evince the ſame ardour. It is added, that Czerni Georges has been obliged to employ very ſevere meaſures.

The following are extracts from private letters brought by the Anholt Mail:—

"*Koningsburg, Feb.* 18.—The French army has at length been put upon the war eſtabliſhment. The inhabitants of Sweditſh Pomerania have been ordered to provide the army with four days proviſions for a march, and the former French army, called the army of the Rhine, is in future to be denominated the Grand Army, and we are in hourly expectation of its arrival under the command of Berthier. It conſiſts of four grand diviſions, under Maſſena, Davouſt, Oudinot, and the King of Weſtphalia. Davouſt is on his way to Stettin, where preparations are making for eſtabliſhing his headquarters."

"*Stockholm, March* 2.—We have received information that five French Corps are marching againſt Ruſſia. As yet it is uncertain what meaſure this Court will adopt. From Stralſund we learn, that the French General has apologized for having hoiſted the French flag there on board the Sweditſh ſhipping when they entered that port. This meaſure ſeems more friendly towards Sweden."

"*Gottenburgh, March* 9.—It is again poſitively aſſerted here, that before 14 days we ſhall have peace with England, and it is further ſaid that all Sweditſh ports will ſoon be opened to that Power. The journey of BERNADOTTE is poſtponed to a further day."

"*Hamburgh, March* 11.—The French troops have evacuated this city, the Hans Towns, and the Kingdom of Weſtphalia, and the Dukes have marched in to do garriſon duty.

March 18.

The ſecond edition of a Dublin paper of Saturday, ſtates, that "The General commanding at Cove, has transmitted, by express, to Government, an account, that the Spaniards has taken Tarragona by aſſault, and put the garriſon, 3000 men to the ſword." [No ſuch account has reached miniſters.]

The Marchioneſs of Buckingham, breathed her laſt on Monday night laſt.

All the detachments belonging to regiments in Portugal, are to be immediately embarked for their reſpective regiments.

It was mentioned a few days ſince, that the deſpatches from Mr. Ruſſell to Joel Barlow, ſent by way of Morlaix, has been intercepted. We now find by a gentleman from that port, that the ſame trick has been played Mr. Barlow, in reſpect to his own deſpatches to Mr. Ruſſell, and the communication between theſe Public Envoys has been, on this account, we believe, wholly ſuſpended.—But, Bonaparte loves the Americans!

From Sweden.—A letter from Gottenburg to a reſpectable gentleman of Baltimore, dated 1ſt of March, ſays that the Sweditſh government had ſignified to the French, that in conſequence of their outrages, (and particularly the taking poſſeſſion of Pomerania). Sweden would open her ports to commerce, in defiance of the "Continental Syſtem;" that ſhe will place herſelf in the attitude of armed neutrality. This letter ſays nothing of the appointment of a Miniſter to the U. States.

NEW LONDON, April 15.

From France.—Came paſſengers in the John & Francis, arrived at New London from Bordeaux, Dr. Joſeph F. Guille, Captain Holden, &c. Captain Holden was maſter of the brig Dolly, of New-Orleans, which was captured by a French frigate, on his paſſage from Liverpool and burnt.

A paſſenger informs, that letters were received at Bordeaux on the 10th March, from Paris, mentioning that the Hornet was expected to ſail from Cherburgh, in 10 days. The Imperial Guards were marching from Spain, through Bordeaux for Paris. The preparations for the war in the North were immenſe, and beyond all former example. It was ſaid that Bonaparte had more than 400,000 troops in motion for this object—120,000 of whom were Polanders.

It was believed, in France that an accomodation would take place before the parties came to blows.

Information was received three days before the ſhip ſailed, that 300 new licences had been granted for the exportation of French produce and manufactures into England, with permiſſion to import colonial produce.

A brig had arrived at Bordeaux under Sweditſh colours from England, laden with copper. Licences continued to be granted for the importation of Weſt-India produce from the United States.

Tranſlated for the Philadelphia Regiſter, from Cadiz papers to the 26th of February.

CADIZ Feb. 23.

Our troops have gained poſſeſsion of Fort Olivo, adjoining Tarragon, and were actually preparing to aſſault the garriſon.

Gen. Ballefteros has lately had an action, at Cuſtama, with 2400 of the enemy, commanded by Gen. Maranchin, Governor of Malaga, who was killed in the affair; the field of battle was left covered with the ſlain; and 100 priſoners taken. Gen. Bollefteros purſued the enemy to within one league of Malaga, and then retreated, on diſcovering a body of the enemy advancing, compoſed of 2500 infantry, and 200 cavalry, under the command of Gen. Rie,

Killed in the above affair, Gen. Maranchin, a Colonel of the Poliſh regiment, No. 9. two commandants of battalions, and many other officers. It was all done at the point of the bayonet, and was supported with ſo much gallantry by our infantry, that the enemy was compelled to a ſhameful flight.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman dated Fort Madiſon, March 8, 1812.

We receive aſſurances every day by friendly Indians, that we are to be attacked at this poſt, by ſeveral nations, as ſoon as the river opens. I am convinced that an attack will be made here ſome time in the ſpring, and it is my opinion that the Indians will take this poſt, and murder every white perſon in it, unleſs we are reinforced in a very ſhort time.

We are at this time ſurrounded by ſcouting parties, who watch our movements; and one of thoſe parties, a few days paſt, caught one of the ſoldiers near half a mile from the Fort, and moſt inhumanly murdered him. He was absent two days without our knowing what had become of him—afterwards he was found by ſome friendly indians who brought him in. The ſight was enough to chill the blood of any feeling heart. His head was ſevered from his body, his arms cut off, and his heart taken out!

On the firſt of this month, five diſcharged ſoldiers, and a man that Mr. G. had hired, left this place for St. Louis. I ſent my horſe by the man, who agreed to take care of him in the neighbourhood of St. Louis, until I arrived there. I am however apprehenſive that the Indians have killed all the men and taken my horſe, as a Sac Indian informed me to day, that he ſaw a large horſe's track near this, which appeared to be going *up* the river.

I am very apprehenſive, that boats aſcending the river this ſpring will be robbed, and of courſe the crews killed.

It is reported that the Indians are about to cut off all communication between this place and St. Louis both by land and water, ſo that we cannot be reinforced.

A very friendly chief of the Sac nation told Mr. J. and myſelf, that unleſs we were reinforced within a ſhort time, we ſhould be maſſacred without diſcrimination! and that there were five nations had joined to take *this Fort* and *Fort Chicago*, on Lake Michigan. He mentioned four of the nations, viz: *Winnibagoes, Pottawatomies, Shawanese, and Delawares*—that they wait for the river to open, ſo that they can deſcend in canoes. From appearances, the ice will break in the courſe of a few days.

Extract of a letter received at Baltimore per ſchooner Independence from La Guira.

"A few days prior to our arrival, this town was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake; it commenced about 4 o'clock, P. M. on Thurſday the 26th March; its duration was about four minutes, and its effects horribly deſtructive; ſince my arrival there have been a few ſhocks, but no material damage done. Such is the alarm of the inhabitants that the town is entirely deſerted, and they are now living without the walls, beneath little tents and huts, which are erected merely to ſhelter them from the rain and heat of the ſun.

"It is not within the compaſs of my ability to deſcribe to you the miſery of theſe people; fear and deſpair, grief and ruin, have completely overwhelmed them. Parents have eſcaped, with the loſs of their children; children with the loſs of their parents, and very few without the loſs of their property. Already five hundred perſons have been found, and the probability is, that a greater number ſtill remain buried beneath the ruins. The deſtruction at Carraccas is much greater; 2500 bodies have been thrown up on the funeral pile and burned already, and it is ſuppoſed that from 5 to 10,000 ſouls are loſt.—Out of 40 churches in that place two convents only remain ſtanding. Such is the lamentable ſituation of theſe two places, that it will be a long time before they can be reinſtated. No buſineſs of any nature is doing. All the Americans here will go to Puerto Cabello."

The following melancholy narration was addreſſed to a reſpectable Merchant of Philadelphia, who has favoured us with a copy for our Readers:

"*Ruins of Laguira, April* 2, 1812.

"DEAR SIR,

"Many times in my life have I experienced the goodneſs of a Merciful God towards me, but never ſo conſpicuouſly as in my preſervation during the tremendous exertion of His Power, which has ſhaken the mountains to their foundation, and levelled the greateſt part of this city, as alſo that of Carraccas, with the ground—thouſands and tens of thouſands have been buried, and moſt of them now lie, beneath the ruins. The ſtench, ariſing from the dead bodies, is intolerable—ſuch of them as could be come at have been thrown into the ſea, or collected in to heaps and burned to aſhes. It is imagined that ſeven-eighths of the houſes in this city are demoliſhed, and of thoſe which ſtill ſtand, there are not perhaps twenty that will be found tenable. The cuſtom houſe, which was built very ſtrong, is not much injured—the houſe which I occupy is three ſtories high and was likewiſe very ſtrong—it ſtood the ſhock without falling, but it was ſo much injured that I do not intend to ſleep in it, eſpecially as we are conſtantly kept in a ſtate of alarm by the frequent ſhocks which have daily taken place ever ſince the twenty-ſixth ultimo. When the firſt great ſhock occurred I ran out of my houſe, and, in my amazement, I turned round and beheld it rocking like a cradle, which, with the roaring of the earthquake, the ſcreams of the people, and the craſhing, perhaps, of a thouſand buildings, made the ſcene horrible beyond deſcription!"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Laguira, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated April 2, 1812.

"I cannot ſufficiently thank the Almighty Diſpoſer of events, for reſcuing me from death, while it played no idle part in this place.

On Thurſday, at 4 P. M. 26th of March, a ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was felt here. I came from the eaſt. On its firſt approach, it appeared as though there were a diſcharge in the neighbourhood of ſome thouſands of cannon; a moment after the earth began to raiſe about 18 inches, and ran in waves for about two ſeconds, of at leaſt that height, it continued altogether for about one & a half minutes, during which time it proſtrated more than two thirds of the houſes, and rendered the others untenantable, killed at leaſt one half of the inhabitants, and wounded very many.—Neither the ſtrongeſt fancy nor the brighteſt imagination, can come any way near to pourtraying the diſmal aſpect of the ſcene. Words to deſcribe it are not in uſe; you can form no idea of it. On every ſide was to be heard my wife, my huſband, my children, my ſiſters, my brothers, where are they, where are they! They are dead! oh they have periſhed! Theſe words were uttered in the ſtrongeſt tones of anguiſh and deſpair.—Carraccas has loſt about 10,000 of its inhabitants.—It was on one of the Holidays, a day rendered remarkable in Chriſtian annals, by being the anniverſary of that day on which our Saviour was nailed to the croſs, an hour only before a repreſentation of that ceremony was to have been carried through the ſtreets.—Every church was full, and every one was ſhaken to the earth. To the amount of 900 or a 1000 perſons, can be counted in 2 churches, all having periſhed. Not a houſe in Caraccas is inhabited. The people have as well as here, left the place and raiſed tents in the open fields. I was a witneſs of the interment of about 50, who on their knees were imploring the proteſtion of the Divinity, and who at a leſs diſtance than 20 ſteps, were covered by the falling of two houſes. My dear friend, it was dreadful to behold, & never will the remembrance of it be effaced from my memory. The heart-rending ſhrieks of thoſe who had loſt their friends, joined to the diſmal groans of the wounded and dying, were enough to cauſe the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſtubborn heart to feel the miſeries of mankind.—Even now, every thing ſmells of death. No more than one third of the unfortunates have been found, thoſe that have been are either thrown into the ſea or burned. Laguira will never aſſume its former appearance; no, never: ſuch a hope is vanity. The ſtreets are filled with ruins. About 20 ſlight ſhocks have been felt ſince."

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated March 07.

"There are accounts juſt received here that the province of Mexico is in a very confuſed ſtate. Ryan, a Spaniſh Nobleman, and under him two or three Americans of high rank, are at the head of the Revolutioniſts, and are carrying all before them. It was thought the internal provinces would ſoon be independent."

THE YORK GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1812.

We inſert the following from the Ontario Meſſenger, publiſhed at Canandaigua, which, we doubt not, had the ordinary effect with nervous matrons, and ſuch loquacious patriots as overflow with Amor Patria.—It recommends the Editor of the conſternation which was ſpread (during the American Rebellion) in the neighborhood of his nativity (near Albany) through the miſchievous waggery of a courier—which was briefly—this courier went weekly to Albany, and one of his ſtopping places was a houſe adjoining the houſe of a Committeeman, *the buſineſs of whoſe wife was to collect news for her huſband, whoſe official ſtation required much public and private intelligence. The good woman knew to a moment the time of his arriving at her neighbor's, and ſhe invariably rendezvouſed there at the ſame inſtant, and uſhered herſelf in with "well Mr. Poſt what news?" Annoyed by her inquiſitive intruſions, the fellow, to rid himſelf of ſuch a peſt ſaid, in one inſtance, "Ah Ma'm, woful news this time—the Regulars and Indians, to the number of 10,000 are now* undermining *Lake George and Lake Champ[illegible] to turn their courſes this way and overflow nine tenths of all North America."—This, our antiquated Dame, ſwallowed as faſt, and the hue and cry with all its groteſque horrors, overſpread the neighborhood—ſuffice it to ſay, that it required the exertion of all the oratory and reaſoning of a Mr. Gardiner (a Preſbyterian Parſon) to remove the ridiculous impreſſion.—He, in his firſt admonition to the Dame ſtated, that in the Scriptures it was declared, that the general diſſolution of the world would take place by fire, and that it would not be deluged a ſecond time by water.—She ſaid "it was impoſſible, for the Continental Poſtman told her otherwiſe, and ſhe would believe him before all the Bibles in the World."*

In preſenting to our readers this extraordinary fabrication, which for their amuſement we have copied from the Ontario Meſſenger of the 28th ult. (a democratic paper,) we do not think it neceſſary to offer any comment.

Our Democratic brethren may find, when too late, how miſerably they have been deceived in calculating upon our diſaffection to our government.

From the Ontario Meſſenger.

CANANDAIGUA, April 28.

Diſturbances in Canada.—We every day hear accounts of new and ſerious diſturbances happening in Canada. The Britiſh government have inſiſted on the oath of allegiance being taken by all ranks, claſſes and deſcriptions of perſons. Many have refuſed, and in conſequence they are immediately baniſhed. The diſaffected are every day arriving within our lines.

A bloody ſcene was lately exhibited at York, The militia are called upon to parade ſix days in a month and are exerciſed and diſciplined by the officers of the Britiſh army. It ſeems a citizen was guilty of ſome trifling error in manœuvring, and was immediately ordered to be flogged by the drummer. This was executed amidſt great murmurs. At the next parade, the ſame private appeared with his equipments in complete order. The commanding officer, probably ſuſpicious of ſome deſign, inſpected his arms, and undertook to take away his firelock, this was reſiſted; the private was again ordered to be flogged. A man in the ranks threatened to ſhoot the firſt man that offered to ſtrike a blow, the drummer was ordered to proceed, he ſtruck one blow, & was immediately ſhot through the head and dropped. A general mutiny immediately enſued, and a bloody engagement between the militia and the regular ſoldiers commenced, in which about thirty lives were loſt. Eighteen of the militia have been ſeized and ſent to Quebec, to be tranſported to England, there to be tried for treaſon. Such is the account which we have received through various channels, and which we believe to be correct. There can be no doubt that there exiſts a general ſpirit of diſaffection to the government, which is reſtrained ſolely by the preſence of the ſoldiery.

Buffalo April 25, 1812.

AT a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of this village, held this afternoon, at the house of Raphael Cook, for the purpoſe of expreſſing their ſenſe on certain Reports in circulation, highly prejudical to the ſettlement and improvement of this part of the country—

E. WALDEN, Esq. Chairman,
ISAAC DAVIS, Secretary

The meeting having taken into conſideration the object for which they had been called, adopted the following Recitals and Reſolutions:

WHEREAS reports are in circulation, that *a number of Indians and white People were embodied on the Canada ſide of Niagara river, near Newark*, for the purpoſe of making a deſcent upon the inhabitants of the American ſide of ſaid River.

And whereas we have been credibly informed, that MR. JAMES WIGTON, THE BRANCH OPERATOR TO THIS OFFICE IN THE WESTERN PART OF THIS STATE, on his return to Albany, while paſſing through ſome of the counties to the eaſtward, *reported that an attack of deſerter had been made by the Indians from Canada, and that a number of the Inhabitants on the American ſide had been killed.*

And whereas, pains have been taken to aſcertain the truth of theſe Reports, and upon the inquiry, it has been found that the aforeſaid reports are groundleſs—that neither the Indians nor the white Inhabitants on the Canada ſide of the River, have, by aſſembling, or in any other way, evinced an hoſtile intention or diſpoſition towards the Inhabitants on the American ſide—but, on the contrary, the civil authority on the Canada ſide, have, with a promptitude highly honorable, uſed means to prevent their ſubjects, from committing acts, which might be conſtrued into a menace or diſreſpect, towards the American citizens—Therefore,

RESOLVED, that this meeting regard with deep regret, the circulation of the aforeſaid groundleſs reports, as having a tendency to excite great alarm among our citizens—to check the progreſs of improvements—and to prevent emigration to this part of the country

Reſolved, That this meeting do greatly lament that any perſon ſhould, through want of conſideration, or through deſign, originate groundleſs reports, ſo highly prejudical to our proſperity; and it is a circumſtance much to be regretted, that men of influence in this country ſhould give a currency to them, whoſe local ſituation afforded an opportunity for acquiring correct information

Reſolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be publiſhed.

E. WALDEN, Chairman.
I. DAVIS, Sec'y.

Laſt Sunday morning a man of the name of Ames, his ſon, daughter, ſon-in law and an Indian, upſet in a ſkiff croſſing Cook's Bay, and were all unfortunately drowned. The ſkiff together with a ſmall keg containing ſome whiſkey were taken up in Lake Simcoe. Neither of the bodies have yet been found that we could hear of.

The following Circular Letter has been addressed to the Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments in this Province :—

(Circular.)

HEAD QUARTERS,
YORK, 8th April, 1812.

Sir,

THE power which is vested in the person administering the Government by the amended Act of the Militia, passed the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, of forming two Flank Companies, to be taken indiscriminately from the Battalions, being limited to the end of the ensuing Session, would almost deter me from incurring public expence upon a system which will cease to operate before its utility and efficacy can well be ascertained.

But being anxious at this important crisis, to organize an Armed Force, with a view of meeting future exigencies, and likewise to demonstrate by practical experience, the degree of facility with which the Militia may be trained for service ; I have to request you to adopt immediate measures for forming and completing from among such men as voluntarily offer to serve, TWO COMPANIES, not to exceed Cap. Sub. Drum. Serg. R. & F each, in the Regiment under your Command

You will have the goodness to recommend two Captains whom you conceive the best qualified to undertake this important duty—the nomination of the Subalterns is left to your discretion.

Such other Regiments as are conveniently situated to receive Military instruction, shall have an opportunity afforded them of shewing their ardour in the Public Service, which cannot fail creating a laudable emulation among the different Corps.

Affished by your zeal, prudence and intelligence, I entertain the pleasing hope of meeting with very considerable success, and of being able to establish the sound policy of rendering permanent to the end of the present War, a mode of Military instruction little burdensome to individuals, and every way calculated to secure a powerful internal defence against hostile aggression

Every possible aid will be afforded by the appointment of fit persons to assist you in training both officers and men.

Printed Rules and Regulations for your future guidance, shall be forwarded as soon as possible ; the most simple, and at the same time the most useful movements have been selected for the practice of the Militia.

Experience has shewn the absolute necessity of adopting every possible precaution to preserve in a proper state the Arms issued to the Militia, and of guarding against the heavy defalcations that have heretofore occurred.

For which purpose you are authorized to prepare one or more Depots, in situations the most safe and convenient for assembling and drilling the men by squads, and where the Arms are to be lodged after each day of exercise.

You are allowed to charge in your Contingent Account, at the rate of Five Pounds yearly for every Twenty Muskets issued for the use of the Men ; which sum it is expected will prove ample to defray every expence of keeping the Arms and Accoutrements in a complete State of repair.

The Arms and Accoutrements now in possession of the Militia, having been directed to be delivered into Store at the nearest Military P. S. application will be made to the Officer Commanding, for the number or each wanting to complete the men actually regarded to serve in the Flank Companies ; and the officer has been instructed to comply with your requisition upon your signing duplicate Receipts, one of which is to be forwarded to Head Quarters, that you may become responsible for the Articles delivered to your order. At the same time, the most liberal confruction will be given to any representation accounting for such contingencies as are incident to the service.

The Officer in Command of the Garrison of [ ] has been directed to furnish you with such non-commissioned Officers and Privates from the Regulars as you may require, to instruct the Volunteers in their duty.

A charge will be allowed in your Contingent Account, at the rate of 3/6 Halifax per day, for each non-commissioned Officer, and 1/6 for each Private, when they are employed

One non-commissioned Officer and two Privates, it is imagined, will prove sufficient for the two Companies ; and you will take care that this temporary aid be no longer resorted to than the nature of the Service may render necessary.

[ ] has been appointed to perform the duties of Adjutant, under your command :—Should you find him incompetent to the talk, you will feel it your duty to report the circumstance, from whatever source it may arise.

I cannot dismiss this subject without expressing my expectations that your knowledge of the localities of the country will enable you to make such arrangements as will give the utmost facility to the attainment of the important object in view, without subjecting the men to any material inconvenience, Coming generously forward with an offer of their services, they are the more entitled to every confideration.

Not only the place, but likewise the time the most proper for the assembling of the Companies or squads, will be strictly attended to by you ; as it is my earnest wish that the little the men have to learn may be acquired by way of a pastime, and not looked upon in the light of an irksome task. Indeed, generality of the Inhabitants being already acquainted with the use of the Musket, have the less to learn. You may therefore, under trifling circumfiances, limit the Parade of the Companies to three times in each Month.

A little attention on the part of the men, will very soon enable you to reduce even that short term of attendance.

The chief object of the Flank Companies, is to have conftantly in readiness, a force composed of Loyal, Brave, and Respectable Young Men, so far instructed as to enable the Government, on any emergency, to engraft such portions of the Militia as may be necessary, on a Stock capable of giving aid in forming them for Military service.

To your prudence and exertions I confidently look, for the attainment of a system so evidently conducive to the safety and tranquility of the Province.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant.
(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, M. G.
& President.

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Adjutant General's Office,
York, 29th April, 1812.

AS it is not afcertained whether Government will provide Clothing for the Militia, for which application has been made, His Honor the President recommends, in the event of any portion of them being, in the mean time, called into the Field, that for their own convenience, as well as the benefit of the Service, each Man, as far as his circumftances and fituation allows, will provide himself with a Short Coat of fome dark colored Cloth made to button well round the Body, and Pantaloons fuited to the Seafon, with the addition of a Round Hat. It is very defirable that as much uniformity as poffible be obferved in providing this equipment, which will benefit the Public Service, and be equally fit for Private ufe. It is alfo recommended to the Officers on every occafion when in the Field, to drefs in conformity to the Men, in order to avoid the bad confequence of a confpicuous Drefs.

ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adjutant General Militia, U. C.

THE Subfcriber hereby gives Notice that any perfon who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclofing Lots Nos. 9&10, in Hofpital Street, will be profecuted, and any perfon who will give information of any one fo offending, will be handfomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.
York, 8th May, 18 .2.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Legiflature, paffed during the laft Seffion, three hundred and twenty five pounds were granted to the Home Diftrict for the Repairs of Roads and Bridges therein, "to be laid out and expended in the following manner : fifty pounds to be appropriated for the repairs of the Bridge over the River Rouge or Nen, and if any furplus fhould remain after completing fuch repairs, fuch furplus to be laid out on the Road called Dundas Street, between the faid River and the Eaftern boundary of the Home Diftrict, alfo one hundred pounds to be laid out on the fame Road ; fifty pounds on the Road commonly called the Commiffioners Road, between the Town of York and the River Credit ; fifty pounds on the Road in the Township of Toronto, on Dundas Street ; fifty pounds for building a Bridge over the Twelve Mile Creek, on Dundas Street ; twenty five pounds on the Road leading from Beverly to Block Number Two, on the Grand River.—We the Subfcribers, Commiffioners appointed for the due application of the faid fum, give this Public Notice, that we will attend at Jorden's Hotel in the Town of York, on Monday the firft day of June enfuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Propofals from any perfons defirous of contracting for any part of the Work contemplated in the faid Act, at which time we will enter into Contracts for the purpofe with fuch as offer on the loweft terms.

T. B. GOUGH,
WM. GRAHAM,
SAM. SMITH,
RICH'D. BEASLEY, } Commiffioners.

York, 17th April, 1812.

THE Subfcriber has juft received a general affortment of Shoes and a great variety of the beft New Garden Seeds, which are now ready for fale at his Store on the moft moderate terms.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, March 9, 1812.

TO be fold and immediate poffeffion given, the neat, roomy and well fituated HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subfcriber now lives, to which an indifputable Title will be given.

J. GLENNON.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Magiftrates in General Quarter Seffions, that notwithftanding the many Presentments againft Individuals for having Public Nuisances in front of their Premises in the Streets of the Town of York, which ftill are unremoved :—Due Notice is hereby given to all Persons so offending, that if the said Presented Nuisances are not removed immediately, they will be Indicted at the next Quarter Seffions.

The owners of Swine are also cautioned againft allowing them to run at large in the said Town or neighbourhood after the date hereof, otherwise prompt measures will be taken to prevent such treasoning.

S. HEWARD, C. P.

York, 18th April, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subfcriber hereby requefts all thofe who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be the better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods on the moft reafonable Terms, and to fave themfelves both trouble and expence

As he intends to go to Montreal by the firft opportunity in order to purchafe the moft fafhionable affortment of Goods for the Seafon, he will fell the remainder of his prefent ftock on hand remarkably low for Cafh.

THOMAS DEARY.

York, April 14, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fi-
TO WIT. } eri Facias, iffued out of his Majefty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, againft the Lands and Tenements of Calvin Emes, at the fuit of Duncan Cameron, I have feized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land being compofed of Lot number twenty-four, in the third conceffion of North Gwillimbury, containing by admeafurement about three hundred acres about thirty acres of which are cleared, and under a good ftate of cultivation, a good Houfe and Barn, and other buildings erected thereon, all which property will be adjudged to the higheft bidder, at Mr. Abbot's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 4th day of July next. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock. Any perfon having any claim either by mortgage or otherwife, are required to make the fame known to me before the day of fale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 20, 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Eftate of the late Chief Juftice ALEX. CAMERON, on moderate terms for Cafh or fhort Credit.

	Lot	Con.	Township.	Acres
	16	9th.	York, from the Bay.	200
	26	3d.	ditto.	200
			Eaft of Yonge Street.	
	25	1st.		
	24	2		
	23	2	Whitby.	1600
	22	2		
	24	2		
	12			
	14			
	16	7th.	Stone.	1200
	17			
	18			
Eaft	19			
Broken	24	1st.	North Crosby.	320
Lots	25			
	25			
Ditto.	26	4th.	ditto.	300
	27			
	24			
Ditto.	25	5th.	ditto.	600
	26			
	27			
	18			
	19	9th.	South Crosby.	400
Ditto.	18	8th.	ditto.	200
	19			
Block	1		Bathurst.	1000
			Total—	6000

Lot Number 3, Eaft fide of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Number 12 and 13 North fide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre.

York Lots 17, 18, and 19, 1 Conceffion Township of York, 300 Acres ; on which there is a large clearing, well fenced and under Grain, yielding from 20 to 30 Tons Hay yearly. Its being contiguous to the Town of Toronto, and the wood thereon is a fufficient recommendation to make it a defirable purchafe.

Alfo, the following Lots of Land and Town Lots deferibed for Miss CATHARINE ALLCOCK.

Lot	Con.	Township.	Acres.
Block 2	2d.	Bathurst.	1000
Do. 1	3d.	ditto.	1000
Lots 2	7th.	ditto.	400
3	5th.		
		Total—	2400

Lots Number 18 and 19 South fide of Ruffell Square, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Lots Number 10 and 11 North fide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre. Apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812.

Advertisement.

THE Subfcriber offers for fale two Acre Lots on King Street and New-Street, divided into parcels for the accommodation of Purchafers. The Land is eligibly fituated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Alfo, Lots No 32 and 33 in the 3d conceffion of Pickering ; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No. 4 in the 8th and No. 14 and 15 in the 9th conceffions of Haldimand ; Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 5th conceffion, and Lots No 29 and 32 in the 9th conceffion of Whitby ; Lot No. 18 in the 8th conceffion of Sydney ; and Weft half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th conceffion of King.

The price of the above defcribed Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment fhall be accommodated to the means of the Purchafer.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GANY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be fold on moderate terms for Cafh or fhort Credit, viz

Rear half No. 33, in Conceffion B. } 100 Acres.
Front half 32, do. do. C. }
29 do. Conceffion C. 200
10 do. Conceffion D. 200
24 do. front Conceffion on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Conceffion, } 200 Acres Township
Eaft } 22 5th do. } of York.
No. 49 Weft side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.

Eaft } 12, in 3d Concession, 100
Eaft } 20, 3d do. 100
Eaft } 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
Eaft } 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 5th do. 200
11, 6th do. 200
16, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
7, 2d do. 100
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet.

28, South side Chippewa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland

2, 3, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Conceffion 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Alfo in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will fhew the Lands in the Home Diftrict, to any perfon who may be desirous of purchasing ; and the conditions of fale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waſte Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unleſs it ſpecifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the President in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr. Green Adams, where he has juſt opened a very conſiderable Aſſortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery ;*

which he is determined to ſell as low as can be purchaſed in this country for Cash or moſt kinds of Country Produce.

He has alſo on hand, a quantity of Salt of ſuperior quality, which will be ſold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4, 1812.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the Premiſes an Improvement of 20 Acres, 19 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and fowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is alſo a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and ſeveral living Springs on the Water ; likewiſe a large Sugar Bush on the ſame. Poſſeſſion to be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

For Sale or Rent, and poſſeſſion given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Eſquire. Its eligible ſituation needs no comment.—There are five Fronts to the Lot.

York, Dec. 11, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Trafalgar, North ſide of Dundas Street ; alſo the front half of Lot No. 23, in the firſt Conceſſion of the ſaid Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South ſide of Dundas Street. There is a Saw-Mill and Pot-Aſhery on the above Premiſes now in full Work. To be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premiſes.

June 1, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front ; 9 and 10 in the firſt, and 10 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Town ſhip of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office

York, May 4.

THE Subſcriber, Adminiſtratrix to the Eſtate of the late JAMES CHESNEY, Sadler, &c. of this Town, informs her Friends and the Public, that the Buſineſs is carried on at the former place as uſual.—She will be thankful for any favors, and all orders will be executed at the ſhorteſt notice and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

CATHARINE CHESNEY.

N. B. She has an excellent Skift fit for Fiſhing for ſale, very reaſonable.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. SATURDAY MAY 23, 1812. No. XLV. [4 SOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA :) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Aſſembly of our ſaid Province, called and choſen to our preſent Provincial Parliament of our ſaid Province, and to all our loving Subjects to whom theſe preſents ſhall come.—

GREETING.

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada to diſſolve this preſent Provincial Parliament of our ſaid Province, which now ſtands prorogued to the 16th day of this preſent month of May, We do for that end publiſh this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby diſſolve the ſaid Provincial Parliament accordingly ; and the Legiſlative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Aſſembly are diſcharged from their meeting and attendance on the ſaid Sixteenth day of May, and We being deſirous and reſolved as ſoon as may be to meet our People of our ſaid Province, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known our Royal will and pleaſure to call a new Provincial Parliament, and do hereby further declare, that with the advice of our ſaid Executive Council, we have this day given orders for the iſſuing out Writs in due form, calling a new Provincial Parliament in our ſaid Province, which Writs are to bear date on Wedneſday the Thirteenth day of this preſent month of May, and to be returnable on Tueſday the Thirtieth day of June next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.

—WITNESS our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province, at York, this Fifth day of May in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the Fifty ſecond year of our Reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding his Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.

To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come—

GREETING.

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers perſons have recently come into this Province with a ſeditious intent to diſturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majeſty's Subjects from His Perſon and Government ; I hereby require and enjoin the ſeveral perſons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute paſſed in the forty-fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better ſecuring the Province againſt all ſeditious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and ſtrictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all ſuch perſons as may be ſubject to the proviſions of the ſaid Act ; and I do alſo charge and require all His Majeſty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid perſons in the execution of the powers veſted in them by the ſaid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-ſecond of His Majeſty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Preſident's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the Preſident, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing the Province againſt all ſeditious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Perſons, in addition to the Members of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Proviſions of the ſaid Act, viz —

Eaſtern Diſtrict,

Samuel Anderſon, Eſq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Eſq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Oſnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Eſq. of Lancaſter,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Eſq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraſer, Eſq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraſer, Eſq of Matilda,
Thomas Mears, Eſq. of Prefcott,
William Hamilton, Eſq. of Prefcott.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown,

William Fraſer, Eſq. of Johnſtown,
Samuel Sherwood, Eſq. of Auguſta,
William Gilkiſon, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Solomon Jones, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Thos. Fraſer, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Hugh Munro, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Gideon Adams, Eſq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burpitt, Eſq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Eſq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Eſq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland Diſtrict,

Hazelton Spencer, Eſq. of Fredericksburg,
William Crawford, Eſq. of Fredericksburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Eſq. of Maryſburg,
Robert Clark, Eſq. of Erneſtown,
John Carfcallan, Eſq. of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Eſq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Eſq. of Thurlow.
John M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Alex. Fiſher, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Paul Numpour, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Thos. Dorland, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown
Able Gilbert, Eſq. of Sydney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Eſq. of Amelialſburg,
James Young, Eſq. of Amelialſburg,
Ebenezer Washburn, Eſq. of Halleywell.
John Fraſer, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Eſq. of Kingſton,
Thomas Markland, Eſq. of Kingſton.

Newcaſtle Diſtrict,

John Spencer, Eſq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Eſq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Eſq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Eſq. of Clarke,

Home Diſtrict,

William Allan, Eſq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Eſq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Eſq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Eſq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Eſq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara Diſtrict,

Joſeph Edwards, Eſq. of Niagara,
John Warren, ſen. Eſq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Eſq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Eſq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Eſq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickſon, Eſq. of Queenſton,
William Grobbs, Eſq. of Grimſby,
Samuel Hart, Eſq. of Ancaſter,

London Diſtrict,

Thos. Talbot, Eſq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Samuel Ryerſe, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Thos. Ridout, Eſq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Eſq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Eſq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Eſq. of Burford,
Wm. Daniel Bowen, Eſq. of Burford.

Weſtern Diſtrict,

John M'Gregor, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Eſq. of Amherſtburg,
Robert Richardſon, Eſq. of Amherſtburg,
John Williams, Eſq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Crea, Eſq. of Raleigh.
Wm. Caldwell, Eſq. of Amherſtburg.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES MACK, Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.*

*To all Perſons to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come———*GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me by the Indians reſiding at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addreſſed in Public Council, to His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are ſettled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province : And whereas by Law, all White Perſons are forbidden to eſtabliſh themſelves, or reſide in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without ſuch Licence, under a Penalty for the firſt Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the ſecond and every other ſubſequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His

Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to iſſue this Proclamation, to the intent that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the Law which ſubjects his contravention to ſuch penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced againſt all perſons who ſhall, after the publication hereof, continue to reſide in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without our Licence. And whereas it is further repreſented to me, that among the White People reſident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all perſons deſirous to obtain ſuch Licences, are hereby required to Report themſelves to the Hon'ble WILLIAM CLAUS His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumſtances of time, place and condition of their reſpective reſidences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this firſt day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty ſecond year of His Majeſty's Reign.

(Signed)

ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By His Honor's Command,

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance paſſed by the Governor and Legiſlative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled "An Ordinance to prevent the ſelling of ſtrong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as alſo to deter Perſons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purpoſes relative to the Trade and Intercourſe with the ſaid Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon to ſettle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander In Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the firſt offence, and Twenty Pounds for the ſecond, and every other ſubſequent offence.

IV. It ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to ſue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforeſaid, by information before one or more of the Commiſſioners of the Peace of the Diſtrict in which any of Fence againſt any of the above articles of this Ordinance ſhall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authoriſed and required to hear and determine ſuch information, in a ſummary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witneſs (being ſome other than the informer himſelf) and to inflict the ſaid imprifonment, and to levy the ſaid Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the coſts of ſuing for the ſame, by a warrant to ſeize and ſell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that ſuch informations ſhall be brought within ſix calendar months from the time that the offence ſhall have been committed, and not after.

Proclamation.

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

To all our loving Subjects in the Province of Upper Canada. GREETING.

WHEREAS we being deeply impreſſed with the Calamities by means of a long and deſtructive War, with which it has pleaſed Almighty God to viſit us, and being duly ſenſible that we juſtly deſerve ſuch Puniſhment, yet ſtill humbly truſting (however unworthily) in the Divine Favour, we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council for the Province of Upper Canada, to iſſue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding that a day of PUBLIC FASTING and HUMILIATION before GOD be obſerved throughout our ſaid Province upon FRIDAY the Nineteenth Day of JUNE next: And we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command, that the ſaid Day of Public Faſting and Humiliation be reverently and devoutly obſerved by all our loving Subjects in our ſaid Province, upon pains of ſuch Puniſhment as we may juſtly inflict upon all ſuch as contemn or neglect the performance of ſo Religious a Duty.

IN teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISSAAC BROCK, Eſq. our Preſident adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province, at York, this ſixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve and fifty-ſecond year of our Reign.

J. B.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's Royal Proclamation hath been iſſued for the purpoſe of calling together a Legiſlative Council and Houſe of Aſſembly for the Province of Upper Canada. And whereas by a certain Act of this Province, paſſed in the forty-eighth year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Repreſentation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament, and to repeal part of an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the more equal Repreſentation of the Commons of this Province, and for the better defining the Qualification of Electors," it is declared and appointed, that the Eaſt Riding of the County of York and County of Simcoe, ſhall be repreſented in the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly by one Member.

And whereas by a certain Inſtrument under the Sign Manual, and Sealed with the Seal of His Honor ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of this Province, I have been nominated and appointed Returning-Officer of the ſaid Eaſt Riding of the County of York and County of Simcoe: And whereas by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of Upper Canada, by me received, I am thereby directed to cauſe one Knight girt with a Sword, the moſt fit and diſcreet, to be truly and indifferently choſen, to repreſent the ſaid Eaſt Riding of the County of York and County of Simcoe in Aſſembly, by thoſe who ſhall be preſent at the day of Election.

NOW KNOW YE, that by virtue of the ſaid nomination and appointment, and in obedience to His Majeſty's ſaid Writ, I ſhall attend on the Twelfth Day of JUNE next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, and proceed to the Election of one Knight to repreſent the ſaid Eaſt Riding of the County of York and County of Simcoe in the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly. And hereof all Freeholders of the ſaid Eaſt Riding of the County of York and County of Simcoe are to take notice and attend accordingly.

WILLIAM ALLAN,
Returning Officer for the Eaſt Riding of the County of York and County of Simcoe.

York, 16th May, 1812.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, March 28.

Cadiz papers to the 23d contain an account of a victory having been obtained by General Lacy between Reus and Tarragona. The French corps which was defeated on this occaſion, was a reinforcement for the garriſon of Tatragona, 800 of whom were taken priſoners; the killed and wounded amounted to twice that number.

In Catalonia the Spaniards have 20,000 men in arms, notwithſtanding their late reverſes in that quarter; which has the effect of preventing Suchet from ſending off any detachment to Marmont. All are in high ſpirits at Cadiz.

Blake has been deprived of his office of Counſellor of State, by the Cortes, on the ground of his being a priſoner of war. It was propoſed, that his conduct at Valencia ſhould be publicly ſtated, as the ground of his deprivation of office, but this was negatived.

A Foreign Journal gives the following as a correct ſtatement of the annual produce of the mines of Ruſſia: —Sixteen hundred pounds of gold, fifty thouſand of ſilver, two millions of lead, eight millions of copper, 623 millions of iron, and 156,000 lbs. of vitriol. From the working of thoſe mines the Crown derives a revenue of ſix millions and a half of rubles.

Bonaparte has ordered a bridge to be conſtructed upon the Rhine, between Mentz and Caſſel, the piers to be of ſtone, and the ſtreets of timber. The expence is eſtimated at 8,000,000f

MARCH 30.

Deſpatches have been received from Sir Henry Wellesley, at Cadiz, and letters and papers from that place to the 18th March. The French beſieging army has been greatly weakened by a ſtrong detachment having been ſent off to co-operate in a freſh attack upon Tariffa. The new Regency has refuſed to ratify the Treaty entered into between Elio and the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres.

A Law has been paſſed making it death for any perſon to ſhip any kind of produce whatever, to any port or place in the poſſeſſion of the enemy.

"At the Winchester Aſſizes twenty priſoners were capitally convicted, nine of whome were left for execution. When two of them, Frenchmen, for forgery, were taken from the bar, they cried, *Vive Bonaparte! vive l'Empereur!*

Cork Chronicle Office,
Half paſt 4 o'clock, Monday.

The brig Martin, of Dublin, from Teneriffe, arrived in the harbour of Kinsale laſt night—ſhe left in with the Mary outward bound Weſt Indiaman, in lat. 46. 0. N on the 14th of March who ſays, that ſhe was in company with three other ſail of Weſt Indiamen when they fell in with the French Fleet, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line and two frigates, who captured the three other veſſels, ſhe being the only one which escaped.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Mr. Bacon, who left Lisbon March 26, has favored us with the following information:—

The head quarters of the Engliſh and Portugueſe army are at Elvas. Gen. Hill marched on the 14th inſt. with a diviſion of the army for Merida, where there were two battalions of French, and Gen Graham was to croſs the Guadiana to cut off their retreat. The French fearing a ſurpriſe had been in the habit of croſſing that river every night, and remaining until the morning, when they returned again to Merida. Badajoz was inveſted on the 17th, the ground broken on the 18th, the French made a ſortie with 2000 men on the 19th, and were repulſed with the loſs of 350 men, killed and wounded, the loſs of the combined armies was about 40 or 50. Deſertions from Badajoz were very frequent; reports of deſertions that the place could not hold out a fortnight for want of proviſions. The laſt returns of the Engliſh and Portugueſe were 51,000 infantry, and 5900 cavalry, 170 pieces cannon. Marmont's army conſiſts of about 37,000 extending from Placentia towards Salamanca. Soult was with the army before Cadiz—Suchet in Valencia. Two regiments of horſe had left Lisbon ſince the returns above mentioned.

FROM SWEDEN.

Extract of a Letter from Gottenburgh, Sweden, March 11.

"Every body looks upon us to be on the eve of a war with France. Bonaparte has marched 20,000 troops into Pomerania under pretext that Sweden had not adhered to the continental ſyſtem, but ſuffered the importation of colonial produce, for which ſearch was made, but none of conſequence found. The French troops nevertheleſs remain, and make the inhabitants maintain them. There were about 9000 Swediſh troops, which government have ſent for, but the French wont let them come. Sweden reſents all this, and is expected to declare herſelf neutral, but it is ſuppoſed France would then declare war on us. But with a Britiſh and Ruſſian alience we think we ſhould be ſecure, 25000 Swediſh troops are to be drawn into Soania, as a defence againſt the Danes, who Bonaparte may force to declare againſt us. Our Crown Prince is very popular for taking the part he does. A private Secretary of his, a Frenchman, has betrayed his truſt, and given information to the French of all our plans and proceedings.—He is arreſted, and it is thought will loſe his life. A Swediſh officer of rank, Tibell, who is in France, has been concerned with him, and has been recalled, but refuſes to come. The Swediſh Commander in Pomerania, if he returns will certainly be ſentenced to be ſhot for not reſiſting the French. We look upon peace with England as certain, and a Britiſh Miniſter is ſoon expected here."

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, to a gentleman in Boſton, dated February 24, 1812.

Dear Sir—The concerns of this country have eſſentially changed ſince I was here laſt—at that time the Spaniards were confident of their own reſources—repulſing the efforts of the Engliſh to coalleſce with them in any degree of cordial and military —exhaling for effect a making laws for diſtricts not in their poſſeſſion; and in ſhort, every labour except the neceſſary one of checking the enemy. This ſyſtem has ſince that time, perſhed in its own weakneſs and on its ruins has been eſtabliſhed one, that promiſes all that can be promiſed, and ſhould it fail, it muſt be from a change in the diſpoſitions of its members, or ſome unforeſeen fruſtration of their plans. The head of it (whoſe name has been often repeated in America) is the ſtead of Torpedo Blake, in O'Donnel, the defender of Catalonia, and the mover of the moſt vigorous operations during the war.—His character is that of a man of unbounded honor, of activity and peculiar boldneſs. His firſt military decree ſtamps the man. It was a damper of family pride, by attempting to sweep away the number of titled equeſtrian regiments, which all gentlemen of ſafety, and hold the commiſſions of officers with requiſites for privates. His decree ordered all thoſe who could not be received in regiments, to be formed into a corps of ſcouts to be always in the hotteſt ſervice, as candidates for promotion and patterns to others. Thoſe who delayed to enroll themſelves forfeited their commiſſions and are rendered liable to be preſſed into the ranks as privates. Adjoined to him as ſecunds, are the Duke of Infantado, late ambaſſador to London, and two others, whoſe names are not known the other ſide the water.

The poſitive advantage of this change is the ſubſtitution of practical men in the place of theoriſts, men who diſcard patriotal vanity in the outſet, and choose rather to ensure their liberty by leaning to the Britiſh, than forego it by a precarious dependence on their own ſtrength, the conſequence has been the lopping off of many uſeleſs appendages, that hung to the old ſyſtem; and oppreſſed it.

It has repreſſed the ſtrong feeling of the Cortes in their diſcuſſion on the adoption of a Conſtitution, by reminding them that it is adviſable to get the country before they attempt to reform it.

Hitherto their efforts have been principally military, leaving for the more tranquil movements whatever may relate to the civil department—inſtead of ſcolding their troops permanently into the field, they rather, when poſſible, withdraw them, in order, by previous preparation to insure their unſhrunk when their ſervices may be required.—For this laſt purpoſe of preparation, they have sanctioned the eſtabliſhment of Depots (as in Portugal) under Britiſh guidance. They have conſtituted Ballaſteros, Captain General of Andaluſia, with a force gradually increaſing from drafts of the peaſantry, who are placed in the depots before mentioned, nor allowed to join the corps until they are diſciplined and pronounced effective. The former prevailing propenſity for large armies has been reſtrained by repeated orders given to the Guerillas, ſuch as Mina, Empecinado and others who at a slight expence to their own country, hang about the enemy, and are well known. The only by the fatal conſequences of their approach. The military, in ſaid, *in every direction have inhibited new life from the vigour of the hant that governs them. The ſpirit of the nation* is kept alive, by gallant occaſional efforts of Mina, Empecinado and others, and more than all, and in a large ſcale by Ballaſteros, who lately, by a vigorous deſcent on Grenada, obliged an enemy of ſuperior force to take refuge within the walls of Malaga, and who is ſtill maſter of the hopes of the countrymen, that he may be the Pelagio of their age.

The Britiſh are withdrawing from that negative warfare which they have hitherto conducted, and appear to be preparing for more poſitive proſpects, which if it arrives at maturity, will compel the French to evacuate the largeſt portion of Andaluſia and Estremadura, and leave free the whole north weſtern part of the Peninſula. By the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo and the inveſtment of Badajoz (which miſtaty men say cannot reſiſt) it is preſumed and understood, that Lord Wellington's policy is to push his force in a parellel (or nearly) with Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, as you will ſee by the map including Seres and Seville, and will entirely reach as Gibralter or ſome diſtrict in the rear of Cadiz, the right of which will neceſſarily be raiſed, ſhould ſuch an expanſion take effect.

To oppoſe this the French marſhals have only their own talents and the ſamiſhed force at preſent under their command, no new concepts having been ſent into the country, and their exiſting exertions drawing them from enrolling the Spaniards.

On the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo, Lord Wellington gave the keys of the city to Caſtanos the former governor, from whomſt was taken telling him with ſare regreſt, *that Ciudad Rodrigo had paſt its allegiance to Ferdinand, or its governor he had buried under its ruins.*

Marſhal Soult has lately come from Seville, to the camp before Badajoz to receive the two half ſtarved followers. The city and garriſon of Cadiz, are under the guidance of the Britiſh, and their ſafety may be deemed equal to that of Gibraltar."

LOUISVILLE, (Ken.) April 17.

By a gentleman direct from Vincennes, on whom reliance may be placed, we have the following information:—An expreſs arrived to Gov. Harriſon on Sunday morning, with the intelligence that the Indians, had recently burnt a houſe on the N. W. ſide of the Wabaſh river about 30 miles from Vincennes. The expreſs ſtated, ſays our informant, that a young man who lived about the houſe was seen murdered in the yard. The family, which conſiſted of women and children, were gone, not known whither—perhaps taken priſoners.

He likewiſe adds, that on his return (Monday laſt) he met an expreſs going on to the governor with intelligence that a man was lately found killed and ſcalped, and attempted to be thrown into Driftwood, fork of White River, but was lodged, and that two men were miſſing out of the ſettlement, who had not been heard of for three days.

Captain Plumer juſt arrived from Cayenne, informs, that a packet boat arrived the day before he ſailed from Surinam, which informed that he law the day before, juſt off Cayenne, a French ſquadron, conſiſting of three frigates, one 74; two corvetts and a gun-brig, and that an Engliſh force, were in purſuit of them. They appeared to be running down the coaſt.

Dreadful effects of Earthquakes.

Official letter from the General commanding the troops of Coro de Domingo Campo Verde, to His Excellency the Governor and commander in chief of the province of Coro.

By the depoſitions of ſeveral individuals, I am informed of the unfortunate event that has viſited the city of Barquiſimeto, which was on the 26th of March, buried under its ruins in a moſt dreadful earthquake, which was generally through the province; all the villages belonging to this diſtrict and the city of Jouyo, with the greateſt part of the villages belonging to Barquiſimeto, have come and offered ſubmiſſion under the banners of Ferdinand the 7th, imploring protection from the vexations of their enemies. Forty men and twenty muſkets more have gone this day to Quiron. I am now only waiting for the reinforcement from Coro, to take poſſeſſion of the ruins of Barquiſimeto.

Your Excellency will endeavor to ſend me a reinforcement of 800 or 1000 men, to enable me to attack Valencia. The Marian troops and thoſe of the regiment of Lapeyos are there, that I want the moſt, therefore I hope from your Excellency's activity, that they will come ſoon to join me.

The enthuſiaſm of my troops, and the cowardice manifeſted by the enemy, aſſures me of ſucceſs to all my undertakings; adding to this, the panic and terror, with which the inhabitants are ſtruck, ſince the dreadful earthquake which has deſtroyed the armed cities, I have no doubt that the army will eventually conquer the provinc of Venezuela. I have intimated the condition of Truxillo, and expect it will capitulate before experiencing the fate of Coro.

God preſerve your Excellency many years.—Head Quarters, Coro, the 29th of March, 1812.

(Signed) DOMINGO MONTE VERDE.

Memorandum of the cities known to this day, to have been deſtroyed by the earthquakes from the 26th to the 28th inſtant, with the greater part of the inhabitants buried. The city of Barquiſimeto, totally deſtroyed; Arlaqua, ſunk; Santa Rosa, do. Caudare, deſtroyed; Phelipe, ſtill worſe; St. Charles, do. Caremacate, in a bad ſituation.

It is preſumed that Carracas and other places have equally ſuffered. And other particulars that may hereafter come to my knowledge, ſhall be immediately communicated to your Excellency.

To the preceeding cities that have ſuffered by the Earthquakes, we have already announced the following:—Carracas, Victoria, Valencia, Porto Cavello, Laguira, New Barcelona, Maiquetia, and Cumana.

SALEM, May 1.

By a French gentleman who came paſſenger in the America from Gottenburg, and who has reſided in the north for ſome time paſt, we learn, that the warlike preparations in that quarter of Europe had not abated, and that a war between France and Ruſſia appeared inevitable. It was even reported at Gottenburg that ſome ſkirmiſhing had taken place. The Ruſſian forces concentrated upon the frontiers were ſtated at 150,000 men. The King of Pruſſia had withdrawn the remains of his armies to the confines of Ruſſia, & had himſelf retired within that empire where he had been preceded by ſome diſtinguiſhed Pruſſians, his whole kingdom being in the power of the French. In Sweden, the general ſentiment was ſtrong againſt the French, whole power in the north however was very great.

NEW YORK May 9

By the ſhip Emulation, capt. Kingſbury, in 23 days from Corunna we learn that the Spaniards have agreed to augment their army in Gallicia to 60,000 men, which army was to be clothed by the Britiſh. The French had evacuated Gijon, a conſiderable number of French priſoners had arrived and were daily arriving at Corunna.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1812.

A melancholy occurrence took place on Thurſday night laſt at Dye's Tavern on Yonge Street—a man of the name of Fuller (lately from the United States, by occupation a maſon) had been arreſted for a ſmall ſum, and was brought to Mr. Dye's, where Colonel Graham was, who took Mr. Dye as his bail.—Fuller having drank pretty freely before, left aſleep on his chair, where he remained till after all in the houſe went to bed—in the morning Mr. Dye was roufed out of bed by a man he employed to clear and ſtone his well, ſaying, "Fuller (that was found in the well houſe," and expreſſing his fears that he had fallen into the well—upon which grapling irons were immediately thrown down, and the body with ſome difficulty, by reaſon of its being wedged in the bottom, was dragged up, with the appearance of many contuſions received in his fall. From many circumſtances, ſuch as, that all the buttons of his pantaloons or trowſers, being unloſed, and that an impulſe of nature had called the man out, and miſſiking the place, the well being unfiniſhed, he fell in and periſhed.—The Editor is authoriſed by Mr. Dye to ſtate, that although he well which has already coſt him a large ſum, in its unfiniſhed ſtate ſhall not be completed but immediately filled up, to prevent the occurrence of a ſimilar accident, and alſo to accommodate the feelings of all who may favor him by calling at his houſe.

In addition to the melancholy accounts of the deveſtations of the earthquake at Carracas and its neighbourhood, we are ſorry to find that the Canary Iſlands, particularly Teneriffe, are in a ſtate of famine, occaſioned by the deſtructive effects of the locuſts.

Some Things Wonderful.

The Public are informed that a gallant Diſplay of various Performances, will take place on Monday Evening next, May 25, at Mr. O'Keefe's Aſſembly Room, which is fitted up on purpoſe, for the reception of the worthy Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, when a famous Entertainment will be exhibited of

VARIOUS CURIOSITIES,

which is truly arranged to excite the admiration of every beholder, and it afford a degree of joility which never has failed in giving general ſatisfaction to all competent Judges.—The Performances will begin at early Candlelight.——Front Seats half a Dollar, Gallery a quarter of a Dollar. Particulars in the hand Bills of the Day.

To the *Editor* of the *York Gazette.*

SIR,

By giving the following Lines a place in your uſeful Paper, you will oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

O wond'rous power of inborn worth,
When danger calls its ſpirit forth,
And ſtrong neceſſity compels
The ſecret ſprings to burſt theſe narrow cells;
Tho' foes ſurround her's gird her round,
Tho' not one friend is viſible found,
Tho' impious ſcorn derides;

Yet ſtill unmov'd amidſt the band,
Like her own Rocks, does Britain ſtand,
And bears th' inſulting tides.
A world in Arms aſſaults her reign,
A world in Arms aſſaults in vain.

'Tis Britain calls; let ev'ry Nations heed!
Unbrace the corslet, drop the ſpear!
No more the inſolence and pride,
Nor ſtrive to weaken, what you can't subdue.
'Tis Britain calls! 'tis With ſatal ſpeed
You ſtep, by headſtrong fury led,
Your own impending fate,
Too late you'll weep, too late will find,
'Twas for the glory of mankind
That Britain ſhould be CAESAR!
In Britain's voice, 'tis Freedom calls,
For Freedom dies, if Britain falls

She cannot fall; the ſame Almighty hand
Th' eraſed white Rocks from out the Main,
Does ſtill her entrances cauſe mountain,
Still graſps the ſhield that guards his favour'd land.
Obedient to his word
Nor to deſtroy but to reclaim,
Th' avenging Angel reverſes the flaming ſword,
Revere his awful name!
Repentant in the duſt,
Confeſs his juſtneſs juſt.
Th' avenging ſword ſhall ceaſe to wave,
And whom his mercy ſpares, his power ſhall ſave.

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20 Dollars Bounty,

will be paid to able SEAMEN, AND

12 Dollars Bounty

will be given to ordinary SEAMEN, on entering for the Marine Service for Three Years. Apply to Lieutenant FISH,

Marine Department.

York, May 21, 1812.

JUST received and for ſale at H. DREAN and Co's. Store, Old Jamaica Spirits, high proof, Old Port and Teneriffe Wine, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar,

The higheſt price for Pot and Pearl Aſh. York, May 22, 1812.

FOR SALE

At the Printing Office,

A Few Copies of the RULES and REGULATIONS for the Militia of this Province.

FOR ſale by the Subſcriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 24, in the firſt Conceſſion of the Township of York, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townſhips of Vaughan and Markham, containing 200 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, moſtly new, on the premiſes are a two ſtory dwelling Houſe with Wings, which with a ſmall repair, would accommodate a large genteel Family, alſo a Barn, Stable, Root-houſe and Well.

Lot No. 27, in the Township of Vaughan, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, one lot from the Lake Shore, conta ning 200 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a conſiderable part of which is Meadow. There is a good new Barn, Farm Houſe and Barn, alſo a thriving young Orchard, and Nurſery fit to tranſplant on the premiſes. Both the above Farms are reſidence lots, within a few miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Groſs and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Roads for the North Weſt Trade takes place, their value muſt be conſiderably enhanced. If the Lots ſhould not be ſold before the firſt day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant. Lot No. 27 being at preſent occupied by an induſtrious ſubſtantial perſon. On both are a variety of Hay, Wheat, Peaſe, Oats, &c. which will be diſpoſed of reaſonable on the premiſes.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Conceſſion of the Township of York, 200 acres, 34 in the 7th Conceſſion of do. 80 acres, ſituate on the River Humber, and ſo ſuppoſed to contain above 120 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th conceſſion of the Township of Scarborough, containing 800 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of theſe, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat and ſtream of Water. Ontario, to which the River can eaſily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the Weſt half of Lot No. 6 in the 6th conceſſion of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large ſettlement in the Township of Gwillimbury, in which there is Groſt and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be ſold on advantageous terms to the purchaſer; a part of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be ſecured by Mortgage on the premiſes, with Intereſt. For further particulars apply to the Subſcriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

Lot No. 64, 1ſt Conceſſion Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To thoſe whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subſcriber, have a Lien by a Judgment of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No. 64, 1ſt Conceſſion Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is advertiſed for ſale by DANIEL TIER. WM WATERS.

York, January 21, 1812.

☞ For ſale at this Office, Blank Deeds of Conveyance, with and without Bar of Dower with Memorials for each.

The following Circular Letter has been addreſſed to the Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments in this Province :—

(Circular.)

HEAD QUARTERS,
YORK, 8th April, 1812.

SIR,

THE power which is veſted in the perſon adminiſtering the Government by the amended Act of the Militia, paſſed the laſt Seſſion of the Provincial Parliament, of forming two Flank Companies, to be taken indiſcriminately from the Battalion, being limited to the end of the enſuing Seſſion, would almoſt deter me from incurring public expence upon a ſyſtem which will, ceaſe to operate before its utility and efficacy can well be aſcertained.

But being anxious at this important criſis, to organize an Armed Force, with a view of meeting future exigencies, and likewiſe to demonſtrate by practical experience, the degree of facility with which the Militia may be trained for ſervice ; I have to requeſt you to adopt immediate meaſures for forming and completing from among each men as voluntarily offer to ſerve, TWO COMPANIES, not to exceed Cap. Sub. Drum Serg. R. & F each, in the Regiment under your Command

You will have the goodneſs to recommend two Captains whom you conceive the beſt qualified to undertake this important duty—the nomination of the Subalterns is left to your diſcretion.

Such other Regiments as are conſtantly ſituated to receive Military inſtruction, ſhall have an opportunity afforded them of ſhewing their ardour in the Public Service, which cannot fail creating a laudable emulation among the different Corps.

Aſſiſted by your zeal, prudence and intelligence, I entertain the pleaſing hope of meeting with very conſiderable ſucceſs, and of being able to eſtabliſh the ſound policy of rendering permanent to the end of the preſent War, a mode of Military inſtruction little burdenſome to individuals, and every way calculated to ſecure a powerful internal defence againſt hoſtile aggreſſion.

Every poſſible aid will be afforded by the appointment of fit perſons to aſſiſt you in training both officers and men.

Printed Rules and Regulations for your future guidance, ſhall be forwarded as ſoon as poſſible ; the moſt ſimple, and at the ſame time the moſt uſeful movements have been ſelected for the practice of the Militia.

Experience has ſhewn the abſolute neceſſity of adopting every poſſible precaution to preſerve in a proper ſtate the Arms iſſued to the Militia, and of guarding againſt the heavy deſtlcations that have heretofore occurred.

For which purpoſe you are authoriſed to prepare one or more Depots, in ſituations the moſt ſafe and convenient for aſſembling and drilling the men by equade, and where the Arms are to be lodged after each day of exercive.

You are allowed to charge in your Contingent Account, at the rate of Five Pounds yearly for every Twenty Muſkets iſſued for the uſe of the Men ; which ſum it is expected will prove ample to defray every expence of keeping the Arms and Accoutrements in a complete ſtate of repair.

The Arms and Accoutrements now in poſſeſſion of the Militia, having been directed to be delivered into Store at the neareſt Military Poſt, application will be made to the Officer Commanding, for the number of each wanting to complete the men actually engaged to ſerve in the Flank Companies ; and the officer has been inſtructed to comply with your requiſition upon your ſigning duplicate Receipts, one of which is to be forwarded to Head Quarters, that you may become reſponſible for the Articles delivered to your order. At the ſame time, the moſt liberal conſtruction will be given to any repreſentation accounting for ſuch contingencies as are incident to the ſervice

The Officer in Command of the Garriſon of [ ] has been directed to furniſh you with ſuch non-commiſſioned Officers and Privates from the Regulars as you may require, to inſtruct the Volunteers in their duty.

A charge will be allowed in your Contingent Account, at the rate of 3/6 Halifax per day, for each non-commiſſioned Officer, and 1/6 for each Private, when they are ſo employed

One non-commiſſioned Officer and two Privates, it is imagined, will prove ſufficient for the two Companies ; and you will take care that this temporary aid be no longer resorted to than the nature of the Service may render neceſſary

[ ] has been appointed to perform the duties of Adjutant, under your command :—Should you find him incompetent to the taſk, you will feel it your duty to report the circumſtance, from whatever ſource it may ariſe.

I cannot diſmiſs this ſubject without expreſſing my expectations that your knowledge of the localities of the country will enable you to make ſuch arrangements as will give the utmoſt facility to the attainment of the important object in view, without ſubjecting the men to any material inconvenience. Coming generouſly forward with an offer of their ſervices, they are the more entitled to every conſideration.

Not only the places, but likewiſe the time the moſt proper for the aſſembling of the Companies or equads, will be ſtrictly attended to by you :—It is my earneſt wiſh that the little the men have to learn may be acquired by way of a paſtime, and not looked upon in the light of an irkſome reſtraint :—The generality of the Inhabitants being already acquainted with the uſe of the Muſket, have the leſs to learn. You may therefore under exiſting circumſtances, limit the Parade of the Companies to three times in each Month.

A little attention on the part of the men, will very ſoon enable you to reduce even that ſhort term of attendance.

The chief object of the Flank Companies, is to have conſtantly in readineſs, a force compoſed of Loyal, Brave, and Reſpectable Young Men, ſo inſtructed as to enable the Government, on any emergency, to engraft ſuch portions of the Militia as may be neceſſary, on a ſtock capable of giving aid in forming them for Military ſervice.

To your prudence and exertions I confidently look, for the attainment of a ſyſtem ſo evidently conducive to the ſafety and tranquility of the Province.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your Moſt Obedient
Humble Servant,
(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, M. G.
&c. &c. &c.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 29th April, 1812.

AS it is not aſcertained whether Government will provide Clothing for the Militia, for which application has been made, His Honor the Preſident recommends, in the event of any portion of them being, in the mean time, called into the Field, that for their own convenience, as well as the benefit of the Service, each Man, as far as his circumſtances and ſituation allows, will provide himſelf with a Short Coat of ſome dark colored Cloth made to button well round the Body, and Pantaloons ſuited to the Seaſon, with the addition of a Round Hat. It is very deſirable that as much uniformity as poſſible be obſerved in providing this equipment, which will benefit the Public Service, and be equally fit for Private uſe. It is alſo recommended to the Officers on every occaſion when in the Field, to dreſs in conformity to the Men, in order to avoid the bad conſequence of a conſpicuous Dreſs.

ÆNEAS SHAW.
Adjutant General Militia, U. C.

THE Subſcriber hereby gives Notice that any perſon who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nos. 9&10, in Hospital Street, will be proſecuted, and any perſon who will give information of any one ſo offending, will be handſomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.
York, 8th May, 1812.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Legiſlature, paſſed during the laſt Seſſion, three hundred and twenty five pounds were granted to the Home Diſtrict for the Repairs of Roads and Bridges therein, "to be laid out and expended in the following manner : fifty pounds to be appropriated for the repairs of the Bridge over the River Rouge or Nen, and if any ſurplus ſhould remain after completing ſuch repairs, ſuch ſurplus to be laid out on the Road called Dundas Street, between the ſaid River and the Eaſtern boundary of the Home Diſtrict, alſo one hundred pounds to be laid out on the ſame Road ; fifty pounds on the Road commonly called the Commiſſioners Road, between the Town of York and the River Credit ; fifty pounds on the Road in the Township of Toronto, on Dundas Street ; fifty pounds for building a Bridge over the Twelve Mile Creek, on Dundas Street ; twenty-five pounds on the Road leading from Beverly to Block Number Two, on the Grand River.—We the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners appointed for the due application of the ſaid ſum, give this Public Notice, that we will attend at Jorden's Hotel in the Town of York, on Monday the firſt day of June enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Propoſals from any perſons deſirous of contracting for any part of the Work contemplated in the ſaid Act, at which time we will enter into Contracts for the purpoſe with ſuch as offer on the loweſt terms.

T. B. GOUGH,
WM. GRAHAM,
SAM. SMITH,
RICHD. BEASLEY. } Commiſſioners.

York, 17th April, 1812.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received a general aſſortment of Shoes and a great variety of the beſt New Garden Seeds, which are now ready for ſale at his Store on the moſt moderate terms.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.
York, March 9, 1812.

TO be ſold and immediate poſſeſſion given, the Lot, roomy and well ſituated HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subſcriber now lives, to which an indiſputable Title will be given.

J. GLENNON.
York, Jan. 15, 1812.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to the Magiſtrates in General Quarter Seſſions, that ſeveral Rowdies make many Preſentments againſt Individuals for having Public Nuiſances in front of their Premiſes in the Streets of the Town of York, which ſtill are not removed.—Due Notice is hereby given to all Perſons ſo offending, that if the ſaid Preſented Nuiſances are not removed immediately, they will be Indicted at the next Quarter Seſſions.

The owners of Swine are alſo cautioned againſt allowing them to run at large in the ſaid Town or neighbourhood after the date hereof, otherwiſe prompt meaſures will be taken to prevent ſuch trespassing

S. HEWARD, C. P.
York, 28th April, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber hereby requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be the better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and to ſave themſelves both trouble and expence

As he intends to go to Montreal by the firſt opportunity in order to purchaſe the moſt faſhionable aſſortment of Goods for the Seaſon, he will fill the remainder of his preſent ſtock on hand remarkably low for Cash.

THOMAS DEARY.
York, April 14, 1812.

SHERIFF's SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, againſt the Lands and Tenements of Calvin Emes, at the ſuit of Duncan Cameron, I have ſeized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land being compoſed of Lot number twenty-four, in the third conceſſion of North Gwillimbury, containing by admeaſurement about three hundred acres about thirty acres of which are cleared, and under a good ſtate of cultivation, a good Houſe and Barn, and other buildings erected thereon, all which property will be adjudged to the higheſt bidder, at Mr. Abbott's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 4th day of July next Sale to begin at 12 o'clock : Any perſon having any claim either by mortgage or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to me before the day of ſale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, March 20, 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Eſtate of the late Chief Juſtice ALLCOCK, on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credit.

	Lot.	Con.	Township.	Acres
	16	2d,	York,	200
		from the Bay.		
	26	3d,	ditto.	200
		Eaſt of Yonge Street.		
	35	1ſt,		
	34	2d,		
	33			
	22		Whitby,	1600
	23	3d,		
	24			
	12			
	13			
	14			
	16	7th,	Scott,	1200
	17			
	18			
Eaſt	19			
Broken	24			
Lots	25	3d,	North Crosby,	320
	26			
Ditto.	26	4th,	ditto.	300
	27			
	24			
Ditto.	26	5th,	ditto.	600
	28			
	15			
	19	9th,	South Crosby,	420
	18			
Ditto.	18	8th,	ditto.	220
	19			
Block	1		Binbrook,	5000
			Total—	6000

Lot Number 3, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Number 12 and 13 North ſide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Park Lots 17, 18, and 19, 1 Conceſſion Township of York, 300 Acres ; on which there is a large clearing, well fenced and under Graſs, yielding from 20 to 30 Tons Hay yearly. Its being contiguous to the Town and Garriſon, and the wood thereon is a ſufficient recommendation to make it a deſirable purchaſe.

Alſo, the following Lots of Land and Town Lots deſcribed for Miss CATHARINE ALLCOCK.

	Lot	Con.	Township.	Acres.
Block	2	2d,	Binbrook,	1000
Do.	1	3d,	ditto.	1000
Lots	6	4th,	ditto.	400
	7		Total—	2400

Lots Number 18 and 19 South ſide of Ruſſell Square, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Lots Number 20 and 21 North ſide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre. Apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, 23d March, 1812.

Advertiſement.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchaſers The Land is eligibly ſituated for Shops or Trade or other occupations.

Alſo, Lots No. 32 and 33 in the 3d conceſſion of Pickering ; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No. 2 in the 8th, and No. 14 and 17 in the 9th conceſſions of Halidimand ; Lots No. 26 and 29 in the 5th conceſſion, and Lots No. 29 and 32 in the 9th conceſſion of Whitby ; Lot No. 18 in the 8th conceſſion of Sydney ; and Weſt half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th conceſſion of King.

The price of the above deſcribed Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment ſhall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaſer.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.
York, March 24, 1812.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, ESQUIRE, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Conceſſion B.			
Front half 32	-	Do. - C.	400 Acres.
32	-	Conceſſion C.	200
50	-	Conceſſion D.	200
24	-	front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario.	

Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Conceſſion, 300 Acres Township of York
Eaſt ½ 23 5th do.
No. 49, Weſt ſide Yonge Street 210 Acres,

Township of Vaughan.

Eaſt ½ 12, in 3d	Conceſſion,	200	
Eaſt ½ 20,	3d	do.	100
Eaſt ½ 14,	4th	do.	100
Eaſt ½ 12,	7th	do.	100
14,	2d	do.	200
20,	6th	do.	200
11,	6th	do.	200
16,	1ſt	do.	200
13,	4th	do.	200
3,	3d	do.	200
30,	6th	do.	200
27,	7th	do.	200

28, South ſide Chippawa Creek 100 Acres,

Township of Crowland

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Conceſſion 1000 Acres,

Township of Norwich.

Alſo in the Town of York

The Houſe and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North ſide Hoſpital Street, of which Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home Diſtrict, to any perſon who may be deſirous of purchaſing ; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.
York, 17th September, 1810.

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waſte Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unleſs it ſpecifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the Preſident in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

GEORGE THOMAS, RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr. Green Adams, where he has juſt opened a very General Aſſortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery ;

which he is determined to ſell as low as can be purchaſed in this country for Cash or moſt kinds of Country Produce.

He has alſo on hand, a quantity of Salt of ſuperior quality, which will be ſold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4, 1812.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land There are on the premiſes an Improvement of 80 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and ſowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence There is alſo a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and ſeveral living Springs of fine Water ; likewiſe a large Sugar Buſh. A good and ſufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

For Sale or Rent, and poſſeſſion given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Eſquire. Its eligible ſituation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot.

York, Dec. 11, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Trafalgar, North ſide of Dundas Street ; alſo the front half of Lot No. 22, in the firſt Conceſſion of the ſaid Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South ſide of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Aſhery on the above Premiſes Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premiſes.

June 1, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front ; 9 and 10 in the firſt, and 10 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Town ſhip of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office

York, May 4.

THE Subſcriber, Adminiſtratrix to the Eſtate of the late JAMES CHESNEY, Sadler, &c. of this Town, informs her Friends and the Public, that the Buſineſs is carried on at the former place as uſual.—She will be thankful for any favors, and all orders will be executed at the ſhorteſt notice and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

CATHARINE CHESNEY.

N. B. She has an excellent Skiff fit for Fiſhing for ſale, very reaſonable.

ONE ISSUE
MISSING

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. SATURDAY JUNE 6, 1812. No. XLVII [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, and to all our loving Subjects to whom these presents shall come.——GREETING.

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada to diffolve this present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now ſtands prorogued to the 16th day of this preſent month of May, We do for that end publiſh this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby diſſolve the ſaid Provincial Parliament accordingly; and the Legiſlative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Aſſembly are diſcharged from their meeting and attendance on the ſaid Sixteenth day of May, and We being deſirous and reſolved as ſoon as may be to meet our People of our ſaid Province, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known our Royal will and pleaſure to call a new Provincial Parliament, and do hereby further declare, that with the advice of our ſaid Executive Council, we have this day given orders for the iſſuing out Writs in due form, calling a new Provincial Parliament in our ſaid Province, which Writs are to bear date on Wedneſday the Thirteenth day of this preſent month of May, and to be returnable on Tueſday the Thirtieth day of June next.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed —WITNESS our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province, at York, this Firſt day of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the Fifty ſecond year of our Reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding his Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.

To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come——GREETING.

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province," altered and amended by ſeveral ſubſequent Statutes, paſſed by the Legiſlature of the ſaid Province, it is among other things enacted, That at any time or times after the paſſing thereof, it ſhould and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of the ſaid Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council there of, to iſſue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the ſaid Province, as to him ſhall ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the ſaid Province. NOW KNOW YE, that I the ſaid ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the ſaid Province as aforeſaid, Do by virtue and in purſuance of the ſaid in part recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of the ſaid Province, do hereby iſſue this my Proclamation, and do nominate, conſtitute and appoint the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, Eſquire, and the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingſton, Eſquire, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan of York, Eſquire, Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, and James Gordon of Amherſtburgh, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province, reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province, and for the carrying into effect the Proviſions of the ſaid ſeveral Acts of the Legiſlature of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and the fifty-ſecond year of his Majeſty's Reign.

Signed

ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Preſident adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers perſons have recently come into this Province with a ſeditious intent to diſturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majeſty's Subjects from His Perſon and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the ſeveral perſons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better ſecuring this Province againſt all ſeditious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and ſtrictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all ſuch perſons as may be ſubject to the proviſions of the ſaid Act; and I do alſo charge and require all His Majeſty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid perſons in the execution of the powers veſted in them by the ſaid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-ſecond of His Majeſty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,

WM. JARVIS. Sec'y.

Preſident's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the Preſident, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province againſt all ſeditious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Perſons, in addition to the Members of the Legiſlature and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Proviſions of the ſaid Act, viz —

Eaſtern Diſtrict,

Samuel Anderſon, Eſq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Eſq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Oſnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Eſq. of Lancaſter,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Eſq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraſer, Eſq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraſer, Eſq of Matilda.
Thomas Mears, Eſq. of Preſcott,
William Hamilton, Eſq. of Preſcott.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown,

William Fraſer, Eſq. of Johnſtown,
Samuel Sherwood, Eſq. of Auguſta,
William Gilkinſon, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Solomon Jones, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Thos. Fraſer, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Hugh Monro, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Gideon Adams, Eſq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burritt, Eſq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Eſq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Eſq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland Diſtrict,

Hazelton Spencer, Eſq. of Frederickſburg,
William Crawford, Eſq. of Frederickſburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Eſq. of Maryſburg,
Robert Clark, Eſq. of Erneſtown,
John Carfcallan, Eſq of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Eſq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Eſq. of Thurlow.
John M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Alex. Fiſher, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Paul Trumpour, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Thos. Dorland, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown
Able Gilbert, Eſq. of Sidney,
Root. C. Wilkins, Eſq. of Ameliaſburg,
James Young, Eſq. of Ameliaſburg,
Ebenezer Waſhburn, Eſq. of Halloweil.
John Fraſer, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Eſq. of Kingſton,
Thomas Markland, Eſq. of Kingſton,

Newcaſtle Diſtrict.

John Spencer, Eſq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Eſq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Eſq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Eſq. of Clarke,

Home Diſtrict,

William Allan, Eſq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Eſq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Eſq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Eſq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Eſq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara Diſtrict,

Joſeph Edwards, Eſq of Niagara,
John Warren, ſenr. Eſq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Eſq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Eſq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Eſq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickſon, Eſq. of Queenſton,
William Crooks, Eſq. of Grimſby,
Samuel Hatt, Eſq. of Ancaſter,

London Diſtrict,

Thos. Talbot, Eſq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Samuel Rverle, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Thos. Ridout, Eſq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Eſq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Eſq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Eſq. of Barford,
Wm. Daniel Bowen, Eſq. of Burford.

Weſtern Diſtrict,

John M'Gregor, Eſq of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Eſq. of Amherſtburg,
Robert Richardſon, Eſq. of Amherſtburg,
John Williams, Eſq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Crea, Eſq. of Raleigh,
Wm. Caldwell, Eſq. of Amherſtburg,

By His Honor's Command,

JAMES BROCK, Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.*

To all Perſons to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come——————GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me by the Indians reſiding at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addreſſed in Public Council, to His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are ſettled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Perſons are forbidden to eſtabliſh themſelves, or reſide in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without ſuch Licence, under a Penalty for the firſt Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the ſecond and every other ſubſequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His

Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no person may pretend ignorance of the Law which subjects his contravention to such penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all persons who shall, after the publication hereof, continue to refuse in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me that among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all persons desirous to obtain such Licences, are hereby required to Report themselves to the Hon'ble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumstances of time, place and condition of their respective residences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this first day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty second year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, President.

By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the selling of strong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as also to deter Persons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purposes relative to the Trade and Intercourse with the said Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person to settle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the first offence, and Twenty Pounds for the second, and every other subsequent offence.

IV. It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to sue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, by information before one or more of the Commissioners of the Peace of the District in which any offence against any of the above articles of this Ordinance shall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such information, in a summary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witness (being some other than the informer himself) and to inflict the said imprisonment, and to levy the said Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the costs of suing for the same, by a warrant to seize and sell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that such information shall not be brought within six calendar months from the time that the offence shall have been committed, and not after.

Proclamation.

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

To all our loving Subjects in the Province of Upper Canada. GREETING.

WHEREAS we being deeply impressed with the Calamities by means of a long and destructive War, with which it has pleased Almighty God to visit us, and being duly sensible that we justly deserve such Punishment, yet still humbly trusting (however unworthily) in the Divine Favour, we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council for the Province of Upper Canada, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding that a day of PUBLIC FASTING and HUMILIATION before GOD be observed throughout our said Province upon FRIDAY the Nineteenth Day of JUNE next: And we do hereby strictly charge and command, that the said Day of Public Fasting and Humiliation be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving Subjects in our said Province, upon pain of such Punishment as we may justly inflict upon all such as contemn or neglect the performance of so Religious a Duty.

IN testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved ISSAAC BROCK, Esq. our President administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our said Province, at York, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve and fifty-second year of our Reign. J. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders there in may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigourot the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, April 2.—

The Gazette of Tuesday contains the official details of a gallant and successful attack made by the Rosario sloop, on the enemy's flotilla, off Dieppe. Capt. Hervey, on Friday last, while cruizing off the French coast, fell in with a squadron of the enemy's praams, 25 in number. Notwithstanding the disparity of force, Capt. H. determined on engaging them; and after manoeuvering so as to cut off their retreat, he most nobly brought the whole to action, and, after a desperate engagement, succeeded in completely defeating the whole squadron, having captured three, sunk one, and driven five on shore; the others escaped, owing to the incapacity of the Rosario to take charge of any more. The Rosario mounted 10 guns and 75 men, the praams mounted ninety heavy guns and 750 men.

The late King of Sweden has been divorced from his wife, by the court of Switzerland. She with much grief acceded to his wills. Thus has he separated from a sister of the Emperor of Russia, to marry perhaps a sister of the Emperor of France, to be refused to ois throne by Bonaparte's soldiers. He was formerly one of Napoleon's most bitter enemies.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

April 3.—We yesterday stated that the Russians were fully prepared for the commencement of hostilities, and we have now to communicate the important intelligence that an express has arrived in town, from Petersburgh, with letters from the capital of the 14th ult. The Russian army on the frontiers of Poland is stated to consist of 380,000 men, but we may presume that this number is as usual over rated —200,000 is more likely to be the real number. The Emperor Alexander is to take the command of this immense force in person. Generals Barclay de Tolli, Bennigsen and D'Armfeldt, are to serve under him.

In the expectation of a large demand on the public treasury, many new taxes have been imposed under the authority of an Imperial Ukase, and others have been augmented: among these are an imposition on land, an excise on tea, a stamp on merchants books, and an increase of the capitation tax, to the extent of one third.

The messenger who had pulled through Berlin on the third of March with the ultimatum of Bonaparte to the Court of St. Petersburgh, it is understood had returned with the ultimatum of the Russian government. Berlin was to be left for Dantzic on the 5th, and it was supposed that Napoleon and Frederick William were to have an interview at Dresden, where the palace had been prepared for their reception.

A gentleman who arrived from Profis by the late Anholt packets, states, that a corps of French troops was daily expected at Koningsberg.

The following are extracts from some letters which have been communicated to us.

"PILAU, MARCH 11.

"All is confusion, in consequence of the arrival of accounts, that the French armies are marching against Russia. It is said that next month 400,000 men are proceeding to that destination, viz. 200,000 French, 150,000 Austrians, and 50,000 of the Confederation.—Thank GOD, none of them are expected to come this way.

LEIPSIC, March 12.

"All the Prussian troops have received orders to march from this neighbourhood, to join the French armies, which are to be commanded by Marshal Ney. It is also said, that Austrian troops to the number of from ninety thousand to one hundred thousand men, have received orders to unite with the French. For this last week there have been French troops continually passing through here; the heavy artillery has also passed through. This day, it is said, that Murat is to join the army, and that he will command the French cavalry. It is also said, that the Austrians will be under the command of French Generals. The whole of the French force is estimated at about 400,000 men. In consequence of all these movements, provisions have got very dear."

RUGENWALD, March 18.

"Sixty thousand French have passed Stettin; the Prussians have joined them; and in Koningsberg there have been quarters ordered for them, as it appears they enter as friends and allies to his Prussian Majesty."

The report of movements in the enemy's fleet in the Scheldt is not without foundation. The ships of war that were at Antwerp have come down to Flushing, but whether for the purpose of coming out is not known. Sir Richard Strachan, in the San Domingo, 74 guns, and Lord A. Beauclerk, sailed from the Downs on Wednesday, for the station off Flushing; and Admiral Young is expected to leave town in a day or two, to assume the chief command.

New York, May 9.

From the following paragraph, copied from the Boston Gazette, it would seem that the United States Standing Army were not to remain long unemployed:—

A town meeting was held on Monday last, at Springfield, for the choice of Representatives, but in consequence of the high and long and protracted dispute as regarding the qualification of the arm-urers (in the service and pay of the U. S.) to vote, the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday next. We have before us a letter, which says, that one of the officers engaged in superintending the armoury Department has been heard to say, that unless the Selectmen permitted these men to vote, there were guns enough in the arsenal, and spunky fellows sufficient in his ranks to enforce the right.

Hon. Mr. Widgery.—We understand that this honorable gentleman stated yesterday at the Coffee House, that the Declaration of War was delayed on account of the expected arrival of two of his own ships from India; and should they arrive in season, War would absolutely be declared by the 5th day of June.

We believe we do not hazard much in giving the following as nearly the precise situation and intention of the administration at this moment: at least, we have it upon authority of no ordinary weight. The last advices from France received by the administration are not of a character corresponding with their calculations. This circumstance, together with the repeated and outrageous captures and destruction of American vessels by France has compelled the government to pause its blind career of devotion to that unprincipled power.

If at the same time has produced an hesitation as to hastily plunging into a war with G. Britain. We are warranted in believing further, that the Hornet is expected to convey information of so unsatisfactory a nature, as will induce the government either to resort to precautionary measures against France or to place both belligerents on their former equal footing. The impediments to a negociation with England being thus removed, it certainly would not be surprising, if the discussions, governed on both sides by a spirit of candour and forbearance, were terminated in an honourable and permanent reconciliation.—*Relf.*

From the London Gazette of April 14.

A despatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship, by General the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp before Badajoz, March 27, 1812.

The operations of the siege of Badajoz have continued since I addressed you on the 20th, notwithstanding the badness of the weather, till the 25th inst. On that day we opened our fire from twenty-eight pieces of ordnance in six batteries, in the first parallel; —two of which were intended to fire upon the outwork called La Picurina, and the other four to enfilade or destroy the defences of the fort on the side attack —I directed Major-General Kempt, who commanded in the trenches on that afternoon, to attack La Picurina by storm, after it was dark that night, which service he effected in the most judicious and gallant manner.

The attack was made by 500 men of the third division, formed into three detachments; the right under command of Major Shaw of the 74th; the centre under the Hon. Captain Powys, of the 83d, and the left under Major Rudd, of the 77th regiment. The communication between the outwork and the body of the place was entered on its right and left by the right and left detachments, each consisting of 200 men; half of each of which detachments protected the attack from sallies from the fort, while the other attacked the work in its gorge.

It was first entered, however, by the entire detachment of 100 men, under the command of the Hon. Captain Powys, of the 83d regiment, who escaladed the work at the salient angle, at a point at which the pallisades had been injured by our fire. The detachments which attacked the work by the gorge had the most serious difficulties to contend with, as it was closed by not less than three rows of strong pallisades, defended by musquetry, and a place of arms for the garrison, musket proof, and loop holed throughout. When the attack upon the salient angle, however, succeeded, the whole got into the work.

The enemy's garrison in the outwork consisted of 250 men, with seven pieces of artillery, under the command of Col. Gaspard Thiery, of the 8 at Major of the Army of the South; but very few, if any escaped. The Colonel, three other officers and 86 men, have been taken prisoners, and the remainder were either killed by the fire of our troops, or drowned in the inundation of the River Rivellas. The enemy made a sortier from the ravelin called St. Roque, either with a view to recover La Picurina, or to protect the retreat of the garrison, but they were immediately driven in by the detachment stationed in the communication to protect the attack.

Major General Kempt mentions in high terms in his report the cool and persevering gallantry of the officers and troops; of which indeed the strength of the work which they carried affords the best proof. He particularly mentions Lieut. Colonel Hardinge, of the Staff of the Portuguese army, who attended him on this occasion, Capt. Bennett his Aide de camp, and Brigade Major Wilde, who was unfortunately killed by a cannon shot after the work was in our possession; likewise Capt. Holloway, Lieut. Gibbs and Stanway, of the Royal Engineers, who conducted the several detachments to the points of attack; and Majors Shaw and Rudd, and the Hon. Capt. Powys, who commanded the several detachments.—These three officers were wounded, the latter on the parapet of the work, which he has been the first to mount by the ladders.

We thus established ourselves in La Picurina on the night of the 25th, and opened the second parallel within three hundred yards of the body of the place; in which two batteries were commenced last night.

It is impossible that I can do justice to the zeal, activity, and indefatigable labour of the officers and soldiers with which these operations have been carried on in the most unfavourable weather. The Guadiana swelled so considerably, that, notwithstanding all precautions, our bridge of pontoons was carried away on the 22d inst. and the flying bridges were as must injured, as almost to become useless; but still the operations have been carried on without interruption.

Since I addressed your Lordships on the 20th, Gen. Drouet has had his troops on the line between Medellin on the Guardiana, and Zalamea dela Serena, and Llerena, apparently with the view of keeping the communication open between the Army of the South, and the divisions of the Armies of Portugal, stationed on the Tagus.

Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Graham made a movement to Llerena on the 25th, at night; but the enemy, consisting of three battalions of infantry, and two regiments of cavalry, having heard of his march, retired into the mountains during the night.

Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill has likewise sent a detachment to La Guarda, and propoled to march himself this morning upon Medellin, in order to co operate with Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Graham.

Lord Wellington's total loss was 7 officers, 5 serjeants, 95 rank and file killed; 28 officers, 15 serjeants, 2 drummers, 447 rank & file wounded; and 11 rank and file missing.

Portuguese loss—2 officers, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file killed; 6 officers 3 serjeants, 83 rank and file wounded. The French Colonel Thiery, and 86 of his men were taken prisoners; and about 200 were either killed or drowned in the inundation of the river Rivellas.

CHATHAM, March 29.

State of the Navy.—The following is the state and disposition of the British Navy, made up to the present day:—At sea, of the line, 72; from 50 to 44 guns, 52; frig es, 117; sloops, &c. 95; bomb and fire ships, 6; brigs, 115; cutters, 32; schooners, &c. 49. Total, 494—Total in commission, 728. Grand Total, including those in ordinary, building, and under repair, 1068.—Decrease in the Grand Total, eight.

LONDON, April 13.—The enemy's gun-boats at Cherbourg, on Saturday last (April 11,) manifested an intention to attack the Crane, Capt. Stuart during a calm. They got under way; but the Crane, which was close in shore, altering her position, they thought proper to anchor again.

The Grampus, 50, Capt. W. Hanwell, sailed on Friday from Portsmouth, for Cadiz Jamaica, and South America, bearing Cockburn's broad pendant, who, with J. P. Morier, Esq. late Charge d'Affaires in North America, and C. Stewart, our minister at Lisbon, was in October last, appointed a Commissioner in South America, to mediate between the mother Country and the Spanish Colonies. These Commissioners are to act with such Spanish Commissioners as the Cortes shall appoint. Mr. Hooper of the Foreign Office, is Secretary of the Commission. If Spanish jealousies and punctilios do not further prevail, the Commissioners will forthwith proceed from Cadiz to South America and enter on their duties.—The Magnet sloop, Capt. Maurice, will sail in a few days with Col. Conway, to join the mission at Cadiz, and accompany the Grampus.—It is expected they will be absent from England about two years.

A report has been received from the Continent, that a British frigate in the Adriatic, singly and alone, has, after a most gallant action, captured the Rivoli, a new 80 gun ship, on her way from Venice to Corfu, with a convoy, which was completely dispersed, and ran for shelter in the different ports.

NEW YORK, May 20.

"*Latest from Lisbon.*—Yesterday arrived here, ship Columbus, Jennison, 30 days from Lisbon. Mr. S. A Wells, passenger in the above vessel, reports that Badajoz, after an investment of 21 days, 13 of which was employed in close firing, capitulated to the English on the 6th April; he adds that the assault of the city was most horrid; that the breaches were repeatedly stormed, and the walls scaled; and that the castle was the first point carried. The killed and wounded on the part of the French was not ascertained; the prisoners were from two to 3000; the loss of the English was great, said to be 1500 in killed and wounded, among whom were 5 or 6 Generals, 6 or 7 Colonels, and a considerable number of other officers; during the siege the garrison had blown up two mines. Our next accounts from Lisbon, will probably furnish the official particulars of this important event. Mr. Wells also reports, that just before he sailed, a report was in circulation, that Gen. Ballesteros had on the 7th of April, surprised and taken the city of Seville.

Latest from England.—By the arrival this morning of the ship Criterion, Capt. Baden, in 30 days from Portsmouth, England, we have received London papers to the 18th of April inclusive—2 days later than were before received. From the latest paper, we have copied extracts of a debate on the Orders in Council, which took place in the House of Commons on the 17th April.

The "*Sun*" of the 18th says—"The *Mackerel*, schooner, sailed from Falmouth on the 15th inst. with despatches for N. York."—Mr. Ruff, the Messenger, whole departure from the United States was mentioned in one of the latest papers before received, is doubtless on board the Mackerel; and his arrival at this port may be daily expected.

LONDON, April 18.

The call of the House stands for Wednesday, and is to be strictly enforced; the Motion on the Catholic Question comes on the next day.

The account of the capture of the *Rivoli*, of 80 guns, in her passage from Venice to Corfu, was received from Vienna. It was mentioned in two successive posts from Venice to Vienna, and there is little or no doubt of its being correct. She was laden with flotes, provisions and troops, for Corfu, and was *armed en flute*. One of the frigates, whose name we have not yet hear, laid her on board in the most gallant style. The action was long and severe. She had most of her masts carried away, and 400 men either killed or wounded.

BOSTON, May 19.

Latest from Portugal.—By the arrivals from Lisbon, we have been favoured with papers to April 16—from which the following articles are extracted.

LISBON, March 29.

Letters from Badajoz have just been received. Our operations there go on most prosperously. On the evening of the 24th, we took by assault, after a most desperate engagement, a strong redoubt, called Picurina, in front of Badajoz; it was occupied by 250 picked men, with 3 guns and a howitzer; 180 were bayoneted, and the remainder surrendered.

Two hundred French dragoons have been made prisoners by a Portuguese regiment.

We are now nearly convinced, that Marmont does not intend to risk another battle. He seems to aim at nothing, but attempting to retake Ciudad Rodrigo, which we hope is in a condition to resist him.

Sir Thomas Graham is in advance at Zafra.

In the storming of the fort of Picurina, the British lost Capt. Muscatter, killed; and among the wounded Mr. Powys, Maj Macleod, Major Shaw and Captain Hatloway.

April 10.

We have this day the pleasure to announce the fall of Badajoz on the 6th inst. after a siege of twenty one days. The investment of the city was commenced on the 16th of March, and the batteries were opened on the 24th of the same month. History affords few examples of such rapid conquests as those of Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo.

April 11.

By letters from Elvas of the 8th inst. the assault of Badajoz is represented as most dreadful. The breaches were practicable, and the walls scaled at the same moment, the castle being made the principal point of attack. The French troops appointed to defend the breaches being attacked at all points, were compelled to give way. A terrible slaughter then commenced in the streets of the city, owing to the confusion of the battle, increased by the darkness of the night.

April 15.

This morning arrived in this city Gen. Philloon late Commander of Badajoz; and his Staff; and General Werlin, French General of Engineers. The French had from 2 to 300 killed, and 4500 surrendered prisoners, including the sick and wounded. The British and Portuguese lost was very small.

April 16.

Letters from Elvas, of the 13th, say that Soult retired from Llerena as soon as he heard of the fall of Badajoz. It appears certain that Ballasteros entered Seville; but was compelled by Soult to retire from it again. The French has attempted an incursion in Beira Baixa but has not progressed far. This attempt on the frontiers of Portugal was supposed to have been to divide the attention of Lord Wellington.

Latest from France.—*Arrived at Gloucester on Sunday last, schr. Betsey, capt. Haskell 28 days from Bordeaux. Brings very little news. The captain informed that the French troops were returning very fast from Spain and immediately marched to the North. They were not allowed to stop in Bordeaux more than 12 hours. The reason given for their return from Spain was that war was commenced. It was believed that War with Russia had commenced. A gentleman high in office had been beheaded in Paris for giving information to a spy from the Russian Court.*

NORFOLK, May 15.

Yesterday arrived here from Cadiz the ship Elizabeth Wilson and brig Searey, Crispin; left Cadiz the 24th March. The French had bombarded the city for ten days and nights but no lives lost; very little damage done.—It has commencement is in consequence of Soult's arrival at Port St. Mary's with a determination to do at such hands, or as he can. In spite of all his efforts we have a well grounded hope, that the French will be compelled to raise the siege and evacuate the whole province of Andalusia in the course of the summer." Another letter of the 23d March says, "You will no doubt hear the most exaggerated account of the bombardment (if it deserves the name) of this place. But in days since its commencement, and not one life lost or any one hurt by it; two shells have been lightly injured: depend on it there is nothing to be apprehended for the safety of property here. Flour was 18 Dollars and 50 Cents.

FAVOURABLE SYMPTOMS.

We learn from undoubted authority, that some of our contractors for furnishing articles for the war establishment, and mechanics employed in the manufactory of implements of war, have received orders to stop their operations. This must gratify every real friend to the peace and prosperity of the U. States. *Daily Gaz.*

From the Baltimore Federal Republican, of May 21.

IMPORTANT.—We have learnt from Washington, through a channel deeply to entire confidence, that in the first fortnight of next month, it is intended by the administration to cause all the impediments to trade to be withdrawn. We make no comment, for the present, upon the motives which have led to this determination. What we now state, is entitled to the same reliance as our disclosures respecting the propositions to restore the seamen, but it comes from a different and opposite quarter.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, June 6, 1812.

Thursday last being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth Day, the same was observed here with the usual demonstrations of joy.—a Royal Salute was fired from the Garrison. The Third Regiment of York Militia, also paraded very strong, and fired three Vollies.——It was highly gratifying to observe the expertness and correctness with which the two Flank Companies (composed of Smart, active young Men, selected from the Volunteers of the Regiment) performed their Manœuvres, proving the great advantages of the new mode of Disciplining the Militia, adopted by his Honor GENERAL BROCK, and though drilled but a few times, shews how soon young Men animated by a zeal for the honor and defence of their Country, and prompted by an eagerness to learn, can be sufficiently trained fit for effective service.

WHEREAS His Majesty's Royal Proclamation hath been issued for the purpose of calling together a Legislative Council and House of Assembly for the Province of Upper Canada. And whereas by a certain Act of this Province, passed in the forty-eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Representation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament, and to repeal part of an Act passed in the forty eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the more equal Representation of the Commons of this Province, and for the better defining the Qualification of Electors," it is declared and appointed, that the East Riding of the County of York and County of Simcoe, shall be represented in the said House of Assembly by one Member.

And whereas by a certain Instrument under the Sign Manual, and Sealed with the Seal of His Honor ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President, administering the Government of this Province, I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer of the said East Riding of the County of York and County of Simcoe: And whereas by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of Upper Canada, by me received, I am thereby directed to cause one Knight girt with a Sword, the most fit and discreet, to be truly and indifferently chosen, to represent the said East Riding of the County of York and County of Simcoe in the said House of Assembly. And hereof all Freeholders of the said East Riding of the County of York and County of Simcoe are to take notice and attend accordingly.

WILLIAM ALLAN,
Returning Officer for the East Riding of the County of York and County of Simcoe.

York, 16th May, 1812.

Militia General Order

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 25th May, 1812.

THE President being informed that a number of good Rifles are in the possession of the Militia; Commanders of Corps are authorized to form a Company, not to exceed Thirty Rank and File, of such Men as voluntarily offer their Services; they will nominate the Captains and the Subalterns, the best qualified for this Duty, and report their Names to this Office.

(Signed)
ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adjutant General Militia.

20 Dollars Bounty,

will be paid to able SEAMEN, AND

12 Dollars Bounty

will be given to ordinary SEAMEN, on entering for the Marine Service for Three Years. Apply to Lieutenant FISH.

Marine Department.

York, May 21, 1812.

Militia General Order

Government House,
York, 25th May, 1812.

THE very satisfactory Report made to the President, by the Officers Commanding Corps, of the Spirit and Zeal manifested by the Men, in Volunteering their Services in the Flank Companies, has afforded His Honor the most lively gratification, and confirmed the opinion which he was always disposed to entertain of their determination to defend bravely, their Country, and in imitation of their veteran Fathers, evince by deeds, the ardent Loyalty they have so often professed.—Conduct so honorable and dignified, has not failed making a deep impression on His Majesty's Provincial Government, and to encrease if possible, their anxious desire to contribute every thing in their power towards the comfort and happiness of the People.

With this view, they have humbly solicited His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for his gracious permission to allot to the Wives and Children of such Soldiers, Militia and Marines, who may be killed in the present Contest, a portion of the Waste Lands of the Crown; and to afford relief to such as may be disabled in the Service, for whom no provision is otherwise provided.

By Command of the President,
(Signed)
ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adjutant General Militia.

JUST received and for sale at H. DREAN and Co's. Store, Old Jamaica Spirits, high proof, Old Port and Teneriffe Wine, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,

The highest price for Pot and Pearl Ash. York, May 22, 1812.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the House, North side of Queen street, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatness and in the most fashionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a strict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a share of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Pelisses and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on short notice and in the modern style. York, Dec. 4, 1811.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of Shoes and a great variety of the best New Garden Seeds, which are now ready for sale at his Store on the most moderate terms.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, March 9, 1812.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the neat, roomy and well situated HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subscriber now lives, to which an indisputable Title will be given.

J. GLENNON

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nos. 9&10, in Hospital Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one so offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.

York, 8th May, 1812.

Lot No. 64, 1st Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To those whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subscriber, have a Lien by a Judgment of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No 64, first Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is advertised for sale by DANIEL TIZZ. WM. WATERS.

York, January 27, 1812.

FOR Sale on very reasonable terms, the following Parcels of Land, for which indisputable Titles will be given, viz.

Lot No. 16, 1st Con. & broken front, Saltfleet,		130
South ½ 20, 5th do.	Pelham,	100
North ½ 8, 3th do.	do.	50
No. 23,	Thorold,	50
Broken front of Lot No. 1,	Nelson,	2

Application to be made to Col. St. John, in Ancaster.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions, that notwithstanding the many Presentments against Individuals for having Public Nuisances in front of their Premises in the Streets of the Town of York, which still are unremoved.—Due Notice is hereby given to all Persons so offending, that if the said Presented Nuisances are not removed immediately, they will be Indicted at the next Quarter Sessions.

The owners of Swine are also cautioned against allowing them to run at large in the said Town or neighbourhood after the date hereof, otherwise prompt measures will be taken to prevent such trespasses.

S. HEWARD, C. P.

York, 18th April, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be the better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods on the most reasonable Terms, and to save themselves both trouble and expence

As he intends to go to Montreal by the first opportunity in order to purchase the most fashionable assortment of Goods for the Season, he will sell the remainder of his present Stock on hand remarkably low for Cash. THOMAS DEARY.

York, April 14, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Calvin Emes, at the suit of Duncan Cameron, I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land being composed of Lot number twenty-four, in the third concession of North Gwillambury, containing by admeasurement about three hundred acres about thirty acres of which are cleared, and under a good state of cultivation, a good House and Barn, and other buildings erected thereon, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Mr. Abbott's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 4th day of July next. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock. Any person having any claim either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 10, 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Estate of the late Chief Justice ALLCOCK, on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit.

Lot.	Con.	Township.	Acres
16	24,	York, from the Bay.	200
26	3d,	ditto. East of Yonge Street.	200
35	1st,	Whitby,	1600
34	2d,		
31			
22			
23	3d,		
24			
23			
24			
10	7th,	Scott,	1200
17			
18			
East ½ 19			
Broken 24			
Lots 25	3d,	North Crosby,	300
25			
Ditto. 26	4th,	ditto.	300
27			
24			
Ditto. 26	5th,	ditto.	600
27			
18			
19	9th,	South Crosby,	420
Ditto. 18	8th,	ditto.	500
19			
Block 1		Binbrook,	1000

Total—6220

Lot Number 3, East side of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Number 12 and 13 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Park Lots 17, 18, and 19, 1 Concession Township of York, 300 Acres; on which there is a large clearing, well fenced and under Grain, yielding from 20 to 30 Tons Hay yearly. Its being contiguous to the Town and Garrison, and the wood thereon is a sufficient recommendation to make it a desirable purchase.

Also, the following Lots of Land and Town Lots described for Miss CATHARINE ALLCOCK.

	Lot.	Township,	Acres.
Block	2	2d, Binbrook,	1600
Do.	1	3d, ditto.	1000
Lots	67		
	75	4th, ditto.	400

Total—3400

Lots Number 18 and 19 South side of Russell Square, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Lots Number 10 and 11 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre. Apply to WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchasers. The Land is eligibly situated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Also, Lots No 32 and 33 in the 3d concession of Pickering; Lots No. 18 and 19 in the 7th, No. 2 in the 8th, and No. 14 and 17 in the 9th concessions of Haldimand; Lots No. 26 and 29 in the 5th concession, and Lots No. 29 and 32 in the 9th concession of Whitby; Lot No. 18 in the 8th concession of Sydney; and West half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th concession of King.

The price of the above described Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment shall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaser.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GAAY, Esquire, of Lowe of Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B.		
Front half 33,	Do. C.	300 Acres.
33	Concession C.	200
10	Concession D.	200

24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Concession, 300 Acres Township
East ½ 22 5th do. of York.
No. 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.

East ½ 14,	in 3d Concession,	100	
East ½ 20,	3d do.	100	
East ½ 14,	4th do.	100	1000 Acres
East ½ 22,	7th do.	100	Township of
14,	2d do.	200	Markham.
10,	6th do.	200	
11,	6th do.	200	
16,	1st do.	200	
13,	4th do.	200	400 Acres—
3,	3d do.	200	Whitby.
30,	6th do.	100	300 Acres,
27,	7th do.	100	Saltfleet.

29, South side Chippewa Creek 100 Acres, Township or Crowland.

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York.

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waste Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unless it specifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the President in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr. Alexander Adams, where he has just opened a very General Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to sell as low as can be purchased in this country for Cash or most kinds of Country Produce.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Salt of superior quality, which will be sold remarkably low.

York, 1812.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

for Sale or Rent, and possession given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire. Its eligible situation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot. York, Dec. 11, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises. June 3, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Numbers 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

THE Subscriber, Administratrix to the Estate of the late JAMES CHESNEY, Sadler, &c. of this Town, informs her Friends and the Public, that the Business is carried on at the former place as usual.—She will be thankful for any favors, and all orders will be executed at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

CATHARINE CHESNEY.

N. B. She has an excellent Skift fit for Fishing for sale, very reasonable.



G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

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YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, and to all our loving Subjects to whom these presents shall come.—GREETING.

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada to dissolve this present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands prorogued to the 16th day of this present month of May, We do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly; and the Legislative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Sixteenth day of May, and We being desirous and resolved as soon as may be to meet our People of our said Province, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Provincial Parliament, and do hereby further declare, that with the advice of our said Executive Council, we have this day given orders for the issuing our Writs in due form, calling a new Provincial Parliament in our said Province, which Writs are to bear date on Wednesday the Thirtieth day of this present month of May, and to be returnable on Tuesday the Thirtieth day of June next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS our trusty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our President administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our said Province, at York, this First day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the Fifty second year of our Reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding his Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province," altered and amended by several subsequent Statutes, passed by the Legislature of the said Province, it is among other things enacted, That at any time or times after the passing thereof, it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council there of, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the said Province, as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the Purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province. NOW KNOW YE, that I the said ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the said Province as aforesaid, Do by virtue and in pursuance of the said in part recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Province, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, and do nominate, constitute and appoint the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, Esquire, and the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, Esquire, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan of York, Esquire, Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, and James Gordon of Amherstburgh, Esquire, in the said Province, respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province, and for the carrying into effect the Provisions of the said several Acts of the Legislature of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the fifty-second year of his Majesty's Reign.

Signed
ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers persons have recently come into this Province with a seditious intent to disturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majesty's Subjects from His Person and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the several persons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, passed in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and strictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all such persons as may be subject to the provisions of the said Act; and I do also charge and require all His Majesty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and assisting the said persons in the execution of the powers vested in them by the said Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second of His Majesty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

President's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the President, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Persons, in addition to the Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Provisions of the said Act, viz —

Eastern District,

Samuel Anderson, Esq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Esq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Esq. of Osnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Esq. of Lancaster,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Esq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Mears, Esq. of Prescott,
William Hamilton, Esq. of Prescott.

District of Johnstown,

William Fraser, Esq. of Johnstown,
Samuel Sherwood, Esq. of Augusta,
William Gilkinson, Esq. of Augusta,
Solomon Jones, Esq. of Augusta,
Thos. Fraser, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Hugh Munro, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Gideon Adams, Esq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burritt, Esq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Esq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Esq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Esq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland District,

Hazelton Spencer, Esq. of Fredericksburg,
William Crawford, Esq. of Fredericksburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Esq. of Marysburg,
Robert Clark, Esq. of Ernestown,
John Carscallan, Esq. of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Esq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Esq. of Thurlow.
John M'Intosh, Esq. of Thurlow,
Alex. Fisher, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Paul Trumpour, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Thos. Dorland, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Able Gilbert, Esq. of Sidney,
Root. C. Wilkins, Esq. of Ameliasburg,
James Young, Esq. of Ameliasburg,
Ebenezer Washburn, Esq. of Hallowell.
John Fraser, Esq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Esq. of Kingston,
Thomas Markland, Esq. of Kingston,

Newcastle District,

John Spencer, Esq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Esq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Esq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Esq. of Clarke,

Home District,

William Allan, Esq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Esq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Esq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Esq. of Whitechurch.

Niagara District,

Joseph Edwards, Esq. of Niagara,
John Warren, senr. Esq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Esq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Esq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Esq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickson, Esq. of Queenston,
William Crooks, Esq. of Grimsby,
Samuel Hatt, Esq. of Ancaster,

London District,

Thos. Talbot, Esq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Samuel Ryerse, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Thos. Ralph, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Esq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Esq. of Burford,
Wm. Daniel Bowen, Esq. of Burford.

Western District,

John M'Gregor, Esq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intosh, Esq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Esq. of Amherstburg,
Robert Richardson, Esq. of Amherstburg,
John Williams, Esq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Cree, Esq. of Raleigh,
Wm. Caldwell, Esq. of Amherstburg.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK. Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.*

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come——————GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council, to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without such Licence, under a Penalty for the first Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the second and every other subsequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His

Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no perfon may pretend ignorance of the Law which fubjects his contravention to fuch penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced againft all perfons who fhall, after the publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me that among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all perfons defirous to obtain fuch Licences, are hereby required to Report themselves to the Hon'ble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majefty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumftances of time, place and condition of their refpective refidences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this firft day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty fecond year of His Majefty's Reign.

(Signed)

ISAAC BROCK, Prefident.

By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance paffed by the Governor and Legiflative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the felling of ftrong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as alfo to deter Perfons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purpofes relative to the Trade and Intercourfe with the faid Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it fhall not be lawful for any perfon to fettle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the firft offence, and Twenty Pounds for the fecond, and every other fubfequent offence.

IV. It fhall and may be lawful for any perfon or perfons whatfoever, to fue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforefaid, by information before one or more of the Commiffioners of the Peace of the Diftrict in which any offence againft any of the above articles of this Ordinance fhall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine fuch information, in a fummary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witnefs (being fome other than the informer himfelf) and to inflict the faid imprifonment, and to levy the faid Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the coffs of fuing for the fame, by a warrant to feize and fell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that fuch informations fhall be brought within fix calendar months from the time that the offence fhall have been committed, and not after.

Proclamation.

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

To all our loving Subjects in the Province of Upper Canada. GREETING.

WHEREAS we being deeply impreffed with the Calamities by means of a long and deftructive War, with which it has pleafed Almighty God to vifit us, and being duly fenfible that we juftly deferve fuch Punifhment, yet ftill humbly trufting (however unworthily) in the Divine Favour, we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council for the Province of Upper Canada, to iffue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding that a day of PUBLIC FASTING and HUMILIATION before GOD be obferved throughout our faid Province upon FRIDAY the Nineteenth Day of JUNE next: And we do hereby ftrictly charge and command, that the faid Day of Public Faffing and Humiliation be reverently and devoutly obferved by all our loving Subjects in our faid Province, upon pain of fuch Punifhment as we may juftly inflict upon all fuch as contemn or neglect the performance of fo Religious a Duty.

IN teftimony whereof we have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed, Witnefs our truffy and well beloved ISSAAC BROCK, Efq our Prefident adminiftering the Government of our faid Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our faid Province, at York, this fixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and twelve and fifty-fecond year of our Reign. J. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that fundry Perfons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perfon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our faid Province, is thereby guilty of a Mifdemeanor, which for the firft offence fubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a fecond time, is fubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges fhall be paid; and that any Perfon convicted of the like offence a third time, fhall be deemed guilty of Felony punifhable by Tranfportation for feven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforefaid, may be preferved, and that fuch offenders there in may be brought to punifhment; We have thought fit, by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber fo cut without Licence fhall be feized and fold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perfons therein offending, fhall be profecuted with the utmoft Rigour of the Law.

In Teftimony whereof we have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our faid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witnefs our Truffy and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thoufand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Partnerfhip Diffolved.

THE Partnerfhip between James Odel Roche and Serjeant Frizel of the 100th Regiment, has been fome time fince diffolved by mutual conſent, of which all concerned are requefted to take notice.

York, June 6, 1812.

Lateft Intelligence.

LONDON, April 2.

We are informed by capt. Knowles of the Hotfpur, bound from Baltimore to Bourdeaux, and fent into Plymouth by the Andromache frigate, that the difpatches, after having been opened and infpected by capt. Tobin, were fent by his Lieutenant to the Agent of Government, at Plymouth, and delivered to the latter in that ſtate.—There were three ſets of diſpatches, two for Mr. Joel Barlow, and one for Mr. Lee, the American Conſul at Bordeaux.

April 11.

Letters from Manchester, received this morning, ſtate that the diſturbances in that town had entirely ſubſided.

The Houſe of Commons was laſt night chiefly occupied in another diſcuſſion of the Gold Coin Bill, and its extenſion to Ireland. The bill went through a committee, after the houſe, in a diviſion of 87 to 27, had negatived an amendment moved by Mr. Parnell, to delay the proceedings 14 days in order to afford time for a ſelect committee to inquire into its operation on the landed intereſts of that country. In the courſe of the debate, the Chancellor of the Exchequer took an opportunity of ſtating the amount of the Revenue in taxes for the laſt year, ending the 5th of April current. From this it appears, that though the cuſtoms have fallen off, the Exciſe has improved to the amount of about ſix hundred thouſand pounds, including, however, the produce of a new duty, calculated to have raiſed about four hundred thouſand pounds. The totals are—

Exciſe 1812—17,950,000l.
1811—17,399,000l.

The general amount of the whole taxes of the country is diminiſhed about a million, as confeſſed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, who ſtated that of 1812 to be 61,33[illegible],000l.; while that of 1811 was 62,136,000l.

Extract of a letter from his Excelly Governor Harriſon, to Col. John M. Scott, of Frankfort, Kentucky, dated Vincennes, April 15, 1812.

"We have war with all its horrors with the Indians. A family were murdered in the Illinois territory about 35 miles above this, on Saturday. The woman and four children were killed in the houſe, and the latter ſet on fire and conſumed with every thing in it. The miſerable huſband had been to mill about four miles off, and upon his return, found the houſe falling in, a young man whom he had hired, killed and ſhockingly mangled in the yard. Laſt night an expreſs arrived with the account of one other man being killed on the ſouth eaſt fork of White River. Two more are miſſing from the ſame neighbourhood, and there is little doubt of their being alſo killed."

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's dated March 7, 1812.

"I live on the trace that leads to the Prophet's party and get all the news—the Indians lying here appear very friendly, but the Prophet and his party are worſe than ever, many of different nations have joined him, and are rebuilding the town that was burnt. I will watch the movement of the Indians, and when I retreat it will be time for the frontier inhabitants to do ſo."—*Lexington paper.*

From the Delaware Statesman, May 7.

MONTE VIDEO.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable merchant at Monte Video, Jan. 9.

"There is an embargo laid on all veſſels at Buenos Ayres in conſequence of the government ſending troops a croſs the river to reinforce their commander Artegas, againſt the Portugueſe; and in conſequence of this Rephis government are ſending off all their armed veſſels to Maldanado to aſſiſt the Portugueſe. What the reſult of this proceeding will be is difficult to ſay. I ſhould not be ſurpriſed if this town was ſoon again beſieged."

Extract of another letter dated Jan. 31.

"Report ſays that General Artegas has fallen in with the Portugueſe army, and deſtroyed them to a man—my from 7 to 9000 men."

Extract of another letter dated Montevideo Jan. 6.

"We have had a very conſiderable trade with Buenos Ayres ſince the patched up peace; but as to the governments there is little or no communication. A new government has taken place in Buenos Ayres. In the beginning the people were diſſatiſfied with it and the troops mutinied; in order to reſtore peace, and to make an example of the principals, ten were ſhot, and a very great number (among them are ſome of the late Junta) are impriſoned.

"Nothing has been heard lately from the Peruvian army. The laſt account ſays they were upwards of 600 leagues from Buenos Ayres, and report ſays, they have been defeated and cut off by the Indians.

"As to the Portugueſe, they remain at Molanado, waiting no doubt, to ſee what will be the fate of Spain—if loſt they will endeavour to get poſſeſſion of the north ſide of this river, in which I do not think they will ſucceed, particularly now that Chili and Paraguay are united to this province—and before long I expect that Artegas will give them ſuch a doſe as they will not like. By the laſt accounts he had taken poſſeſſion of ſome of their frontier towns."

From the Federal Republican.

A public letter lately received in the Alexandria Gazette, ſtating, that the Britiſh miniſter has offered to reſtore all the American ſeamen impreſſed into the navy of his nation, which our government would deſignate as ſuch. The accuracy of the ſtatement is now proved to our ſatisfaction, accompanied with the remarkable fact, that the overture, though made in writing, had received no anſwer when our informant left Waſhington, which was within a day or two. We pledge ourſelves, that this will be found to be ſubſtantially correct.

POSTSCRIPT.

The city is in no little agitation at this moment (2 o'clock) with a report ſaid to have arrived this forenoon, from Baltimore, that orders had been received from Waſhington, *that all army contracts ſhould be ſuſpended.*—*Eve. Poſt.*

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.

An intelligent perſon having furniſhed us with the following information, we lay the ſame before our readers:—*Ami des Loix.*

Spaniſh America.—It may be advanced without fear of exaggeration, that three fourths of the country under this appellation, have proclaimed independence. Among theſe people, ſome have openly declared their ſeparation from the mother country, while others through reſpect for ancient prejudices have thought it neceſſary to ſave appearances, by acting in the name of Ferdinand VII. This, however, has not prevented them at the ſame time from adopting forms of government, which render null the power of the parent ſtate as well as the authority of the Monarch.

The new Republics are:

Buenos Ayres, which by the treaty concluded under the preſſure of peculiar circumſtances, has circumſcribed the power of the Viceroy of Montevideo within very narrow limits.

Venezuela, whoſe capital is Caracas, and where there are no longer any diſſentions.

Carthagena, de los Indias, which without alledging any vain pretexts, the excuſe only of the weak, has declared independence, by an act as forcible as eloquent.

Santa Fee de Bogato, now called the ſtate of Cendinamaeca.

Quito.

De Payon.

In ſhort Chili, whoſe capital is San Yago. This country, the granery of Lewis and Peru, abounds in corn and wine, as well as with the other productions of Europe.

There is not, as yet, any poſitive information of what is paſſing at Lima. It is, however, known there has been, at ſeveral times, a fermentation, the precurſor of a revolution inevitable.—*Lima* may be conſidered, in compariſon with the other parts of Spaniſh America, as the cradle of the ſciences—education is there better; and this city has produced men diſtinguiſhed in the republic of letters. Supposing that the Europeans ſucceed in keeping it dependent for ſome time longer, its ſituation in the middle of the countries in inſurrection, is extremely critical. The ſoil of Peru, fandy and generally ſterile, renders it always dependent upon the neighbouring provinces, but particularly Chili. It is in the power of the inſurgents, conſequently, to reduce Lima by famine, if they ſhould not with to employ force.

An important obſervation may be made here on the ſpirit which animates the inſurgents, it is, that wherever independence has been declared, the inquiſition immediately falls.

Whilſt theſe countries begin to act their parts on the world's great theatre and the philanthropiſt rejoices that a revolution of ſuch magnitude has been accompanied with little bloodſhed, the attention of every lover of his ſpecies is ſorrowfully fixed on Mexico, deſtined perhaps to be the ſcene of atrocious crimes, and lawleſs rapine.

It cannot be doubted but that the commencement of the revolution in Mexico was accompanied with ſome diſorders. The Europeans were in ſeveral places victims of the rage long ſtifled of the inhabitants; but this had already by premeditated cruelty, provoked theſe reprifals.

The firſt leaders of the inſurgents behaved with a moderation very uncommon in civil wars. Hidalgo was no barbarian—many officers of the Spaniſh party ſucceſſively fell into his power (two militia colonels, the curate of Cala Rul and of Perez, Calvez a mongſt others) and reſtored them their liberty.—He had alſo in his power the fate of Salcedo and Errero, who afterwards returned his generoſity by delivering him to his executioners.

Inflated by their ephemeral ſucceſs the ruling party abuſed their victory with Caniba[illegible] ferocity. Venegas appointed Vice Roy no doubt to reward his cowardice, for having ſacrificed ſome thouſands of his countrymen in a battle with the French in Old Spain, ſignalized his adminiſtration by unheard of cruelties. Seconded by ſome biſhops, and eſpecially by the inquiſition, he exhibited, in the capital, executions long ſince prohibited by the criminal code of Spain. War was declared to all ſuſpected of poſſeſſing liberal ideas; and the priſons were crowded with thoſe whoſe only crime was, ſecretly deteſting their cruel and cowardly tyrants.

The maxim, that in perſecuting you multiply ſectaries, was then verified for the hundredth time. The intergents appeared, all at once, to ſpring from their aſhes more numerous than ever. Maſters, in a manner, of the country and the mines they overwhelmed their oppreſſors with miſery and terror. Acapulco the beſt harbor in the empire, ſituated on the Pacific Ocean, fell into their power; and they were every day expected in the middle of the metropolis.

The following is an extract from a Paris paper, received by the ſhip Benjamin-Franklin, arrived at this port from Bayonne.

[*Tranſlation.*]

"CONSERVATIVE SENATE."

"*Sitting of the 10th March, 1812.*"

"His Excellency the Duke of Baſſano, Miniſter of Exterior Relations communicated the following Report to his Majeſty the Emperor and King:

"As long as the *Britiſh Orders in Council* ſhall not be withdrawn, and the principles recognized by the Treaty of Utrecht, towards Neutrals reſtored in full force, the Decrees of *Berlin and Milan* muſt continue towards thoſe *Powers* who ſhall ſuffer their *Flags* to be *Denationalized.*

"The ports of the Continent muſt not be opened neither to thoſe *Denationalized Flags*, nor to the Engliſh Merchandize. It is neceſſary that the whole diſpoſeable forces of France ſhould be diſtributed in ſuch a manner, as to prevent the Engliſh Flag, the *Denationalized Flag*, or thoſe conveyed by Engliſh ſhips of war from landing.

From a London paper.

Extraordinary inſtance of Fanaticiſm.

A foreign journal has the following relation:—"Matthew Loval, a ſhoemaker at Venice, preſents an example of religious melancholy, equally extraordinary as deplorable. His firſt act of infanity was an imitation of the early Chriſtians, to diſarm the temper by mutilating himſelf. Shortly after, he conceived that God had ordered him to die upon the croſs; and he immediately began to employ himſelf in preparing all the inſtruments of his martyrdom. For more than two years he meditated in ſilence upon the means for executing his purpoſe. At laſt the fatal day arrived; no preparation had been omitted: Loval was crowned with thorns, of which three or four penetrated the exterior ſkin.—He ſeated himſelf on the middle of the croſs, adjuſted his feet to the bracket at the bottom, paſſing a nail of 15 inches in length through them with a hammer. He next tied himſelf to the croſs round the body, and, provided with two other long & ſharps nails, he pierced them through both his hands by placing the points in the centre of the palm, and knocking the head againſt the floor. After this he raiſed his hands towards the place where he intended to fix them, and put the nails through the holes he had before periforated, to the extremity of their length. He had previouſly inflicted a deep wound in his ſide with a ſhoemaker's knife in order more cloſely to repreſent the ſufferings of the Redeemer. Nothing now remained but to expoſe himſelf to public view. Loval had contrived ropes to let himſelf forward; and by ſeveral ſtrong motions of the body, the croſs being placed on the edge of the window, eaſily flipped and fell outſide, reſtrained by a cord. In this ſituation he remained ſome hours. Early next morning the neighbours were aſtoniſhed at the ſpectacle that preſented itſelf. His countenance pale, but calm; his body naked, and covered with blood; he appeared, notwithſtanding his ſtanding wounds, to be in a poſture to pain. The populace ran in crowds in view to extraordinary a ſight. He was at length cut down, and conveyed to the Imperial School, under the direction of M. Peruzzi. None of his numerous wounds proving mortal, he was cured of them, but not of his folly. In his third exploit, he imagined himſelf to have fallen under the Divine diſpleaſure for not having truſted to miraculous means of being fed: he determined to ſtarve himſelf: but imagining one night he heard a voice commanding him to go forth and feed like Nebuchadnezzar with the beaſts of the field, he diſpoſed of every thing he had, retired to a deſolate ſpot, and for fifteen months fed upon wild fruits conſtantly crawling upon his hands & feet. Theſe voluntary and repeated abſtinences at length exhauſted his body, and he died in 1811."

NEW YORK, May 27.

Lateſt from Portugal.—The ſhip Ann Williams, capt. Dayton, arrived at this Port, laſt evening, in 34 days from Lisbon.—On the 20th of April, a report reached Lisbon, that the French armies had raiſed the ſiege of Cadiz, and evacuated Seville.—Capt. Dayton furniſhes the following details of the operations of the combined armies againſt Badajoz. He alſo ſtates that the priſoners who were taken with that city, and ſent to Lisbon, failed for England on the 20th of April:—

"After the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, which happened on the 19th of January, trenches and breaches were filled up, and the army commenced its march to the ſouth. About the 13th of March the whole combined army arrived at Elvas and its vicinity. On the 16th the army was put in motion, and the inveſtment of Badajoz took place that evening. On the 17th the combined armies broke ground. On the 25th the port of Picorini was taken by ſtorm, commanded by Gen. Kemp and the troops of the third diviſion. This fort is of great importance to the troops working on the trenches. The enemy had 280 men in the fort, and only 64 eſcaped the gates of eternity. At 8 o'clock in the evening of the 6th April, the Engliſh attacked Badajoz at three breaches. The light diviſion attacked the ſmall wall, the fourth the principal ones, the fifth the ſmall breach; and the third diviſion, commanded by General Picton, were ordered to make a falſe attack, which he did; but not being ſatisfied with this, he ſcaled the walls with his whole diviſion at the very moment the other diviſions were employed in attacking the breaches. The breaches were found to be nearly inacceſſible, and the conteſt, of courſe, terrible on both ſides: but in this great conflict General Picton had effected his plan, his whole diviſion having ſcaled the walls, and formed in rear between the main body and the citadel, which cut of their retreat from it. On this citadel they had formed ſeveral batteries; and had the tower been taken, they could have deſtroyed the city and made great havock among the ſoldiers.—The manoeuvring of the third diviſion, when completed, formed up in battle array, and commenced a fire upon the enemy. This put them in great confuſion; ſo much ſo, that they gave way to the breaches, allowed the Engliſh to enter, and began to retire upon the citadel, but found it altogether impracticable, by the third diviſion cutting off their retreat. They were under the neceſſity of giving themſelves up to the Engliſh; who took General Phillippon, 117 officers, and 2930 men priſoners, and ſent them to Liſbon, where they arrived on the 16th of April.

"Prior to the hoſtilities againſt Badajoz they conſiſted of 5300 men. From the manner in which the whole buſineſs was conducted, it is ſuppoſed to have been one of the greateſt atchievements the annals of Britiſh hiſtory can produce. The Engliſh loſt upwards of 4000.—The following is an account of the officers killed and wounded.

Killed.—Lieut. Col. Rudge, 5th regiment; Col. Harcourt, 40th: Col. Helder; Major O'Hara.—*Wounded.*—Lieut. Gen. Picton; Lieut. Gen. Colville; Major-Gen Kemp; Brigadier-Gen. Hewey; Major Gen. Bowers; Major Gen. Walker; Lieut. Col. M'Leod, 43d regiment; Lieut. Col. Gibbs, 52d; Lieut. Col. Aikin, 48th; Colonel Blackney, 74th; Lieut. Colonel French; Majors Carle, Murphy, Mail, Brook, and Olyed."

LONDON April 20.

Our readers will ſee by the following letter, that deſpatches have been received from the French Emperor by flag of truce. We are of courſe unacquainted with the nature of thoſe deſpatches, but in all probability they contain one of thoſe inſidious propoſitions which he has often made before not we ſhould think, with the hope of deluding the Britiſh Government, but for the purpoſe of impoſing upon the unfortunate people over whom he tyranniſes.

"Dover, April 19.—A flag of truce from Calais was ſailed in with half leſs ſecrecy by one of our cruiſers; and her deſpatches landed here. The envelope was addreſſed to the Naval commander at Dover, but the deſpatches themſelves are ſaid to be addreſſed to our Miniſter for Foreign Affairs. The Captain immediately proceeded with them to London.

"A French naval officer accompanied the flag of truce."

We find that the above flag of truce is addreſſed from the French Miniſter of Foreign Affairs to his Majeſty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Accounts have been received from the French coaſt of as late a date as the 17th. They ſtate that Bonaparte had not then quitted Paris. His departure was, however, every moment expected. Cambaceres has been ordered from Holland to Paris, it is ſuppoſed for the purpoſe of preſiding over the council in his abſence. Many of the departments of France continue in a very diſturbed ſtate, notwithſtanding the ſummary puniſhments of Military Tribunals.

The recent movements of the enemy's ſhips in the Scheldt have occaſioned the ſquadron cruiſing off that ſtation under Admiral Young, to be augmented.—Sir Richard Strachan, in the San Domingo, is to be the ſecond in command, and Rear Admiral Ferrier, in the Bellerophon, to be the 3d.

Linz, March 18. For the laſt month ſcarcely a day was paſſed without numerous detachments of French cavalry and infantry arriving from Laybach, Cilly, and its environs.

On the 2d of Feb. a train of artillery conſiſting of 34 pieces of cannon, and drawn by 410 horſes, arrived. The troops have received orders to aſſemble here. We learn that another corps of 6000 men, which is to aſſemble in the neighbourhood of Bolzen, is on its route from Italy.

Liverpool, April 22. We have nothing more deciſive on the alledged approaching hoſtilities between France and Ruſſia than we communicated in our laſt. The Emperor Francis, was to leave Vienna on the 16th ult. for the purpoſe of meeting Bonaparte in the capital of Saxony, and it is alſo rumoured that Alexander had written to Francis to engage him as a mediator on his behalf with France. The Auſtrian army is to be placed on the war eſtabliſhment.

Lateſt from France.—Mercantile friends have favored us with letters from Paris dated the 24th April, from intelligent Americans: their contents are in ſubſtance as follows:—"No proſpect of a favourable arrangement with France, and people were ſurpriſed that Mr. Barlow ſhould have ever indulged in the hope of it.—Napolean had a grand army of 500,000 men ready for the Northern expedition. Weſtphalia, it was thought, would be annexed to France; Jerome to be transferred to Ruſſian Poland, or elſewhere: but, ſuch was the ſcarcity of proviſions in France and ſo ſerious and alarming were the diſturbances in conſequence, that many were of opinion the Emperor could not leave France at a moment ſo critical. Riots had occurred in many provinces, and a bold tone of diſcontent was heard in Paris itſelf."—Balt. Whig.

Letters from the beſt informed Americans in France, as late as the laſt week in April, are explicit in the opinion, that no arrangement will be agreed to by Bonaparte, unleſs we firſt engage, as his allies, to bid Sweden, in the war againſt England. Barlow detained Hornet until theſe letters ſhame ſecounded through his ears; and we fully believe, upon ſufficient information to be relied on, that he reluctantly ſent her off finally, knowing that no ſatisfactory treaty can be made with France.—*Bolt. Fed. Gaz.*

FOR sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, bounding the Township of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a two story dwelling House with Wings, with a small expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow. There is upon it a good two story Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Gristand Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. If these Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant; Lot No. 27 being at present occupied by an industrious substantial person. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Pease, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 24 in the 9th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Concession of do. 80 acres, Stumpage on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No 1, 2 and 3, in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of these, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to the Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No 4 in the 6th concession of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large Settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Land will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer hereof

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C

Militia General Order

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 25th May, 1812.

THE President being informed that a number of good Rifles are in the possession of the Militia; Commanders of Corps are authorized to form a Company, not to exceed Thirty Rank and File, of such Men as voluntarily offer their Services; they will nominate the Captains and Subalterns, the best qualified for this Duty, and report their Names to this Office.

(Signed)
ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adjutant General Militia.

20 Dollars Bounty,

will be paid to able SEAMEN,
AND
12 Dollars Bounty

will be given to ordinary SEAMEN, on entering for the Marine Service for Three Years. Apply to Lieutenant FISH,

Marine Department.

York, May 21, 1812.

FOR SALE,

At the Printing Office,

A Few Copies of the RULES and REGULATIONS for the Militia of this Province.

☞ For sale at this Office, Blank Deeds of Conveyance, with and without Bar of Dower with Memorials for each.

Militia General Order

Government House,
York, 25th May, 1812.

THE very satisfactory Report made to the President, by the Officers Commanding Corps, of the Spirit and Zeal manifested by the Men, in Volunteering their Services in the Flank Companies, has afforded His Honor the most lively gratification, and confirmed the opinion which he was always disposed to entertain of their determination to defend bravely, their Country, and in imitation of their revolutionary Fathers, evince by deeds, the ardent Loyalty they have so often professed.—Conduct so honorable and dignified, has not failed making a deep impression on His Majesty's Provincial Government, and to encrease if possible, their anxious desire to contribute every thing in their power towards the comfort and happiness of the People.

With this view, they have humbly solicited His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for his gracious permission to allot to the Wives and Children of such Soldiers, Militia and Marines, who may be killed in the present Contest, a portion of the Waste Lands of the Crown; and to afford relief to such as may be disabled in the Service, for whom no provision is otherwise provided.

By Command of the President,
(Signed)
ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adjutant General Militia.

JUST received and for sale at H. DREAN and Co's. Store, Old Jamaica Spirits, high proof, Old Port and Teneriffe Wine, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,

The highest price in cash for Pot and Pearl Ash. York, May 22.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the House, North side of Queen street, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatness and in the most fashionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a strict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a share of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Dresses and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on short notice and in the modern style. York, Dec. 4. 1811.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of Shoes and a great variety of the best New Garden Seeds, which are now ready for sale at his Store on the most moderate terms.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, March 9, 1812.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the neat, roomy and well situated HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subscriber now lives, to which an unusual fine Well is given.

J. GLENNON

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence encloling Lots Nos. 9&10, in Hospital Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one so offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.

York, 8th May, 1812.

Lot No. 64, 1st Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To whose whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subscriber, have a Lien by a Judgment of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No 64, first Concession East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is advertised for Sale by DANIEL TIERS. WM. WATERS.

York, January 21, 1812.

FOR Sale on very reasonable terms, the following Parcels of Land, for which indisputable Titles will be given viz.—

Lot No. 18, 1st Con.	& broken front, Saltfleet,		133
8, 1st do	- - -	Pelham,	200
South ½ 20, 5th do.	- - -	do.	50
North ½ 8, 12th do.	- - -	do.	50
No. 115,	- - -	Thorold,	50
Broken front of Lot No. 1,		Nelson,	50

Application to be made to Col. St. John, in Ancaster.

WHEREAS the Inhabitants represented to the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions, that notwithstanding the many Presentments against Individuals for having Public Nuisances in front of their Premises in the Streets of this Town of York, which still are unremoved.—Due Notice is hereby given to all Persons so offending, that if the said Presented Nuisances are not removed immediately, they will be Indicted at the next Quarter Sessions.

The owners of Swine are also cautioned against allowing them to run at large in the said Town or neighbourhood after the 1st instant, otherwise prompt measures will be taken to prevent such trespassing. S. HEWARD, C. P

York, 28th April, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be the better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods on the most reasonable Terms, and to save themselves both trouble and expence

As he intends to go to Montreal by the first opportunity in order to purchase the most fashionable assortment of Goods for the Season, he will fill up remainder of his present Stock on hand remarkably low for Cash.

THOMAS DEARY.

York, April 14, 1812.

SHERIFF's SALE.

HOUSE DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Calvin Enos, at the suit of Duncan Cameron, I have seized and taken Execution of that parcel or tract of Land being compo-sed of Lot number ten sixty-two in the third concession of North Gwillimsbury, containing by admeasurement about three hundred acres about thirty acres cleared, and under a good state of cultivation, a good House and Barn, and other buildings erected thereon, all which property will be exposed to the highest bidder, at Mr. Abbott's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 4th day of July next. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock AM perhaps having any claim either by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me before the day of Sale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 10, 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Estate of the late Chief Justice ALLCOCK, on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit.

Lot	Con.	Township.	Acres
16	2d, from the Bay.	York,	200
36	3d,	ditto.	200
	East of Yonge Street.		
35	1st,	Whitby,	1600
34	2d,		
33	3d,		
32			
31			
14			
16	7th,	Scott,	1200
17			
18			
East ½ 19			
Broken 24	3d,	North Crosby,	300
Lots 25			
25	4th,	ditto.	300
Ditto. 26			
27			
24	5th,	ditto.	600
Ditto. 26			
27			
19	9th,	South Crosby,	400
18			
Ditto. 18	8th,	ditto.	300
19			
Block 4		Bathurst,	1300
		Total—	8000

Lot Number 9, East side of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Number 12 and 13 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Park Lots 17, 18, 4 and 19, 1 Concession Township of York, 300 Acres; on which there is a large clearing, well fenced and under Grain, yielding from 20 to 30 Tons Hay yearly. Its being contiguous to the Town and Common, and the wood thereon is a sufficient recommendation to make it a desirable purchase.

Also, the following Lots of Land and Town Lots described for Miss CATHARINE ALLCOCK.

Lot	Con.	Township,	Acres.
Block 2	2d,	Bosrough,	1000
Do. 1	3d,	ditto.	1000
Lots 6 & 7	4th,	ditto.	400
75			2400

Lots Number 18 and 19 South side of Russell Square, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Lots Number 10 and 11 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre. Apply to WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchasers. The Land is eligibly situated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Also, Lots No. 32 and 33 in the 3d concession of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No. 2 in the 8th, and No. 14 and 17 in the 9th concessions of Haldimand; Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 9th concession, and Lots No 29 and 32 in the 5th concession of Whitby; Lot No. 18 in the 8th concession of Sydney; and West half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th concession of King.

The price of the above described Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment shall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaser.

GEORGE CAILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or Short Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B			
Front half 32,	- - -	Do. C.	100 Acres.
33,	- - -	Concession C.	200
10	- - -	Concession D.	200
24	- - -	front Concession on Lake Ontario.	

Township of Scarborough.

No. 31 in 4th Concession, 200 Acres Township of York.

No. 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.

East ½ 12, in 3d	Concession,	100	
East ½ 20, 3d	do.	100	
East 14, 4th	do.	100	1000 Acres
East 22, 7th	do.	100	Township of
14, 3d	do.	200	Markham.
10, 6th	do.	200	
11, 6th	do.	200	
16, 1st	do.	200	400 Acres—
13, 4th	do.	200	Whitby.
31, 3d	do.	200	
30, 6th	do.	100	300 Acres,
27, 7th	do.	100	Saltfleet.

26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland.

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also to the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 12, Northside Hospital Street, Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waste Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unless it specifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the President in Council,

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr. Green's Adams, where he has just opened a very General Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to sell as low as can be purchased in this town for Cash or short kinds of Country Produce.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Salt of superior quality, which will be sold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4 1812.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

For Sale or Rent, and possession given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire. Its eligible situation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot. York, Dec. 11, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, Nearly 6 do of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South line of Dundas Street. There are a Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises.

June 1, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Town ship of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

THE Subscriber, Administratrix to the Estate of the late JAMES CHENEY, Sadler, &c. of this Town, informs her Friends and the Public, that the Business is carried on at the former place as usual.—She will be thankful for any favors, and all orders will be executed at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

CATHARINE CHESNEY.

N. B. She has an excellent Skift fit for Fishing for sale, very reasonable.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. SATURDAY JUNE 20, 1812. No XLIX. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, and to all our loving Subjects to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING.

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada to dissolve this present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands prorogued to the 15th day of this present month of May, We do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly; and the Legislative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Sixteenth day of May, and We being desirous and resolved as soon as may be to meet our People of our said Province, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Provincial Parliament, and do hereby further declare, that with the advice of our said Executive Council, we have this day given orders for the issuing out Writs in due form, calling a new Provincial Parliament in our said Province, which Writs are to bear date on Wednesday the Thirteenth day of this present month of May, and to be returnable on Tuesday the Thirtieth day of June next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our President administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our said Province, at York, this First day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the Fifty fecond year of our Reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers persons have recently come into this Province with a seditious intent to disturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majesty's Subjects from His Person and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the several persons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, passed in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and strictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all such persons as may be subject to the provisions of the said Act; and I do also charge and require all His Majesty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and assisting the said persons in the execution of the powers vested in them by the said Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-fecond of His Majesty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

President's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the President, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province against all seditious at "tempts or designs to disturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Persons, in addition to the Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Provisions of the said Act, viz.—

Eastern District,

Samuel Anderton, Esq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Esq. of Cornwall,
John Smith, Esq. of Osnabruck,
Alex. M'Millin, Esq. of Lancaster,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Esq. of Charlottenburg,
William Frafer, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Frafer, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Mears, Esq. of Pelcott,
William Hamilton, Esq. of Prescott.

District of Johnstown,

William Frafer, Esq. of Johnstown,
Samuel Sherwood, Esq. of Augusta,
William Gilkinson, Esq. of Augusta,
Solomon Jones, Esq. of Augusta,
Thos. Frafer, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Hugh Munro, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Gideon Adams, Esq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burnham, Esq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Esq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Esq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Esq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland District,

Hazelton Spencer, Esq. of Fredericksburg,
William Crawford, Esq. of Fredericksburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Esq. of Mayfburg,
Robert Clark, Esq. of Ernestown,
John Carlcallan, Esq. of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Esq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Esq. of Thurlow,
John M'Intosh, Esq. of Thurlow,
Alex. Fisher, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Paul Trumpour, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Thos. Dorland, Esq. of Adolphustown
Able Gilbert, Esq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Esq. of Ameliasburg,
James Young, Esq. of Ameliasburg,
Ebenezer Washburn, Esq. of Hallowell.
John Frafer, Esq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Esq. of Kingston,
Thomas Markland, Esq. of Kingston.

Newcastle District,

John Spencer, Esq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Esq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Esq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Esq. of Clarke,

Home District,

William Allan, Esq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Esq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Esq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Esq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara District,

Joseph Edwards, Esq of Niagara,
John Warren, senr. Esq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Esq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Esq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Esq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickson, Esq. of Queenston,
William Crooks, Esq. of Grimsby,
Samuel Hatt, Esq. of Ancaster,

London District,

Thos. Talbot, Esq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Samuel Rverle, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Thos. R. Ipli, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. W. Ish, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Esq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Esq. of Burford,
Wm. Daniel Bowen, Esq. of Burford.

Western District,

John M'Gregor, Esq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intosh, Esq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Esq. of Amherstburg,
Robert Richardson, Esq. of Amherstburg,
John Williams, Esq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Cree, Esq. of Raleigh,
Wm. Caldwell, Esq. of Amherstburg.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK, Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.*

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council, to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without such Licence, under a Penalty for the first Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the second and every other subsequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of this

Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no person may pretend ignorance of the Law which subjects his contravention to such penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all persons who shall, after the publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me, that among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all persons desirous to obtain such Licences, are hereby required to Report themselves to the Honble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumstances of time, place and condition of their respective residences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this first day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty second year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled "An Ordinance to prevent the selling of strong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as also to deter Persons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purposes relative to the Trade and Intercourse with the said Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person to settle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the first offence, and Twenty Pounds for the second, and every other subsequent offence.

IV. It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to sue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, by information before one or more of the Commissioners of the Peace of the District in which any of fence against any of the above articles of this Ordinance shall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such information, in a summary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witness (being some other than the informer himself) and to inflict the said imprisonment, and to levy the said Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the costs of suing for the same, by a warrant to seize and sell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that such informations shall be brought within six calendar months from the time that the offence shall have been committed, and not after.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemesnor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders thereto may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these out Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Latest Intelligence.

BOSTON, May 30.

Latest from England.—Captain Mayo arrived here yesterday from Gottenburgh, which he left the 24th April;—informs, that it was confidently believed there that Russia had declared war against France.—A letter by this arrival states that the Swedish fleet had captured three French privateers.

Capt. Mayo has favoured us with a London paper (the Pilot) of April 27, and a Bristol paper of the 25th, which he obtained at sea from the Richard and Margaret, Capt. Sisson, from Bristol for Wilmington.

The official account of the capture of Badajoz had reached England; and Parliament had voted thanks to the Earl of Wellington, &c.

A flag of truce had sailed from Deal for Calais with an answer from the British Government to the recent communication from the French Government.—The nature of which is not stated.

The Catholic question had been decided in the House of Lords in favor of the petitioners, by a majority of seventy-four.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following highly interesting State Papers are copied from the London and British papers:—

At the Court at Carlton House, the 21st day of April, 1812, present his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

Whereas the government of France has, by an official report, communicated by its Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate, on the 10th of March last, removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system, not more hostile to the maritime rights & commercial interests of the British empire than inconsistent with the rights and independence of neutral nations, and has thereby plainly developed the ordinate pretensions which that system as promulgated in the decrees of Berlin and Milan, was from the first designed to enforce.

And whereas his Majesty has invariably professed his readiness to revoke the Orders in Council adopted thereupon, as soon as the said decrees of the enemy should be formally and unconditionally repealed, and the commerce of Neutral nations restored to its accustomed course.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent (anxious to give the most decisive proof of his Royal Highness's disposition to perform the engagements of his Majesty's government) is pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that if, at any time hereafter, the Berlin and Milan decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French government, publicly promulgated, be absolutely and unconditionally repealed, then, and from thenceforth, the Orders in Council of the 7th day of Jan. 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th day of April, 1809, shall, without any further order or, and the same are hereby, declared from thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked: and further, that the full benefit of this order shall be extended to any ship or cargo captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal of the French Decrees, although such ship or cargo may not have sailed from the enemy's ports with knowledge of such repeal, provided the same shall be captured before the time when such knowledge could have been obtained at the ports from which such ship or cargo sailed.

And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lords of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

CHETWYND.

London, April 22.

DECLARATION.

"The Government of France, having by an Official Report, communicated by his Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate on the 10th of March last, removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system, not more hostile to the maratime rights and commercial interests of the British empire, than inconsistent with the rights of neutral nations; and having thereby plainly developed the inordinate pretentions, which that system, as promulgated in the Decrees of Berlin and Milan, was from the first designed to enforce; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name, and on the behalf of his Majesty, deems it proper, upon this formal and authentic republication of the principles of those decrees, as publicly to declare his Royal Highness' determination still firmly to resist the introduction and establishment of this arbitrary code, which the government of France openly avows its purpose to impose by force upon the world as the law of nations.

"From the time that the progressive injuries and violence of the French government, made it impossible for his Majesty any longer to restrain the exercise of the rights of war within their ordinary limits, without submitting to consequences not less ruinous to the commerce of his dominions, than derogatory to the rights of the Crown, his Majesty, has endeavored, by a restricted and moderate use of those rights of retaliation, which the Berlin and Milan decrees, necessarily called into action, to reconcile neutral states to those measures, which the conduct of the enemy had rendered unavoidable; and which, his Majesty has at all times professed his readiness to revoke, so soon as the decrees of the enemy, which gave occasion to them, should be formally and unconditionally repealed, and the commerce of neutral nations be restored to its accustomed course.

"At a subsequent period of the war, his Majesty, availing himself of the then situation of Europe, without abandoning the principle and object of the Orders in Council of Nov. 18-7, was induced so far to limit their operation, as materially to alleviate the restrictions thereby imposed upon neutral commerce. The Order in Council of April, 1809, was substituted in the room of those of Nov. 1807, and the retaliatory system of G. Britain acted no longer on every country in which the aggtelive measures of the enemy were in force, but was confined in its operation to France and to the countries upon which the French yoke was most strictly imposed; and which had become virtually a part of the dominions of France.

"The U. States of America remained nevertheless dissatisfied, and their dissatisfaction has been greatly increased by an artifice too successfully employed on the part of the enemy, who has pretended that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan were repealed, although the Decree effecting such repeal has never been promulgated; although the notification of such pretended repeal distinctly described it to be dependent on conditions, in which the enemy knew G. Britain could never acquiesce; and although abundant evidence has since appeared of their subsequent execution.

"But the enemy has at length laid aside all dissimulation; he now publicly and solemnly declares, not only that those Decrees still continue in force, but that they shall be rigidly executed until G. Britain shall comply with additional conditions, equally extravagant; and he further announces the penalties of those Decrees to be in full force against all nations, which shall suffer their flag to be, as it is termed in this new code, 'denationalized.'

"In addition to the disavowal of the blockade of May, 1806, and of the principles on which the blockade was established, and in addition to the repeal of the British Orders in Council—he demands an admission of the principles, that the goods of an enemy, carried under a neutral flag, shall be treated as neutral; that neutral property under the flag of an enemy shall be treated as hostile; that arms and warlike stores alone [to the exclusion of ship-timber and other articles of naval equipment] shall be regarded as contraband of war;—and that no ports shall be considered as lawfully blockaded, except such as are invested and besieged, in the presumption of their being taken [en prevention d'etre pris,] and into which a merchant ship cannot enter without danger.

"By these and other demands, the enemy in fact, requires, that Great Britain, and all civilized nations, shall renounce at his arbitrary pleasure, the ordinary and indisputable right of maritime war, that Great Britain, in particular, shall forego the advantages of her naval superiority, and allow the commercial property, as well as the produce and manufactures of France, and her confederates, to pass the ocean in security, whilst the subjects of G. Britain are to be in effect proscribed from all commercial intercourse with other nations; and the produce and manufactures of these realms are to be excluded from every country in the world, to which the arms or influence of the enemy can extend.

"Such are the demands to which the British government is summoned to submit—to the abandonment of its most ancient, essential, and undoubted maritime rights. Such is the code by which France hopes, under the control of a neutral flag, to render her commerce unassailable by sea; whilst the proceeds of invade or incorporate with her own dominions all states that hesitate to sacrifice their national interests at her command, and in addition of these just rights, to adopt a just code, by which they are required to exclude, under the mask of municipal regulation, whatever is British, from their dominions.

"The pretext for these extravagant demands is, that some of these principles were adopted by voluntary compact in the treaty of Utrecht; as if a treaty, once existing between two particular countries, founded on special and reciprocal considerations, binding only the contract ng parties, should be the same powers, which had not been revised, nor ever to be regarded as declaratory of the public laws of nations.

"It is needless for his Royal Highness to demonstrate the injustice of such pretensions. He might otherwise appeal to the practice of France herself, in this and in former wars, and to her own established codes of maritime law; it is sufficient that these new demands of the enemy form a wide departure from those conditions on which the alledged repeal of the French decrees was accepted by America; and upon which alone, erroneously affirming that repeal to be complete, America has claimed a revocation of the British Orders in Council.

"His Royal Highness, upon a review of all these circumstances, persuaded, that so soon as this formal declaration, by the government of France of its unabated adherence to the principles and provisions of the Berlin and Milan decrees, shall be made known in America, the Government of the United States, actuated not less by a sense of justice to Great Britain, than by what is due to its own dignity, will be disposed to recall those measures of hostile exclusion, which, under a misconception of the real views and conduct of the French Government, America has exclusively applied to the commerce and ships of war of Great Britain.

"To accelerate a result so advantageous to the true interests of both countries, and to conducive to the re-establishment of perfect friendship between them; and to give a decisive proof of his Royal Highness's disposition to perform the engagements of his Majesty's Government, by revoking the Orders in Council, whenever the French decrees shall be actually and unconditionally repealed; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare;

"That if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed: then and from thenceforth, the Order in Council of the 7th day of January, 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th day of April, 1809, shall, without any further order to that effect, be and the same are hereby declared from thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked; and further, that the full benefit of this order shall be extended to any ship or vessel captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal of the French decrees, although such ship or vessel shall have commenced, and shall be in the prosecution of a voyage, which, under the said Orders in Council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation; and the claimant of any ship or cargo which shall be captured at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French Government, shall, without any further order or declaration on the part of his Majesty's government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the High Court of Admiralty or any Court of Vice Admiralty before which such ship or vessel, or its cargo, shall be brought for adjudication, that such repeal by the French Government had been by such authentic act promulgated prior to such capture; and upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been in the prosecution of a voyage which, under the said Orders in Council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation; and the claimant of any ship or cargo shall be captured or brought to adjudication, on account of any alledged breach of either of the said Orders in Council, at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French Government, shall, without any further order or declaration on the part of his Majesty's Government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the High Court of Admiralty, or any Court of Vice-Admiralty, before which such ship or cargo shall be brought for adjudication, that such repeal by the French government had been, by such authentic act, promulgated prior to such capture, and upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful as if the said Orders in Council had never been made; saving, nevertheless, to the captors such protection and indemnity as they may be equitably entitled to in the said Court, by reason of their ignorance, of uncertainty as to the repeal of the French Decrees, or of the recognition of such repeal by his Majesty's Government at the time of such capture.

His Royal Highness, however, deems it proper to declare, that, should the repeal of the French Decrees, thus anticipated and provided for, prove afterwards to have been illusory on the part of the enemy; and should the restrictions thereof be still practically enforced, or revived by the enemy;—Great Britain will be compelled, however reluctantly, after reasonable notice, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation as may then appear to be just and necessary.

And the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lords of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

CHETWYND.

London, April 22.

DECLARATION.

"The Government of France, having by an Official Report, communicated by his Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate on the 10th of March last, removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system, not more hostile to the maratime rights and commercial interests of the British empire, than inconsistent with the rights and independence of neutral nations, and has thereby plainly developed the inordinate pretentions, which that system, as promulgated in the Decrees of Berlin and Milan, was from the first designed to enforce; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name, and on the behalf of his Majesty, deems it proper, upon this formal and authentic republication of the principles of those decrees, as publicly to declare his Royal Highness' determination still firmly to resist the introduction and establishment of this arbitrary code, which the government of France openly avows its purpose to impose by force upon the world as the law of nations.

"From the time that the progressive injuries and violence of the French government, made it impossible for his Majesty any longer to restrain the exercise of the rights of war within their ordinary limits, without submitting to consequences not less ruinous to the commerce of his dominions, than derogatory to the rights of the Crown, his Majesty, has endeavored, by a restricted and moderate use of those rights of retaliation, which the Berlin and Milan decrees, necessarily called into action, to reconcile neutral states to those measures, which the conduct of the enemy had rendered unavoidable; and which, his Majesty has at all times professed his readiness to revoke, so soon as the decrees of the enemy, which gave occasion to them, should be formally and unconditionally repealed, and the commerce of neutral nations be restored to its accustomed course.

"At a subsequent period of the war, his Majesty, availing himself of the then situation of Europe, without abandoning the principle and object of the Orders in Council of Nov. 18-7, was induced so far to limit their operation, as materially to alleviate the restrictions thereby imposed upon neutral commerce. The Order in Council of April, 1809, was substituted in the room of those of Nov. 1807, and the retaliatory system of G. Britain acted no longer on every country in which the aggtelive measures of the enemy were in force, but was confined in its operation to France and to the countries upon which the French yoke was most strictly imposed; and which had become virtually a part of the dominions of France.

"The U. States of America remained nevertheless dissatisfied, and their dissatisfaction has been greatly increased by an artifice too successfully employed on the part of the enemy, who has pretended that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan were repealed, although the Decree effecting such repeal has never been promulgated; although the notification of such pretended repeal distinctly described it to be dependent on conditions, in which the enemy knew G. Britain could never acquiesce; and although abundant evidence has since appeared of their subsequent execution.

"But the enemy has at length laid aside all dissimulation; he now publicly and solemnly declares, not only that those Decrees still continue in force, but that they shall be rigidly executed until G. Britain shall comply with additional conditions, equally extravagant; and he further announces the penalties of those Decrees to be in full force against all nations, which shall suffer their flag to be, as it is termed in this new code, 'denationalized.'

"In addition to the disavowal of the blockade of May, 1806, and of the principles on which the blockade was established, and in addition to the repeal of the British Orders in Council—he demands an admission of the principles, that the goods of an enemy, carried under a neutral flag, shall be treated as neutral; that neutral property under the flag of an enemy shall be treated as hostile; that arms and warlike stores alone [to the exclusion of ship-timber and other articles of naval equipment] shall be regarded as contraband of war;—and that no ports shall be considered as lawfully blockaded, except such as are invested and besieged, in the presumption of their being taken [en prevention d'etre pris,] and into which a merchant ship cannot enter without danger.

"By these and other demands, the enemy in fact, requires, that Great Britain, and all civilized nations, shall renounce at his arbitrary pleasure, the ordinary and indisputable right of maritime war, that Great Britain, in particular, shall forego the advantages of her naval superiority, and allow the commercial property, as well as the produce and manufactures of France, and her confederates, to pass the ocean in security, whilst the subjects of G. Britain are to be in effect proscribed from all commercial intercourse with other nations; and the produce and manufactures of these realms are to be excluded from every country in the world, to which the arms or influence of the enemy can extend.

"Such are the demands to which the British government is summoned to submit—to the abandonment of its most ancient, essential, and undoubted maritime rights. Such is the code by which France hopes, under the control of a neutral flag, to render her commerce unassailable by sea; whilst the proceeds of invade or incorporate with her own dominions all states that hesitate to sacrifice their national interests at her command, and in addition of these just rights, to adopt a just code, by which they are required to exclude, under the mask of municipal regulation, whatever is British, from their dominions.

"The pretext for these extravagant demands is, that some of these principles were adopted by voluntary compact in the treaty of Utrecht; as if a treaty, once existing between two particular countries, founded on special and reciprocal considerations, binding only the contract ng parties, should be the same powers, which had not been revised, nor ever to be regarded as declaratory of the public laws of nations.

"It is needless for his Royal Highness to demonstrate the injustice of such pretensions. He might otherwise appeal to the practice of France herself, in this and in former wars, and to her own established codes of maritime law; it is sufficient that these new demands of the enemy form a wide departure from those conditions on which the alledged repeal of the French decrees was accepted by America; and upon which alone, erroneously affirming that repeal to be complete, America has claimed a revocation of the British Orders in Council.

"His Royal Highness, upon a review of all these circumstances, persuaded, that so soon as this formal declaration, by the government of France of its unabated adherence to the principles and provisions of the Berlin and Milan decrees, shall be made known in America, the Government of the United States, actuated not less by a sense of justice to Great Britain, than by what is due to its own dignity, will be disposed to recall those measures of hostile exclusion, which, under a misconception of the real views and conduct of the French Government, America has exclusively applied to the commerce and ships of war of Great Britain.

"To accelerate a result so advantageous to the true interests of both countries, and to conducive to the re-establishment of perfect friendship between them; and to give a decisive proof of his Royal Highness's disposition to perform the engagements of his Majesty's Government, by revoking the Orders in Council, whenever the French decrees shall be actually and unconditionally repealed; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare;

"That if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed: then and from thenceforth, the Order in Council of the 7th day of January, 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th day of April, 1809, shall, without any further order to that effect, be and the same are hereby declared from thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked; and further, that the full benefit of this order shall be extended to any ship or vessel captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal of the French decrees, although such ship or vessel shall have commenced, and shall be in the prosecution of a voyage, which, under the said Orders in Council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation; and the claimant of any ship or cargo which shall be captured at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French Government, shall, without any further order or declaration on the part of his Majesty's government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the High Court of Admiralty or any Court of Vice Admiralty before which such ship or vessel, or its cargo, shall be brought for adjudication, that such repeal by the French Government had been by such authentic act promulgated prior to such capture; and upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been in the prosecution of a voyage which, under the said Orders in Council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation; and the claimant of any ship or cargo shall be captured or brought to adjudication, on account of any alledged breach of either of the said Orders in Council, at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French Government, shall, without any further order or declaration on the part of his Majesty's Government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the High Court of Admiralty, or any Court of Vice-Admiralty, before which such ship or cargo shall be brought for adjudication, that such repeal by the French government had been, by such authentic act, promulgated prior to such capture, and upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful as if the said Orders in Council had never been made; saving, nevertheless, to the captors such protection and indemnity as they may be equitably entitled to in the said Court, by reason of their ignorance, of uncertainty as to the repeal of the French Decrees, or of the recognition of such repeal by his Majesty's Government at the time of such capture.

His Royal Highness, however, deems it proper to declare, that, should the repeal of the French Decrees, thus anticipated and provided for, prove afterwards to have been illusory on the part of the enemy; and should the restrictions thereof be still practically enforced, or revived by the enemy;—Great Britain will be compelled, however reluctantly, after reasonable notice, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation as may then appear to be just and necessary.

And the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lords of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

CHETWYND.

London, April 22.

DECLARATION.

"The Government of France, having by an Official Report, communicated by his Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate on the 10th of March last, removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system, not more hostile to the maratime rights and commercial interests of the British empire, than inconsistent with the rights and independence of neutral nations, and has thereby plainly developed the inordinate pretentions, which that system, as promulgated in the Decrees of Berlin and Milan, was from the first designed to enforce; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name, and on the behalf of his Majesty, deems it proper, upon this formal and authentic republication of the principles of those decrees, as publicly to declare his Royal Highness' determination still firmly to resist the introduction and establishment of this arbitrary code, which the government of France openly avows its purpose to impose by force upon the world as the law of nations.

"From the time that the progressive injuries and violence of the French government, made it impossible for his Majesty any longer to restrain the exercise of the rights of war within their ordinary limits, without submitting to consequences not less ruinous to the commerce of his dominions, than derogatory to the rights of the Crown, his Majesty, has endeavored, by a restricted and moderate use of those rights of retaliation, which the Berlin and Milan decrees, necessarily called into action, to reconcile neutral states to those measures, which the conduct of the enemy had rendered unavoidable; and which, his Majesty has at all times professed his readiness to revoke, so soon as the decrees of the enemy, which gave occasion to them, should be formally and unconditionally repealed, and the commerce of neutral nations be restored to its accustomed course.

"At a subsequent period of the war, his Majesty, availing himself of the then situation of Europe, without abandoning the principle and object of the Orders in Council of Nov. 18-7, was induced so far to limit their operation, as materially to alleviate the restrictions thereby imposed upon neutral commerce. The Order in Council of April, 1809, was substituted in the room of those of Nov. 1807, and the retaliatory system of G. Britain acted no longer on every country in which the aggtelive measures of the enemy were in force, but was confined in its operation to France and to the countries upon which the French yoke was most strictly imposed; and which had become virtually a part of the dominions of France.

"The U. States of America remained nevertheless dissatisfied, and their dissatisfaction has been greatly increased by an artifice too successfully employed on the part of the enemy, who has pretended that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan were repealed, although the Decree effecting such repeal has never been promulgated; although the notification of such pretended repeal distinctly described it to be dependent on conditions, in which the enemy knew G. Britain could never acquiesce; and although abundant evidence has since appeared of their subsequent execution.

"But the enemy has at length laid aside all dissimulation; he now publicly and solemnly declares, not only that those Decrees still continue in force, but that they shall be rigidly executed until G. Britain shall comply with additional conditions, equally extravagant; and he further announces the penalties of those Decrees to be in full force against all nations, which shall suffer their flag to be, as it is termed in this new code, 'denationalized.'

"In addition to the disavowal of the blockade of May, 1806, and of the principles on which the blockade was established, and in addition to the repeal of the British Orders in Council—he demands an admission of the principles, that the goods of an enemy, carried under a neutral flag, shall be treated as neutral; that neutral property under the flag of an enemy shall be treated as hostile; that arms and warlike stores alone [to the exclusion of ship-timber and other articles of naval equipment] shall be regarded as contraband of war;—and that no ports shall be considered as lawfully blockaded, except such as are invested and besieged, in the presumption of their being taken [en prevention d'etre pris,] and into which a merchant ship cannot enter without danger.

"By these and other demands, the enemy in fact, requires, that Great Britain, and all civilized nations, shall renounce at his arbitrary pleasure, the ordinary and indisputable right of maritime war, that Great Britain, in particular, shall forego the advantages of her naval superiority, and allow the commercial property, as well as the produce and manufactures of France, and her confederates, to pass the ocean in security, whilst the subjects of G. Britain are to be in effect proscribed from all commercial intercourse with other nations; and the produce and manufactures of these realms are to be excluded from every country in the world, to which the arms or influence of the enemy can extend.

"Such are the demands to which the British government is summoned to submit—to the abandonment of its most ancient, essential, and undoubted maritime rights. Such is the code by which France hopes, under the control of a neutral flag, to render her commerce unassailable by sea; whilst the proceeds of invade or incorporate with her own dominions all states that hesitate to sacrifice their national interests at her command, and in addition of these just rights, to adopt a just code, by which they are required to exclude, under the mask of municipal regulation, whatever is British, from their dominions.

"The pretext for these extravagant demands is, that some of these principles were adopted by voluntary compact in the treaty of Utrecht; as if a treaty, once existing between two particular countries, founded on special and reciprocal considerations, binding only the contract ng parties, should be the same powers, which had not been revised, nor ever to be regarded as declaratory of the public laws of nations.

"It is needless for his Royal Highness to demonstrate the injustice of such pretensions. He might otherwise appeal to the practice of France herself, in this and in former wars, and to her own established codes of maritime law; it is sufficient that these new demands of the enemy form a wide departure from those conditions on which the alledged repeal of the French decrees was accepted by America; and upon which alone, erroneously affirming that repeal to be complete, America has claimed a revocation of the British Orders in Council.

"His Royal Highness, upon a review of all these circumstances, persuaded, that so soon as this formal declaration, by the government of France of its unabated adherence to the principles and provisions of the Berlin and Milan decrees, shall be made known in America, the Government of the United States, actuated not less by a sense of justice to Great Britain, than by what is due to its own dignity, will be disposed to recall those measures of hostile exclusion, which, under a misconception of the real views and conduct of the French Government, America has exclusively applied to the commerce and ships of war of Great Britain.

"To accelerate a result so advantageous to the true interests of both countries, and to conducive to the re-establishment of perfect friendship between them; and to give a decisive proof of his Royal Highness's disposition to perform the engagements of his Majesty's Government, by revoking the Orders in Council, whenever the French decrees shall be actually and unconditionally repealed; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare;

"That if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed: then and from thenceforth, the Order in Council of the 7th day of January, 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th day of April, 1809, shall, without any further order to that effect, be and the same are hereby declared from thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked; and further, that the full benefit of this order shall be extended to any ship or vessel captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal of the French decrees, although such ship or vessel shall have commenced, and shall be in the prosecution of a voyage, which, under the said Orders in Council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation; and the claimant of any ship or cargo which shall be captured at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French Government, shall, without any further order or declaration on the part of his Majesty's government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the High Court of Admiralty or any Court of Vice Admiralty before which such ship or vessel, or its cargo, shall be brought for adjudication, that such repeal by the French Government had been by such authentic act promulgated prior to such capture; and upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been in the prosecution of a voyage which, under the said Orders in Council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation; and the claimant of any ship or cargo shall be captured or brought to adjudication, on account of any alledged breach of either of the said Orders in Council, at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French Government, shall, without any further order or declaration on the part of his Majesty's Government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the High Court of Admiralty, or any Court of Vice-Admiralty, before which such ship or cargo shall be brought for adjudication, that such repeal by the French government had been, by such authentic act, promulgated prior to such capture, and upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful as if the said Orders in Council had never been made; saving, nevertheless, to the captors such protection and indemnity as they may be equitably entitled to in the said Court, by reason of their ignorance, of uncertainty as to the repeal of the French Decrees, or of the recognition of such repeal by his Majesty's Government at the time of such capture.

His Royal Highness, however, deems it proper to declare, that, should the repeal of the French Decrees, thus anticipated and provided for, prove afterwards to have been illusory on the part of the enemy; and should the restrictions thereof be still practically enforced, or revived by the enemy;—Great Britain will be compelled, however reluctantly, after reasonable notice, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation as may then appear to be just and necessary.

"Westminster, April 21, 1812."

Extract of a letter from Grenada, dated May 7 1812.

VOLCANO.

"A terrible calamity has just befallen our neighbouring island, of Saint Vincent; within these few days past, a volcanic eruption in the north end of the island, has destroyed a great number of estates, covering the canes and lands entirely with flames and ashes of a bluish colour, and some lives, I understand, have been lost. So immense is the power of this eruption, that the neighbouring island of Saint Lucie (which is the direction in which the mountain vomits forth its fire and ashes) is said to be covered three or 4 inches deep, with the sand, and most of the vessels arriving here, have had their decks covered a great distance from the land, with ashes and small cinders. We heard a few weeks previously, of a dreadful earthquake at Carraccas and Laguira, which destroyed a great many thousand of the inhabitants; and I have no doubt that the explosion at St. Vincent's is somehow or other connected with the fall of these dreadful calamities, for on the night of the eruption, about midnight, great noises were heard both here and at Trinidad, as well as at Tobago, resembling the noise of cannon discharged in a sea fight, and occasionally volies of musquetry, which I apprehend, must have proceeded from subterraneous causes in the volcano's pellige under us, or from the eruption of the mountain of St. Vincent.—The volcano is still continually throwing out its fire, and it is feared, will do great damage."—*Balt. Fed Rep.*

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

A letter from a respectable American, received here yesterday dated at Pernambuco, Adril 19, 1812, says, "The Montivedians and Buenosyrians are now united together, and have declared war against the Prince Regent of Portugal. Rio Grande South, and St. Catharine, it is said, are captured by the Spaniards; and their next attempt will be on Rio de Janeiro. There is not the least doubt but they will conquer the Portuguese.

NEW YORK, June 2.

From Portugal.—Captain Norton, of the brig Recompence, who arrived this morning in 36 days from Oporto, informs us that there had been no battle in the Peninsula; since the capture of Badajos. The French army had retired to the North of Spain. Capt. N. sailed in company with 20 sail of English transports bound to Lisbon.

Captain Robinson, of the brig Connecticut, from Porto Rico, informed us, that about the 18 of May, 4 Spanish troops embarked at St. Johns for Coro, to oppose the insurgents there, that about the middle of April, an action took place between the Patriots and Insurgents, in which the latter lost 32 armed boats, taken and sunk, and about 700 prisoners, 72 of which arrived at St. Johns on the 5th of May. Twenty three prisoners were brought from Marticabo, and a Col. and Lieut. Col. were taken belonging to Coro, having been stuffed on full opinion of revolting.—*Mer. Adv.*

VINCENNES, May 5.

On Sunday night last some Indians came to the house of M. J. M'Gowen about 40 miles from this place on the state road, about bed time, there was a light fire burning, and Mr. M'Gowen had just gone to bed, and his wife was getting into bed, when one of the Indians put his gun through a window and shot Mr. M'Gowen.—Three boys who were in the house immediately jumped up, extinguished the light and fired on the Indians—he Indians continued round the house nearly all the night, left a ferry boat and two canoes loose, stole two horses, and a third time before day went off.

Extract of a letter from Gov. N. Edwards, of the Illinois Territory, to a gentleman in this place, dated Rudolph's County, M. T. April 12.

"News has just arrived that about 500 Winebagoes (or Puants) are marching to attack us, and, as well as I am, I see out to-morrow morning to oppose them, and it is very probable I shall have a fight before I return.—My Rangers took two of their spies and killed another, as I learn from official communication just received. I have also understood from a gentleman from the upper part of the territory, that another encounter took place between some of them and the Rangers, in which it is believed the Indians sustained considerable loss. War is inevitable.—*Russellville Pap.*

BLOODY BATTLE.

The Malta Journal of the [illegible]th of March, brings the following account of a serious, and bloody, engagement in the Adriatic.

"H. M. ship Victorious, Captain John Talbot, and the Weasle brig, Capt. Andrews, finding themselves, in the afternoon of the 21st of last month, off Venice, discovered an enemy's squadron consisting of 1 ship of the line, 3 brigs, and 2 gun boats. Upon seeing them, the English immediately set every sail in chace. At 4 in the morning of the 22d, the Weasle commenced the action with a one of the enemy's brigs, and a few minutes after, the Victorious engaged the line of battle ship. At 5 one of the brigs blew up, and the other boge away, favored by the darkness of the morning. In that action, the Weasle suffered confiderably in her sails and rigging. At day break, the other two brigs were yet in fight, and the Weasle giving chace with all the sails she could muster. At 7, Capt. Talbot seeing that the enemy's brigs had got a considerable distance from the Weasle, made the signal of recal. The Victorious was still continuing the action. The Weasle returned, and about 8 o'clock placed herself under the bow of the enemy's ship, and fired several broadsides. At 9 the enemy struck to the Victorious, when she proved to be the RIVOLI, a 74, commanded by Commodore Batie, who had been only 12 hours out of Venice with his squadron, compoled of the Mercury, of 18 guns, which blew up in the action, the Jena, also of 18, the Mamelukе, of 10, and 2 gun boats which ran away during the engagement. The Victorious had 42 killed and 97 wounded, and the Rivoli between 4 and 500 killed and wounded.—The action took place off Seran, in the neighborhood of Trieste, and was one of the most severe that has been fought in the Mediterranean, owing to the Rivoli having a complement of 63a men."

WAR!

On this important topic, every thing is yet in doubt and uncertainty.—Congress are in conclave on a confidential message from the President, which is presumed to relate to a declaration of war against England—but nothing has transpired by which we are enabled to form any opinion of the result of their deliberations—we are, however, inclined to believe, that war against England will be the result. *The people therefore will judge of the policy of such a war.*

From the Philadelphia Register.

A letter from Washington, by the day's mail we are told, states that a majority of the House of Representatives is in favor of a war with Great Britain—That if such a resolution is sent to the Senate, it will be amended by including France in the declaration—which amendment will be rejected by the House of Representatives—who will then resolve to remove all commercial restrictions, and relieve the people by an adjournment.

It is also stated, that in the opinions of the Senators, as far as collected, are,

For War	15
Against War	16 and the remaining 3 doubtful.

Boston, June 2.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Capt. Oxnard, in the brig Washington, arrived here yesterday, from Gibraltar, which place he left the 23d of April. Capt. O. informs that at the time of his sailing, a report was current at Gibraltar stating that the siege of Cad

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 24, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a two story dwelling House with Wings, which with a small expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two story Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. If these Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant, Lot No 27 being at present occupied by an industrious Canadian person. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peas, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 300 acres, 75 in the 7th Concession of do. 80 acres, situate on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 200 acres, having a large Broken front on the River.

Lots No. 5 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of these, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No 4 in the 6th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 300 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lots will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer hereof.

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Wh sky per day The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a good Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C

Militia General Order

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 25th May, 1812.

THE President being informed that a number of good Rifle are in the possession of the Militia; Commanders of Corps are authorized to form a Company, not to exceed Thirty Rank and File, of such Men as voluntarily offer their Services; they will nominate the Captains and Subalterns, the best qualified for this Duty, and report their Names to this Office.

(Signed)
ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adjutant General Militia.

20 Dollars Bounty,

will be paid to able SEAMEN,
AND
12 Dollars Bounty

will be given to ordinary SEAMEN, on entering for the Marine Service for Three Years. Apply to Lieutenant FISH.

Marine Department.

York, May 21, 1812.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE Partnership between James Odel Roche and Serjeant Fitzel of the 100th Regiment, has been some time since dissolved by mutual consent, of which all concerned are requested to take notice.

York, June 6, 1812.

Militia General Order

Government House,
York, 25th May, 1812.

THE very satisfactory Report made to the President, by the Officers Commanding Corps, of the Spirit and Zeal manifested by the Men, in Volunteering their Services in the Flank Companies, has afforded His Honor the most lively gratification, and confirmed the opinion which he was always disposed to entertain of their determination to defend bravely, their Country, and in imitation of their veteran Fathers, evince by deeds, the ardent Loyalty they have so often professed.—Conduct so honorable and dignified, has not failed making a deep impression on His Majesty's Provincial Government, and to encrease if possible, their anxious desire to contribute every thing in their power towards the comfort and happiness of the People.

With this view, they have humbly solicited His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for his gracious permission to call to Arms the Wives and Children of such Soldiers, Militia and Marineirs, who may be killed in the present Contest, a portion of the Waste Lands of the Crown; and to afford relief to such as may be disabled in the Service, for whom no provision is otherwise provided.

By Command of the President,
(Signed)
ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adjutant General Militia.

JUST received and for Sale at H. DOREAN and Co's. Store, Old Jamaica Spirits, high proof, Old Port and Teneriffe Wine, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,

The highest price in cash for Pot and Pearl Ash. York, May 22.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the House North side of Queen street, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatness and in the most fashionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a strict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a share of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Pelisses and Habits and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on short notice and in the modern style. York Dec. 4 1811.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of Shoes and a great variety of the next New Garden Seeds, which are now ready for sale at his Store on the most moderate terms.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, March 9, 1812.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the well finished, roomy and well framed HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subscriber now lives, to which an indisputable Title will be given.

J. GLENNON

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nos. 9&10, in Hospital Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one so offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.

York, 8th May, 1812

Lot No. 64, 1st Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To those whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subscriber, have a Lien by a Judgment of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No. 64, first Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is advertised for sale by DANIEL TYERS Wm. WATERS.

York, January 21, 1812.

FOR Sale on very reasonable terms, the following Parcels of Land, for which indisputable Titles will be given viz.

Lot No. 16, 1st Con.	& broken front, Saltfleet,	130
8, 1st do.	- - - Pelham,	200
South ½ 20, 5th do.	- - do.	50
North ½ 8, 12th do.	- - do.	50
No. 21 5,	- - Thorold,	50
Broken front of Lot No. 2,	- Nelson,	8

Applications to be made to Col. St. John, in Ancaster;

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions, that notwithstanding the many Presentments against Individuals for having Public Nuisances in front of their Premises in the Streets of the Town of York, which still are unremoved.—Due Notice is hereby given to all Persons so offending, that if the said Presented Nuisances are not removed immediately, they will be Indicted at the next Quarter Sessions.

The owners of Swine are also cautioned against allowing them to run at large in the said Town or neighbourhood after the date hereof, otherwise prompt measures will be taken to prevent such trespassing. S. HEWARD, C. P.

York, 18th April, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods on the most reasonable Terms, and to save themselves both trouble and expence

As he intends to go to Montreal by the first opportunity in order to purchase the most fashionable assortment of Goods for the Season, he will sell the remainder of his present Stock on hand remarkably low for Cash

THOMAS DEARY

York, April 14, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Calvin Emes, at the suit of Duncan Cameron, I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land being comprised in Lot number twenty-four, in the third concession of North Gwillimbury, containing by admeasurement about three hundred acres, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and under a good state of cultivation, a good House and Barn, and other buildings erected thereon, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Ab. bott's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Saturday the 4th day of July next. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock. Any person having any claim either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 20, 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Estate of the late Chief Justice ALLCOCK, on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit.

	Lot	Con.	Township.	Acres
	16	3d,	York,	200
		from the Bay.		
	26,	3d,	ditto.	200
		East of Yonge Street.		
	35	1st,		
	34	2d,		
	31	3d,	Whitby,	1600
	22	4th,		
	23	3d,		
	24			
	12			
	13			
	14			
	16	7th,	Scott,	1200
	17			
	18			
Each	8	9		
Broken	7	8d,	North Crosby,	300
Lots	5	3d,		
	25			
Ditto.	26	4th,	ditto.	300
	27			
	44			
Ditto.	23	5th,	ditto.	600
	22			
	16	9th,	South Crosby,	400
	19			
Ditto.	18	8th,	ditto.	200
	19			
Block	1		Bushrock,	1000
			Total—	6200

Lot Number 3, East side of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Number 12 and 13 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Park Lots 17, 18, and 19, 1 Concession Township of York, 320 Acres; on which there is a large clearing, well fenced and under Grain, pursuing from 20 to 30 Tons Hay yearly. Its being contiguous to the Town and Garrison, and the wood being of sufficient recommendation to make it a desirable purchase.

Also, the following Lots of Land and Town Lots described for Miss CATHARINE ALLCOCK.

	Lot	Con.	Township,	Acres.
Block	2	8th,	Bushrock,	1000
Do.	1	3d,	ditto.	400
Lots	6	4th,	ditto.	400
	7	5		
			Total—	2400

Lots Number 18 and 19 South side of Russell Square, Town of York, 1 Acre

Lots Number 10 and 11 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre. Apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchasers. The Land is slightly timbered for Meen in Trade or other occupations.

Also, Lots No. 32 and 33 in the 3d concession of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No. 4 in the 8th, and Lot No. 1 in the 9th concessions of Hinchinbrook; Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 5th concession, and Lots No 29 and 32 in the 4th concession of Whitby; Lot No. 18 in the 8th concession of Sydney; and West half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th concession of King.

The price of the above described Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment shall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaser.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GAAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32,	1st Concession B.	100 Acres.
Front half 32,	- Do. - C.	
29	- Cornelius G.	200
10	- Concession D.	200
24	- from Concession on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough.	200

No. 21 in 4th Concession, 300 Acres Township of York.

East ½ 22	5th do.	
No. 49.	West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.	
East ½ 12,	10 1st Concession,	100
East ½ 20,	3d do.	100
East ½ 14,	4th do.	100
East ½ 22,	7th do.	100
14,	2d do.	200
10,	6th do.	200
24,	6th do.	200
15,	1st do.	200
13,	4th do.	200
3,	3d do.	100
30,	6th do.	100
27,	7th do.	100

26, South side Chippewa Creek 200 Acres, Township of Crowland.

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kingstreet, and Lot No. 11, Northside Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waste Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unless it specifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the President in Council,

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr. Gordon Adams, where he has just opened a very General Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to sell as low as can be purchased in this country for Cash or most kinds of Country Produce.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Sale of Superior quality, which will be sold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4, 1812.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an improvement of 40 Acres, 15 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

For Sale or Rent, and possession given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire. Its eligible situation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot.

York, Dec. 11, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises.

June 1, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York. May 4

THE Subscriber, Administratrix to the Estate of the late JAMES CHESNEY, Sadler, &c. of this Town, informs her Friends and the Public, that the Business is carried on at the former place as usual.—She will be thankful for any favors, and all orders will be executed at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

CATHARINE CHESNEY.

N. B. She has an excellent Skiff fit for Fishing for sale, very reasonable.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. SATURDAY JUNE 27, 1812. No L. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our faithful Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly, at our Town of York, on the Thirtieth day of inſtant June to be commenced and held, called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING.

WHEREAS for certain arduous and urgent Affairs Us the ſtate and defence of our ſaid Province concerning our ſaid Aſſembly at the day and place aforeſaid to be held, We have ordained you by our ſeperate Writs at the Town and on the day aforeſaid, to be preſent for the purpoſe therein mentioned; Neverthelefs, for certain cauſes and conſiderations Us thereuntio eſpecially moving, our ſaid Aſſembly at and upon the ſaid Tourtieth day of inſtant June, We have thought proper to prorogue, to that you not any of you on the ſaid Thirtieth day of inſtant June, at our ſaid Town to appear, are to be held or conſtrained, for We do will that you and each of you be is to Us in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding and by the tenor of thoſe Preſents firmly enjoining you and every of you and all others in this behalf intereſted, that on the ſeventh day of Auguſt next, at our ſaid Town of York, perſonally you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act and conclude upon thoſe things which in our ſaid Aſſembly by the Common Council of our ſaid Province by the favor of God may be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed WITNESS our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province, at York, this Twenty-ſecond day of June in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-ſecond year of our Reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK Eſquire Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding his Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.

To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come—

GREETING.

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers perſons have recently come into this Province with a deſitious intent to diſturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majeſty's Subjects from His Perſon and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the ſeveral perſons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better ſecuring this Province againſt all ſeditious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the tranquility thereof," and to vigilant in the execution of their duty, and ſtrictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all ſuch perſons as may be ſubject to the proviſions of the ſaid Act; and I do alſo charge and require all His Majeſty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid perſons in the execution of the powers veſted in them by the ſaid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-ſecond of His Majeſty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

President's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the Preſident, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province againſt all ſeditious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Perſons, in addition to the Members of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Proviſions of the ſaid Act, viz —

Eaſtern Diſtrict,

Samuel Anderſon, Eſq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Eſq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Oſnabruck,
Alex. M'Millin, Eſq. of Lancaſter,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Eſq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraſer, Eſq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraſer, Eſq. of Matilda,
Thomas Clean, Eſq. of Preſcott,
William Hamilton, Eſq. of Pretcott.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown,

William Fraſer, Eſq. of Johnſtown,
Samuel Sherwood, Eſq. of Auguſta,
William Gilkinſon, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Solomon Jones, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Thos. Fraſer, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Hugh Munro, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Gideon Adams, Eſq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burritt, Eſq. of Marlborough,
Joſeph Stone, Eſq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Eſq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland Diſtrict,

Hazelton Spencer, Eſq. of Frederickſburg,
William Crawford, Eſq. of Frederickſburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Eſq. of Maryſburg,
Robert Clark, Eſq. of Erneſtown,
John Gorlcalſen, Eſq. of Camden,
Andrew Kemmerly, Eſq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Eſq. of Thurlow,
John M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Alex. Fiſher, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Paul Trumpour, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Thos. Dorland, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown
Able Gilbert, Eſq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Eſq. of Amelialſburg,
James Young, Eſq. of Amelialſburg,
Ebenezer Waſhburn, Eſq. of Halloweli,
John Freſer, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Eſq. of Kingſton,
Thomas Markland, Eſq. of Kingſton,

Newcaſtle Diſtrict,

John Spencer, Eſq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Eſq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Eſq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Eſq. of Clarke,

Home Diſtrict,

William Allan, Eſq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Eſq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Eſq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Eſq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Eſq. of Whitchurch,

Niagara Diſtrict,

Joſeph Edwards, Eſq. of Niagara,
John Warren, ſenr. Eſq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Eſq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Eſq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Eſq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickſon, Eſq. of Queenſton,
William Crooke, Eſq. of Grimſby,
Samuel Hatt, Eſq. of Ancaſter,

London Diſtrict,

Thos. Talbot, Eſq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Samuel Rverle, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Thos. Ralph, Eſq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Eſq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Eſq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Eſq. of Burford,
Wm. Daniel Bowen, Eſq. of Burford,

Weſtern Diſtrict,

John M'Gregor, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Eſq. of Amherſtburg,
Robert Richardſon, Eſq. of Amherſtburg,
John Williams, Eſq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Cree, Eſq. of Raleigh,
Wm. Caldwell, Eſq. of Amherſtburg,

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK, Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.*

To all Perſons to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come——

GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me by the Indians reſiding at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addreſſed in Public Council, to His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are ſettled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Perſons are forbidden to eſtabliſh themſelves, or reſide in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without ſuch Licence, under a Penalty for the firſt Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the ſecond and every other ſubſequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His

Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to iſſue this Proclamation, to the intent that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the Law which ſubjects his contravention to ſuch penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced againſt all perſons who ſhall, after the publication hereof, continue to reſide in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further repreſented to me, that among the White People reſident upon the Indian Lands, there are diverſ to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all perſons deſirous to obtain ſuch Licences, are hereby required to Report themſelves to the Hon'ble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumſtances of time, place and condition of their reſpective reſidences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this firſt day of Feorurary, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty ſecond year of His Majeſty's Reign.

(Signed)

ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By His Honor's Command,

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance paſſed by the Governor and Legiſlative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intitled, "An Ordinance to prevent the ſelling of ſtrong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as alſo to deter Perſons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purpoſes relative to the Trade and Intercourſe with the ſaid Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon to ſettle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the firſt offence, and Twenty Pounds for the ſecond, and every other ſubſequent offence.

IV. It ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to ſue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforeſaid, by information before one or more of the Commiſſioners of the Peace of the Diſtrict in which any offence againſt any of the above articles of this Ordinance ſhall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine ſuch information, in a ſummary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witneſs (being ſome other than the informer himſelf) and to inflict the ſaid imprisonment, and to levy the ſaid Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the coſts of ſuing for the ſame, by a warrant to ſeize and ſell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that ſuch informations ſhall be brought within ſix calendar months from the time that the offence ſhall have been committed, and not after.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence ſubjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and no non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprifonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony puniſhable by Transportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders thereto may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber ſo cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigourol the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM JARVIS, Sec'y.

Lateſt Intelligence.

New York, June 5.

The Engliſh meſſenger, Mr. Ruff, arrived at this port laſt evening, in the Britiſh ſchooner Mackerel. The Mackerel ſailed from Falmouth on the 15th of April; and Lieutenant Parker, the commander of the ſchooner, was killed, on the paſſage, by the falling of a man upon him from the maſt head.

We underſtand, that the meſſenger left town this morning, with his depatches for Mr. Foſter, who is now at the ſeat of government.

Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren has arrived at Hallifax with four ſail of the line and three frigates.

Philadelphia, June 8.

We have seen a letter from the chief of the family of Crillon, to a gentleman now in this city, dated Paris April 17, which, in conſequence of a converſation held with Mr. Borlow, ſtates, that the individual, who ſtyled himſelf Count de Crillon, in this country, is an impoſter, and in no way connected with the family of Crillon.

It will be recollected that this worthy was received in his aſſumed character at the palace at Wathington laſt winter.

So much for the aſſociate of M. Henry, the acquaintance of Governor Gerry and Preſident Madiſon.

Political Regiſter,

From the London Morning Chronicle, of March 31, 1812

The New River Company of London, in a recent addreſs to thoſe who pay annual rents for water, ſtate the following curious facts. That the river delivers about 214,000 hogſheads of water into London every 24 hours. That the groſs price received for water does not exceed two ſhillings for each hundred hogſheads. The average rental upon houſes is twenty-ſeven ſhillings per annum, or about ſix pence per week for each houſe. That the reſervoir has a natural elevation of eighty-five feet above the level of the Thames, and is raiſed to a further height of thirty five feet by machinery.

French ſhips in the Weſt-Indies—By accounts received at New-York from Demarara, by way of Hallifax, it would appear that ſix French ſhips of the line are in the Weſt Indies, and that a cutonade in the direction of Guadaloupe had been heard at Demerara.

Boſton, June 9.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

We were yeſterday favored with London papers to April 30, and Liverpool to May 1.

In the Houſe of Commons, April 28. Mr. Whitbread read the Preſident's meſſage reſpecting Henry's affair, and demanded whether government was privy to his miſſion, &c. Lord Caſtlereagh replied that the Miniſters knew nothing of Henry's miſſion till it had terminated, and then conſidered it an errand for military information, and took no notice of it, as being at an end; and the letter which mentions a cypher to be furniſhed, was not among Sir James Craig's enclosures to government, and that miniſters knew nothing of it, but what they ſaw in the newspapers.

Lord Holland called the attention of the Houſe of Lords to the ſame ſubject. Lord Liverpool, for himſelf and others, declared there never had been any attempt, deſign or with to effect any ſeparation or diſunion between any parts of the United States, or to foment any diſſatisfaction towards the peace or government of that country; nor had any individual been employed by government on ſuch ſervice; that the employment of Henry was unknown to government; and his engagement by Craig was merely to obtain information, and to which the adminiſtration was not privy.

The convoy for Quebec, Novascotia and Amelia, ſailed from England April 27, having on board detachments of officers and men for regiments.

The Britiſh government diſtruſts the intentions of Bernadotte—and an intercourse opened with Ruſſia is to be carried on without the merchant veſſels ſtopping at a Swediſh port.

The Chancellor of exchequer ſaid in Parliament April 29, that he thought it impoſſible the United States could any longer maintain that the Berlin and Milan decrees were repealed, unleſs they meant to make common cauſe with France.

In the Britiſh Houſe of Lords Apr. 22, the majority againſt the Roman Catholics was 72.

Sweden demands of G. Britain and France to be allowed to remain neutral.

Three French privateers have been carried into Sweden by a ſhip of war.

It is ſaid Bonaparte intends to open the whole range of ports from St. Maloes to Antwerp, for trade with England, inſtead of the late licence trade.

It is reported that France has declared ſhe has no objection to admit Spain and Portugal as parties to a negociation for peace, underſtanding they will cede to France all the Spaniſh territory north of the Ebro.

The Engliſh will not confent that France ſhall hold any territory ſouth of the Pyrenees.

It is ſaid Bonaparte is ſeriouſly indiſpoſed, and that his phyſicians have declared his caſe a dropſical one.

The French government has ordered that two millions of rations of ſoup be diſtributed daily in the different departments.

Among other rumors in England as to the late overtures from France, one is that Bonaparte offers to conſent to a conditional revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees.

The American meſſengers for Paris are all detained at Morlaix; and no Americans can leave Paris without paſſports, to embark for America.

NEW YORK. June 13.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Yeſterday arrived at this port, the faſt ſailing ſhip Mentor, Capt. Barnard, from Liſbon, which place he left on the 4 h of May.

Capt. B. informs us, it was reported at Liſbon, that another battle had been fought between the Britiſh and French armies, in which the latter loſt between 3 and 4000 men.

The embargo was not officially known at Liſbon when capt. B. ſailed, but two ſhips (the Erie) and Oronoko) had juſt arrived in the Tagus from New York, having failed the morning our embargo reached them.

Lateſt from France.—We learn, by the brig Regent, arrived here this morning in 39 days from Bordeaux, that the French troops were returning from Spain, in a miſerable emaciated condition. It is believed that Spain will be abandoned by the French armies, except ſome of the ſtrong places near the frontiers of France. It is ſuppoſed to be on account of the ſcarcity of proviſions that this meaſure has been adopted.—*Ev. Poſt.*

I have juſt received news from Northampton county, (Virginia) which mentions that an inſurrection, among the Negroes was attempted on the 4th inſtant, that 200 Negroes were taken up for trial directly in that neighborhood, and a great many more in Accomack, the adjoining county—it ſeems the plan of the blacks of each family, was to deſtroy the whites of the ſame, at a certain hour of the night of the 4th inſt. to embody and march, putting to death all blacks who ſhould refuſe to aſſiſt. The ſecret was revealed by a ſmall Mulatto boy the day previous to the time appointed.—*Dem. Preſs.*

STATE PAPERS, laid before Congreſs on the 5th of June, 1812.

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

I transmit, for the information of Congreſs, copies of a correſpondence of the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of G. Britain, with the Secretary of State.

JAMES MADISON.

June 4 h, 1812.

Mr. Foſter to Mr. Monroe.

Waſhington, May 30, 1812.

SIR,—Notwithſtanding the diſcouraging nature of the converſation which I had the honor to have with you a few days ſince at your office, and the circumſtance of your continued ſilence in regard to two letters from me furniſhing additional proof of the exiſtence of the French decrees, nevertheleſs there does now appear ſuch clear and convincing evidence in the report of the duke of Baſſano dated the 20th of March of the preſent year, of thoſe decrees having not only never been recinded but of their being recently extended and aggravated in the republication of them contained in that inſtrument, that I cannot but imagine it will ſeem moſt important to the Preſident that it ſhould be communicated to Congress without delay, in the preſent intereſting criſis of their deliberations, and therefore haſten to fulfil the inſtructions of my government in laying before the government of the United States the enclosed Moniteur of the 16th of laſt March, in which is contained that report as it was made to the Ruler of France and communicated to the Conſervative Senate.

This report confirms if any thing were wanting to confirm, in the moſt unequivocal manner, the repeated aſſertions of G. Britain that the Berlin and Milan decrees have never been revoked, however ſome partial and inſidious relaxations of them may have been made in a few inſtances as an encouragement to America to adopt a ſyſtem beneficial to France and injurious to Great Britain, while the conditions on which alone it has been declared that thoſe decrees will ever be revoked are here explained and amplified in a manner to leave us no hope of Bonaparte having any diſpoſition to renounce the ſyſtem of injuſtice which he has purſued, ſo as to make it poſſible for G. Britain to give up the defenſive meaſures ſhe has been obliged to resort to.

I need not remind you, Sir, how often it has in vain been urged by Great Britain, that a copy of the inſtrument ſhould be produced by which the decrees of Bonaparte were ſaid to be repealed, and how much it has been defired that America ſhould explicitly ſtate that ſhe did not adopt the conditions on which the repeal was offered.

It is now manifeſt that there was never more than a conditional offer of repeal made by France which we had a right to complain that America ſhould have aſſed us to recognize as *abſolute*, and which if accepted in its extent by America, would only have formed a ground for declining her demands.

America muſt feel that it is impoſſible for G. Britain to reſcind her orders in council whilſt the French decrees are officially declared to remain in force againſt all nations not ſubſcribing to the new maritime code promulgated in thoſe decrees, and alſo without ſomething more explicit on the part of America, with regard to her underſtanding as to the conditions annexed by France to the repeal of thoſe decrees. For, after what has paſſed, unleſs a full and ſatisfactory explanation be made on both theſe points, Great Britain cannot relinquiſh her retaliatory ſyſtem againſt France, without implying her conſent to the admiſſibility of the conditions in queſtion.

Theſe obſervations will, I am sure appear ſufficiently obvious to you, Sir, on peruſing the enclosed paper.

It will be at once acknowledged that this paper is a republication of the Berlin and Milan decrees, in a much more aggravated form, accompanied as it is with an extenſion of all the obnoxious doctrines which attend upon thoſe decrees, inſtanced by a declaration that Bonaparte has annexed to France every independent ſtate in his neighbourhood which had eluded them; and that he was proceeding a gainſt all other maritime ports of Europe on the pretence that his ſyſtem could not be permanent and complete ſo long as they retained their liberty with regard to it:

The outrageous principle here avowed conneĉts itſelf obviouſly with the propoſition too much countenanced by America, that the continental ſyſtem of Bonaparte, as far as it operates to the confiſcation of neutral property on ſhore, on the ground of ſuch property being Britiſh produce or manufacture, is a mere municipal regulation which neutral or belligerent nations have no right to reſent, becauſe it does not violate any principle of the law of nations; but that it is a mere war meaſure directed with the moſt hoſtile ſpirit againſt Great Britain; and in order to extend this ſyſtem on the principle of municipal regulation all the rights of independent neutral nations are to be violated, their ſtates to be ſeized without any other cauſe of war whatever, but that they may be incorporated with the French nation, and thence becoming ſubjects to her rights of dominion, receive the continental ſyſtem as a municipal regulation of France and thus the mere poſſibility of non-compliance with the whole of the ſyſtem is made the ground for the occupation or invaſion, the incorporation or extenſion of every ſtate where the French arms can reach.

Great Britain cannot believe that America will not feel a juſt indignation at the full developement of ſuch a ſyſtem—ſyſtem which indeed Bonaparte has partially purſued before and has in the inſtances of the Hanſeatic towns, of Portugal and other countries, carried into complete execution, but which he has never completely unfolded in all its extent until the preſent moment; and in what an inſulting and prepoſterous ſhape does he now attempt to bring forward & promulgate this code which he is to force upon all nations? He aſſumes the treaty of U recht to be in force, and to be a law binding upon all nations; becauſe it ſuits his convenience, at this moment when the navy of France is driven from the ocean, to revive the doctrine of "free ſhips making free goods," he has recourſe to a treaty no longer in force, in which ſuch a ſtipulation exiſted—a treaty which, by his own expreſs refuſal at Amiens to renew any of the ancient treaties, was not then revived as even by the ruler of France, in the Duke of Baſſano's report, and at the ſame time the reſolution to march his armies into all ſtates, into the ports of which the Engliſh flag is admitted, acknowledge, that this doctrine and reſolution conſtitutes a complete annihilation of neutrality, and that ſhe is bound as a neutral ſtate to drive and reſiſt them. Every ſtate that acquieſces in this report, muſt act upon the principle, that neutral and enemy are to be conſidered henceforward as the ſame in the language of the French law of nations, and Great Britain has a right to conſider that every nation who refuſes to admit her flag upon the principle aſſumed admits and recognizes the doctrine of the report.

I will not trouble you, Sir, with many obſervations relative to the blockade of May, 18 6 as the legality of that blockade aſſuming the blockading force to have been ſufficient to enforce it, has latterly not been queſtioned by you.

I will merely remark that it was impoſſible G. Britain ſhould receive otherwiſe than with the utmoſt jealouſy the unexpected demand made by America for the repeal of the blockade as well as the orders in council when it appeared to be made ſubſequent to, if not in conſequence of one of the conditions in Bonaparte's pretended repeal of his decrees which condition was our renouncing what he calls "our new principles of blockade;" that the demand on the part of America was additional and new, is ſufficiently proved by reference to the overture of Mr. Pinkney, as well from the terms on which Mr. Erſkine had arranged the diſpute with America relative to the orders in council. In that arrangement nothing was brought forward with regard to this blockade. America would have been contented at that time without any reference to it. It certainly is not more a grievance or an injuſtice now than it was then. Why then is the renunciation of that blockade inſiſted upon now if it was not neceſſary to inſiſt upon it then? It is diſſicult to find any answer but by reference to ſubſequent communications between France and America, and a diſpoſition in America to countenance France in requiring the abandonment of that blockade and the principles upon which it reſted, as the condition *ine qua non* of the repeal of Berlin and Milan decrees. It ſeems to have become an object with America only becauſe it was preſcribed as a condition by France.

On this blockade and the principles and rights upon which it was founded, Bonparte appears to reſt the juſtification of all his meaſures for abolishing neutrality, and for the invaſion of every ſtate which is not ready with him to wage a war of extermination againſt the commerce of G. Britain.

America, therefore, no doubt, ſaw the neceſſity of demanding its renunciation, but the will now ſee that it is in reality vain either for America or Great Britain to expect an actual repeal of the French decrees until Great Britain renounces: Firſt, the baſis, viz. the blockade of 18 6. on which Bonaparte has been pleaſed to found them; next the right of retaliation as ſubſequently acted upon in the orders in council; further, 'till the is ready to receive the treaty of U recht, interpreted and applied by the Duke of Baſſano's report as the univerſal law of nations; and finally 'till the abjures all the principles of maritime law which ſupport her eſtabliſhed rights now more than ever eſſential to her exiſtence as a nation.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, June 27, 1812.

Adjutant General's Office, York, 22d June, 1812.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Honor the Preſident has been pleaſed to appoint the Honorable Wm. Claus to be Colonel commanding the 1ſt Regiment of Lincoln Militia, vice Clench reſigned.

(Signed)

ÆNEAS SHAW.

Adj. Gen. Militia U. C.

Adjutant General's Office, York, June 23d, 1812.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Honor the Preſident is pleaſed to appoint Captain John Powell, 1ſt Lincoln Regiment, to be one of his Provincial Aids de Camp.

ÆNEAS SHAW,

Adjt. Gen. Militia U. C.

Wm. B. PEIERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed from Niagara, has opened his Office in the Town of York, in Palace-Street, where he will attend with punctuality and diſpatch to all ſuch buſineſs as ſhall be entruſted to him in the line of his Profeſſion. Being reſident at Springfield Park, lately in the occupation of John Mills Jackſon, Eſq. on the Yonge Street Road, about three miles from Town, any Inſtructions left there, will with equal aſſiduity be attended to.

Niagara, June 25, 1812.

For Sale,

A Span of ſuperior HORSES, oſnefure Waggon, and Harneſs entirely new—They will be ſold ſeparately or together, as purchaſers may incline; or exchanged for Land contiguous to York.

The Horſes are gentle and kind in Harneſs, one of which, about fifteen hands high, has been accuſtomed to the ſaddle every Week in the Summer, and will, with eaſe, go twelve miles an hour before a chair.

Application may be made to JOHN HAWKINS, who intends opening a Seminary for Youth, on Monday next, at Mr. Gilbert's.

York, June 27, 1812.

Sheriff's Office. York June 25. 1812.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given,
To wit: } that on, that a Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this Diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tueſday the fourteenth day of July now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, and Bailiffs, are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform thoſe things which by reaſon of their reſpective Offices, they will to be done JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE Partnerſhip between WM. ALLAN and WM JARVIS, under the firm of WM ALLAN and Co. was diſſolved by mutual conſent on the 30th of April laſt; all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid Firm, will preaſe to exhibit the ſame for Payment to Wm. Allan, who is likewiſe authoriſed to receive the payment of all the debts due to the ſaid Firm.

WM. ALLAN.
WM JARVIS.

York, June 17, 1812.

STRAYED

FROM the Garriſon at York about five weeks ago, a brown Canadian Mare, about 14 or 15 hands high, thick neck, ſhort tail, riſing five years old, and when ſhe went away had a ſmall bell ſuſpended by a cord from her neck, the ſame from Kingſton about ſix weeks ago with the Poſt Mail. Whoever will give information at the Garriſon where ſhe may be found, or will bring her, will be liberally rewarded.

York, June 19, 1812.

THE Subſcriber having eſtabliſhed a SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY in Niagara, on an extenſive ſcale, begs leave to inform the Public and Gentlemen in Townſhip that they can be ſupplied with thoſe articles at a lower price than they are ſold in Lower Canada; a variety of kinds will be conſtantly for ſale, and the qualities warranted ſuperior.

Turpentine, Tallow, Greaſe, &c purchaſed by him for Caſh.—Orders forwarded to him or left at the Printing Office in York, will be promptly attended to.

ALEXANDER Mc. KEE.

Niagara, 16th June, 1812.

WHEREAS my Wife Hannah, has eloped from my bed and board without any juſt provocation; and fearing ſhe may run me in debt. I hereby caution all perſons from crediting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting. Given under my hand at Markham, this 12th day of June, 1812.

HENRY PHILIPS.

FOR SALE

At the Printing Office,

A Few Copies of the RULES and REGULATIONS for the Militia of this Province.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townships of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a two story dwelling House with Wings, which with a small expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 200 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two story Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Gristand Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. If these Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant, Lot No. 27 being at present occupied by an industrious substantial person. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peafe, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Concession of do. 82 acres, situate on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No 1, 2 and 4. in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of these, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 1 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th concession of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer hereof

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14, 1811.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

Militia General Order

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 25th May, 1812.

THE President being informed that a number of good Rifles are in the possession of the Militia; Commanders of Corps are authorized to form a Company, not to exceed Thirty Rank and File, of such Men as voluntarily offer their Services; they will nominate the Captains and Subalterns, the best qualified for this Duty, and report their Names to this Office.

(Signed) ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adjutant General Militia.

20 Dollars Bounty,

will be paid to able SEAMEN,
AND
12 Dollars Bounty

will be given to ordinary SEAMEN, on entering for the Marine Service for Three Years. Apply to Lieutenant FISH.

Marine Department.

York, May 21, 1812.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE Partnership between James O'dell Roche and Serjeant Frigel of the 100th Regiment, has been some time since dissolved by mutual consent, of which all concerned are requested to take notice.

York, June 6, 1812.

Militia General Order

Government House,
York, 25th May, 1812.

THE very satisfactory Report made to the President, by the Officers Commanding Corps, of the Spirit and Zeal manifested by the Men, in Volunteering their Services in the Flank Companies, has afforded His Honor the most lively gratification, and confirmed the opinion which he was always disposed to entertain of their determination to defend bravely, their Country, and in imitation of their revered Fathers, evince by deeds, the ardent Loyalty they have so often professed.—Conduct so honorable and dignified, has not failed making a deep impression on His Majesty's Provincial Government, and to encrease if possible, their anxious desire to contribute every thing in their power towards the comfort and happiness of the People.

With this view, they have humbly solicited His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for his gracious permission to allot to the Wives and Children of such Soldiers, Militia and Mariners, who may be killed in the present Contest, a portion of the Waste Lands of the Crown; and to afford relief to such as may be disabled in the Service, for whom no provision is otherwise provided.

By Command of the President,
(Signed)
ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adjutant General Militia.

JUST received and for sale at H. DREAN and Co's. Store, Old Jamaica Spirits, high proof, Old Port and Teneriffe Wine, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,

The highest price in cash for Pot and Pearl Ash. York, May 22.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the House, North side of Queen street, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatness and in the most fashionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a strict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a share of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Pelisses and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on short notice and in the modern style. York, Dec 4 1811.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of Shoes and a great variety of the best New Garden Seeds, which are now ready for sale at his Store on the most moderate terms.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, March 9, 1812.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the neat, roomy and well finished HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subscriber now lives, to which an indisputable Title will be given.

J GLENNON

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nos. 9 & 10, in Hospital Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one so offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN

York, 8th May, 1812.

Lot No. 63, 1st Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To those whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subscriber, have a Lien by a Judgment of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No. 64, first Concession East side Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is advertised for sale by DANIEL TEARE

York, January 21, 1812. Wm. WATERS.

FOR Sale on very reasonable terms, the following Parcels of Land, for which indisputable Titles will be given viz.

Lot No. 18, 1st Con. & broken front, Saltfleet,	130	
No. 8, 1st do. - - -	Pelham,	200
South ½ No. 20, 5th do. - - -	do.	50
North ½ No. 8, 12th do. - - -	do.	50
No. 215, - - -	Thorold,	50
Broken front of Lot No. 1,	Nelson,	2

Application to be made to Col. St. John, to Ancaster.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions, that notwithstanding the many Presentments against Individuals for having Public Nuisances in front of their Premises in the Streets of the Town of York, which still are unremoved.—Due Notice is hereby given to all Persons so offending, that if the said Presented Nuisances are not removed immediately, they will be Indicted at the next Quarter Sessions.

The owners of Swine are also cautioned against allowing them to run at large in the said Town or neighbourhood after the date hereof, otherwise prompt measures will be taken to prevent such trespassing S. HEWARD, C. P.

York, 18th April, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be the better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods on the most reasonable Terms, and to save themselves both trouble and expence

As he intends to go to Montreal by the first opportunity in order to purchase the most fashionable assortment of Goods for the Season, he will sell the remainder of his present Stock on hand remarkably low for Cash THOMAS DEARY.

York, April 14, 1812.

SHERIFF's SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Calvin Ennes, at the suit of Duncan Cameron, I have seized and taken in Execution all that parcel or tract of Land being composed of Lot number twenty-four, in the third concession of North Gwillimbury, containing by admeasurement about two hundred acres, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and under a good state of cultivation, a good House and Barn, and other buildings erected thereon, all which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at Mr. Abbot's Tavern, Town of York, on Saturday the 4th day of July next Sale to begin at 12 o'clock. Any person having any claim either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 10, 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Estate of the late Chief Justice ALLCOCK, on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit.

Lot	Con.	Township.	Acres
16	2d, from the Bay.	York,	200
26	3d,	ditto.	200
35	1st,		
34	2d,		
33		Whitby,	1600
22			
23	3d,		
24			
12			
13			
14			
16	7th,	Scott,	1200
17			
18			
19			
Broken Lots 24	3d,	North Crosby,	300
25			
15			
Ditto. 16	4th,	ditto.	300
27			
24			
Ditto. 25	5th,	ditto.	600
26			
27			
18	9th,	South Crosby,	400
19			
Ditto. 12	8th,	ditto.	200
19			
Block 1		Bathurst,	1000
		Total—	6200

Lot Number 3, East side of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Number 12 and 13 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre

Park Lots 17, 18, and 19, 1 Concession Township of York, 320 Acres; on which there is a large clearing, well fenced and under Grain, yielding from 25 to 30 Tons Hay yearly. Its being contiguous to the Town and Garrison, and the wood thereon is a sufficient recommendation to make it a desirable purchase.

Also, the following Lots of Land and Town Lots described for Miss CATHARINE ALLCOCK.

Lot	Con.	Township,	Acres.
Block 2	2d,	Bathurst,	1000
Do. 1	3d,	ditto.	1000
Lots 6			
7	7th,	ditto.	400
		Total—	2400

Lots Number 18 and 19 South side of Russell Square, Town of York, 1 Acre

Lots Number 10 and 11 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre. Apply to WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchasers The Land is eligibly situated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Also, Lots No 32 and 33 in the 3d concession of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No. 4 in the 8th, and No 14 and 17 in the 9th concessions of Haldimand; Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 5th concession, and Lots No 29 and 32 in the 9th concession of Whitby; Lot No. 18 in the 8th concession of Sydney; and West half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th concession of King.

The price of the above described Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment shall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaser.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire of Canada, will be sold on modera e terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32,	1st Concession B		
Front half 32,	do. do. C	}	200 Acres.
29	Concession C.		200
10	Concession D.		200
24	front Concession on Lake Ontario,		

Township of Scarborough.

No. 21 in 4th Concession 2,	300 Acres Township		
East ½ 22,	5th do.	}	400 Acres—
No 49,	West side Yonge Street		210 Acres,

Township of Vaughan.

East ½ 12,	to 3d Concession,	150	
East ½ 20,	3d do.	100	
East ½ 14,	4th do.	100	1080 Acres
East ½ 22,	7th do.	100	Township of
14,	2d do.	200	Markham.
10,	6th do.	200	
11,	6th do.	200	
16,	1st do.	200	400 Acres—
13,	4th do.	200	Whitby.
3,	3d do.	100	
30,	6th do.	100	300 Acres,
27,	7th do.	100	Saltfleet.
26,	South side Chippawa Creek	100 Acres,	

Township of Crowland

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title. JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810

Executive Council Office.
York, 8th February 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waste Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unless it specifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the President in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr. Green. Adams, where he has just opened a very General Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to sell as low as can be purchased in this country for Cash or such kinds of Country Produce.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Salt of superior quality, which will be sold remarkably low.

York, Feb 4 1812

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land There are on the premises an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and fowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811

For Sale or Rent, and possession given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire. An eligible situation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot.

York, Dec. 11, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Ashery on the above Premises Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises June 1, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York. May 4.

THE Subscriber, Administratrix to the Estate of the late JAMES CHESNEY, Sadler, &c. of this Town, informs her Friends and the Public, that the Business is carried on at the former place as usual.—She will be thankful for any favors, and all orders will be executed at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

CATHARINE CHESNEY.

N. B. She has an excellent Saddle fit for Fitting for sale, very reasonable.

G. K.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. SATURDAY JULY 4, 1812. No LI. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our faithful Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly, at our Town of York, on the Thirtieth day of inſtant June, to be commenced and held, called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING.

WHEREAS for certain arduous and urgent Affairs Us the ſtate and defence of our ſaid Province concerning our ſaid Aſſembly at the day and place aforeſaid to be held, We have ordained you by our ſeparate Writs at the Town and on the day aforeſaid, to be preſent for the purpoſe therein mentioned; Nevertheleſs, for certain cauſes and conſiderations Us thereunto eſpecially moving, our ſaid Aſſembly at and upon the ſaid Thirtieth day of inſtant June, We have thought proper to prorogue, ſo that you nor any of you on the ſaid Thirtieth day of inſtant June, at our ſaid Town to appear, are to be held or conſtrained, for We do will that you and each of you be as to Us in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding and by the tenor of theſe Preſents firmly enjoining you and every of you and all others in this behalf intereſted, that on the ſeventh day of Auguſt next, at our ſaid Town of York, perſonally you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act and conclude upon thoſe things which in our ſaid Aſſembly by the Common Council of our ſaid Province by the favor of God may be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province, at York, this Twenty-ſecond day of June in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the Fifty ſecond year of our Reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding his Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.

To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come—GREETING.

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province," altered and amended by ſeveral ſubſequent Statutes, paſſed by the Legiſlature of the ſaid Province, it is among other things enacted, That at any time or times after the paſſing thereof, it ſhould and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of the ſaid Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, to iſſue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the ſaid Province, as to him ſhall ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the ſaid Province. NOW KNOW YE, that I the ſaid ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the ſaid Province as aforeſaid, Do by virtue and in purſuance of the ſaid in part recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of the ſaid Province, do hereby iſſue this my Proclamation, and do nominate, conſtitute and appoint the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, Eſquire, and the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingſton, Eſquire, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan of York, Eſquire, Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, and James Gordon of Amherſtburgh, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province, reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province, and for the carrying into effect the Proviſions of the ſaid ſeveral Acts of the Legiſlature of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and the fifty-ſecond year of his Majeſty's Reign.

Signed

ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Preſident adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers perſons have recently come into this Province with a ſeditious intent to diſturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majeſty's Subjects from His Perſon and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the ſeveral perſons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better ſecuring this Province againſt all ſeditious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and ſtrictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all ſuch perſons as may be ſubject to the proviſions of the ſaid Act; and I do alſo charge and requite all His Majeſty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid perſons in the execution of the powers veſted in them by the ſaid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-ſecond of His Majeſty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Preſident's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the Preſident, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province againſt all ſeditious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Perſons, in addition to the Members of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Proviſions of the ſaid Act, viz —

Eaſtern Diſtrict,

Samuel Anderſon, Eſq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Eſq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Osnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Eſq. of Lancaſter,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Eſq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraſer, Eſq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraſer, Eſq. of Matilda,
Thomas Mears, Eſq. of Prescott,
William Hamilton, Eſq. of Prescott.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown,

William Fraſer, Eſq. of Johnſtown,
Samuel Sherwood, Eſq. of Auguſta,
William Gilkinſon, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Soloman Jones, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Thos. Fraſer, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Hugh Monro, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Gideon Adams, Eſq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burtitt, Eſq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Eſq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Eſq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland Diſtrict,

Hazelton Spencer, Eſq. of Fredericksburg,
William Crawford, Eſq. of Fredericksburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Eſq. of Maryſburg,
Robert Clark, Eſq. of Ernestown,
John Carſcallan, Eſq. of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Eſq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Eſq. of Thurlow,
John M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Alex. Fiſher, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Paul Trumpour, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Thos. Dorland, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown
Able Gilbert, Eſq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Eſq. of Ameliaſburg,
James Young, Eſq. of Ameliaſburg,
Ebenezer Waſhburn, Eſq. of Halloweil,
John Frafer, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Eſq. of Kingſton,
Thomas Markland, Eſq. of Kingſton.

Newcaſtle Diſtrict,

John Spencer, Eſq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Eſq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Eſq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Eſq. of Clarke,

Home Diſtrict,

William Allan, Eſq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Eſq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Eſq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Eſq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Eſq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara Diſtrict,

Joſeph Edwards, Eſq. of Niagara,
John Warren, Jun. Eſq. of Bertie,
John Warren, Jun. Eſq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Eſq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Eſq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickſon, Eſq. of Queenſton,
William Crooks, Eſq. of Grimſby,
Samuel Hatt, Eſq. of Ancaſter,

London Diſtrict,

Thos. Talbot, Eſq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Samuel Ryerſe, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Thos. Ralph, Eſq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Eſq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Eſq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Eſq. of Burford,
Wm. Daniel Bowen, Eſq. of Burford.

Weſtern Diſtrict,

John M'Gregor, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Eſq. of Amherſtburg,
Robert Richardſon, Eſq. of Amherſtburg,
John Williams, Eſq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Crea, Eſq. of Raleigh,
Wm. Caldwell, Eſq. of Amherſtburg.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK, Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.*

To all Perſons to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come——————GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me by the Indians reſiding at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addreſſed in Public Council, to His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are ſettled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Perſons are forbidden to eſtabliſh themſelves, or reſide in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without ſuch Licence, under a Penalty for the firſt Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the ſecond and every other ſubſequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His

Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no person may pretend ignorance of the Law which subjects his contravention to such penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all persons who shall, after the publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me, that among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all persons desirous to obtain such Licences, are hereby required to Repair themselves to the Honble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumstances of time, place and condition of their respective residences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this first day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty second year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By His Honor's Command,

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the selling of strong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as also to deter Persons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purposes relative to the Trade and Intercourse with the said Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be law ful for any person to settle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the first offence, and Twenty Pounds for the second, and every other subsequent offence.

IV. It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to sue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, by information before one or more of the Commissioners of the Peace of the District in which any offence against any of the above articles of this Ordinance shall have been committed; who is and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such information, in a summary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witness (being some other than the informer himself) and to inflict the said imprisonment, and to levy the said Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the costs of suing for the same, by a warrant to seize and sell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that such informations shall be brought within six calendar months from the time that the offence shall have been committed, and not after.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber fo cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigourof the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Secty.

STATE PAPERS, laid before Congress on the 5th of June, 1812.

(Concluded from our last.)

Great Britain feels confident that America can never maintain or ultimately sanction such pretentions, and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent entertains the strongest hope that this last proceeding of France will strip her measures of every remnant of disguise, and that America in justice to what she owes to the law of nations and to her own honor as a neutral state, will instantly withdraw her countenance from the outrageous system of the French government, and cease to support by hostile measures against British commerce the enormous fabric of usurpation and tyranny which France has endeavored to exhibit to the world as the law of nations.

America cannot now contend that the orders in council exceed the spirit of retaliation what is demanded by the decrees, the principles, or the usurpations of Bonaparte. The United States government must at last be convinced that the partial relaxations of those decrees in favor of America have been unfaithfully adopted by France for the mere purpose of inducing her to close her ports against Great Britain, which France cannot effect herself by force, and the must admit that if Great Britain were now to repeal her orders in council against France, it would be gratuitously allowing to France the commerce of America and all the benefits derivable from her flag as an additional instrument for the annoyance of Great Britain, and that at a moment when every flate is threatened with destruction or really destroyed for merely supporting their own right to trade with Great Britain.

I am commanded, sir, to express on the part of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that while his Royal Highness entertains the most sincere desire to conciliate America, he yet can never concede that the blockade of May 1806, could justly be made the foundation, as it avowedly has been, for the decrees of Bonaparte; and further, that the British government must ever consider the principles on which that blockade was reflected (accompanied as it was, by a blockading force) to have been strictly consonant to the established law of nations, and a legitimate instance of the practice which it recognizes.

Secondly, that Great Britain must continue to reject the other spurious doctrines promulgated by France in the Duke of Bassano's report, as binding upon all nations. She cannot admit, as a true declaration of public law, that free ships make free goods, nor the converse of that proposition, that enemy's ships destroy the character of neutral property in the cargo—she cannot consent by the adoption of such a principle to deliver absolutely the commerce of France from the pressure of the naval power of G. Britain, and by the abuse of the neutral flag to allow her enemy to obtain, without the expence of sustaining a navy, for the trade and property of French subjects a degree of freedom and security which even the commerce of her own subjects cannot find under the protection of the British navy.

She cannot admit as a principle of public law, that a maritime blockade can alone be legally applied to fortresses actually invested by land as well as by sea, which is the plain meaning or consequence of the Duke of Bassano's definition.

She cannot admit as a principle of public law, that arms and military stores are alone contraband of war, and that ship timber and naval stores are excluded from that description. Neither can she admit without retaliation that the mere fact of commercial intercourse with British ports and subjects should be made a crime in all nations, and that the armies and decrees of France should be directed to enforce a principle so new & unheard of in war.

Great Britain feels that to relinquish her just measures of self defence and retaliation, would be to surrender the best means of her own preservation and rights, and with them the rights of other nations so long as France maintains and acts upon such principles.

I am commanded to represent to the government of America, that Great Britain feels herself entitled to expect from them an unreserved and candid disclaimer of the right of France to impose on her and on the world the maritime code which has been thus promulgated, and to the penalties of which America is herself declared to be liable if she fails to submit herself to its exactions; America cannot, for her own character, any longer temporise on this subject, or delay coming to a distinct explanation with France as well as with Great Britain, if she wishes to clear herself from the imputation of being an abettor of such injustice.

America, as the case now stands, has not a pretence for claiming from Gt. Britain a repeal of her orders in council. She must recollect that the British government never for a moment countenanced the idea that the repeal of those orders could depend upon any partial or conditional repeal of the decrees of France. What the always avowed was her readinefs to rescind her orders in council as soon as France rescinded absolutely and unconditionally her decrees. She could not enter into any other engagement without the greatest injustice to her allies as well as the neutral nations in general, much less could the do so if any special exception was to be granted by France upon conditions utterly subversive of the most important and indisputable maritime rights of the British empire.

America has now a proceeding forced upon her by France, on which without surrendering any of those principles which she may deem it necessary for her own honor and security to maintain, she may separate herself from the violence and injustice of the enemy. She owes not only to herself to do so; but she is entitled to resent that course of conduct on the part of France which is the only impediment to her obtaining what the desires at the hands of G. Britain, namely the repeal of the orders in council.

I am authorised to renew to the American Government the assurance of his Royal Highness's anxious desire to meet the wishes of America upon this point, whenever the conduct of the enemy will justify him in so doing.

Whilst America could persuade herself, however erroneously, that the Berlin and Milan decrees had been actually and totally repealed, and that the execution of the engagement made on that condition by the British Government had been declined she might deem it justifiable, as a consequence of such a persuasion, to treat the interest and commerce of France with preference and friendship and those of G. Britain with hostility; but this delusion is at an end; America now finds the French decrees not only in full force, but pointed with augmented hostility against G. Britain. Will the government of the U. States declare that the measure now taken by France is that repeal of the obnoxious decrees which America expected would lead to the repeal of the British orders in council? Will the American Government unless upon the principle of denying our retaliatory right of blockade, under any imaginable circumstances, declare that there is at this moment, a ground upon which the repeal of our orders in council can be pressed upon us; or that the repeal could now be warranted upon any other ground than an express abdication of the right itself, which America well knows, whatever may be our desire to conciliate, is a conceffion which the British Government cannot and will not make.

If this be true, for what purpose can the persevere in her hostile attitude towards G. Britain, and her friendly one towards France? Do the American government really wish to aid France in her attempt to subjugate G. Britain? Does America expect that G. Britain, contending against France, will at the instance of America disarm herself, and submit to the mercy of the opponent? If both these questions are answered in the negative, upon what ground can she for a moment longer continue the hostile measures against us? The American non-intercourse act was framed upon the express principle of continuing in force against the power, whether France or G. Britain, that should refuse to repeal its respective laws, of which America thought herself entitled to complain; but the repeal contemplated by that act was a bona fide repeal, and not a repeal upon an inadmissible condition, and America can never be justified in continuing to resent against us that failure of relief which is alone attributable to the insidious policy of the enemy, that has for the purpose of embarrassing the discussions interwoven the question of the decrees with the exaction of a relinquishment of almost the whole system of our maritime law.

It is not for the British government to dictate to that of America what ought to be the measure of her just indignation against the rulers of France, for having originated and persevered in a system of lawless violence, to the subversion of neutral rights which being necessarily retaliated by G. Britain has exposed America, with other neutral states, to loffes which the British government has never ceased most sincerely to deplore; America must judge for herself, how much the original injustice of France towards her has been aggravated by the fraudulent professions of relinquishing her decrees by the steps adopted to mislead. America, in order to embark her in measures which we trust she never would have taken if she could have foreseen what has now happened; and ultimately by threatening America with her vengeance as a denationalized state, if she does not submit to be the instrument of her designs against Great Britain.

These are considerations for America to weigh; but what we are entitled to claim at her hands as an act not less of policy than justice, is that she should cease to treat Great Britain as an enemy.—The Prince Regent does not therefore retrospect when the interests of two countries so naturally connected by innumerable ties are concerned. It is more consonant to his royal highness's sentiments to contribute to the restoration of harmony and friendly intercourse, than to enquire why it has been interrupted. Feeling that nothing has been omitted on his part to relieve America from the inconveniences to which a novel system of warfare on the part of France unfortunately continues to expose her; and that the present unfriendly relations which to their mutual prejudice subsist between the two countries, have grown out of a misconception on the part of America, both of the conduct and purpose of France; his royal highness considers himself entitled to call upon America to resume her relations of amity with Great Britain.—In doing so she will best provide for the interests of her own people; and I am authorized to assure the American government, that altho' his royal highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, can never suffer the fundamental maxims of the British monarchy in matters of maritime right, as confonant to the recognized law of nations, to be prejudiced in his hands, his royal highness will be ready at all times to concert with America, as to their exercise; and so to regulate their application as to combine as far as may be, the interests of America with the object of effectually retaliating upon France the measures of her own injustice.

I will now terminate this letter by assuring you, Sir, as I can with perfect truth, that the most cordial and sincere desire animates the councils of Great Britain to conciliate America, so far as may be consistent with the principles upon which the preservation of the power and independence of the British monarchy is held essentially to depend, and which cannot be abandoned without throwing her helpless and disarmed into the presence of her adversary.

I have the honor to be,

with great respect, &c.

(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.

James Monroe, Esq. Secretary of State.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster.

Department of State, June 3d, 1812.

SIR—In the letter of May 10th, which I had the honor to receive from you on the 28 inst. I perceive a difference in a particular passage of it from a passage on the same subject, in the despatch from Lord Castlereagh to you, which you were so good as to communicate to me entire, as appears from the tenor of the letter to have been intended by your government. The passage in your letter to which I allude is as follows: "American, as the case now stands, has not a pretence for claiming from G. Britain a repeal of her orders in council. She must recollect that the British Government never for a moment countenanced the idea that the repeal of those orders could depend upon any partial or conditional repeal of the decrees of France. What the always avowed was her readiness to rescind her orders in council as soon as France rescinded absolutely and unconditionally her decrees. She could not enter into any other engagement without the greatest injustice to her allies as well as the neutral nations in general; much less could the do so if any special exception was to be granted by France upon conditions utterly subversive of the most important and indisputable maritime rights of the British empire."

According to the tenor of the despatch of Lord Castlereagh to you, my recollection is, that in stating the condition which the orders in council were to be repealed in relation to the United States, it was specified that the decrees of Berlin and Milan must not be repealed singly and specially in relation to the United States, but be repealed also as to all other neutral nations, and that in no less extent of a repeal of the decrees had the British government ever pledged itself to repeal the orders in council.

However fusceptible the passage in your letter may be of a construction reconcilable with the import of the despatch from Lord Castlereagh, yet as a similar phraseology of your government on other occasions has had a construction less extensive; and as it is important, in every respect, that there should be no misunderstanding or possibility of error, you will excuse me for requesting that you will have the goodness to inform me whether, in any circumstance, my recollection of the import of this passage in Lord Castlereagh's despatch is inaccurate.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE

Aug. J. Foster, &c.

Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe,

Washington, June 3. 1812.

SIR—I have received your letter of to-day, requesting an explanation, relative to the supposed meaning of a passage in a despatch from Lord Castlereagh to me that I had the honor to communicate to you confidentially, & I beg leave to state to you that while I conceive it to be very difficult to give an explanation upon a single point in a note of considerable length, without referring to the whole context, & also believe it to be altogether irregular to enter into a discussion respecting a communication so entirely informal yet I have no hesitation in assuring you that my note of May 3d, contains the whole substance of the despatch alluded to.

In the correspondence that will probably take place between us, in consequence of the new ground upon which the Duke of Bassano's report has placed the question at issue between our two countries, I shall be extremely happy to enter at full length upon any topic which you may with particularity to discuss.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

AUG J. FOSTER.

To the hon. J. Monroe &c.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster.

Department of State, June 4 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday, in reply to mine of the same date.

As the despatch of Lord Castlereagh was communicated by you to me, in my official character, to be shewn to the President, and was shewn to him accordingly, and as the despatch itself expressly authorized such a communication to the government, I cannot conceive in what sense such a proceeding could be considered confidential or how it could be undesirable, that the executive was to receive one communication for itself, and transmit to Congress another, liable, in the opinion of the executive, to different or double construction. I cannot but persuade myself, Sir, that on a reconsideration of the subject you will perceive that there can be no impropriety in a compliance with the request contained in my letter of yesterday. Should I be mistaken in the expectation, I flatter myself that you will see the propriety of freeing your own communication from ambiguity and liability to misconstruction. With a view to this, permit me to inquire whether the passage in your letter, stating the condition on which your government always avowed its readiness to rescind the orders in council, namely, as to France rescinded, absolutely and unconditionally, her decrees, includes in its meaning that the decrees must be rescinded in relation to other neutral nations, as well as to the United States, previous to a repeal of the orders in council in relation to the United States?

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Aug. J. Foster, Esq. &c.

QUEBEC, May 19.

This day, at three o'clock, his Excellency the Governor in Chief came down in the usual state to the Legislative Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to command the presence of the Assembly, which being come up, his Excellency was then pleased to address both Houses in the following Speech:

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

The advanced period of the year, renders a remission from your Legislative duties, highly necessary; but before I put an end to the present session of the Provincial Parliament, I am desirous of expressing my warm approbation of the assiduity with which you have attended to the important objects of public concern, for which, when I first met you, I claimed your most serious consideration.

You have wisely bestowed much of your labour upon the improvement of the Militia system; from the law which you have passed upon this subject, and from the increased means you have thereby afforded me for the defence of the Province, I confidently look forward to fresh proofs of the loyalty, zeal, and public spirit of its inhabitants.

Every motive of expediency, as well as of honor, and of duty, calls, for the immediate execution of this act, & you will soon be enabled to discover, by its operation, what are its imperfections, and I feel assured, you will be disposed promptly to remedy those defects which may be found to exist in it, whenever the subject shall be again submitted to your consideration.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

You are entitled to my best thanks for the proofs I have received of your confidence in my administration, by the very liberal provision you have made for the exigencies of the public service.—You may depend upon the exercise of a just and prudent economy, in the application of what you have so freely granted.

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

I deeply lament my inability to communicate to you any favorable change in the state of the health of our venerable and beloved Sovereign; the countenance of his Majesty's indisposition, has caused his royal highness the Prince Regent to be invested with the unrestricted Regal Authority; and I must sincerely congratulate you upon the series of brilliant events, each augmenting the power and glory of the Empire, and recently terminating in the conquest of Java, and the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, which have so eminently distinguished the regency of his Royal Highness.

The embargo laws lately passed by the government of the United States, and other similar unquestionable indications of an unfriendly spirit and disposition towards Great Britain, demand suitable exertions from our people to guard against their possible effects; I am therefore induced earnestly to recommend to you, to carry into your respective counties the same loyal spirit which has guided your legislative proceedings, that you may duly impress upon the minds of your constituents, now much the preservation of the inestimable blessings they enjoy, depends upon their ability, as well as inclination, effectually to co operate with the forces his Majesty has allotted for the defence of this province of his empire in repelling insult or injury from any foreign power.

After which, the Honorable Speaker of the Legislative Council declared the Provincial Parliament to be prorogued to Monday the 29th of June next.

From a London paper of February 12

The army estimate for the present year laid before the House of Commons is for 37 434 men, and deducting the 28,161 for the regiments in the territories of the Eaft India Company, there remains 343,273 to be provided for by Parliament. The expences for this force, and other disbursements of the military department amount to 15,893, 921 3s. 9d. The number of embodied militia is 93,212. The expence for the Local Militia is 72,,078l.

The subalterns of the army are at length rescued from what they denominated Sir D— D—'s Badge, and are to wear the same epaulets as before, under the following order:—"The epaulets and wings of all regimental Officers are, in future, to be the same, without any other distinction than what was prescribed by the General Order of the 19th of February, 1811, in the case of Colonels and Field Officers."

The Brecet that will come out in the month of April next will exceed to a great portion of the Colonels of 1810, and include the whole of the Lieutenant Colonels of 1808-9. the Majors of 1806 7, and the Captains of 1811 2.

The new regulations for officers wearing caps and jackets, instead of cocked hats and long coats, are to be generally adopted on the 4th of June next, in all the regiments at home.

Quebec, June 9. Arrived his Majesty's frigate Spartan, Capt. Brenton, from Halifax, with 33,000l. in specie on board.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, July 4, 1812.

At the present juncture, whilst our information and knowledge of the general facts passing on this Continent at this time, remain in a measure wholly suspended, and whilst such diversity of opinion on the probable result of this novel state of things is afloat, we can say nothing to our Readers which can throw any new light on the subject. But we cannot pass over the late Intramural policy of the American Government in silence—such policy we think as could only emanate from the gilded wards of Bonaparte, the polluting touch of which has fascinated the willing eyes of America's present Rulers from seeing the deformity of the path step she has taken.

On the most calm and unprejudiced view of the situation of the United States, we feel at a total loss to ascribe to any one rational reason, or devise one palpable inducement thus to hurry them into the desperate resort of declaring War against Britain. We see them at this moment encircled by powerful Foes, by Nations, and by Tribes, whom their latter conduct has forced to become their enemies. From the Province we inhabit to the little Island of Bermuda, veteran Britons, Britain's Sons, and her affiliated Sons, will vigorously oppose them.—On the South and West, they have urged the Spanish Provinces and the Indians into actual hostilities.—On the neighbouring frontier (Detroit) a formidable band of Warriors wait our permission to avenge repeated injuries. We have a fleet on their coast. Our Provincial Marine command the interior waters. A powerful land force will be speedily furnished and manned. A handy population in this and the Lower Province will meet aggression with nearly one hundred thousand men, whose loyalty and veneration for the happy Constitution they live under, will make them emulate veterans in the service. The numerous people of colour in Maryland Virginia, &c. want but a rallying point, and a sanguinary revolt will follow (how practicable and easy to have one or two of our West Indian regiments landed on the coast.) The States have above 1000 merchant vessels at sea, (with our fleet sweeping every enemy from the ocean, and a part of it on their coast, into whose hands must they fall?) The reflecting portion of their citizens foresee the horrors and difficulties which so unjust a war must set, must bring upon their country—and have publicly declared their unwillingness to engage in it. America with a defenceless sea coast, without either navy, or an organized army, with little cash, and as little credit, with councils become wretched from having every man of virtue driven from them—with several of their most powerful States deprecating the mania of the general government, and through their legislatures publishing it—in such an actual state of things, with such cheerless prospects, let us ask in the name of God, where is the motive, or what the object to be attained by plunging into a War with Britain.

A few years since, we saw the mountebank mafs of the United States cheering France as their Super Republic; but our heart, but our voice, but the skeleton of our common interest, seemed to unmake them—now we have suddenly seen the shameless and modern transformation—for their then Republican leaders (men of distinguished patriotism and virtue) serving gamesters, and planet speculators are in pursuit.—Could the manes of Washington look upon his sac-

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. SATURDAY JULY 11, 1812. No LII [4 DOLS PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

reflect and devoted country, it might shed a celestial tear.

The Editor cannot predict, could he do so, he would say that the expiring reign of the present Molten Calf, whose policy tends to excite national discord and disunion, and invite commotion and civil war, as it did as did the Consulate of Buonaparte—that this hope gives the impulse to his whole conduct, is the Editor's confirmed opinion and that the curses of his country will be his most lasting epitaph.

The Editor is pleased to hear from all ranks of People so many flattering encomiums pronounced on the Volunteer Militia who garrison this Post—well may our mother country be styled the triumphant bulwark of Liberty, when her subject Sons strive to rival each other in proud examples of patriotism and Loyalty. If any thing the Editor could say, could add to the declaration of a Veteran Commander, whose opinion he had the honor of hearing yesterday, to wit, "that the present Garrison were in a set of active and well behaved young men—whose conduct did honor to their King, their Country, and themselves," he would say, that he believed them men who would ably distinguish themselves in preserving the sacred rights of Religion, Property, and Liberty, which we now under the blessing of Providence enjoy.

DIED, On the 24th ult. at Woodhouse, in the District of London, Samuel Ryerse, Esquire, a Captain on half pay, and formerly District Judge and Colonel of the Militia in the County of Norfolk. Those who knew and served with him during the American war, bear ample testimony to his loyalty and personal bravery; and he was not less eminent for his virtues in private life.

He fell a victim to a lingering disease which he bore with a patience and a fortitude becoming a Christian and a Soldier. He died in the 64d year of his age, much and justly regretted by all who knew him.

Wm. B. PETERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed from Niagara, has opened his Office in the Town of York, in Palace-Street, where he will attend with punctuality and dispatch to all such business as shall be entrusted to him in the line of his Profession. Being resident at Springfield Park, lately in the occupation of John Mills Jackson, Esq. on the Yonge Street Road, about three miles from Town, any Instructions left there, will with equal affiduity be attended to.

Niagara, June 25, 1812.

For Sale,

A Span of superior HORSES, pleasure Waggon, and Harness entirely new.—They will be sold separately or together, as purchasers may incline; or exchanged for Land contiguous to York.

The Horses are gentle and kind to Harness, one of which, about fifteen hands, has been acknowledged the first cavalry Horse in the States, and will, with ease, go twelve miles an hour before a chaise.

Application may be made to JOHN HAMMOND, who intends opening a Seminary for Youth, on Monday next, at Mr. Gilbert's.

York, June 27, 1812.

Sheriff's Office, York, June 25, 1812.

HOUSE DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given, YORK, } to wit, } that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of July now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Quiters, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are defired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform thofe things which by reafon of their refpective offices, fhall be to be done. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff

Diffolution of Partnerfhip.

THE Partnerfhip between WM. ALLAN and WM JARVIE, under the firm of WM ALLAN and Co. was diffolved by mutual confent on the 30th of April laft; all thofe who have any demands againft the faid Firm, will pleafe to exhibit the fame for Payment to Wm. Allan, who is likewife authorized to receive the payment of all the debts due to the faid Firm.

WM. ALLAN.
WM JARVIE.

York, June 17, 1812.

STRAYED

FROM the Garrifon at York about five weeks ago, a brown Canadian Mare, about 14 or 15 hands high, thick neck, fhort tail, rifing five years old, and when fhe went away had a fmall bell fufpended by a cord from her neck. She came from Kingfton about fix weeks ago with the Poft Man. Whoever will give information at the Garrifon where fhe may be found, or will bring her, will be liberally rewarded

York, June 19, 1812.

THE Subfcriber having eftablifhed a SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY in Niagara, on an extenfive fcale, begs leave to inform the Public and Gentlemen in Trade, that they can be fupplied with thofe articles at a lower price than they are fold in Lower Canada; a variety of kinds will be conftantly for fale, and the qualities warranted fuperior.

Turpentine, Tallow, Greafe, &c. purchafed by him for Cafh.—Orders forwarded to him, or left at the Printing Office in York, will be promptly attended to. ALEXANDER MC. KEE

Niagara, 16th June, 1812.

FOR fale by the Subfcriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the firft conceffion of the Township of York, on the Weft fide of Yonge Street, adjoining the Townfhips of Vaughan and Markham, containing 200 Acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, moftly new; on the premifes are a two ftory dwelling-Houfe with Wings, which with a fmall expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, alfo a Barn, Stable Root-Houfe and Well.

Lot No. 40 in the Township of Vaughan, on the Weft fide of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a confiderable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two ftory Farm Houfe and Barn, alfo a thriving young Orchard, and Nurfery fit to tranfplant on the premifes. Both the above Farms are excellent foil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grift and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North Weft Trade takes place, their value muft be confiderably enhanced. If thefe Lots fhould not be fold before the firft day of March next, Lot No. 25 will be rented on very favorable terms to an improving Tenant, Lot No. 27 being at prefent occupied by an induftrious fubftantial perfon. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peafe, Oats, &c. which will be a difpofed of reafonable on the premifes.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Conceffion of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Conceffion of do. 80 acres, fituate on the River Humber, and is fuppofed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 7th and Lots No. 2, 3 and 4, in the 9th conceffion of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of thefe, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can eafily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No. 5 and 6 in the 7th, and the Weft half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th conceffion of the Township of Scott, containing 500 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large fettlement in the Township of Whitchurch, which there is Grift and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be fold on advantageous terms to the purchafer; a part of the purchafe money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be fecured by Mortgage on the premifes, with Intereft. For further particulars apply to the Subfcriber, or the Printer hereof

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge-Street, Sept. 14. 1811

20 Dollars Bounty,

will be paid to able SEAMEN,

AND

12 Dollars Bounty

will be given to ordinary SEAMEN, on entering for the Marine Service for Three Years. Apply to Lieutenant FISH.

Marine Department.

York, May 21, 1812.

JUST received and for fale at H. DREAN and Co's. Store, Old Jamaica Spirits, high proof, Old Port and Teneriffe Wine, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar,

The higheſt price in caſh for Pot and Pearl Aſh. York, May 22.

ANDREW O' KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the Houſe. North ſide of Queen ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatneſs and in the moſt faſhionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a ſtrict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a ſhare of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Peliſſes and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on ſhort notice and in the modern ſtyle. York, Dec. 4. 1811.

THE Subfcriber hereby gives Notice that any perſon who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclofing Lots Nos. 9&10, in Hofpital Street, will be profecuted, and any perſon who will give information of any one ſo offending, will be handſomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.

York, 8th May, 1812.

To be ſold and immediate poſſeſſion given, the neat, roomy and well finiſhed HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subſcriber now lives, to which an indiſputable Title will be given.

J. GLENNON.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to the Magiſtrates in General Quarter Seſſions, that notwithſtanding the many Preſentments againſt ſundry diviſions for having Public Nuiſances in front of their Premiſes in the Streets of the Town of York, which Bills are unremoved.—Due Notice is hereby given to all Perſons ſo offending, that if the ſaid Preſented Nuiſances are not removed immediately, they will be Indicted at the next Quarter Seſſions.

The owners of Swine are alſo cautioned againſt allowing them to run at large in the ſaid Town or neighbourhood after the date hereof, otherwiſe prompt meaſures will be taken to prevent ſuch trespaſſing. S. HEWARD, C. P.

York, 28th April, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber hereby requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be the better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and to ſave themſelves both trouble and expence.

As he intends to go to Montreal by the firſt opportunity in order to purchaſe the moſt faſhionable aſſortment of Goods for the Seaſon, he will fill the remainder of his preſent ſtock on hand remarkably low for Cash. THOMAS DEARY.

York, April 14. 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Eſtate of the late Chief Juſtice ALLCOCK, on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credit.

	Lot	Con.	Township.	Acres
	16	3d, from the Bay.	York,	200
	26	3d,	ditto.	200
		East of Yonge Street.		
	35	2d,		
	34	2d,		
	33	2d,		
	24	2d,	Whitby,	1800
	23	3d,		
	24	3d,		
	12	3d,		
	14	3d,		
	15	3d,		
	16	7th,	Scott,	1200
	17	7th,		
	18	7th,		
East	24	3d,		
Broken	25	3d,	North Crosby,	300
Lots	25	5th,		
	26	5th,		
Ditto.	27	4th,	ditto.	300
	24	4th,		
	25	4th,		
Ditto.	26	5th,	ditto.	600
	27	5th,		
	18	9th,	South Crosby,	400
	19	9th,		
Ditto.	18	8th,	ditto.	200
	19	8th,		
Block	1		Binbrook,	1000
			Total—	6400

Lot Number 3, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Number 12 and 13 North ſide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre

Park Lots 17, 18, and 19, 1 Conceſſion Township of York, 300 Acres; on which there is a large clearing, well fenced and under Grain, yielding from 50 to 70 Tons Hay yearly. Its being contiguous to the Town and Garriſon, and the wood thereon is a ſufficient recommendation to make it a deſirable purchaſe.

Alſo, the following Lots of Land and Town Lots deſcribed for Miſs CA

THARINE ALLCOCK.

	Lot	Con.	Township,	Acres.
Block	2	2d,	Binbrook,	1200
Do.	1	3d,	ditto.	1600
Lots	6	4th,	ditto.	400
	7	4th,	ditto.	400
			Total—	3400

Lots Number 18 and 19 South ſide of Ruſſell Square, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Lots Number 10 and 11 North ſide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre. Apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812

Advertiſement.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, adjoining in parcels for the accommodation of Purchaſers. The Land is eligibly ſituated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Alſo, Lots No. 32 and 33 in the 3d conceſſion of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No. 4 in the 8th, and No. 14 and 17 in the 9th conceſſions of Halidimand; Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 5th conceſſion, and Lots No. 23 and 24 in the 9th conceſſion of Whitby; Lot No. 18 in the 8th conceſſion of Sydney; and Weſt half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th conceſſion of King.

The price of the above deſcribed Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment ſhall be accommodated to the wiſhes of the Purchaſer.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town.

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premiſes an Improvement of 20 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and ſowed with Hay Seed, and incloſed with a new Rail Fence. There is alſo a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and ſeveral living Springs of fine Water; likewiſe a large Sugar Buſh. A good and ſufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

Executive Council Office, York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waſte Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unleſs it ſpecifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the Preſident in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has removed to the NEW STORE next Door to Mr. Green Adams, where he has juſt opened a very Genteel Aſſortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery;

which he is determined to ſell as low at can be purchaſed in this country for Cash or moſt kinds of Country Produce.

He has alſo on hand, a quantity of Salt of ſuperior quality, which will be ſold remarkably low.

York, Feb. 4. 1812

For Sale or Rent, and poſſeſſion given next May,

THE HOUSE lately occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Eſquire. Its eligible ſituation needs no comment.—Theſe are three Fronts to the Lot. York Dec. 11. 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Trafalgar North ſide of Dundas Street; alſo the front half of Lot No. 23, in the firſt Conceſſion of the ſaid Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South ſide of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pot-Aſhery on the above Premiſes. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premiſes. June 1, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the firſt, and 10 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office. York, May 4.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHNGRAY, Eſquire, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credit, viz.

Rear half No. 32, in Conceſſion B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do - C. }
29 - Conceſſion C. 200
10 - Conceſſion D. 200
24 - front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario, Township of York. 300

No. 2210 4th Conceſſion, 300 Acres, Township of York.

Eaſt ½ 22 5th do. do.

No. 49. Weſt ſide Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.

Eaſt ½	15,	in 3d	Conceſſion,	100
Eaſt ½	20,	3d	do.	100
Eaſt ½	14,	4th	do.	100
	14,	7th	do.	200
	14,	2d	do.	200
	20,	6th	do.	200
	11,	6th	do.	200
	16,	1ſt	do.	200
	13,	4th	do.	200
	3,	3d	do.	200
	30,	6th	do.	200
	27,	7th	do.	200
	28,	South ſide Chippawa Creek		100
		Township of Crowland.		
	1, 2, 4, 6, 7,	in 3d	Conceſſion	1000

Acres, 400 Acres—Whitby. 300 Acres, Saltfleet. 1000 Acres, Forty Thouſand Acres of Markham.

The Houſe and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, North ſide Hoſpital Street.

Mr. Smith will ſhew the Lands in the Home Diſtrict, to any perſon who may be deſirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, Eaſt ſide Yonge-Street; on the Premiſes there are a Saw Mill and a Grift Mill, both in good order, and a Still-Houſe with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiſky per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be ſold ſeparate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on ſaid Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subſcriber,

SAMUEL HEROM.

York, 15th July, 1811.

Lot No. 64, 1ſt Conceſſion Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch—

To thoſe whom it may concern,

TAKE notice, that I the Subſcriber, have a Lien by a Judgment of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, upon the Lands of Lot No. 64, firſt Conceſſion Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch, and which Lot is advertiſed for ſale by DANIEL TIERS

York, January 21, 1812. WM. WATERS.

Proclamation.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our faithful Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Aſſembly, at our Town of York, on the Seventh day of Auguſt next, to be commenced and held, called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING.

WHEREAS our Provincial Legiſlature, by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-ſecond Day of June laſt, ſtands Prorogued to the Seventh day of Auguſt next; and where as the emergency of our Affairs require the Advice of our Legiſlative Council and Houſe of Aſſembly at an earlier Period, We do therefore fee will, command, and firmly enjoin you and every of you, and all others in this behalf intereſted, that on the Twenty-ſeventh day of JULY, at our ſaid Town of York, perſonally you and every of you be and appear, for the ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon thoſe things which in our ſaid Aſſembly, by the Common Council of our ſaid Province by the favour of God may be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province, at York, this Sixth day of JULY, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the Fifty ſecond year of our Reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.

To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come—

GREETING.

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty-feurth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province," altered and amended by ſeveral ſubſequent Statutes, paſſed by the Legiſlature of the ſaid Provin e, it is among other things enacted, That at any time or times after the paſſing thereof, it ſhould and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of the ſaid Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council there of, to iſſue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the ſaid Province, as to him ſhall ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the ſaid Province. NOW KNOW YE, that I the ſaid ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the ſaid Province as aforeſaid, Do by virtue and in purſuance of the ſaid in part recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of the ſaid Province, do hereby iſſue this my Proclamation, and do nominate, conſtitute and appoint the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, Eſquire, and the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingſton, Eſquire, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan of York, Eſquire, Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, and James Gordon of Amherſtburgh Eſquire, in the ſaid Province, reſpectively to be Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province, and for the carrying into effect the Proviſions of the ſaid ſeveral Acts of the Legiſlature of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and the fifty ſecond year of his Majeſty's Reign.

Signed

ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS. Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Preſident adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that diverſ perſons have recently come into this Province with a ſeditious intent to diſturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majeſty's Subjects from His Perſon and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the ſeveral perſons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better ſecuring this Province againſt all ſeditious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and ſtrictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all ſuch perſons as may be ſubject to the proviſions of the ſaid Act; and I do alſo charge and require all His Majeſty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid perſons in the execution of the powers veſted in them by the ſaid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty ſecond of His Majeſty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS. Sec'y.

Preſident's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the Preſident, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province againſt all ſeditious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Perſons, in addition to the Members of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Proviſions of the ſaid Act, viz —

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Samuel Anderſon, Eſq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Eſq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Oſnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Eſq. of Lancaſter,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Eſq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraſer, Eſq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraſer, Eſq of Matilda,
Thomas Mears, Eſq. of Prescott,
William Hamilton, Eſq. of Prescott.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown,

William Fraſer, Eſq. of Johnſtown,
Samuel Sherwood, Eſq. of Auguſta,
William Gilkinſon, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Salomon Jones, Eſq. of Auguſta,
Thos. Fraſer, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Hugh Munro, Eſq. of Edwardſburg,
Gideon Adams, Eſq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burritt, Eſq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Eſq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Eſq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Eſq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland Diſtrict,

Hazelton Spencer, Eſq. of Frederickſburg,
William Crawford, Eſq. of Frederickſburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Eſq. of Mayſburg,
Robert Clark, Eſq. of Erneſtown,
John Carlcallan, Eſq. of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Eſq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Eſq. of Thurlow,
John M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Tautlow,
Alex. Fiſher, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Paul Trumpour, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown,
Thos. Dorland, Eſq. of Adolphuſtown
Able Gilbert, Eſq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Eſq. of Amelialburg,
James Young, Eſq. of Amelialburg,
Ebenezer Washburn, Eſq. of Hallowell,
John Fiſher, Eſq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Eſq. of Kingſton,
Thomas Markland, Eſq. of Kingſton.

Newcaſtle Diſtrict,

John Spencer, Eſq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Eſq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Eſq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Eſq. of Clarke,

Home Diſtrict,

William Allan, Eſq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Eſq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Eſq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Eſq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Eſq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara Diſtrict,

Joſeph Edwards, Eſq. of Niagara,
John Warren, Jun. Eſq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Eſq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Eſq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Eſq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickſon, Eſq. of Queenſton,
William Crauſs, Eſq. of Grimſby,
Samuel Hatt, Eſq. of Ancaſter,

London Diſtrict,

Thos. Talbot, Eſq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Samuel Ryerſe, Eſq. of Woodhouſe,
Thos. R. Ryerſe, Eſq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Eſq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Eſq. of Delaware,
John Bowyer, Eſq. of Burford,
Wm. Daniel Bowyer, Eſq. of Burford.

Weſtern Diſtrict,

John M'Gregor, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intoſh, Eſq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Eſq. of Amherſtburg,
Robert Richardſon, Eſq. of Amherſtburg,
John Williams, Eſq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Crea, Eſq. of Raleigh,
Wm. Caldwell, Eſq. of Amherſtburg.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.*

To all Perſons to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come——————GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me by the Indians reſiding at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addreſſed in Public Council, to His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White Peopleare ſettled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Perſons are forbidden to eſtabliſh themſelves, or reſide in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without ſuch Licence, under a Penalty for the firſt Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the ſecond and every other ſubſequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His

Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no person may pretend ignorance of the Law which subjects his contravention to such penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all persons who shall, after the publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me, that among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all persons desirous to obtain such Licences, are hereby required to Report themselves to the Hon'ble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumstances of time, place and condition of their respective residences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this first day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty second year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By His Honor's Command,

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the selling of strong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as also to deter Persons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purposes relative to the Trade and Intercourse with the said Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be law ful for any person to settle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the first offence, and Twenty Pounds for the second, and every other subsequent offence.

IV. It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to sue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, by information before one or more of the Commissioners of the Peace of the District in which any offence against any of the above articles of this Ordinance shall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such information, in a summary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witness (being some other than the informer himself) and to inflict the said imprisonment, and to levy the said Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the costs of suing for the same, by a warrant to seize and sell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that such informations shall be brought within six calendar months from the time that the offence shall have been committed, and not after.

Latest Intelligence.

From the *London Gazette Extraordinary.*

War Department April 24, 1812.

Capt. Canning, Aid de Camp to General the Earl of Wellington, arrived last night at this office, bringing despatches, addressed by his Lordship to the Earl of Liverpool, of which the following are extracts or copies.

Extract of a despatch from the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp before Badajoz, April 7, 1812.

We opened our fire on the 31st of March from 26 pieces of cannon, in the second parallel, to breach the face of the bastion at the south east angle of the fort called La Trinadad; and the flank of the bastion by which the face is defended, called Santa Maria. The fire upon these has continued since with great effect.

The enemy made a sortie upon the night of the 29th upon the troops of Gen. Hamilton's division, which invest the place on the right of the Guadiana, but were immediately driven in with loss. We lost no men on this occasion.

The movements of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thos. Graham and of Lieut. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill have obliged the enemy to retire by the different roads towards Cordova, with the exception of a small body of infantry and cavalry which remained at Zalamea de la Serena, in the front of Betalcazar.

Marshal Soult broke up in front of Cadiz on the 23d and 24th, and has marched upon Seville with all the troops which were there, with the exception of four thousand men.

I understand that he was to march from Seville again on the 30th or 31st.

I have not heard from Castile since the 30th ult. One division of the army of Portugal, which had been in the Province of Avila, had on that day arrived at Guadapero, within 2 leagues of Ciudad Rodrigo; and it was supposed that Marshal Marmont was on his march with other troops from the side of Salamanco.

The River Agueda was not fordable for troops on the 30th.

Copy of a Despatch from the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp before Badajoz April 7, 1812.

My Lord—My despatch of the 3d inst. will have apprized your Lordship of the state of the operations against Badajos to that date, which were brought to a close on the night of the 6th, by the capture of that place by storm.

The fire continued during the 4th and 5th against the face of the bastion of La Trinadad, and the flank of the bastion of Santa Maria; and on the 4th in the morning, we opened another battery of 6 guns, in the second parallel, against the shoulder of the ravelin of St. Roque, and the wall in its gorge. Practicable breaches were effected in the bastions above mentioned, in the evening of the 5th; but as I had observed that the enemy had entrenched the bastion of La Trinadad, and the most formidable preparations were making for the defence as well of the breach in that bastion, as of that in the bastion of Santa Maria, I determined to delay the attack for another day, and to turn all the guns in the batteries in the second parallel on the curtain of La Trinadad, in hopes that by effecting a third breach, the troops would be enabled to turn the enemy's works for the defence of the other two the attack of which would besides be connected by the troops destined to attack the breach in the curtain.

This breach was effected in the evening of the 6th, and the fire of the face of the bastion of Santa Maria and of the flank of the bastion of La Trinadad being overcome, I determined to attack the place that night.

I had kept in reserve in the neighbourhood of this camp, the 5th division under Lt. Gen. Leith, which had left Castile only the middle of March, and had but lately arrived in this part of the country, and I brought them up on that evening.

The plan for the attack was, that Lieut. Gen. Picton should attack the castle of Badajoz by escalade with the 3d division; and a detachment from the guard in the trenches, furnished that evening by the 4th division, under Major Wilson of the 48th regt. should attack the ravelin of St. Roque upon his left, while the 4 th division, under the Hon. Major Gen. Colville, & the 1ght division, under Lieut. Col. Barnard, should attack the breaches in the bastions of La Trinadad and of Santa Maria, and in the curtain by which they are connected. The 5th division were to occupy the ground which the 4th and light divisions had occupied during the siege, and Lieut. General Leith was to make a false attack upon the outwork called Pardeleras, and another on the works of the fort towards the Guadiana, with the left brigade of the division, under Major Gen. Walker, which he was to turn into a real attack, if circumstances should prove favorable; and Brigadier Gen. Power, who invested the place with his Portuguese brigade on the right of the Guadiana, was directed to make false attacks on the tete du pont, the fort St. Christoval, and the new redoubt called Mon-coeur.

The attack was accordingly made at ten at night, Lieut. Gen. Picton preceding, by a few minutes, the attack by the remainder of the troops.

Major Gen. Kempt led this attack, which went out from the right of the first parallel; he was unfortunately wounded in crossing the river Rivellas below the inundation; but notwithstanding this circumstance and the obstinate refistance of the enemy, the castle was carried by escalade, and the 3d division established itself at half past 12.

While this was going on, Major Wilson, of the 48th regt. carried the ravelin of St. Roque by the Gorge, with a detachments of 200 men of the guard in the trenches, and with the assistance of Major Squire of the engineers, established himself within that work.

The 4th and light divisions moved to the attack from the camp along the left of the river Rivellas, and of the inundation. They were not perceived by the enemy till they reached the covered way, and the advanced guards of the two divisions descended without difficulty into the ditch, protected by the fire of the parties stationed on the glacis for that purpose; and they advanced to the assault of the breaches, led by their gallant officers with the utmost intrepidity; but such was the nature of the obstacles prepared by the enemy at the top & behind the breach es, and so determined their resistance, that our troops could not establish themselves within the place. Many brave officers and soldiers were killed or wounded by explosion at the top of the breaches; others who succeeded to them, were obliged to give way, having found it impossible to penetrate the obstacles which the enemy had prepared to impede their progress. These attempts were repeated till after 12 at night, when finding that success was not to be attained, and that Lieut. Gen. Picton was established in the castle, I ordered that the 4 th and light divisions might retire to the ground on which they had first assembled for the attack.

In the mean time Lieut. Gen. Leith had pushed forward Major Gen. Walker's brigade on the left, supported by the 53d regt. under Lieut. Col. Nugent, and the 15th Portuguese regt. under Lieut. Col. De Regua; and he had made a false attack upon the Pardeleras with the 8th Cacadores under Major Hill. Major Gen. Walker forced the barrier on the road to Olivenca, and entered the covert way on the left of the bastion of St. Vicente, close to the Guadiana. He there descended into the ditch, and escaladed the face of the bastion of St. Vicente.

Lieut. Gen. Leith supported this attack by the 38th regt. and the 15th Portuguese reg. and our troops being thus established in the castle, which commands all the works of the town, and in the town; and the 4th & light divisions being formed again for this attack of the breaches, all resistance ceased; and at day light in the morning, the Governor, General Philipon, who had retired to Fort St. Christoval, surrendered, together with Gen. Vellande, and all the staff and the whole garrison. I have not got accurate reports of the strength of the garrison, or of the number of prisoners; but Gen. Philipon has informed me that it consisted of 5000 men at the commencement of the siege, of which 1200 were killed or wounded during the operations, besides those lost in the assault of the place. There were five French battalions, besides two of the regiment of Hesse D'Armstadt, and the artillery, engineers, &c.; and I understand there are 4 to 500 prisoners.

It is impossible that any expressions of mine can convey to your Lordship the sense which I entertain of the gallantry of the officers and troops upon this occasion.

The list of killed and wounded will show that the General Officers, the staff attached to them, the commanding, and other officers of regiments, put themselves at the head of the attacks which they severally directed, and set the example of gallantry which was so well followed by their men.

Marshal Sir William Beresford affisted me in conducting the details of this siege, and I am much indebted to him for the cordial affistance which I received from him, as well during its progress, as in the last operation, which brought it to a termination.

The duties in the trenches were conducted successively by the Hon. Major Gen. Colville, Major Gen. Bowes and Major Gen. Kempt, under the superintendance of Lieut. Gen. Picton. I have had occasion to mention all these officers during the course of the operations, and they all distinguished themselves, and were all wounded in the assault. I am particularly obliged to Lieut. Gen. Picton, for the manner in which he arranged the attack of the castle, and for that in which he supported the attack, and established his troops in that important post.

Lieut. Gen. Leith's arrangements for the false attack upon the Pardeleras and that under Major Gen. Walker, were likewise most judicious, and he availed himself of the circumstances of the moment, to push forward and support the attack under Major General Walker, in a manner highly creditable to him. The gallantry and conduct of Major General Walker, who was also wounded, and that of the officers and troops under his command, were high ly conspicuous.

The arrangements made by Major Gen. Colville for the attack by the 4th division, were very judicious, and he led them to the attack in the most gallant manner.

In consequence of the absence, on account of the wounds of Major Gen. Vandeleur and Col. Beckwith, Lieut. Col. Barnard commanded the light division in the assault, and distinguished himself, not less by the manner in which he made the arrangements for that operation, than by his personal gallantry in its execution.

I have also to mention Major Gen. Harvey, of the Portuguese service, commanding a brigade in the 4th division, and Brig. Gen. Champlemond, commanding the Portuguese brigade in the 3d division, as highly distinguished; Brigadier General Harvey was wounded in the action.

Your Lordship will see in the list of killed and wounded, a list of the commanding officers of regiments. In Lieut. Col. M'Leod, of the 43d regt. who was killed in the breach, his Majesty has sustained the loss of an officer who was an ornament to his profession and was capable of rendering the most important services to his country. I must likewise mention Lieut. Col. Gibbs, of the 52d regiment, who was wounded, and Major O'Hara of the 95th unfortunately killed in the breach Lieut. Col. Elder, of the 3d, and Major Algeo of the 1st Cacadores, Lieut. Col. Harcourt, of the 4th, likewise wounded, was highly distinguished, & Lieut. Col. Blakeny of the Royal Fusileers, Knight of the 27th, Erskine of the 48th, and Capt. Leahy, who commanded the 23d regt. Lieut. Col. Ellis having been wounded during the previous operation of the siege.

In the 5th division I must mention Major Hill of the 8th Cacadores, who directed the false attack upon the fort Pardeleras. It was impossible for any men to behave better than they did. I must likewise mention Lt. Col. Brooke of the 4th regt. the hon. Lieut. Col. Carleton, of the 44th, and Lt. Col. Gray, of the 30th, who was unfortunately killed. The 2d bat. of the 38th under Lieut. Col. Nugent, and the 15th Portuguese regt. under Col. De Rigou, likewise performed their part in a very exemplary manner. The officers and troops in the 3d division have distinguished themselves as useful in these operations. Lieut. General Picton has reported to me particularly the conduct of Lt. Col. Williams, of the 60th; Lt. Col. Ridge, of the 5th, who was unfortunately killed in the attack of the Castle; Lt. Col. Forbes, of the 45th, Lt. Col. Fitzgerald, of the 6th; Lt. Col. Trench & Manners, of the 74th; Major Carr, of the 83d, and the Hon. Major Pakenham, Assistant Adjutant General to the 3d division.

He has likewise particularly reported the good conduct of Col. Campbel of the 94th, commanding the Hon. Maj. Gen. Colville's brigade during his absence in command of the 4th division, whose conduct I have so frequently had occasion to report to your Lordship. The officers and men of the corps of engineers and artillery, were equally distinguished during the operations of the siege, and in its close. Lt. Col. Fletcher continued to direct the works (notwithstanding he was wounded in the sortie made by the enemy on the 19th March) which were carried on by Major Squire and Major Burgoyne, under his directions. The former established the detachments under Major Wilson in the ravelin of St. Roque on the night of the storm; the latter attended the attack of the 3d division on the Castle. I have likewise to report the good conduct of Major Jones, Capts. Nicholas & Williams, of the royal engineers.

Major Dickson conducted the details of the artillery service during this siege as well as upon former occasions, under the general superintendance of Lieut. Col. Framingham, who since the absence of Major Gen. Borthwick, has commanded the artillery with this army. I cannot sufficiently applaud the officers and soldiers of the British and Portuguese artillery during the siege, particularly Lieut. Col. Robe, who opened the breaching batteries, Majors Hay and Halcombe, Capt. Gardiner, and Lieut. Bouchier of the Royal Artillery; Capts. De Rettburgh, of the King's German Artillery; and Major Tulloh of the Portuguese.

Adverting to the extent of the details of the ordnance department during this siege, to the difficulty of the weather, &c. with which Major Dickson had to contend, I must mention him most particularly to your lordship.

The officers of the Adjutant and Quarter master General's Departments rendered me every assistance on this occasion, as well as those of my personal staff; and I have to add that I have received reports from the General officers commanding divisions, of the assistance they received from the officers of those departments attached to them, the greatest number of whom and their personal staff are wounded.

In a former despatch I reported to your Lordship the difficulties with which I had to contend, in consequence of the failure of the civil authorities of the province of Alentejo to perform their duty, and supply the army with means of transport; these difficulties have continued to exist; but I must do Gen. Victoria, the Governor of Elvas, the justice to report that he and the troops under his command, have made every exertion, and have done every thing in their power to contribute to our success.

Marshal Soult left Seville on the 1st inst. with all the troops which could be collected in Andalusia; and he was in communication with the troops which had retired from Estremadura, under Gen. Drouet, on the 31, and he arrived at Llerna on the 4 h. I had intended to collect the army in proportion as Marshal Soult should advance; and I requested Lt. Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, to retire gradually while Lieut. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill should do the same from Don Benito, and the upper parts of the Guadiana.

I do not think it certain that Marshal Soult has made any decided movement from Llerna since the 4th, altho' he has patroled forward with small detachments of cavalry, and the advanced guard of his infantry have been at Usagre. None of the army of Portugal have moved to join him.

According to the last reports which I have received to the 4th inst. on the frontiers of Castile, it appears that Marshal Marmont had established a bo dy of troops between the Agueda and the Coa, and he had reconnoitered Almeida on the 3d. Brigr. Gen. Trent's division of militia had arrived on the Coa, and Brig. Gen. Wilson's division was following with the cavalry, & Lt. Gen. the Conde D'Amarante was on his march with a part of the corps under his command towards the Douro.

I have the honor to inclose returns of the killed and wounded from the 31st March, and in the affault of Badajoz, and a return of the ordnance, small arms, and ammunition found in the place in the new despatch.

This despatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my aid de-camp, Capt. Canning; whom I beg leave to recommend to your protection. He has likewise the colors of the garrison & the colors of the Hesse D'Armstadt's regiment, to be laid at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.—The French battalions in the garrison had no Eagles.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

The Earl of Liverpool &c. &c.

Copy of a despatch from the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp at Badajoz April 8, 1812.

My Lord—It gives me great pleasure to inform your Lordship that numerous wounded officers & soldiers are doing well.

I have had great reason to be satisfied with the attention paid to them by Mr. M'Gregor, the Inspector General of Hospitals, and the medical gentlemen under his direction, and I trust that the loss to the service, upon this occasion will not be eventually great.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

The Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c.

Total killed and wounded from the 31st of March to the 2d of April 1812 inclusive

Total British lofs. 1 Lieut. 16 sand and file killed; 1 Capt. 4 Lieuts. 4 Sergeants, 44 rank and file wounded.

Total Portuguese lofs. 1 Capt. 12 rank and file killed; 1 Enfign, 1 Sergeant, 51 rank and file wounded.

Total killed and wounded from the 3d to the 7th of April, 1812. inclusive.

British lofs from the 3d to the 5th April.—3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 26 rank and file wounded.

British lofs from 6th to 7th April.—51 officers, 40 sergeants, 557 rank and file killed—212 officers, 153 sergeants, 12 drummers, 1945 rank & file wounded—1 sergeant, 12 rank & file missing.

Portuguese lofs from 3d to 5th April—1 officer, 9 rank and file killed—3 officers, 1 drummer, 12 rank and file wounded.

Portuguese lofs from 6th to 7th of April—3 officers, 6 sergeants, 1 drummer, 140 rank and file killed—45 officers, 32 sergeants, 2 drummers, 466 rank and file wounded; 32 rank and file missing.

British lofs during the siege, 60 officers. 45 sergeants. 715 rank and file killed; 251 officers, 178 sergeants, 14 drummers, 2564 rank and file wounded; 1 serveant, 32 rank & file missing.

Portuguese lofs during this siege.—12 officers, 6 sergeants, 2 drummers, 195 rank and file killed; 55 officers, 38 serjeants, 3 drummers, 648 rank & file wounded; 30 rank and file missing.

Grand total from 18th March to 7th April, inclusive.—72 officers, 51 sergeants, 2 drummers, 910 rank and file killed; 3 6 officers, 246 sergeants, 17 drummers, 3218 rank & file wounded; 1 sergeant. 62 rank & file missing.

Names of British officers killed & wounded at the siege of Badajoz, from the 31st of March to 2d April.

Killed.—45th lout, lieut. White; 28 n do. capt. Johnson, aid de camp, to major gen. Bowes; Royal Artillery capt. Latham; Royal Engineers, lieuts. Lucelles and De Salabert; 1st bat. 4 h foot, capt. Bellingham, lieut. Stavely; 2d bat. 5th do. major Ridge; 1st bat. 7th do. major Singer, capt. Cholwich, lieuts. Roy, Fowler and Pike; 1st bat. 23d do. capt. Maw, lieut. Collins; 3d bat. 27th do. capt. Jones, lieuts. Levinge, Sincoe and Whyte; 1st bat. 38th do. ensign Evans; 1st bat. 41th do. lieuts. Ayling and Greenfield; 1st. bat. 43d do. lieut. col. M'Leod, lieuts. Harvest and Taggart; 2d bat. 44th do. lieuts Umtrank and Argent; 1st bat. 45th do. capt. Herrick, enfigns M'Donald and Collins; 1st bat. 48th do. capt. Brooks, lieut. Chilcott, enfign Burke; 1st bat. 52d do. captains Jones, Madden, Poole, lieuts. Booth and Royal; 5th bat. 60th do. lieut. Storne; 2d bat. 83d do. capt. Fry; 1st bat. 88th do. capt. Lindsay, lieuts. Mansfield and Mc. Alpin; 94th do. enfign Long; 1st bat. 95th do. major O'Hara, capt. Diggle, lieut. Stokes; 3d bat. 95th do. lieuts. Hovenden, Carey, Alix and Crowdace; 1st bat. 40th do. Mr. O'Brien, a volunteer.

Wounded.—Royal Artillery, captain Dundas, loft an arm; King's German Artillery, lieut. Hole, slightly; 34th foot, lieut. Masterman, acting engineer severe, not dangerously; 52d do. lieut. Cattenaugh, acting engineer, slightly; 94th do. lieut. Monroe, slightly; 77 h do. lieu-genl. Picton, slightly 3d gen. the hon. C. Colville, severely, not dangerously; 3th do. major gen. Kempt slightly; 1st bat. 5th do. major gen. Walker, severely; 6th do. major gen. B wes, severely, not dangerously; 7 h West India Regiment foot, major the hon. H. Packenham assistant adj. gen. severely not dangerously, major Brooke, permanent assistant quarter master gen. severely, not dangerously; 81st foot, capt. James, deputy adjt. gen.; 1st bat. 4th do. major gen. Kempt, slightly; 1st bat. 5th do. major gen. Walker, severely; 6th do. major gen. B wes, severely, not dangerously; 7 h West India Regiment foot, major the hon. H. Packenham assistant adj. gen. severely not dangerously, major Brooke, permanent assistant quarter master gen. severely, not dangerously; 81st foot, capt. James, deputy adjt. gen.; 1st bat. 4th do. major gen. Kempt, slightly; 1st bat. 4

torous Intercourse to be apprehended and treated according to Law.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York in the Province of Upper Canada, this Sixth Day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve and in the fifty second year of his Majesty's reign.

ISAAC BROCK. President.

By Command of his Honor
Wm. JARVIS. Secretary

FOUND

ON Thursday last, a black Lea ther POCKET BOOK, containing a number of small Papers. Whoever lost it may get it, by applying at the Printing Office, and paying the expence of this Advertisement

York, July 11, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons Indebted to Geo. Thomas, Merchant, are requested to make immediate Payment to STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire, who is duly authorised to receive the same and give Acquittances

York, July 6, 1812.

Wm. B. PEFERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed from Niagara, has opened his Office in the Town of York, in Palace-Street, where he will attend with punctuality and dispatch to all such business as shall be entrusted to him in the line of his Profession. Being resident at Springfield Park, lately in the occupation of John Mills Jackson, Esq. on the Yonge Street Road, about three miles from Town, any Instructions left there, will with equal assiduity be attended to.

Niagara, June 25, 1812

For Sale,

A Span of superior HORSES, pleasure Waggon, and Harness entirely new—They will be sold separately or together, as purchasers may incline; or exchanged for Land contiguous to York

The Horses are gentle and kind in Harness, one of which, about fifteen hands high, has been acknowledged the first cavalry Horse in the States, and will, with ease, go twelve miles an hour before a chair.

Application may be made to JOHN HAMMOND, who intends opening a Seminary for Youth, on Monday next, at Mr. Gilbert's,

York, June 27, 1812.

Sheriff's Office. York June 25 1812

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of July now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memorandas, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership between WM ALLAN and WM JARVIE, under the firm of WM ALLAN and Co was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th of April last; all those who have any demands against the said Firm, will please to exhibit the same for Payment to Wm. Allan, who is likewise authorized to receive the payment of all the debts due to the said Firm

WM ALLAN.
WM JARVIE.

York, June 17, 1812.

STRAYED

FROM the Garrison at York about five weeks ago, a brown Canadian Mare, about 14 or 15 hands high, thick neck, short tail, riding five years old, and when she went away had a small bell suspended by a cord from her neck, the same from Kingston about six weeks ago with the Post Man. Whoever will give information at the Garrison where she may be found, or will bring her, will be liberally rewarded.

York, June 19, 1812

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

☞ For Sale at this Office, Blank Deeds of Conveyance, with and without Bar of Dower with Memorials for each.

THE Subscriber having established a SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY in Niagara, on an extensive scale, begs leave to inform the Public and Gentlemen in Trade, that they can be supplied with those articles at a lower price than they are sold in Lower Canada; a variety of kinds will be constantly for sale, and the qualities warranted superior.

Turpentine, Tallow, Grease, &c. purchased by him for Cash.—Orders forwarded to him, or left at the Printing Office in York, will be promptly attended to.

ALEXANDER Mc. KEE.

Niagara, 16th June, 1812.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, the following Lands with the Improvements thereon, viz. Lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, adjoining the Township of Vaughan and Markham, containing 210 acres, about 40 of which are under good Fence, mostly new; on the premises are a two story dwelling House with Wings, which with a small expence, would accommodate a large genteel Family, also a Barn, Stable, Root-House and Well.

Lot No. 27 in the Township of Vaughan, on the West side of Yonge Street, one lot from the above, containing 210 acres, about 90 acres of which are well cleared, a considerable part of which is Meadow. There is a good two story Farm House and Barn, also a thriving young Orchard, and Nursery fit to transplant on the premises. Both the above Farms are excellent soil, within twelve miles of the Town of York, and contiguous to Grist and Saw Mills; and when the contemplated Route for the North West Trade takes place, their value must be considerably enhanced. If these Lots should not be sold before the first day of March next, Lot No 25 will be rented on favorable terms to an improving Tenant, Lot No 27 being at present occupied by an industrious substantial person. On both are a quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peas, Oats, &c. which will be disposed of reasonable on the premises.

Lot No. 14 in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, 200 acres, 25 in the 7th Concession of do. 80 acres, situate on the River Humber, and is supposed to contain above 100 acres, having a large broken front on the River.

Lots No. 3 and 7 in the 3d, and Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, in the 4th concession of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 acres each; the River Rouge runs through part of these, on which there is an excellent Mill Seat adjacent to Lake Ontario, to which the River can easily be made navigable for boats or rafts.

Lots No 5 and 6 in the 7th, and the West half of Lot No 4 in the 6th concession of the Township of Scott, containing 570 acres; the land is of excellent quality and contiguous to a large Settlement in the Township of Uxbridge, in which there is Grist and Saw Mills within two miles.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money will be required upon executing the Title Deeds, and the remainder, for which a long credit will be given, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, with Interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or the Printer hereof

THOMAS B. GOUCH.

Yonge-Street, Sept 14. 1811

20 Dollars Bounty,

will be paid to able SEAMEN,

AND

12 Dollars Bounty

will be given to ordinary SEAMEN, on entering for the Marine Service for Three Years. Apply to Lieutenant FISH.

Marine Department.

York, May 21, 1812.

JUST received and for sale at H. JOREAN and Co's. Store, Old Jamaica Spirits, high proof, Old Port and Teneriffe Wine, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,

The highest price in cash for Pot and Pearl Ash. York, May 22.

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the House, North side of Queen street, lately occupied by Mr. P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatness and in the most fashionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a strict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a share of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Pelisses and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on short notice and in the modern style. York, Dec. 4 1811.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nos. 9&10, in Hospital Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one so offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.

York, 8th May, 1812.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the convenient, roomy and well situated HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in Yonge, where the Subscriber now lives, to which an indisputable Title will be given.

J. GLENNON

York, Jan. 25, 1812.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions, that notwithstanding the many Presentments against Individuals for having Public Nuisances in front of their Premises in the Streets of the Town of York, which still are unremoved.—Due Notice is hereby given to all Persons so offending, that if the said Presented Nuisances are not removed immediately, they will be Indicted at the next Quarter Sessions.

The owners of Swine are also cautioned against allowing them to run at large in the said Town or neighbourhood after the date hereof, otherwise prompt measures will be taken to prevent such trespassing

S. HEWARD, C. P.

York, 28th April, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be the better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods on the most reasonable Terms, and to save themselves both trouble and expence

As he intends to go to Montreal by the first opportunity in order to purchase the most fashionable assortment of Goods for the Season, he will sell the remainder of his present Stock on hand remarkably low for Cash

THOMAS DEARY.

York, April 14, 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Estate of the late Chief Justice ALLCOCK, on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit.

Lot	Con.	Township.	Acres
16	2d,	York,	200
	from the Bay.		
26	3d,	ditto.	200
	East of Yonge Street.		
35	1st,		
34	2d,		
35		Whitby,	1600
22			
23	3d,		
24			
12			
13			
14			
19	7th,	Scott,	1200
17			
18			
East ½ 19			
Broken 14	3d,	North Crosby,	300
Lots 15			
15			
Ditto. 19	4th,	ditto.	300
17			
24			
Ditto. 25	5th,	ditto.	600
26			
27			
18			
19	9th,	South Crosby,	400
Ditto. 18	8th,	ditto.	200
19			
Block 1		Bonbrook,	1000
		Total—	6200

Lot Number 3, East side of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Number 12 and 13 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre

Park Lots 17, 18, and 19, 1 Concession Township of York, 300 Acres; on which there is a large clearing, well fenced and under Grass, yielding from 20 to 30 Tons Hay yearly. Its being contiguous to the Town and Garrison, and the wood thereon is a sufficient recommendation to make it a desirable purchase.

Also, the following Lots of Land laid out in Town Lots described for MARIA CATHARINE ALLCOCK.

Lot	Con.	Township,	Acres.
Block 2	2d,	Bathurst,	1000
Do. 1	3d,	ditto.	1000
Lots 6	4th,	ditto.	400
7			
		Total—	2400

Lots Number 18 and 19 South side of Russell Square, Town of York, 1 Acre

Lots Number 10 and 11 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre. Apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchasers. The Land is eligibly situated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Also, Lots No 32 and 33 in the 3d concession of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No 4 in the 8th, and No 14 and 17 in the 9th concessions of Haldimand; Lots No. 26 and 27 on the 5th concession, and Lots No 29 and 32 in the 9th concession of Whitby; Lot No. 18 in the 8th concession of Sydney; and West half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th concession of King.

The price of the above described Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment shall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaser.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an Improvement of 10 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, and enclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several living Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

Executive Council Office,

York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waste Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unless it specifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the President in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

for Sale or Rent, and possession given next May,

THE HOUSE owned and occupied by STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire. Its eligible situation needs no comment.—There are three Fronts to the Lot.

York, Dec. 11. 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE front half of Lot No. 23, first Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street; also the front half of Lot No. 22, in the first Concession of the said Township, and four Acres of the Northerly part of Lot No. 23, on the South side of Dundas Street. There is a new Saw-Mill and Pond on the above Premises. Application to be made to the Proprietor, AARON STEVENS, at the Four-Mile Creek, near Niagara, or JOHN STEVENS on the Premises.

June 1, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office

York, May 4.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do - C. }
29 - Concession C. 200
10 - Concession D. 1
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario.
Township of Scarborough.
No 21 in 4th Concession, 300 Acres Township
East ½ 22 5th do. of York.
No 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres,
Township of Vaughan
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East ½ 20, 3d do. 100
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
16, 6th do. 200
12, 6th do. 200
16, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
2, 3d do. 100 }
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet.
26, South side Chippewa Creek 100 Acres,
Township of Crowland.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres,
Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lots No 11, Northside Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is duly empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber.

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

Militia General Order

Adjutant General's Office,

York, 25th May, 1812.

THE President being informed that a number of good Rifles are in the possession of the Militia; Commanders of Corps are authorized to form a Company, not to exceed Thirty Rank and File, of such Men as voluntarily offer their Services; they will nominate the Captains and Subalterns, the best qualified for this Duty, and report their Names to this Office.

(Signed) ÆNEAS SHAW.
Adjutant General Militia.

FOR SALE

At the Printing Office,

A Few Copies of the RULES and REGULATIONS for the Militia of this Province.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY JULY 28, 1812. No. I. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

ISAAC BROCK, Esq. President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within our said Province.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING.

WHEREAS on the seventeenth day of June last, the Congress of the United States of America declared, That WAR then existed between those States and their Territories, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dependencies thereof; and whereas in pursuance of such Declaration, the Subjects of the United States have actually committed Hostilities against the Possessions of His Majesty and the Persons and Property of his Subjects in this Province: Now therefore, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council in the Affairs of the Province, I do hereby strictly enjoin and require all His Majesty's Liege Subjects to be obedient to the Lawful Authorities, to forbear all communication with the Enemy, or Persons residing within the Territory of the United States, and to manifest their Loyalty by a zealous co operation with His Majesty's Armed Force in defence of the Province, and repulse of the Enemy. And I do further require and command all Officers, Civil and Military, to be vigilant in the discharge of their Duty, especially to prevent all communication with the Enemy, and to cause all Persons suspected of Traitorous Intercourse to be apprehended and treated according to Law.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York in the Province of Upper Canada, this Sixth Day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty second year of his Majesty's reign.

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of his Honor,
Wm. JARVIS, Secretary

PROCLAMATION.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding his Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come— GREETING.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province," altered and amended by several subsequent Statutes, passed by the Legislature of the said Province, it is among other things enacted, That at any time or times after the passing thereof, it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the said Province, as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the Purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province. NOW KNOW YE, that I the said ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the said Province as aforesaid, Do by virtue and in pursuance of the said in part recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Province, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, and do nominate, constitute and appoint the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, Esquire, and the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, Esquire, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan of York, Esquire, Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, and James Gordon of Amherstburgh, Esquire, in the said Province, respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province, and for the carrying into effect the Provisions of the said several Acts of the Legislature of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the fifty-second year of his Majesty's Reign.

Signed
ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers persons have recently come into this Province with a seditious intent to disturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majesty's Subjects from His Person and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the several persons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, passed in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and strictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all such persons as may be subject to the provisions of the said Act; and I do also charge and require all His Majesty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and assisting the said persons in the execution of the powers vested in them by the said Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second of His Majesty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

President's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the President, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Persons, in addition to the Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Provisions of the said Act, viz.—

Eastern District,
Samuel Anderson, Esq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Esq. of Cornwall,
John Sturrt, Esq. of Osnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Esq. of Lancaster,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Esq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Mears, Esq. of Prescott,
William Hamilton, Esq. of Prescott.

District of Johnstown,
William Fraser, Esq. of Johnstown,
Samuel Sherwood, Esq. of Augusta,
William Gilkinson, Esq. of Augusta,
Solomon Jones, Esq. of Augusta,
Thos. Fraser, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Hugh Munro, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Gideon Adams, Esq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burritt, Esq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Esq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Esq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Esq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland District,
Hazelton Spencer, Esq. of Frederickfburg,
William Crawford, Esq. of Frederickfburg.
Archibald M'Donell, Esq. of Maryfburg,
Robert Clark, Esq. of Ernestown,
John Caricallan, Esq. of Camden,
Andrew Kennerly, Esq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Esq. of Thurlow.
John M'Intoih, Esq. of Thurlow,
Alex. Fisher, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Paul Trumpour, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Thos. Dorland, Esq. of Adolphustown
Able Gilbert, Esq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Esq. of Amelisburg,
James Young, Esq. of Amelisburg,
Ebenezer Washburn, Esq. of Hallowell.
John Fraser, Esq. of Thurlow,
Allen M'Lean, Esq. of Kingston,
Thomas Markland, Esq. of Kingston.

Newcastle District,
John Spencer, Esq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Esq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Esq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Esq. of Clarke,

Home District,
William Allan, Esq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Esq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Esq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Esq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara District,
Joseph Edwards, Esq. of Niagara,
John Warren, sen. Esq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Esq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Esq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Esq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickson, Esq. of Queenston,
William Crooks, Esq. of Grimsby,
Samuel Hatt, Esq. of Ancaster,

London District,
Thos. Talbot, Esq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Samuel Ryerse, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Thos. Ralph, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Esq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Esq. of Burford,
Wm. Daniel Bowen, Esq. of Burford.

Western District,
John M'Gregor, Esq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intoih, Esq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Esq. of Amherstburg,
Robert Richardson, Esq. of Amherstburg,
John Williams, Esq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Crea, Esq. of Raleigh,
Wm. Caldwell, Esq. of Amherstburg.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK, Sec'y.

Militia General Order

Government House,
York, 25th May, 1812.

THE very satisfactory Report made to the President, by the Officers Commanding Corps, of the Spirit and Zeal manifested by the Men, in Volunteering their Services in the Flank Companies, has afforded His Honor the most lively gratification, and confirmed the opinion which he was always disposed to entertain of their determination to defend bravely, their Country, and in imitation of their veteran Fathers, evince by deeds, the ardent Loyalty they have so often professed.—Conduct so honorable and dignified, has not failed to make a deep impression on His Majesty's Provincial Government, and to encrease if possible, their anxious desire to contribute every thing in their power towards the comfort and happiness of the People.

With this view, they have humbly solicited His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for his gracious permission to allot to the Wives and Children of such Soldiers, Militia and Mariners, who may be killed in the present Contest, a portion of the Waste Lands of the Crown; and to afford relief to such as may be disabled in the Service, for whom no provision is otherwise provided.

By Command of the President,
(Signed)
ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adjutant General Militia.

Lateſt Intelligence.

BOSTON, June 25.

We are called upon this day, by im perious duty, and by a public act of the conſtituted authorities, to "*proclaim a deed, whereat valour will weep.*"—an act, totally unneceſſary, inexpedient, and impolitic, and calculated, in our opinion, not to procure a redreſs of grievances from Great Britain; but to aid France in her ſubjugation of the Britiſh empire; & to deſtroy the growing wealth and influence of the New England States. These ſentiments we have no heſitation in maintaining; and were a convention to be called by the patriots and ſages of the differen States, (which we hope to God will be) we believe there would not be a voice in favour of the meaſures now purſuing by our government. "Without funds, without taxes, without an army, navy, or adequate fortifications, with 150 millions of our property in the hands of the nation we are ſeeking to oppoſe; without any of theirs in our power; and with a vaſt commerce a float on the ocean, it is madneſs in the extreme to resort to hoſtility; ſtill with all theſe circumſtances ſtaring them in the face, and againſt the clear and decided ſentiments of a vaſt majority of the nation, they have had the temerity to declare War; and to appeal to the Supreme Being, whoſe doctrines they ſhame, and to their country, whoſe intereſt and welfare they have abandoned, for the reſtitude of their cauſe. For ourſelves, we can ſee nothing in the act but a complete ſubſerviency & obedience to the mandates of France; and conſider our country as now basely and ignominiouſly told to the tyrant and fell deſtroyer of the world—is being bound and covenanted to ſupport all his meaſures—and at laſt, when impoveriſhed like Holland, and degraded like Pruſſia and Auſtria, of becoming the final victim to his luſt of power and dominion.

NEW YORK July 3.

The Land of Beaſy Habits.—From a ſource which may be depended on, we learn that on Saturday laſt, Governor Griſwold, of Connecticut, having received a letter from General Dearborn requiring him to order five companies of the Connecticut militia which had already been draſted, to be marched to the garriſons, four to New London & one to New Haven, and there to be put under the command of the officers of the United States at thoſe places; Governor Griſwold, who at the moment he received the requiſition, was ſetting out on a tour to the Springs for health, put off his journey and diſpatched expreſſes to the members of his council in different parts of the ſtate, with orders to meet him on Monday. The council convened accordingly, and having approved of the promptitude of the executive in having ordered the draſts of the militia, agreeably to the laws of Congreſs, the following queſtions ariſing out of the requiſition made by General Dearborn were then ſubmitted for conſideration by the Governor.

"Can the militia be legally or conſtitutionally demanded, until one or more of the contingencies enumerated in the conſtitution, ſhall have ariſen? And can a requiſition to place any portion of the militia under the command of an officer appointed by the General Government, be executed."

The council impreſſed with the great importance of theſe queſtions, ſeriouſly and deliberately examined them, & the following we are informed is the reſult.

The Conſtitution of the United States has wiſely ordained that Congreſs may provide for calling out the militia in three caſes only, viz. to "*execute the laws of the union, ſuppreſs inſurrection, and repel invaſion.*" The acts of Congreſs of February, 1795, and April, 1812, in ſtrict purſuance of the Conſtitution, provide for the calling forth the militia into actual ſervice in the exigencies above named. The board gave it as their opinion, that as the requiſition of General Dearborn, ſaid to be in purſuance of that of the Secretary of War of the 11th June, was not grounded on any declaration made by the Preſident of the United States, ſtating that the militia were required either to "execute the laws of the union, ſuppreſs inſurrection, or repel invaſion, nor that the United States were in imminent danger of invaſion," and that none of the exigencies recognized by the laws and conſtitution of the United States had been ſhown to exiſt; and therefore the board decreed that the Governor ought of right to retain the excluſive command of the militia of the ſtate, and that he can not be diveſted of it by any power in the general government.

With reſpect to the ſecond enquiry the council obſerved, that the Conſtitution of the United States provides that the appointment of the officers of the militia ſhall be reſerved to the ſtates exclusively. In the event of their being called into actual ſervice of the United States, in any of the exigencies ſpecified, the laws of the United States provide for the calling them forth as militia furniſhed with officers from the ſtate. The five companies required by Gen. Dearborn are to be put under the commanding officers of the ſtations to which they are to be marched, but the council are of opinion that in the conſtitution or laws of the United States, anything to warrant taking the militia from the officers duly appointed by the ſtates: if this could be done it might eventually deſtroy the military force of the ſtate; nor do they find any law authorizing the General Government to place officers over any body of draſted militia already organized.

The council, therefore, adviſed his excellency the Governor, not to comply with the requiſition of General Dearborne; which advice was approved by the Governor.—*Even. Poſt.*

Two Britiſh merchant veſſels prizes.

Capt. Carse, of the ſchooner Waſhington, from Norfolk, informs us, that on the day Capt. L. ſailed, the Revenge Cutter brought in a Britiſh brig from the Weſt Indies, bound to Halifax, with a full cargo of ſugars, which veſſel the captured off the Capes. Captain C. was informed by a Norfolk pilot, that another Britiſh brig had been captured, and that he ſaw her ſtanding up for Baltimore with the Britiſh flag under the American.

A gentleman from Havanna informs that the Britiſh frigate Southampton, and Sapho ſloop of war, were lying in Havanna on the 10th of June. Three ſchooners with black troops on board, had ſailed from Havanna for Amelia, but one having been caſt away, the others returned.

A ſailor belonging to the Eſſex frigate, who refuſed taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, aſſigning as a reaſon that he was a Britiſh ſubject, was laſt week diſcharged from that ſhip, not however without receiving a coat of tar and feathers.

We greatly lament that an occurrence of this nature, and the more diſgraceful one at Baltimore, ſhould mark our firſt proceedings on changing our national character from that of a neutral to a belligerent.

Buffaloe Gazette.

New York June 29.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated June 19.

"The Packet has juſt arrived from St. Mary's, which place the left yeſterday, during, that a force of ſix hundred black troops, and a few Seamen had arrived from the Havanna to reinforce the garriſon at St. Auguſtine. It is ſaid that a flag of truce has been ſent to Col. Smith, Commandant of the United States' forces before that place, directing him to withdraw—to which the Col. returned the following laconic reply:—I ſhall continue to hold my ground until repulſed by force."

Mr. FOSTER, the Britiſh Miniſter, has left Waſhington and arrived at Philadelphia. He had his moſt valuable furniture packed up and ſtored, and is reported to have ſaid he ſhould return in three months.

Capt. Wilſon of Marines, belonging to the Britiſh frigate Belvidere, has been recognized and taken priſoner as he was on his way from Norfolk to Hampton, with the declaration of war in his pocket.

Columbian.

By the brig Gen. Putnam, in 41 days from Cadiz, papers to the 16th May have been received. The Capt informs that on the day he ſailed, a heavy cannonading was heard until 9 o'clock at night. A great many ſhells were thrown into the city.

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Baltimore, June 24.

Riot at Baltimore.

"Under an impreſſion that the citizens who aſſembled yeſterday at the Mayor's Office, would have made a ſtatement, ſomewhat like official, of the tranſactions of Monday evening, we poſtponed giving an account of that very extraordinary and alarming proceeding.

It is our painful duty to record, that on Monday laſt, between 8 and nine o'clock in the evening, a number of perſons, citizens of Baltimore, armed with axes, hooks and other inſtruments of deſtruction, aſſembled at the office of the *Federal Republican*, in Guyſtreet, a wooden building belonging to Mr. Robert Oliver of this city, broke into the houſe, threw the types, printing preſſes, paper, &c. into the ſtreet, and deſtroyed them and levelled the houſe to its foundation. One of the perſons thus engaged, while in the act of knocking out a window, fell with it into the ſtreet, and was killed on the ſpot. The Mayor of the city, the Judge of Baltimore county court, the Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and ſeveral magiſtrates and military officers were preſent and witneſſed the preſent unprincipled war againſt Great Britain.—It proves that although the *gallant* Commodore Rogers's overy cannonading was heard until 9 o'clock at night. A great many ſhells were thrown into the city.

Boſton Patriot, July 1.

Col. Burr—once ſo celebrated for his talents, and lately ſo much talked of for his ſufferings—lately arrived in Newburyport, from France and England, and paſſed through Boſton on his way to New York.

Boſton Centinel.

Late from England.—Mr. Purviance, for many years Secretary of the American Legation in London, has paſſed through this city on his way to Waſhington, with diſpatches. N. Y. paper.

The Britiſh Conſul has counter manded the ſailing of the brig Geo. Waſhington, which he had obtained leave of our Government to ſend out to Great Britain with Mr. Baker, Britiſh Secretary of Legation. ib.

A reſpectable gentleman from Waſhington, informs us that Monroe and Foſter are frequently cloſeted ſince the war was declared; that common report there ſaid, Senator Bradley from Vermont, had brought accounts that, that State would not go to war. And further, that apprehenſions in Waſhington appeared very prevalent that ſuch was the ſentiments of New-England and New-York. ib.

By a return obtained from the Cuſtom-houſe in Salem, it appears that the property belonging to the citizens of that town, now at ſea, or in foreign ports liable to capture, amounts to two Millions four hundred Thouſand Dollars! *note this from a port.*

BOSTON, June 25.

Yeſterday on the promulgation of the Declaration of War, the feelings of the commercial part of the town were immediately expreſſed by all the veſſels hoiſting their colours half maſt—with the exception of four coaſting veſſels.

LONDON, May 22.

The editor of the Morning chronicle ſays—We pledge ourſelves to the truth of the following important fact.

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ADDRESS

Of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to the PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts, having nearly completed the ordinary duties of the ſeſſion, upon the eve of an adjournment, are induced to delay their departure for their homes, by the intelligence juſt received, of War declared by the United States, againſt Great Britain. Though the recent courſe of meaſures had long ſince led us to anticipate this event, as the natural and inevitable conſequence of the inſtitution which has preſided in the national councils, and of the fatal ſyſtem of meaſures purſued by a majority of your own Repreſentatives in Congreſs; yet we are ſenſible that this calamity will fall upon moſt of you as a ſudden and unexpected viſitation, and be regarded by many as an act of inconceivable folly and deſperation. We alſo know, that it will be natural for you to look towards your ſtate Legiſlature, for the intention of ſome meaſure of reſiſtance, or a condition ſo repugnant to your wiſhes and intereſts. Moſt gladly would we devote our time and exertions to any means of repairing the miſchief done, or of averting the ruinous conſequences which await our country. But our diſpoſition unites ſecondary to the active energies of the people can be of no avail. The ſyſtem deliberately adopted at a former ſeſſion for ſecuring permanent power to a majority of the Senate in defiance of the voice of the people, impairs, and defeats the expreſſion of the public will. The approbation of War meaſures by a majority in this branch of the Legiſlature, is ſome preſumption to conclude, that the ſolidity of their motives. We beg you alſo to recollect that the French Decrees, while they were much more outrageous in principle, were long anterior in time, and therefore firſt demanded reſiſtance from our government; and that it appears by public documents, that the Orders in Council would have been revoked, had not our adminiſtration thought proper to connect the revocation with a claim for the relinquiſhment of principles of blockade which are not recognized as ſo obligatory by the Law of Nations. From theſe conſiderations we are conſtrained by a ſenſe of duty to expreſs our fears and perſuaſions, that the unparalleled event which has now come to paſs, is attributable to other cauſes. The moſt prominent of theſe is the embarraſſment ariſing from the Declaration of the Preſident of the United States that the French Decrees, which violated our commercial rights, were repealed. This aſſurance has been contradicted by a ſeries of facts and circumſtances which leave no room for doubt. By the ſinking and burning our veſſels on the high ſeas; by the formal declaration of the Britiſh miniſter of warning and amplifying thoſe decrees; and finally by the language of the laſt Preſidential Meſſage to Congreſs, which, while it ſtill aſſerts the repeal of thoſe decrees, explicitly admits, that ſince the period of ſuch pretended repeal "her government has authorized illegal captures by its privateers and public ſhips, and that other meaſures have been practiced on our veſſels and our citizens; and that no indemnity has been provided or pledged for French confiſcations on the property of our citizens." It is that manifeſt, that the revocation of thoſe decrees is an inſult to common ſenſe. Yet to dignify the impoſition practiced upon our Executive, to gratify its wounded pride, and to evade the reſtoration of error, we are called upon to hazard all that is dear to a nation.

Another and more remote cauſe of this war, we are compelled to refer to a diſpoſition in many, whoſe influence predominates in our National Councils, to aggrandize the Southern and Weſtern States at the expence of the Eaſtern and Middle. That it is unqueſtionably true, that the partial and local intereſts of the people of the different States might, by a ſyſtem of accommodation, be ſo blended and reconciled as to produce a great and harmonious whole, capable of ſecuring the higheſt degree of national felicity and ſtrength. But we cannot diſguiſe our conviction, that a ſyſtem ſeemed with the formation of our Conſtitution was digeſted and has been unceaſingly purſued to create and ſecure a preponderance of wealth and power over the commercial States. Whatever tends to check the growth of the navigating intereſt, and prevent the accumulation of wealth in thoſe ſtates, whatever diverts the increaſe of their population and encourages emigration from them: whatever will contribute to the extenſion of territory to the Southern and Weſtern regions, by conqueſt or otherwiſe, will materially contribute to the attainment of that object. The war now commenced is adapted to produce theſe effects.

Firſt. The impreſſment of American Seamen.

Secondly. The principles of *blockade*, imputed to the Britiſh Government, by which ports not *actually* inveſted be conſidered as ſubject to blockade.

Thirdly, and principally. The Orders in Council.

In regard to the impreſſment of our ſeamen, the Britiſh government have at no period pretended to the right of taking them, knowing them to be ſuch. They claim the right of viſiting neutral ſhips in ſearch of their own ſubjects; and in the exerciſe of it, abuſes, though in a much leſs degree than the people have been led to believe, have been practiced. But the concluſive remark upon this ſubject is, that the Secretary of State, and Mr. Pinkney, the preſent Attorney General, had made an arrangement with the Britiſh Government, for the preſervation of our ſeamen, which in their judgment would have been ſufficient to prevent that abuſe. But this arrangement, Preſident Jefferſon, evidently and fatally determined to preſerve every ſource of irritation, refuſed to confirm. Since that period the Britiſh Government has always profeſſed a willingneſs to enter upon new arrangements, their Miniſter has lately explicitly offered to obtain the reſtoration of every American Seaman, upon being furniſhed with a liſt of them. We cannot but add, that the Senate of this Commonwealth has refuſed to concur with the Houſe in the meaſure of procuring from every town a liſt of their impreſſed citizens, the number of which we have reaſon to believe would appear quite inconſiderable in compariſon with the exaggerated aſſertions of our adminiſtration, as well as with thoſe who by this Act of their own Government are *now expoſed to capture and to conſignment to priſon ſhips.*

Upon the queſtion of *conſtructive blockades*, ſeparate from the Orders in Council, which reſt on ſpecial circumſtances, there can be no pretence for a controverſy, in the opinion of this Houſe of War. The Britiſh Government has declared in "official communications" that to conſtitute a blockade "particular ports muſt be inveſted, and a poſitive warning given to veſſels bound to them not to enter." To this definition it is underſtood, that the American Government aſſents. But that in the preſent inſtance Great Britain violates her proffered limitation of this right of blockade, by her Orders in Council, which are in effect, a conſtructive blockade of France, and her dependencies.

It is far from the diſpoſition of your Repreſentatives to inveſtigate the reaſons advanced by Great Britain in defence of this meaſure, which by the preſent adminiſtration conſider eſſential to the maintenance of her independence. But we may confidently appeal to your good ſenſe, for confirmation of the aſſertion, that "War againſt Great Britain *alone*, at the moment ſhe declares her Orders in Council repealed, whenever a revocation of your Decrees ſhall be known, is to place America ſtamped with partiality and injuſtice." By the operation of theſe Orders our commerce is excluded from the ports of France and her dependencies. But were they repealed, the ſeizure of neutral veſſels, heavy duties and other multiplied embarraſſments in thoſe ports, would be obſtacles to that commerce no leſs effectual than the Orders in Council. That to obtain the right of trafick with France, which would not be worth purſuing, we renounce a participation in a lucrative commerce with the reſt of the world. That indemnity to the merchant for his partial loſſes, his whole property is expoſed to capture. To ſecure reſtitution for occaſional depredations, and indiſcriminate ſeizures committed by Britiſh cruizers, the entire navigation of the country and your brave ſeamen will fall a prey to their fleets, which ſcour the ocean.

This curſory view of the alledged cauſes of hoſtility, compared with your own obſervation, and recollection of the courſe of events, will enable you to judge not only of the neceſſity of the adminiſtration, but of the ſolidity of their motives. We beg you alſo to recollect that the French Decrees, while they were much more outrageous in principle, were long anterior in time, and therefore firſt demanded reſiſtance from our government; and that it appears by public documents, that the Orders in Council would have been revoked, had not our adminiſtration thought proper to connect the revocation with a claim for the relinquiſhment of principles of blockade which are not recognized as ſo obligatory by the Law of Nations. From theſe conſiderations we are conſtrained by a ſenſe of duty to expreſs our fears and perſuaſions, that the unparalleled event which has now come to paſs, is attributable to other cauſes. The moſt prominent of theſe is the embarraſſment ariſing from the Declaration of the Preſident of the United States that the French Decrees, which violated our commercial rights, were repealed. This aſſurance has been contradicted by a ſeries of facts and circumſtances which leave no room for doubt. By the ſinking and burning our veſſels on the high ſeas; by the formal declaration of the Britiſh miniſter of warning and amplifying thoſe decrees; and finally by the language of the laſt Preſidential Meſſage to Congreſs, which, while it ſtill aſſerts the repeal of thoſe decrees, explicitly admits, that ſince the period of ſuch pretended repeal "her government has authorized illegal captures by its privateers and public ſhips, and that other meaſures have been practiced on our veſſels and our citizens; and that no indemnity has been provided or pledged for French confiſcations on the property of our citizens." It is that manifeſt, that the revocation of thoſe decrees is an inſult to common ſenſe. Yet to dignify the impoſition practiced upon our Executive, to gratify its wounded pride, and to evade the reſtoration of error, we are called upon to hazard all that is dear to a nation.

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The firſt reſult will be a wide & waſteful ſweep of our veſſels by capture. Many ſhipping of Maſſachuſetts in her main view. The loſs of it is irretrievable, as it conſtitutes capital. But to a Southern planter, this is at moſt a temporary evil, as foreign returns will carry his crops to market. By the embarraſſments and loſſes thus attendant upon commerce, it is the expectation of ſome politicians, that it will be darned unworthy of proſelytes and credit to be repreſented, and that the attention of men will be diverted from commercial purſuits, and their enterprize promoted in the purſuit of objects intended to be acquired by conqueſt or purchaſe; which form no part of the original territory of the United States, and were not included in our national compact.

Another cauſe of the preſent war muſt be referred to the ſpirit of jealouſy, and competition with Great Britain, to which we have ſeen that we would yield to the preſſure of the continental ſyſtem eſtabliſhed by the Tyrant of Europe, and to a propenſity to extend the influence of that ſyſtem, to the ſacrificing the glory of its ſucceſs, and perpetuating in our Country, the party influence and power of its advocates. By adopting and pertinaciouſly adhering to the Syſtem the party in power acknowledged too far to retreat without diſcredit.—

They have calculated that a change of their meaſures would be a confeſſion of error, and that this muſt be followed by the forfeiture of their claim to public confidence. But

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

From the history and experience of our Mother Country, we learn, that in times of actual invasion or in ternal commotion, the ordinary course of Criminal Law has been found inadequate to secure his Majesty's Government from private treachery as well as from open disaffection, and that at such times its Legislature has found it expedient to enact Laws restraining for a limited period, the liberty of individuals in many cases where it would be dangerous to expose the particulars of the charge, and although the actual invasion of the Province might justify me in the exercise of the full powers reposed in me on such an emergency, yet it will be more agreeable to me to receive the sanction of the two Houses.

A few Traitors have already joined the Enemy, have been suffered to come into the Country with impunity, and have been harboured and concealed in the interior; yet the general spirit of Loyalty which appears to pervade the Inhabitants of this Province, is such as to authorize a just expectation, that their efforts to mislead and deceive, will be unavailing.—The disaffected I am convinced are few—to protect and defend the Loyal Inhabitants from their machinations is an object worthy of your most serious deliberations.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have directed the Public Accounts of the Province to be laid before you, in as complete a state as the unusual period will admit; they will afford you the means of ascertaining to what extent you can aid in providing for the extraordinary demands occasioned by the employment of the Militia, and I doubt not, but to that extent, you will cheerfully contribute.

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

We are engaged in an awful and eventful contest. By unanimity and dispatch in our Councils, and by vigour in our operations, we may teach the Enemy this lesson—that a Country defended by FREEMEN enthusiastically devoted to the cause of their King and Constitution, can never be conquered

Through the politeness of a friend, the Editor has been favored with late Montreal papers. Extracts from which will appear above.—In addition, we note that his Excellency the Governor in Chief has summoned the Legislature, to meet on the 16th instant: that the American declaration of war, rendered a temporary Embargo expedient: that steps were taken to oblige American subjects of conditional descriptions, to remove from the Province.——Our opinion is that the British orders in Council, so far as they affected the U. S. were repealed in May last. Their wise Rulers however, have foreshalled events and commenced a piratical war with their pigmy Armada: let it figure in the annals of Madison's reign that his squadron of Invincibles, put the British Belvidere in terror.—Under all his disadvantages at commencing the conquest of Britain, he has yet one advantage to boast of, namely, his fleets and his armies might act efficiently 2 months before England could order our movements: vive mos! will Madison with two Months' nett gain in the war course, with Carter's Mountain Magician and with chasing the Belvidere, you may yet be overtaken.

In a late number, we briefly sketched the unwarlike "attitude" in which America must feel herself placed: in such a national state, so uninviting in all its features & members, we may readily pronounce that infatuation only, could hurry its Government into war. Yet, inexplicable as may be their motives, Madison's partizans have declared it.—If he under all the repulsive circumstances through which his mad measures have so far successfully floundered, has built upon the fallacious aid of France, or formed any chimerical projects of personal aggrandizement, we think that he has reckoned without his Host. England, alive to every honorable feeling, will not, we may fairly presume calmly pass over this their insulting and unprovoked aggression. However much she will deplore the calamities which war may bring upon the virtuous part of the American people, still imperative duties to her own dignity, to her magnanimity and justice as a Nation and to her friendly policy as a Government, will not permit her in passive inaction to forgive such wanton hostility.

We observe that troops of colour, have latterly been sent from the Havannah to strengthen the Spanish Posts adjoining the U. S. this we may view as an early earnest of what may speedily follow.—The first object in war, is annoyance of the enemy c.k where emancipation, and policy growing out of the occasion, urge the measure of annoyance, such measure, becomes equally politic and justifiable.

The frank and generous conduct of Britain, has called down blessings on her exertions throughout: not in this novel contest into which, the is to be unfortunately forced. will those blessings be withheld.—In a country like this which we now inhabit, where each man serves his God as his conscience dictates; with temperate climate with equal laws and with fruitful soil, that the PROVIDENCE who gave it, may preserve it to us, and second the efforts of our vigorous and loyal Yeomanry in its defence, is the fervent prayer of the Editor.

IN SESSION.

BY order of the Magistrates, all persons are forbid Stacking any Hay hereafter within the Limits of this Town—and Individuals are requested not to Bathe in front of it, unless before Sunrise, or after Sunset.

S. HEWARD, Clk. of the Peace.

York July 19th 1812

FOUND

ON Thursday last, a black Lea ther POCKET BOOK, containing a number of small Papers. Whoever has it may get it, by appling at the Printing Office, and paying the expence of this Advertisement

York, July 11, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons Indebted to Geo. Thomas, Merchant, are requested to make immediate Payment to STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire, who is duly authorised to receive the same and give Acquittances

York, July 6, 1812.

Wm. B. PEFERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed from Niagara, has opened his Office in the Town of York, in Palace-Street, where he will attend with punctuality and dispatch to all such business as shall be entrusted to him in the line of his Profession. Being resident at Springfield Park, lately in the occupation of John Mills Jackson, Esq. on the Yonge Street Road, about three miles from Town, any Instructions left there, will with equal alliduity be attended to.

Niagara, June 25, 1812.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership between WM. ALLAN and WM. JARVIS, under the firm of WM. ALLAN and Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th of April last; all those who have any demands against the said Firm, will please to exhibit the same for Payment to Wm. Allan, who is likewise authorized to receive the payment of all the debts due to the said Firm

WM. ALLAN.
WM. JARVIS.

York, June 17, 1812.

FOR SALE

At the Printing Office,

A Few Copies of the RULES and REGULATIONS for the Militia of this Province.

STRAYED

FROM the Garrison at York about five weeks ago, a brown Canadian Mare, about 14 or 15 hands high, thick neck, short tail, about five years old, and when she went away had a small bell suspended by a cord from her neck. She came from Kingston about six weeks ago with the Post Man. Whoever will give information at the Garrison where she may be found, or will bring her, will be liberally rewarded.

York, June 19, 1812.

THE Subscriber having established a SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY in Niagara, on an extensive scale, begs leave to inform the Public and Gentlemen in Trade, that they can be supplied with those articles at a lower price than they are sold in Lower Canada; a variety of kinds will be constantly for sale, and the qualities warranted superior.

Tarpentine, Tallow, Grease, &c. purchased by him for Cash.—Orders forwarded to him, or left at the Printing Office in York, will be promptly attended to.

ALEXANDER Mc. KEE.

Niagara, 16th June, 1812.

20 Dollars Bounty,

will be paid to able SEAMEN,

AND

12 Dollars Bounty

will be given to ordinary SEAMEN, on entering for the Marine Service for Three Years. Apply to Lieutenant FIS H,

Marine Department.

York, May 21, 1812.

JUST received and for sale at H. DREAN and Co's. Store, Old Jamaica Spirits, high proof, Old Port and Teneriffe Wine, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,

The highest price in cash for Pot and Pearl Ash. York, May 22

ANDREW O'KEEFFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the House, North side of Queen street, lately occupied by Mr. C. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatness and in the most fashionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a strict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favor him with a share of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Pelisses and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on short notice and in the modern style.

York Dec. 4. 1811.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nos 9 & 10, in Hospital Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one so offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.

York, 8th May, 1812.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchasers. The Land is eligibly situated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Also, Lots No. 32 and 33 in the 3d concession of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No 4 in the 8th, and No. 14 and 17 in the 9th concessions of Markham; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 5th concession, and Lots No 29 and 32 in the 9th concessions of Whitby; Lot No. 18 in the 8th concession of Sydney; and West half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th concession of King.

The price of the above described Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment shall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaser.

GEORGE ORILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions, that notwithstanding the many Presentments against Individuals for having Public Nuisances in front of their Premises on the Streets of the Town of York, which still are unremoved.—Due Notice is hereby given to all Persons so offending, that if the said Presented Nuisances are not removed immediately, they will be Indicted at the next Quarter Sessions.

The owners of Swine are also cautioned against allowing them to run at large in the said Town or neighbourhood after the 25th Instant, otherwise prompt measures will be taken to prevent such trespassing.

S. HEWARD, C. P.

York, 18th April, 1812.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the neat, roomy and well finished HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subscriber now lives, to which an indisputable Title will be given.

J. GLENNON.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Estate of the late Chief Justice ALLCOCK, on credit, or terms for Cash or short Credit.

Lot	Con.	Township.	Acres
16	2d, from the Bay	York,	200
26	3d, East of Yonge Street.	ditto.	200
35	1st,		
34	2d,		
33	3d,	Whitby,	1600
23	3d,		
24			
14			
13			
14			
16	7th,	Scott,	1220
17			
18			
19			
24			
25	3d,	North Crosby,	300
26	4th,	ditto.	300
27			
24			
25	5th,	ditto.	600
26			
27			
18			
19	9th,	South Crosby,	420
18	8th,	ditto.	200
19			
1		Bimbrook,	1000

Total—6000

Lot Number 3, East side of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Numbers 12 and 13 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Park Lots 17, 18, and 19, 1 Concession Township of York, 300 Acres; on which there is a large cistering, well fenced and under Grain, yielding from 20 to 30 Tons Hay yearly. Its being contiguous to the Town and Garrison, and the wood thereon is a sufficient recommendation to make it a desirable purchase.

Also, the following Lots of Land and Two Lots described for Miss CATHARINE ALLCOCK.

Lot	Con.	Township,	Acres.
Block 2	2d,	Bimbrook,	1000
Do. 1	3d,	ditto.	1000
Lots 6	4th,	ditto.	400
7			

Total—2400

Lots Number 18 and 19 South side of Ruffell Square, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Lots Number 10 and 11 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre. Apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHNGRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do - C. }
29 - Concession C. - 200
19 - Concession D. 200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough.
No. 21 in 4th Concession, 300 Acres, Township of York.
East ½ 22 5th do. do.
No 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.
East ½ 12, in 3d Concession, 100
East ½ 20, 3d do. 100
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 24, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 2d do. 200 } Markham.
10, 6th do. 100
11, 6th do. 200
16, 1st do. 200 } 490 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100
30, 6th do. 100 } 300 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet.
26, South side Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York.

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, Northside Hospital Street. Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

Executive Council Office,
York, 6th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waste Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unless it specifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the President in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be the better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods on the most reasonable Terms, and to save themselves both trouble and expence

As he intends to go to Montreal by the first opportunity in order to purchase the most fashionable assortment of Goods for the Season, he will sell the remainder of his present stock on hand remarkably low for Cash

THOMAS DEARY.

York, April 14, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

By Extracts of Official despatches received from Colonel Proctor, and dated Malden 11th of Auguſt, we are put in poſſeſſion of the gratifying intelligence of the complete defeat of the Enemy, in two engagements, thirty miles in the interior of his Country. By this bold movement of our brave band of heroes, the American Army has lost in killed and wounded, from two to three hundred men, his convoy of provisions captured, and the despatches from Gov. Hull to the Secretary of War intercepted. Col. Proctor speaks of the valor and enthusiasm of all concerned as truly heroic. In the intercepted despatches is described the deplorable condition of Governor Hulls army, whoſe safety he ſtates, will depend on the immediate and determined exertions in his favor, by the American Troops on this Frontier, *ſo look out my Countrymen, henceforth denounce every Deserter from his Poſt, as a Coward, and a Traitor,* and let us hope and rejoice in the belief, that the time is faſt approaching, when we ſhall be furniſhed with an opportunity of emulating the heroic deeds of our brave brethren in arms at Amherſtburgh.---Both Militia and Indians were crowding to the Britiſh Standard to march againſt the unnatural foe, and as Major-General Brock, with four hundred brave fellows arrived at Malden, the day after the despatch came away, we might confidently expect our next accounts will announce the entire expulsion of Americans from our happy Soil.

Liſt of Killed and Wounded.

41ſt, three Rank and File Killed. Do. one Captain, one Subaltern, two Sergeants, thirteen Rank and File Wounded. Militia, one Rank and File Killed, two rank and file wounded. Indians, Tecumseth, (Prophets Brother) slightly wounded, 1 Interpreter, and ſeven killed and wounded.

N. B. The Wyndots, and all the other Indian Tribes had joined the British to a Man.

TO THE PUBLIC.

By Extract of Official despatches received from Colonel Procter, and dated Malden 11th of August, we are put in possession of the gratifying intelligence of the complete defeat of the Enemy, in two engagements [illegible] in the interior of Mr Canada.

bold movement of our [illegible] of Troops, the [illegible] Army has [illegible] and [illegible], from two [illegible] hundred men, [illegible] of [illegible] cured, the [illegible] exceptions from [illegible]. Hull [illegible] tuitary of War is [illegible] Col. Procter [illegible] of the valor and [illegible] of all concerned in [illegible] In the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

GLORIOUS NEWS!!!

York, Auguſt 20, 1812.

Despatches have juſt now arrived from General Brock, dated Detroit Auguſt 17th 1812, ſtating that he took poſſeſſion of that important Poſt on the 15th without the ſacrifice of a drop of Britiſh blood.

Every individual, together with their General, was animated with the moſt glorious ſpirit. Upwards of 2,500 Troops have ſurrendered priſoners of War, and about 25 pieces of Ordnance have been taken.

Thus it hath pleaſed Providence to crown his Majeſty's Arms with an early and important Victory.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. SATURDAY AUGUST 29, 1812. No III. [4 DOLS PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Montreal, August 8.

SPAIN.

Mendizibel is within one league of the priory of Mayre. He is collecting 12,000 foot and 2000 horse in Aguilar.

Algeziras, June 3.

An action took place on the 28 inst. in the environs of Barros. General Billaderos attacked General Curtis for the purpose of dislodging him from his position, and at first actually obtained some advantage; but having been charged by a numerous body of Cavalry, he was driven back with the loss of three pieces of cannon and one thousand men killed, wounded or taken. No official account has yet been published.

Cadiz June 2, 1812.

The enclosed relation of an affair minor as to the number of men, yet brilliant in its great importance, is worth your reading. By the success of General Hill, which was a complete surprize of the French, they have now no pass over the Tagus except at Toledo, and of course the communication between Marmont & Soult's army will be in a great measure cut off. In the course of this Summer, you may rely upon it, if Bonaparte don't send 50,000 new reinforcements, this Province will be free.

His Excellency the Marquis de Monsaud, general of the 5th army, under date the 22d inst. from his head quarters a Valencia Alcantara, has given the following information:—

On the 16th, at 6 in the morning, the allied troops under the command of His Excellency Gen. Hill, attacked the new village, the houses of the port, and the redoubts of Almaraz and by a well combined effort, made themselves masters of the bridge of boats, destroying at the same time the works, burning the bridge and spiking the cannon, which they threw into the river, taking and killing Colonel 7 officers, and 350 non commissioned officers and soldiers.

Not being able to take possession of the port of Miravell in consequence of the impossibility to bring artillery to bear upon it, it remained blockaded by the Guerilla Parties under the command of Cuesta D'empranno and Escoiers, who are directed to continue the siege until it surrenders, if it would not be relieved by superior forces. I forward you an account of the provisions and warlike stores taken from the enemy.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

Brass Cannon Mounted.

In Fort Napoleon, 4 of 12, 1 of 8 of 4 pounders, and three mortars of six inches.

In the fort of Reguera, 3 of 12, 2 of 6, and one of four pounds, one mortar of 10 inches, and 4 of 6 inches.

Total, 7 12 pounders,
5 6 pounders,
4 4 pounders,
1 mortar 10 inches,
4 do. 6 inches.

In all, 18 pieces of artillery.

A great quantity of powder in barrels, and boxes of musket cartridges, but as the magazines were destroyed the moment they were taken, it is not possible to state precisely their quantity.

Musket Cartridges,	120,000
Bombs,	68
Muskets with Bayonets,	413
Large and handsome boats which formed the bridge,	20
Great Carts,	60

Many Anchors, a large quantity of wood, and instruments, and all things which are necessary to construct a bridge on a great scale. In the magazines was also found a large quantity of biscuit, brandy wine, rice, many goats and horned cattle, and many other articles, the whole of which has been divided among the troops.

The standard of the foreign regiment No. 5, has been taken by the English regiment No. 71. All the forts, magazines, &c. which were fortified, and the bridge of boats were destroyed on the same day, and the artillery rendered entirely useless and thrown into the river.

The commander of the place, a colonel of the legion of honor.

Seven officers, 250 non-commissioned officers and soldiers—100 killed, wounded and drowned in the river.—Total, 331.

The loss of General Hill consisted in two officers and twenty soldiers killed, some officers and eighty men wounded.

Ayamonte, May 25.

The misery and famine of Seville, are horrible in the extreme. Wheat is at 32 dollars the fanega (20s. per bushel.) In various streets carts are placed to carry off those who are constantly falling down through debility. It is also said there is a contagious disorder which finishes the patient in four days.

We have received Cadiz letters and papers of the 10th June; the French continued to bombard the City; of 200 shells thrown from the French works in the 24 hours ending 31st May, only 6 reached the city. The bombardment continued on the 10th June, when several shells more than usual had reached the city and did much damage.

The *petit guerre* in Portugal was carrying on by the enterprising officers of the British army, while the principal armies on both sides had entered into cantonments. Marmont's head quarters at Salamanca, with his left stretching along the strong line formed by the heights of Avila towards the Tagus; and Lord Talavera at Puente del honor, on the mountain portion of Spain and Portugal. This disposition is on the north side of the Tagus, while upon its margin 51 miles above Lisbon of Talavera de la Reyna, and 61 miles south by east of Ciudad Rodrigo; and Salamanca is but 4 miles north of Ciudad Rodrigo.

By the Mary, arrived on Wednesday evening from Cadiz, we received papers of that place of June 16—On a cursory perusal of them, there appears to have been some uneasiness in the city from a conviction that there were French spies among them, and for other causes. The French continued busily engaged in making or improving batteries for the annoyance of the city. The Duke del Infantado, (late Spanish Ambassador to England) had arrived at Cadiz, and was sworn in as one of the Regency. The allied Portuguese and English army was said to be moving towards Salamanca.

New York.

MILITARY MEMORANDA.

Military Notices.—The New-York line on duty, in the service of the U. States, are troops detached from the Militia, and now under arms, amount to 3,203, including the 200 artillery in the forts of this city.

The U. States troops collecting at the encampment in Greenbush opposite Albany, have increased to about one thousand, including the two companies of flying artillery which passed through this city on Saturday, and are almost daily augmenting.

Among the preparations by our indefatigable Commissary General, Mc Lean, for exclusive use of this city and harbour, are five 18-pounders, 8 12 do. and five 5½ mounted on traveling carriages, with harnefs, apparatus and ammunition complete; with one thousand muskets and accoutrements of the best quality and in the best order, and 18,000 rounds of fixed ammunition (besides 450 casks of louse powder); the whole ready for service at a moment's notice.

At Sig Harbour, where being no U. States garrison, the defenceless situation of the harbour is represented to the Lieutenant Governor, in the absence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief) and a military force will probably be stationed there instead of drawing off the detachment as has been done. Last week the Commissary deposited in the public store at that place, under the care of General Rose and Major Sebmain, three pieces of light artillery, 9 and 3 pounders, mounted complete, 200 round shot, 6 casks of powder, and 500 muskets, 10,000 fixed cartridges, flints, match rope, &c. to affist the company of artillery belonging there in repelling any predatory incursion from the enemy. The U. States have but four pieces of cannon at that place. The detachment from Capt. Post's artillery are sent back by Gen. Morton.

Five thousand stand of arms, *the property of this State*, have been transported into the western districts, and a considerable proportion of them already appropriated to the public use are in the hands of the *United States Troops!*

The master of the brig George from Rochelle reports, that on the 17th ult. a French Admiral, whose name he does not recollect, came in a dashing style from Brest, to take command of the Rochefort squadron, for the express purpose of *destroying* the British ships engaged in blockading that port; for which *trifling service*, he was promised a Marshal's staff of France. Three ships of the line, 3 frigates, and two corvetts had accordingly dropped down to Isle d'Aix, to fall of the line, (among them two from 110 to 120 guns) were fitting at the Dock Yard with the great est expedition, and an order was issued for a body of *Conscripts, alias* French *Volunteers*, among which were included some of the most respectable young men in that part of the country, to hold themselves in readiness to embark on board this formidable fleet. The English squadron was said to consist of six ships of the line and two frigates.

The pilot-boat Thorne returned to N. York on Monday last from a cruize of 10 days, having been been employed by government to cruize for Commodore Rogers's Squadron, but did not fall in with them. Went as far as the edge of the Grand Bank; saw only one ship of war, supposed to be British.

It appears that the Militia on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and N. York, as well as Vermont, continue in many important places to be destitute of the means of defence; having little or no munitions of war. In answer to the the late memorial from Erie the President of the U. States declared his inability to furnish arms, &c. Governor Snyder of Pennsylvania has ordered 3000 of the State's muskets to be put in repair, and sent to the frontiers.

HORRID OUTRAGES—AND SAVAGE MURDERS AT BALTIMORE.

Gazette Office, Boston, August 2, 1812.

This morning's Mail gives us a few particulars of a most barbarous Riot in Baltimore, instigated by the friends of the Administration, and completed by French Democracy. Our blood stagnates with cold horr ent the enormity of the scenes; while our indignation is refused at the passive, and therefore encouraging deportment of the Police; and our grief is deep and most painful, from the loss of the eminent, the patriotic, and most worthy characters who have fallen a sacrifice to the fury of the Friends of War and upholders of Administration

From Baltimore, July 29th. 1812.

"The peace of our city has again been disturbed by the mob, the effects of which have been dreadful.—Perhaps some details may not be unacceptable. On Monday Morning, the "*Federal Republican*," was again issued from the Press in this city. Mr. Hanson, one of the Editors, expecting an attack, had collected his friends in the new Office (which is a brick house in Charles street) to the

number of from 50 to 75, completely armed with muskets, pistols daggers, &c. determined to defend the house at all hazards. The mob collected and commenced the attack between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, by breaking all the windows with brick bats; and attempting to force the door. The garrison, after warning them of the consequences, fired a few rounds of blank cartridges, which had no other effect than to exasperate them. they then commenced firing with ball and slugs. Two or three were killed, and numbers were desperately wounded. The mob then retreated, and marched to Fell's Point, and procured a cannon, with which they returned about 2 o'clock in the morning. The piece was loaded and placed before the house; but through some defect in the management, they could not get her off. Partial attacks were in this way kept up until morning, when the garrison, seeing no practibility of their being rescued by the civil authority, found means to escape privately; and except about 25, who were determined to hold out. About 7 in the morning, the Mayor of the City, and Gen. Smicker, having collected a force of horse and infantry, amounting in all to something short of one hundred men marched from to the scene of action, and paraded them in front of the house, and took no steps to disperse the mob by which they were surrounded. The small band of heroes, who still garrisoned the house now offered to give themselves up to the Mayor and General Smicker, if they would promise to protect them from the mob. This was acceded to by the Mayor and the Generals give them their word and honor that they should have ample protection from all harm. They were accordingly taken from the house, surrounded by the military, which formed an hollow square, and in this order marched to the city prison, were they were lodged and left without any guard, the troops being immediately dispersed, notwithstanding they were followed by the men (often pelting them with brick bats and paving stones) and swearing that the prison should not protect the damned tories, but that they should all be killed in 24 hours. At noon, verbal orders were issued for the 5th regiment of infantry to turn out at 3 o'clock P. M. and after the utmost exertions of some spirited officers, at 4 o'clock, but about 40 or 50 men were collected; they continued under arms about an hour, when orders came from the Mayor, as the mob had dispersed, to dismiss them.—About 8 in the evening, the mob again collected, attacked the prison, forced the outer door, when the Sheriff, it is said, delivered them the keys of the inner apartments, which they opened, and brought the unfortunate men out two at a time, and beat them with clubs until they thought them dead.—Once they carried away, tarred and feathered him, beat him until he was almost dead, spricked him with pins, and carried him with whoop and hollo. A few days lying in front of the prison apparently lifeless, while these horrid savages were prowling over them and exulting in their worse than savage barbarity; it was indeed a horrid sight, and it makes my blood boil when I think of it. I am informed this morning, that there is but one actually dead, that some can live but a few hours, and the lives of the greatest part are despaired of; they were secured, I am informed by the meritorious exertions of the Doctor, who prevailed the butchers that they were dead, and has them conveyed a way in carriages as fast as they could get them out of their hands.—The one who is ascertained to have been killed, is Gen. Lingan, an old revolutionary officer. General S. Lee of Virginia, was also among them, the cell were chiefly young men whose connections were the most respectable in the city. The inhabitants are in the most excoriation; all business is suspended—people collect in small

groups in the streets with a settled gloom on their countenances, and every man looks with suspicion on his neighbour, for no man thinks himself safe while Political creed does not agree with that of the mob; least that an unguarded expression may tax him to their fury, for they now act unlimited sway in the city, and fear no force being sent to oppose them

God forestend it may end here, but I fear it will not.

From the London Courier of June 22.

SECOND EDITION.

Courier Office, a o'clock.

CAPTURE of a PART of the FOULON FLEET.

The following Letter is just arrived Express from BRIST 4, June 22.

"A letter has just been received by one of the most respectable merchants in this city, from his son, who is a lieutenant of the Crack-ship of war informing him they spoke the Edinburgh frigate on the 18th inst. which had left her main mast in the Chops of the Channel, bringing an account that Sir C. Cotton had succeeded in cutting off four fail of the line of the Toulon fleet, which had been much damnaged, and had met unexpectedly with a violent North Easter. Rear Admiral Teaquin Gantere is a prisoner of war taken.——The names of the ships are. The Ville de Milan, 80 guns; Asuberine, 74; Theseus, 74; and La Junon, 74."

From the Bilbon Papers.

From England.—We have been favoured with London papers to June 24 and Liverpool to June 26.

In the British House of Commons June 23, Messrs. Brougham, Baring, Ponsonby, Whitbread and Burdett, complimented the Ministers on the manner of the revocation of the Orders in Council, declaring that it was to the extent of their desires; they had no doubt but it would be satisfactory to the American Government and restore a good understanding. Sir F. Burdett, wished the impressment subject put on a better footing. Lord Castlereagh said, Mr. Foster was taking steps to put an end to this source of misunderstanding, and had asked for a bill with a view to inquiry and restoration. Mr. Ponsonby said, America role in her demands to what was unreasonable and unjust, no man would be more forward than himself, to support the rights of England.

Messrs. Brougham and Baring expressed similar sentiments with those of Mr. Ponsonby.

Mr. Whitbread hoped concord with America would be speedily restored; and that Ministers would next attempt to make peace with France.

No expectation that our government would have declared war previous to the news of the revocation reaching this country, appeared to be entertained by Members of Parliament: but out of the Legislature such expectation was circulated to some persons. The London "*Pilot*" says, "if war should have taken place we have no doubt a good understand ing will be immediately restored, and reparation made on both sides.

The Marquis of Wellesley has given notice in the British House of Lords of an intended motion in favor of the Roman Catholics.

Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden, has sent to the Court of Russia (and it is believed to that of London) copies of his correspondence with Bonaparte, to convince them of his opposition to the French Emperor.

The British continue to send additional troops to Lisbon.

The Antelope 50, and Loire frigate sailed from England June 23 for Newfoundland.

A British force have burnt a French national schooner, and 13 of her convoy, in Mosselles Bay; and taken 7 of her convoy.

"*Leeds June 20th.*—The beneficial effects of the repeal of the Orders in Council, are already apparent in the impetus given to the woolen trade, by the demands which have been flowing in the wire houses of the American merchants for months, in some instances we may say for years, we now in it nait to the place of their destination; and we are perfectly happy to state, that there was more purchases in the Leeds Cloth halls this morning, than there has been on any market day since the enactment of the celebrated Orders in Council."

"*Sheffield, June 20th.*—Yesterday there were great rejoicings in this town, in consequence of the determination of Government to suspend for a time the Orders in Council, by which America will have an opportunity of evincing her desire to remain on amicable terms with this country. The ringing of bells and the firing of cannon were among the modes reported to by the people to demonstrate their joy on this occasion. We feerently pray that neither the people nor the government may ever have cause to repent this measure evidently conceded by the latter to relieve the present distresses of the former."

On Tuesday last Mr Parnell brought forward a motion, in the House of Commons, for a Committee to be appointed early in the next Session, to take into consideration the state of the law with respect to the Tithes in Ireland, which was negatived by a majority of three only, there being 36 for and 39 against it.

REVOCATION OF THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Tuesday, June 23

Mr. Brougham rose and said—I never addressed the House with such heartfelt satisfaction as on the present occasion; because what passed on a preceding night, it is to myself particularly pleasing to learn, that in a day on order has been issued by His Royal Highness in Council of a nature, which to me, and to the Hon. friends with whom I have consulted, is perfectly in every satisfactory.—(Hear Hear, Hear!) Under these welcome circumstances, I cannot sit down and close my lips as it were forever upon the important subject of the Orders in Council, without expressing my sense of the frank and manly conduct of government in the mode they have adopted of recalling them.—*Hear, Hear! ram all sides.*—To say more. As one of the country, and on behalf of the country, I beg to thank Ministers or the manly and becoming declaration they have made.—*(Hear!)*—I know that the effect of the revocation of the Order in Council will be the revival and re animation of our exciting trade and manufactures, and I hope that it will be met with a proper spirit in the U. States.—*(Hear!)*—The language employed by the British Ministers is not foreign to that of conciliation, and *I trust therefore that an equal conciliatory and friendly disposition will be shewn. as indeed it naturally must by the American Executive.*—(Hear, Hear!) If such an amicable feeling be not excited, though I cannot anticipate such an event, *I shall be one of the last men in the country to say that in such a case, the Government of the British Empire ought not to be firmly supported.*

Lord Castlereagh—It must always afford his Majesty's Government great satisfaction to merit the approbation so liberally bestowed, but more particularly at the present moment. I was the with of Government, as expressed on a former occasion, that a suspension and not a revocation, of the Orders in Council should be adopted, and the Hon. Member will not fail to recollect, that in a Resolution which he himself once proposed to the House, a suspension only was recommended.—(Hear, hear! from Mr. Brougham)—On consideration, however, it was found, that the word suspension was not to be found in the Non Importation Act, and the President of the United States was only empowered to repeal it, on condition that the Orders in Council were revoked. It therefore appeared to Ministers proper, in order that no risk might be incurred, that a revocation and not a suspension of the Orders in Council should be determined upon. G. Britain still preserving all the powers and rights she [illegible] possessed provided the other course of proceedings had been deemed more expedient. The House will also find that Ministers in a spirit of conciliation which was not less their desire than their duty—(Hear, hear!)—had made it not merely a revocation but a retrospective revocation, to be in force from the moment that the French Edict declaring the Berlin and Milan Decrees repealed have been communicated to them.

New Hampshire Memorial.

MEMORIAL.

To JAMES MADISON, *Esquire, President of the United States.*

MORE than fifteen hundred of the Inhabitants and Free Electors of the County of Rockingham, in the State of New Hampshire, being assembled in an orderly and peaceable manner, according to our undoubted Constitutional Rights, at Brentwood, in said County, on the fifth day of August, 1813, to consult on the Common Good and Public Welfare, do now address you, with the respect due to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

In affording to expose our opinions on the present state of our National affairs, we are influenced not only by a wish to contribute, as far as in us lies, towards removing the evils which we feel, and averting the greater evils which we fear, but also by a sense of the duty we owe to the Supreme Executive of the Nation.

The Chief Magistrate of a Government which rests on public opinion, and which can only look for the support of its measures to the approbation of the people, has a right to be informed, authentically and unquestionably, of the sentiments entertained by the community concerning measures of great national importance. As one portion of the community is deeply interested in the present state of things, and is intimately connected about their future progress, we beg leave to present to you a brief view of our sentiments and opinions.

We have manifested with sincere and deep regret, a system of policy pursued by the General Government, from the Embargo of 1807, to the present time, tending more obviously, in our view, to the destruction of the *Commerce* of the United States. We have not been indifferent spectators of this course of measures. Being inhabitants of the Atlantic States, we regard *Commerce*, as a great and *essential interest*. It is not only in itself, a leading object, but it is most intimately blended with all our other interests and occupations. And as being naturally from our local situation, and the nature of our soil and products, and now confirmed by the usage of *two centuries*, are not to be changed. We hold the right of engaging in commerce, and have never delegated to any Government the power of deciding for us, what pursuits and occupations, best comport with our interests, and our situation. When we assented to the National Constitution, it was among other, (but none more important) reasons, to the end that our *Commerce* might be the better protected, and the farther it entitled us to regard our right of traversing the Seas, as *sacred*, (and it is to us as *important*,) as the right of reaping the ground, we have bargained that we should never be deprived of the former, but for reasons, so weighty and important, as would equally justify the prohibition of the latter. We are simply saying something, and can now see no boundaries in the letter, or the spirit, of the National Compact, which makes it *our duty, to acquiesce* in a system, tending to compel us to abandon our most valuable resources pursuits. We regard the Constitution as "an Instrument of *Preservation*, not of *Change*." We take its intention to have been, to protect, by the strong arm of the whole nation, the interests of each particular Section. It could not therefore intend without alarm and apprehension, that we perceived in the General Government a disposition to embarrass and control *Commerce* by repeated Restrictions, and to *make War*, by shutting *our own ports*. Still greater was our astonishment when we beheld the long forbearing administration, *finally to retire from the Seas, and not provide for ourselves, those comforts and conveniencies of life, for which it would be unwise EVEN Madness to renounce a dependance.*"

We do not hesitate to say, that we deem this language equally *unconstitutional* and *arrogant*; and it will be with unfeigned regret, mingled with other strong emotions, that we should perceive a bold and fettled resolution in the General Government, to enforce this exhortation by the authority of Laws, and to accumulate upon us, the calamities of War, a ponderous, and crushing System of Restriction, Non-Importation, Non-Intercourse, and Embargo.

The alarm in the Seaport towns of America and long continued "Restrictive System," is raised still higher, by the late Declaration of War against Great Britain, an event which we believe, in the present deranged state of commerce, & navigation, will be productive of evils of unsalculable magnitude.

We are not, Sir, among those, who feel an unmanly confidence in our resources, or a narrow sensibility to the dangers of war.—Many of us had the honor of aiding, by our humble efforts, in the establishment of our Independence, and of expelling our foes, in more than one instance, from the soil of our country's service. We are ready to meet those scenes again, whenever it can be shewn that the vindication of our National Rights, or the preservation of our essential rights, demands it. We shall not be more flow than others, to aspire after distinction, in any cause in which distinction would be honorable.

If we could perceive that the present War was just; if we could perceive that our RIGHTS and LIBERTIES required it; if we could perceive that no A mmodation, however wife, honeft, or impartial, could have carried us clear of it; if we could perceive an opportunity, and a reasonable hope of obtaining its speedier close; if we could perceive these things, the War would, in some measure cease to be horrible. It would grow tolerable, and be felt, as an expedient, which we should meet with fortitude. Its Iron and bloody features would fasten, as its JUSTICE grew apparent.—Give us but once that this war hath CLEAR JUSTICE, NECESSITY, and EXPEDIENCY on its side—and we are ready to pour out our TREASURE, and our BLOOD in its profecution. *(To be Continued.)*

† Mr. Jefferson's letter to the Legislature of New-Hampshire, August, 1808.

ADDRESS *of the* HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY *to the* PEOPLE *of* UPPER CANADA.

(Continued from our last.)

ny similar habits, not merely eulogizing the implacable enemy of their parent state, but joining him in the war; and while pretending to nourish the purest principles of liberty, bowing the knee before the foe of all just and rational freedom, and supplicating his acceptance of tribute and adulation.

From this degrading picture, at which the Friends of Mankind and Posterity will weep, we turn with joy to you, many of whom have already risked your lives to maintain the Unity of the Empire—we are confident that the same spirit still animates your breasts and those of your children, that you still retain the same love for our excellent King, the same veneration for our free and happy Constitution that you exhibited during the American war. You preserved your loyal principles amidst the most dreadful political divisions and most implacable hostilities; you were not to be cajoled by those wicked and designing men who looked for private gratification in the public ruin. You were not to be deceived by their flanders on the parent state. You felt no hardship, no cruel oppression You saw no examples of inhumanity and cruelty; these were imaginary evils invented for the most wicked purposes by those who fought for gain amidst slaughter & blood. You relished their influence, and you acted nobly. You were not indeed successful, but the attempt covers you with glory. When we picture to ourselves the sublime prospect which the world would have exhibited this day, had the population of the neighbouring states preferred like you, their filial love, we should not have now behold the Continent of Europe groaning under the yoke of a sanguinary Tyrant, nor his satellites in America studiously imitating his ferocious example.

It is therefore from former experience that we look to you for the same patriotic principles, principles which enabled you to face death in his most dreadful a tire, principles which exalt human nature, and which have been warmly cherished by the most virtuous and renowned in every age; and surely when we are attacked by the same enemy who once already, aided by the mist taken lenity of our Mother Country and the misconduct of her Commanders, were able to drive us from our native homes and possessions to this Province, a people whose lands are manured with the blood of our friends and kinsmen, who drove our wives and children from their houses into the woods, or threw them into dungeons, & who now envy us the habitations which through the blessing of Providence the beneficence of our parent state and our own industry, we have gained from the wilderness; we are confident that you will display the same energy, and certainly with better hopes of success. Great Britain will not now consider Americans as perverse children who may be reclaim d, but as her most unnatural foes. Her commanders will not, as formerly, temporize & attempt to conciliate enemies by their misconduct and delay, but they will hasten to punish them with all the rigour of war.

Already have we the joy to remark, that the spirit of loyalty has burst forth in all its ancient splendour. The Militia in all parts of the Province have volunteered their services with acclamation, and displayed a degree of energy worthy of the British name. They do not forget the blessings and privileges which they enjoy under the protection and fostering care of the British empire, whose government is only felt in this country by acts of the purest justice, and most pleasing and efficacious benevolence. When men are called upon to defend every thing they hold precious, their wives and children, their friend possessions, they ought to be inspired with the noblest resolutions, and they will not be easily frightened with menaces, or conquered by force. And beholding as we do, the flame of patriotism burning from one end of the Canadas to the other, we cannot but entertain the most pleasing anticipations. Our enemies have indeed said, that they can subdue this country by a proclamation; but it is our parts to prove to them that they are sadly mistaken; that the population is determinately hostile, and that the few who might be otherwise inclined, will find it their safety & interest to be faithful.

For nothing is clearer than this, that if there be any person so base and degenerate as to join the enemy after having taken the Oath of Allegiance, he not only forfeits his property but his life. The British Government never will make peace with the American States, till full and ample indemnification has been received for all depredations committed in this country; nor will we permit a single traitor ever to return. Let those who have come from the neighbouring States consider this well and assure themselves that as we are eager to reward loyalty and affection for the Government, so are we not flow in punishing treachery.

Innumerable attempts will be made by falsehood to detach you from your allegiance; for our enemies, in imitation of their European Master, trust more to treachery than to force; and they will, no doubt, make use of many of those lies, which unfortunately for the virtuous part of these States, & the peace and happiness of the world, had too much success during the American Rebellion.—They will tell you, that they are come to give you freedom—yes, the base slaves of the most contemptible faction that ever directed the affairs of any nation—the minions of the very sycophants who lick the dust from the feet of Buonaparte will tell you that they are come to communicate the blessings of liberty to this Province; but you have only to look at your situation, to put such hypocrites to confusion. In order to insure our prosperity and happiness, a constitution has been given us, modelled from that of our Parent State; not the hasty production of a day; but rising out of the experience of centuries. A Governor standing in the place of his Majesty, a Legislative Council composed of a select number of the principal inhabitants of the Province, and the Representatives of the People fairly chosen.—In the appointment of a Legislative Council, a reward is presented to those who shall deserve well of the public, &c.

a foundation laid for an influence different from that which is produced by overgrown wealth. Honors are a cheaper and more effectual mode of remunerating valour, genius and singular attachment, than any sordid or pecuniary benefit.—They are such rewards as meet the feelings of the generous and noble minded, and they nourish that pure and exalted ambition which gives life and energy to public affairs, which rouse the most dignified principles of action, and extinguish that low grovelling policy which only aims at despicable gratifications.

If the real foundation of true liberty, and consequently of solid happiness, consists in being amenable only to the laws which we or our representatives ordain, then are we in possession of that liberty and that happiness, for this principle is fully recognized by our excellent constitution. Your House of Assembly are truly elected by the people—consequently all have a share in the government, because all have a vote in the election of those who make the laws. If these laws are not favourable to virtue—if they are not politic—if they are not clear and precise, we have no body to blame but ourselves, and we have the power of altering them.

The time for which our Representatives are chosen, has a view to the situation of the Province as well as to the state of the public mind This period is infinitely better than annual elections, because it gives the representatives time to comprehend the business for which they are sent, and enables them to bring to maturity regulations which require information from different parts of the country. The qualifications for becoming an elector are simple and moderate, every person may soon possess them, who is not convicted of felony, or who has not yet attained the legal age. Nor is any person excluded from becoming a representative except the public teachers of religion, and such as are not subjects of the King. Is not this constitution perfect above all others? In our laws and institutions there is so much wisdom, such an anxiety to keep the moral code always in view, such an attention to our feelings, such a regard to the preservation of our rights both in person and property, such a steady abhorrence of vice, and such a strict enforcement of virtue, in as far as it can become the object of public regulation, as merits on our parts, the most steady attachment; and in putting them in force there is, if possible, more to praise than in the laws themselves. If ever impartiality in the administration of justice was attained, we have certainly attained it. There is no interference on the part of government. The true interest of the rulers as well as of the people is known to depend upon the unfettered operation of the laws The Judges and Crown Officers select us from an honorable and liberal Profession; men whose minds are raised by their education, far above all narrow and sordid views, are appointed to put the laws in force.—When we behold these upright dispensers of justice without any temptation to the right or to the left, prepared by a long course of study for their awful and important functions; when we behold them heating with the greatest candour and most invincible patience, not merely the causes between different subjects, but those between private citizens and their Sovereign, and instead of leaning to the rulers who appoint them, giving every proper facility to the prisoner, attending particularly to his defence, and even becoming of his counsel when he errs. Shall we not feel grateful to a government which promotes and sanctions so great uprightness, and which seeks so eagerly the happiness of its people. It is not enough that we be obedient subjects to such a government as this; we must be active in its defence against open enemies and internal foes. If there any person who is not conscious that he is completely master of his own conduct—that the quiet possession of his life, his person and property, and good name, are secured to him by the laws. Do we not feel that our Government is able, and not merely able, but careful to protect the rights of every individual, and to allow him as much liberty as is compatible with the rights of his fellow subjects; protecting him against all oppression, giving free scope to the exertion of his talents, and in every way contributing to his comfort and happiness. Such is a faint sketch indeed of the glorious constitution which we enjoy; and this we are called upon to exchange for the government of the United States; a government which has oppressed and impoverished its own people, and deprived them virtually, of all their valuable privileges. For how can liberty exist among a people where officers of state and representatives crouch to a bloody Tyrant. Be vigilant against such an enemy; the contest is indeed awful and to be deplored; but of the event your representatives entertain no dread.

It is not necessary for us to examine the causes alledged by our enemies for this unjust and unnatural war, because an Address from the House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, the most respectable in the Union, proves in the most satisfactory manner, that it is wanton and unprovoked, and is the climax of the various outrages previously committed against Great Britain. In this statement they have been joined by the minority in Congress, whose exposition of the secret reasons of the war, and the falsehood of those alledged by the President and his friends is unanswerable, and must hand down the promoters of this diabolical measure to the execrations of posterity. Indeed the more enlightened and best informed persons in the United States, all men who love their native land and think with impartiality, are against the war; and as they form an encreasing majority, we have every reason to suppose that they will be able to hurl their opponents from power, and speedily to restore peace to their country.

Finding on their meeting, that the Province was actually invaded, it became immediately necessary for your Representatives to give as much efficacy as possible to our natural means of defence. For this purpose, several alterations have been made in the Militia laws, which being framed for a state of tranquility, were too weak in many provisions for actual war.

(To be continued.)

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, August 22, 1812.

Our long deferred publication will be made up by the substance of the present Sheet—the general contents of which are to us peculiarly interesting. We see that maugre the Michigan Territory man (Mr Hull) had fulmigated his Bulletins, intended to excite disunion and transform men into Rebels——that after the Magic Spell of the name of Anthony Waine's Son sounded to terrify our native warriors—that after proclaiming death to any white man if natives were found in their Ranks, (a declaration of war against Christianity, for many of the fix nations are civilized and exemplary)—that after inviting British subjects to range under his polluted Standard—after all the mean subterfuges to effect his purposes of the meaneft and moft deteftable Democrat, he is taken in his own toils.

In our rencountres recently had with them, the juftice of an all ruling Providence has thrown afide the fhafts of their weapons and but little Britifh blood will rife in judgment againft the hordes of Banditti

As foon as received, we fhall fhall give brief details of the operations, which led to the important conqueft of Detroit—preceded by the atchievements of the forces commanded by the gallant Col. Proctor of the 41ft Regiment ——Under the guidance of a confummate Captain as this Province happily is, what may we not expect from the enthusiaftic Heroes who have fo nobly ftepped forward to fight for the protection of us, of themselves, our parents, our wives, our infants, our foil, and whatever is dear to us.—The Michigan man, (like the wandering Arab,) with his Kentuckians, his poltroons, his desperadoes, and his fortunehunters, has found that he has Britons to contend with, and that the career of Britifh glory fo brilliantly begun, will in this part of the Empire mark, yes memorably mark, every inch of the division line whereon it is necessary to act——Our accounts from our sister Provinces are in a measure equally pleasing —The Capture of an American armed fhip & of an immense property at Sea, are announced, and we predict that, that of their whole navy the inftant any of our fquadrons can meet them, will be also.

Yefterday it was currently reported, and to which, from fome authority, we give full credit, that Mr. Madison has requested a ceffation of Arms—defeated in his hopes of aid from Bonaparte and trembling at the ire of the virtuous portion of Americans, we believe that his every blighted profpect has forced upon him the ignominious measure—that his harveft field has yielded but tares—that Judas like, his own curfes are lighting upon himself, and like Syphax the hoary traitor he may bite the duft.

ADDRESS of the Honorable LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL in Anfwer to His Honor the Prefident's SPEECH at the opening of the Firft Seffion of the Sixth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

To His Honor ISAAC BROCK, Efq. Prefident adminiftering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majefty's Forces in the faid Province.

May it please your Honor,

WE his Majefty's dutiful and loyal fubjects the Legiflative Council of Upper Canada in Parliament aflembled, return our moft grateful thanks for your Honor's Speech at the opening of this Seffion of the Legiflature.

When invaded by an enemy whofe avowed object is the entire conqueft of this Province, we, laying afide all inferior confiderations, do moft willingly obey your Honor's commands, by appearing in our Legiflative capacity for the purpofe of uling our utmoft efforts for the protection and defence of every thing that is dear to us as fubjects and as men.

We fhall be happy indeed, if by the promptitude, loyalty, and vigour of our conduct, we prove ourfelves worthy of the King whom we ferve, and of the Conftitution which we enjoy.

The commendation which your Honor has been pleafed to beftow on our Militia, affords us the higheft gratification—whilft the attention which you have paid to the laws already enacted refpecting that body of men, calls for our moft grateful acknowledgements, it fhall be our endeavour to confider what improvements may ftill be wanting to render thofe laws more efficient and falutary.

We feel the force of what your Honor has been pleafed to ftate refpecting the laws that have been enacted in times of danger in our Parent Country, whereby a nation, the moft free upon earth, did voluntarily for a time, refign a portion of its liberty, that it might be enabled to tranfmit it entire to future generations.

Placed in fimilar circumftances, it fhall be our moft folemn duty to confider whether we ought not to follow that example.

Altho' a few traitors may have joined the enemy, and may have been harboured and concealed by perfons equally wicked with themfelves, yet we are happy to learn from your Honor, that the disaffected are but few in number, and that a general fpirit of loyalty appears to pervade this Province.

We are fully fenfible that we are engaged in an awful and an eventful conteft, and that it is only by unanimity and defpatch in our councils, and by vigour in our operations, that we can hope to teach our enemies that a country defended by freemen, enthufiaftically devoted to the cauſe of their King, can never be conquered.

Permit us to add, that we repofe the higheft confidence in your Honor's unremitting attention to what ever may be neceffary to the protection, fafety and profperity of this Province.

(Signed)
THOS SCOTT, Speaker.
Legiflative Council Chamber,
29th July, 1812.

To which his Honor made the following Reply :—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legiflative Council,

The fentiments of loyalty and attachment to the Conftitution, which you express in your Addreſs, accord fo completely with the tenor of your former conduct, that no doubt can remain of their fincerity.

In proportion as the repofe, which you have fo long enjoyed is threatened to be difturbed, you will I feel confident encreafe your exertions: and by fuch honorable example infufe a fpirit in the country which no hoftile force will be able to fubdue.

Accept, Gentlemen, of my perfonal thanks for the confidence you repofe in me.

ADDRESS of the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, in anfwer to His Honor the PRESIDENT's SPEECH, on opening the firft Seffion of the fixth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

To His Honor ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces therein.

May it please your Honor,

WE his Majefty's moft dutiful and loyal fubjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament aflembled, beg leave to return you our unfeigned thanks for your moft Gracious Speech at the opening of the prefent Seffion.

We are convinced that the urgency of the prefent crifis is the only conſideration that could have induced your Honor to call us together at a time when public as well as private duties muft elfewhere demand our care and attention.

But when invaded by an enemy whofe avowed object is the entire conqueft of this Province, we feel that the voice of loyalty, as well as of intereft, calls aloud to every perfon in the fphere in which he is placed, to defend his Country.

That our Militia have heard that voice and have obeyed it; that they have evinced by the promptitude and loyalty of their conduct, that they are worthy of the King whom they ferve and the Conftitution which they enjoy—are to us fources of the moft pleafing fatisfaction. And we have the utmoft confidence, that in your Honor's anticipation of our readineſs to aſſiſt in the day of danger, not only with our councils but with our arms—you will not be difappointed.

We feel that we muft look to our Militia as well as to the regular Forces for our protection; and we are fully impreſſed with the important truth which experience (the great inſtructor of mankind, as well as of legiſlators) has diſcovered that amendment is neceſſary to our Militia Laws to render them efficient. We will conſider what further improvements may ſtill be neceſſary, and will cheerfully concur in ſuch amendments as will render that part of our force equal to the criſis in which they are called to act.

We agree with your Honor that from the hiſtory and experience of our Mother Country, we learn that in time of actual invaſion or internal commotion, the ordinary courſe of Criminal Law has been found inadequate to ſecure his Majeſty's Government from private treachery as well as from open diſaffection, and that at ſuch times the Legiſlature has found it expedient to enact laws reſtraining the liberty of individuals in many caſes where it would be dangerous to expoſe the particulars of the charge. And we ſhall cheerfully co-operate with the other branches of the Legiſlature in adopting ſuch meaſures (conſiſtent with the liberty and ſafety of his Majeſty's ſubjects) as the preſent criſis and the ſecurity of the Province require.

We feelingly lament that even a few traitors ſhould have already joined the enemy, that they ſhould have been ſuffered to come into the country with impunity, and have been harbored in the interior, their number however is ſmall, and we are happy to perceive that the general ſpirit of loyalty which appears to pervade the inhabitants of this Province is ſuch, as to authoriſe the juſt expectation, that their efforts to miſlead and deceive will be unavailing.

With your Honor we are convinced that the diſaffected are few, and that to protect and defend the loyal inhabitants from their machinations is an object worthy of our moſt ſerious deliberations. We ſhall pay every attention to the ſubject; and will on our parts, adopt ſuch ſalutary regulations as will we truſt fully anſwer the object in view.

When the public accounts are laid before us, we ſhall have the means of aſcertaining to what extent we can aid in providing for the extraordinary demands occaſioned by the employment of the Militia, and to that extent we will cheerfully contribute.

We feel that we are engaged in an awful and eventful conteſt, and that by unanimity and diſpatch in our councils, and vigor in our operations, we may teach the enemy this leſſon—that a country defended by freemen enthuſiaſtically devoted to the cauſe of their King and Conſtitution can never be conquered.

To obtain that important end, we pledge our moſt zealous co-operation, and we truſt that the exertions we ſhall make in defence of our liberties and poſſeſſions will, aided by your Honor's profeſſional talents and experience, be ſuch as to do honor to the cauſe we have to defend, and to the country of which we form a part.

(Signed)
ALLAN MAC LEAN, Speaker.
Commons Houſe of Aſſembly,
28th July, 1812.

To which his Honor made the following Reply :—

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Addreſs.

I place full reliance in the ſincerity of your profeſſions. The attention of the People is now directed towards you. They will be animated with freſh courage when they behold you reſolved to undergo every ſacrifice rather than ſubmit to the dictates of a preſumptuous and raſh invader.

I cannot too ſtrongly urge the neceſſity of diſpatch;

The force of your example in your reſpective diſtricts, is of too much importance to be for a moment with-held.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant Generals Office, 30th July, 1812.

His Honour the Preſident has

been pleased to appoint Lieutenant JOHN JOHNSON, of the Canadian Fencibles, to be Deputy Adjutant General attached to the Militia of the Home District.

YORK, Auguſt 5, 1812.

This day in the afternoon, his Honor the Preſident, came down to the Legiſlative Council Chamber, and being ſeated on the Throne, the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod was ſent to command the immediate attendance of the Houſe of Aſſembly, which being come up, his Honor was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills:

1ſt. An Act to repeal part of the Laws now in force for raiſing and training the Militia of this Province, and to make further proviſion for the raiſing and training of the ſaid Militia.

2d. An Act to repeal an Act paſſed in the forty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for appropriating a certain ſum of Money annually to defray the expences of erecting Public Buildings to and for the uſes of this Province.

3d. An Act for granting a certain ſum of Money to make good certain ſums of Money iſſued and advanced by his Majeſty through his Honor the Preſident, in purſuance of an Addreſs of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

4th. An Act to provide for the defence of this Province.

5th. An Act to repeal an Act paſſed in the fifty-ſecond year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the funds applicable to the uſes of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the public highways and roads and building bridges in the ſeveral diſtricts thereof."

His Honor the Preſident then cloſed the Seſſion of the Legiſlature with the following Speech to both Houſes:

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

UPON the eve of a neceſſary abſence, I learned that you had got through ſuch Bills as were thought expedient to ſubmit to me for his Majeſty's aſſent.

That you may not unneceſſarily be detained from your homes, I haſtened at a moment's preparation to meet you, to declare his Majeſty's aſſent to the Bills you might preſent, and cloſe the preſent Seſſion of the General Aſſembly.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

I thank you in his Majeſty's name, for the liberal grant of all the monies at your diſpoſal, and aſſure you that they ſhall be faithfully applied, to the beſt of my judgment, in the defence of the Province againſt its enemies.

Heights above Fort Michilimackinac, 17th July, 1812.

Capitulation agreed upon between Captain Charles Roberts, commanding his Britannic Majeſty's Forces on the one part, and Lieutenant Hanks, commanding the Forces of the United States of America on the other.

Article 1. The fort of Michilimackinac ſhall immediately be ſurrendered to the Britiſh Forces:—Granted.

Art. 2. The Garriſon ſhall march out with the honors of war, lay down their arms, and become priſoners of war, and ſhall be ſent to the United States of America by his Britannic Majeſty, not to ſerve this war until regularly exchanged, and for the due performance of this article, the Officers pledge their words of honor.—Granted.

Art. 3. All the merchants veſſels (two) in the harbour, with their cargoes, ſhall be in the poſſeſſion of their reſpective owners.—Granted.

Art. 4. Private property ſhall be held ſacred.—Granted.

Art. 5. All citizens of the United States of America, who ſhall not take the Oath of Allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty, ſhall depart with their property from the Iſland in one month from the date hereof.—Granted.

(Signed)
CHARLES ROBERTS, commanding his Britannic Majeſty's Forces.
P. HANKS, Lieutenant, commanding the Forces of the United States of America.

(Copy)

One hundred and fifty ſtand of arms were taken, with flags, drums, howitzers, cohorns, ammunition, &c. and two field pieces belonging formerly to Lord Cronwallis's army.

Michilimackinac, July 26, 1812.

To Captain CHARLES ROBERTS, Commanding.

We, the underſigned, Citizens of the United States, deeply impreſſed with ſentiments of reſpect and gratitude for the humane and generous manner in which you have protected our perſons and property ſince the capitulation of this place, beg leave to return you our acknowledgements and ſincere thanks for a conduct which merits univerſal imitation.

(Signed)
WM. HOWARD,
M. IRVIN,
DAVID STONE,
RUFUS S. REED,
JOSEPH EMERSON,
DANIEL DOBBINS,
SAML. ABBOTT,
F. B. HOLMES,
D. O. DUNHAM,
JAMES ROUGH.

Fort Michilimackinac, July 26, 1812.

GENTLEMEN,

Your letter ſigned by ſo many reſpectable Citizens, has been received. I am happy that in having acted upon the *well known principles* of my Government, as well as my own intentions, I have deſerved your applauſe.

I have the honor to be,
GENTLEMEN,
your moſt obedient ſervant.
CHARLES ROBERTS
Captain, commanding his Britannic Majeſty's forces.

To the
Gentlemen of the United States, who aſſembled for the purpoſe of Addreſſing the Britiſh Commander.

TO THE PUBLIC.

By extracts of Official Deſpatches received from Colonel Proctor, and dated Malden, 11th of Auguſt, we are put in poſſeſſion of the gratifying intelligence of the complete defeat of the enemy in two engagements, thirty miles in the interior of the country. By this bold movement of our brave band of heroes, the American army has loſt in killed and wounded from two to three hundred men, his convoy of proviſions captured, and the deſpatches from Governor Hull to the Secretary of War intercepted.—Colonel Proctor ſpeaks of the valour and enthuſiaſm of all concerned as truly heroic. In the intercepted deſpatches is deſcribed the deplorable condition of Governor Hull's army, whoſe ſafety he ſtates, will depend on the immediate and determined exertions in his favour by the American troops on *this* frontier, *ſo look out my Countrymen, henceforth denounce every Deſerter from his Poſt as a Coward and a Traitor*, and let us hope and rejoice in the belief, that the time is faſt approaching, when we ſhall be furniſhed with an opportunity of emulating the heroic deeds of our brave brethren in arms at Amherſtburgh.—Both Militia and Indians were crowding to the Britiſh Standard, to march againſt the unnatural foe, and as Major General Brock, with four hundred brave fellows, arrived at Malden the day after the deſpatch came away, we might confidently expect our next accounts will announce the entire expulſion of Americans from our happy ſoil.

Liſt of killed and wounded.

41ſt Regt. Three rank and file killed; one Captain, one Subaltern, two Sergeants, thirteen Rank and File wounded.

Militia. One Rank and File killed; two Rank and File wounded.

Indians. Tecumſeth (Prophet's Brother) ſlightly wounded, one Interpreter and ſeven killed and wounded.

N. B. The Wyndots, and all the other Indian Tribes had joined the Britiſh to a man.

York, Auguſt 20, 1814.

GLORIOUS NEWS!!!

Diſpatches have juſt now arrived from General Brock, dated Detroit, Aug. 17th, 1812, ſtating that he took poſſeſſion of that important poſt on the 16th, without the ſacrifice of a drop of Britiſh blood.

Every individual, together with their General, was animated with the moſt glorious ſpirit. Upwards of two thouſand five hundred troops have ſurrendered priſoners of war, and about twenty-five pieces of ordnance have been taken.

Thus it hath pleaſed Providence to crown his Majeſty's arms with an early and important victory.

Encouragement to the Americans!

In overhauling the hold of the French ſhip Le Marat, which was taken by the Britiſh ſhip, the Terrible, at the time Bonaparte's fleet made an attempt to croſs the Britiſh Channel; there was found in her hold, the following articles, viz.

50,120 thumb ſcrews,
10,905 iron collars,
44,201 toe vices,
12,500 pair of hand-cuffs,
25,040 pair of fetters, and
479 racks.

Many of theſe inſtruments of torture, which were unqueſtionably intended to facilitate the diſcovery of property, had the word Liberty, at full length; and others, the initials L. E. Liberty and Equality, ſtamped on them.

There was alſo found ſeveral packages of opium, probably the remains of the Egyptian expedition; and a vaſt number of daggers. The uſe, for which theſe articles were intended, it is eaſy to conjecture.

ADDRESS of the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY to the PEOPLE of UPPER CANADA.

THE Houſe of Aſſembly having nearly completed the neceſſary buſineſs for which they were called together, beg leave before they return home, to lift up their warning voice to their conſtituents at this eventful criſis. The Declaration of War iſſued againſt Great Britain by the United States, when firſt announced, appeared to be an act of ſuch aſtoniſhing folly and deſperation, as to be altogether incredible, and not only excited the greateſt ſurprize among the inhabitants of this Province, but among the great majority of our enemies themſelves. So many cogent reaſons from intereſt, affection and virtue, pleaded for an oppoſite policy, that the moſt intelligent became the moſt incredulous. That a government profeſſing to be the Friend of Man and the great ſupporter of his liberty and independence, ſhould light the torch of war againſt the only nation that ſtands between itſelf and deſtruction, exhibited a degree of infatuation or of madneſs, altogether incomprehenſible—"it cannot be," ſaid the wiſer part of our inhabitants, "the United States will never declare war againſt a nation which has uniformly treated them with kindneſs and reſpect, whoſe fleets protect their commerce, and whoſe armies ſupport their freedom and independence." But the men at preſent ruling the States, infatuated, or as their more enlightened countrymen ſay, "bribed by the Tyrant of France," regardleſs of the beſt intereſts of their country, and the feelings and affections of the great majority of their own people, have commenced hoſtilities againſt our mother country while treating their veſſels with hoſpitality, and inſtead of threatening their liberties, offering the moſt equitable terms of accommodation. This war, on the part of the United States, includes an alliance with the French Uſurper, whoſe dreadful policy has deſtroyed all that was great & good, venerable and holy on the Continent of Europe. The government of this bloody Tyrant penetrates into every thing—it cruſhes individuals as well as nations; fetters thoughts as well as motives, and delights in deſtroying for ever all that is fair and juſt in opinion and ſentiment. It is evidently this Tyrant who now directs the Rulers of America, and they ſhew themſelves worthy diſciples of ſuch a maſter,—Already have they ſeduced two Provinces from Spain. They firſt tempted the people to rebel againſt their lawful government, and then they deceived and oppreſſed them.

They choſe a time, to themſelves the moſt inglorious, for this infamous conduct, when Spain, overwhelmed with calamities and fighting moſt nobly at home for liberty and every thing dear to man, was not able to ſend ſeaſonable aid to her diſtant Colonies. It is certainly not the leaſt wonderful among the occurrences of this aſtoniſhing age, that we ſhould find a nation deſcended from Engliſhmen, connected ſtill by the ſame language and laws, by conſanguinity and ma-

(To be continued.)

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. SATURDAY AUGUST 29, 1812. No 111. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Montreal, August 8.

SPAIN.

Mendizabel is within one league of the priory of Mave. He is collecting 12,000 foot and 2000 horse in Aguilar.

Algeziras, June 3.

An action took place on the 18 inst. in the environs of Barros. General Ballasteros attacked General Curtis for the purpose of dislodging him from his position, and at first actually obtained some advantage; but having been charged by a numerous body of Cavalry, he was driven back with the loss of three pieces of cannon and one thousand men killed, wounded or taken. No official account has yet been published.

Cadiz June 2, 1812.

The enclosed relation of an affair minor as to the number of men, yet brilliant in its great importance, is worth your reading. By the success of General Hill, which was a complete surprize of the French, they have now no pass over the Tagus except at Toledo, and of course the communication between Marmont & Soult's army will be in a great measure cut off. In the course of this Summer, you may rely upon it, if Bonaparte don't send 50,000 new reinforcements, this Province will be free.

His Excellency the Marquis de Monsaud, general of the 5th army, under date the 22d inst. from his headquarters a Valencia Alcantara, has given the following information:—

On the 16th, at 6 in the morning, the allied troops under the command of His Excellency Gen. Hill, attacked the new village, the houses of the port, and the retoucha of Almaraz and by a well combined effort, made themselves masters of the bridge of boats, destroying at the same time the works, burning the bridge and spiking the cannon, which they threw into the river, taking and killing Colonel 7 officers, and 350 non commissioned officers and soldiers.

Not being able to take possession of the port of Miravesi in consequence of the impossibility to bring our artillery to bear upon it, it remained blockaded by the Guerilla Partida under the command of Curate L'empiano and Escoletes, who are directed to continue the siege until it surrenders, if it would not be relieved by superior forces. I forward you an account of the provisions and warlike stores taken from the enemy.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

Brass Cannon Mounted.

In Fort Napoleon, 4 12s, 1 of 8 of 4 pounders, and three mortars of six inches.

In the fort of Rogers, 3 of 12, 2 of 6 and one of fourteen inches, one howitzer of five inches, 4 of 6 inches.

Total, 7 12 pounders,
5 6 do. do.
1 4 do. do.
1 mortar 16 inches,
4 do. 6 inches.

In all, 18 pieces of artillery.

A great quantity of powder in barrels, and boxes of musket cartridges, but as the magazines were destroyed the moment they were taken, it is not possible to state precisely their quantity.

Musket Cartridges,	120,000
Bombs,	68
Muskets with Bayonets,	413
Large and handsome boats which formed the bridge,	20
Great Carts,	60

Many Anchors, a large quantity of wood, and instruments, and all things which are necessary to construct a bridge on a great scale. In the magazines was also found a large quantity of biscuit, brandy wine, rice, many goats and horned cattle, and many other articles, the whole of which has been divided among the troops.

The standard of the foreign regiment No. 5. has been taken by the English regiment No. 71. All the forts, magazines, &c. which were fortified, and the bridge of boats were destroyed on the same day, and the artillery rendered entirely useless and thrown into the river.

The commander of the place, a colonel of the legion of honor.

Seven officers, 250 non-commissioned officers and soldiers—100 killed, wounded and drowned in the river.—Total, 331.

The loss of General Hill consisted in two officers and twenty soldiers killed, some officers and eighty men wounded.

Ayamonte, May 25.

The misery and famine of Seville, are horrible in the extreme. Wheat is at 32 dollars the fanega (200 lbs. per bushel.) In various streets carts are placed to carry off those who are constantly falling down through debility. It is also said there is a contagious disorder which finishes the patient in our days.

We have received Cadiz letters and papers of the 30th June; the French continued to bombard the City; of 200 shells thrown from the French works in the 24 hours ending 31st May, only 6 reached the city. The bombardment continued on the 30th June, when several shells more than usual had reached the city and did much damage.

The *petit guerre* in Portugal was carrying on by the enterprising officers of the British army, while the principal armies on both sides had entered into cantonments. Marmont's headquarters at Salamanca, with his left reaching along the strong line formed by the heights of Avitta towards the Tagus, and Lord Talavera at Puento del Honor, on the mountain frontier of Spain and Portugal. This disposition is on the north side of the Tagus, upon its margin 51 miles above Lisbon of Talavera de la Reyna, and 61 miles south by east of Ciudad Rodrigo; and Salamanca is but 4 miles north of Ciudad Rodrigo.

By the Mars, arrived on Wednesday evening from Cadiz, we received papers of that place of June 16—On a cursory perusal of them, there appears to have been some uneasiness in the city from a conviction that there were French spies among them, and from other causes. The French continues busily engaged in making or improving batteries for the annoyance of the city. The Duke del Infantado, (late Spanish Ambassador to England) had arrived at Cadiz, and was sworn in as one of the Regency. The allied Portuguese and English army was said to be moving towards Salamanca.

New York.

MILITARY MEMORANDA.

Military Notices.—The New-York line on duty, to the service of the U. States, are troops detached from the Militia, and now under arms, amount to 3,203, including the 200 artillery in the forts of this city.

The U States troops collecting at the encampment in Greenbush opposite Albany, have increased to about one thousand, including the two companies of flying artillery which passed through this city on Saturday, and are almost daily augmenting.

Among the preparations by our indefatigable Commissary General, Mac Leod, for exclusive use of this city and harbour, are five 18-pounders, 8 12 do. and five 9rs. mounted on travelling carriages, with barrels, apparatus and ammunition complete; with one thousand muskets and accoutrements of the best quality and in the best order, and 18,000 rounds of fixed ammunition (besides 450 casks of loose powder); the whole ready for service at a moment's notice.

At Sag Harbour, there being no U. States garrison, the defenceless situation of the harbour is represented to the Lieut'enant Governor, in the absence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief) and a military force will probably be stationed there instead of drawing off the detachment as has been done. Last week the Commissary deputied in the public store at that place, under the care of General Rose and Major Sermain, three pieces of light artillery, 9 and 3 pounders, mounted complete, 200 round shot, 6 casks of powder, and 500 muskets, 10,000 fixed cartridges, flints, match rope, &c. to assist the company of artillery belonging there in repelling any predatory incursion from the enemy. The U. States have but four pieces of cannon at that place. The detachment from Capt. Pain's artillery are sent back by Gen. Morton.

Five thousand stand of arms, *the property of this State*, have been transported into the western district, and a considerable proportion of them already appropriated to the public use are in the hands of the *United States Troops!*

The master of the brig George from Rochelle reports, that on the 17th ult. a French Admiral, whose name he does not recollect, came in a dashing style from Brest, to take command of the Rochefort squadron, for the express purpose of *destroying* the British ships engaged in blockading that port; for which *trifling service*, he was promised by Napoleon to be created a *Marshal* of France. Three ships of the line, 3 frigates, and two corvetts had accordingly dropped down to Isle d'Aix, to fall in the line, (among them two from 120 to 120 guns) were fitting at the Dock Yard with the greatest expedition, and an order was issued for a body of *Conscripts, alias* French *Volunteers*, among which were included some of the most respectable young men in that part of the country, to hold themselves in readiness to embark on board this formidable fleet. The English squadron was said to consist of six ships of the line and two frigates.

The pilot-boat Thorne returned to N. York on Monday last from a cruise of 10 days, having been employed by government to cruize for Commodore Rogers's Squadron, but did not fall in with them. Went as far as the edge of the Grand Bank; saw only one ship of war, supposed to be British.

It appears that the Militia on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and N. York, as well as Vermont, continue in many important places to be destitute of the means of defence; having little or no munitions of war. In answer to the late memorial from Erie the President of the U. States declared his inability to furnish arms, &c. Governor Snyder of Pennsylvania has ordered 300 of the State's muskets to be put in repair, and sent to the frontiers.

HORRID OUTRAGES—AND SAVAGE MURDERS AT BALTIMORE.

Gazette Office, Boston, August 2, 1812.

This morning's Mail gives us a few particulars of a most barbarous Riot in Baltimore, instigated by the friends of the Administration, and completed by French Democracy. Our blood flagnates with cold horror at the enormity of the scenes; while our indignation is roused at the passive, and therefore encouraging department of the Police; and our grief is deep and most painful, in the loss of the eminent, the patriotic, and most worthy characters who have fallen a sacrifice to the fury of the Friends of War and upholders of Administration.

From Baltimore, July 29th, 1812.

"The peace of our city has again been disturbed by the mob, the effects of which have been dreadful.—Perhaps some details may not be unacceptable. On Monday Morning, the "*Federal Republican*," was again issued from the Press in this city. Mr. Harrison, one of the Editors, expecting an attack, had collected his friends in the new Office (which is a brick house in Charles street) to the

REPEATED

number of from 50 to 60, completely armed with muskets, pistols daggers, &c. determined to defend the house at all hazards. The mob collected and commenced the attack between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, by breaking all the windows with brick bats; and attempting to force the door. The garrison, after warning them of the consequences, fired a few rounds of blank cartridges, which had no other effect than to exasperate them. they then commenced firing with ball and slugs. Two or three were killed, and numbers were desperately wounded. The mob then retreated, and marched to Fell's Point, and procured a cannon, with which they returned about 2 o'clock in the morning. The piece was loaded and placed before the house about three feet from the door, and the man-gement, they could not get her off. Partial attacks were in this way kept up until morning, when the garrison, seeing no practicability of their being rescued by the civil authority, found means to escape privately; and except about 25, who were determined to hold out. About 7 in the morning, the Mayor of the City, and Gen. Stricker, having collected a force of horse and infantry, amounting in all to something short of one hundred men marched them to the scene of action, and paraded them in front of the house and took no steps to disperse the mob by which they were surrounded. The small band of heroes, who still garrisoned the house now offered to give themselves up to the Mayor and General Stricker, if they would promise to protect them from the mob. This was acceded to by the Mayor and the Generals give them their word and honor that they should have ample protection from all harm. They were accordingly taken from the house, surrounded by the military, which formed an hollow square, and in this order marched to the city prison, were they were lodged and left without any guard, the troops being immediately dispersed, notwithstanding they were informed by the men (often pelting them with brick bats and paving stones) and swearing that the person should not protect the damned tories, but that they should all be killed in 24 hours. At noon, verbal orders were issued for the 5th regiment of infantry to turn out at 9 o'clock P. M. and after the utmost exertions of some spirited officers, at 4 o'clock, but about 40 or 50 men were collected; they continued under arms about an hour, when orders came from the Mayor, as the mob had dispersed, to dismiss them.—About 8 in the evening, the mob again collected, attacked the prison, forced the outer door, when the Sheriff, it is said, delivered them the keys of the inner apartments, which they opened, and brought the unfortunate men out two at a time, and beat them with clubs until they thought them dead.—One they carried away, tarred and feathered him, beat him until he was almost dead, pricked him with sharp irons, and corded him with a whip cord. A few o'clock, I saw 5 lying in front of the prison apparently lifeless, while these horrid savages were prowling over them and exulting in their worse than savage barbarity; it was indeed a horrid sight, and it makes my blood boil when I think of it. I am informed this morning, that there is but one actually dead, that some can live but a few hours, and the lives of the greatest part are despaired of; they were tortured. I am informed by the meritorious exertions of the Doctor, who persuaded the butchers that they were dead, and has them conveyed a way in carriages as fast as they could get them out of their hands.—The one who is ascertained to have been killed, is Gen. Lingan, an old revolutionary officer, General S. Lee of Virginia, was also among them, the rest were chiefly young men whose connections were the most respectable in the city. The inhabitants are in the utmost consternation; all business is suspended—people collect in small

groups in the streets with a settled gloom on their countenances, and every man looks with suspicion on his neighbour, for no man thinks himself safe whose *Political* creed does not agree with that of the mob; least that an unguarded expression may subject him to their fury, for they now seem unlimited sway in the city, and fear no force being sent to oppose them.

God foresend it may end here, but I fear it will not.

From the London Courier of June 22.

SECOND EDITION.

Courier Office, 2 o'clock.

CAPTURE of a PART of the FOULON FLEET.

The following Letter is just arrived Express from

BREST 6, June 22.

"A fever has just been received by one of the most respectable merchants in this city, from his son, who is a lieutenant of the Crack-sloop of war informing him they spoke the Eddystone frigate on the 18th inst. which had left her main mast in the Chops of the Channel, bringing an account that Sir C. Cotton had succeeded in cutting off four sail of the line of the Toulon fleet, which had been on a cruizing, and had not unexpectedly with a violent North Easter. Rear Admiral Traquin Gantere is a prisoner of those taken.—The names of the ships are. the Ville de Milan. 80 guns; Austerlitz 74; Theseus, 74; and La Jane, 74."

From the Boston Papers.

From England.—We have been favoured with London papers to June 24 and Liverpool to June 26.

In the British House of Commons June 23. Messrs. Brougham, Baring, Ponsonby, Whitbread and Burdett, complimented the Ministers on the manner of the revocation of the Orders in Council, declaring that it was to the extent of their desires; they had no doubt but it would be satisfactory to the American Government and therefore a good understanding. Sir F. Burdett, wished the impressments to be put on a better footing. Lord Cochrane said, Mr. Speaker after making these observations to put an end to this source of misunderstanding, and had asked for a bill with a view to inquiry and restoration. Mr Ponsonby said, that America role in her demands to what was unreasonable and unjust, no man would be more forward than himself, to support the rights of England.

Messrs. Brougham and Baring expressed similar sentiments with those of Mr. Ponsonby.

Mr. Whitbread hoped concord with America would be speedily restored; and that Ministers would next attempt to make peace with France.

No expectation that our government would have declared war previous to the news of the revocation reaching this country, appeared to be entertained by Members of Parliament: but out of the Legislature such an expectation was discovered in some persons. The London "*Pilot*" says, "if war should have taken place we have no doubt a good understanding will be immediately restored, and reparation made on both sides."

The Marquis of Wellesley has given notice in the British House of Lords of an intended motion in favor of the Roman Catholics.

Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden, has sent to the Court of Russia (and it is believed to that of London) copies of his correspondence with Bonaparte, to convince them of his opposition to the French Emperor.

The British continue to send additional troops to Lisbon.

The Antelope 5, and Lotre frigate sailed from England June 23 for Newfoundland.

A British force have burnt a French national schooner, and 13 of her convoy, in Mesenilles Bay; and taken 7 of her convoy.

"*Leeds June 20th.*—The beneficial effects of the repeal of the Orders in Council, are already apparent in the encouragement given to the woolen trade. Sales of cloth, which have been stored in the wore houses of the American merchants for months, in some instances we may say for years, are now in a train to the place of their destination; and we are persuaded will happy to state, that there was more purchasers in the Leeds Cloth halls this morning than there has been on any market day since the enactment of the celebrated Orders in Council."

"*Sheffield, June 20th.*—Yesterday there were great rejoicings in this town, in consequence of the determination of Government to suspend for a time the Orders in Council, by which America will have an opportunity of evincing her desire to remain on amicable terms with this country. The ringing of bells and the firing of cannon were among the modes resorted to by the people to demonstrate their joy on this occasion. We feel only pray that neither the people nor the government may ever have cause to repent this measure evidently conceded by the latter to relieve the present distresses of the former."

On Tuesday last Mr Parnell brought forward a motion, in the House of Commons, for a Committee to be appointed early in the next Session, to take into consideration the state of the law with respect to the Tithes in Ireland, which was negatived by a majority of three only, there being 36 for it and 39 against it.

REVOCATION OF THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, June 23.

Mr. Brougham rose and said—I never addressed the House with such heartfelt satisfaction as on the present occasion; because what passed on a preceding night, it is to myself peculiarly pleasing to know, that this day an order has been issued by His Royal Highness in Council of a nature, which to me, and to the Hon. friends with whom I have consulted, is perfectly in every way satisfactory—(Hear, Hear, Hear!) Under these welcome circumstances I cannot sit down and close my lips as it were forever upon the important subject of the Orders in Council, without expressing my sense of the frank and manly conduct of government in the mode they have adopted of recalling them—*Hear, Hear! from all sides.*—To day more. As one of the country, and on behalf of the country, I beg to thank Ministers for the manly and becoming decision they have made—*(Hear!)*—I know that the effect of the revocation of the Order in Council will be therefore vival and re animation of our existing trade and manufactures, and I hope that it will be met with a proper spirit in the U. States—*(Hear!)*—By the language employed by the British Ministers is not foreign to that of conciliation, and *I trust therefore that an equal conciliatory and friendly disposition will be shewn. as indeed it naturally must, by the American Executive* -(Hear, Hear!) If such an amicable feeling be not exerted, though I cannot anticipate such an event, *I shall be one of the last men in the country to say that in such a case, the Government of the British Empire ought not to be firmly supported.*

Lord Castlereagh—It must always afford his Majesty's Government great satisfaction to merit the approbation so liberally bestowed, but more particularly at the present moment. I was the wish of Government, as expressed on a former occasion, that a dispension and not a revocation, of the Orders in Council should be accepted, and the Hon. Member will recollect, that in a Return on which he himself once proposed to the House, a suspension only was recommended.—(Hear, hear! from Mr. Brougham)—On consideration, however, it was found, that the word suspension was not to be found in the Non Importation Act, and the President of the United States was only empowered to repeal it, on condition that the Orders in Council were revoked. It therefore appeared to Ministers proper, in order that no ill might be occasioned, that a revocation and not a suspension of the Orders in Council should be determined upon. Great Britain still preserving all the rights and rights she could have possessed provided the other country of proceedings had been deemed more expedient. The House will also find that Ministers in a spirit of conciliation which was not less their desire than their duty—(Hear, hear!)—had made it not merely a revocation but a retrospective revocation, to be in force from the moment that the French Edict declaring the Berlin and Milan Decrees repealed have been communicated to them.

New Hampshire Memorial.

MEMORIAL

To JAMES MADISON, *Esquire, President of the United States.*

MORE than fifteen thousand of the Inhabitants and Free Electors of the County of Rockingham, in the State of New Hampshire, being assembled in our usual and yearable manner, according to our unbodied Constitutional Right at Brentwood, in said County, on the fifth day of August, 1812, to consult on the Common Good and Public Welfare, do now address you, with the respect due to the chief Magistrate of the Nation.

In attending to express our opinions on the present state of our National affairs, we are influenced by no wish to controvert, as far as in us lies, towards removing the evils which we feel, and averting the greater evils which we fear, and also by a sense of the duty we owe to the Supreme Executive of the Nation.

The Chief Magistrate of a Government which rests on public opinion, and which can only look for the support of its measures to the approbation of the people, has a right to be informed, authentically and unquestionably, of the sentiments entertained by the community concerning measures of great national importance, and in proportion of the community deeply interested in the most essential of things, and historically concerned about their future prosperity, we beg leave to present to you a brief view of our sentiments and opinions.

We have watched with sincere and deep regret, a system of policy pursued by the General Government, from the Embargo of 1807, to the present time, tending most obviously, in our view, to the destruction of the *Commerce* of these States. We have not been the only sufferers—all parts of this country of manufactures. Being inhabitants of the Atlantic Coast, we regard *Commerce*, as a great and *essential interest*. It is not only as fertile a source of wealth, but it is most intimately blended with all our other interests and occupations. Hence, arising naturally from our local situation, and the nature of our soil and products, and now confirmed by the usage of *two centuries*, are not to be changed. We hold the right of shipping to such ports and countries as we anticipated to any Government the power of declaring for us, what pursuits and occupations, left in part with our citizens, and our situation. When we assented to the National Constitution, it was among other, (but none more important) reasons, to the end that our *Commerce* might be the better protected, and the farther we should *Fought* to regard our right of traversing the Seas, as sacred, (and it is to us not less important,) as the right of tilling the ground, we have supposed that we should never be deprived of the former, but for reasons, as weighty and important, as would equally justify the prohibition of the latter. We originally law nothing, and can now see no thing either in the letter, or the spirit, of the Nation al Compact, which makes it our *duty, to acquiesce* in a system, tending to compel us to abandon our national and accustomed pursuits. We regard the Constitution a "an Instrument of *Negotiation*, not of *Change*." We take its intention to have been, to protect, by the strong arm of the whole nation, the interests of each particular Section. It could not therefore be without alarm and apprehension, that we perceived in the General Government a disposition to embarrass and restrict *Commerce* by repeated Restrictions, and to *make War*, by shutting our own ports. Still greater was our concern, when we heard ourselves admonished, *finally to retire from the Seas, and to provide for ourselves, their comforts and conveniencies of life, for which it would be acwafe EFFICACIOUS to recur to distant Countries."*

We do not believe today, that we deem this language equally *unconstitutional* and *arrogant*; and it will be with infinite regret, mingled with other strong emotions, that we should perceive a hard and settled resolution in the General Government, to enforce this exhortation by the authority of Law, and to accumulate upon us, in the intervals of War, a ponderous, and crushing System of Restriction, Non Importation, Non-Intercourse, and Embargo.

The alarm excited in our minds by the tavorite and long continued "Restrictive System," is raised still higher, by the late Declaration of War against Great Britain, in event which we believe, in the present determined circumstances of the country, will be productive of evils of incalculable magnitude.

We are not, Sir, among those, who feel an unmanly reluctance to the privations, or a nervous sensibility to the dangers of war.—Many of us had the honor of uniting, by our humble efforts, in the establishment of our Independence, and of expoling our rivers, in more than one field of danger and blood in our country's service. We are ready to meet those scenes again, whenever it can be shewn that the vindication of our National honor, or the preservation of our essential rights, demands it. We shall not be more slow than others, to aspire after distinction, in any cause in which distinction would be honorable.

If we could perceive that the present War was just; if we could perceive that our RIGHTS and LIBERTIES required it, if we could perceive that no honorable, honest, and impartial, could have carried us clear of it; if we should perceive its expediency, and a reasonable hope of obtaining its guarded objects, till we could perceive those things, the War would, in fulness of sure cease to be horrible. It would grow tolerable, in the view, as its expediency should be made manifest. Its loss and bloody train we would submit, as its JUSTICE grew apparent.—Over whatever that War was built CLEAR JUSTICE, APPARENT EXPEDIENCY, and NECESSITY, we would see it established to pass over our TREASURE, and our BLOOD, with [illegible]

(To be continued.)

ADDRESS of the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY to the PEOPLE of UPPER CANADA.

(Continued from our last.)

ny similar habits, not merely eulogizing the implacable enemy of their parent state, but joining him in the war; and while pretending to nourish the purest principles of liberty, bowing the knee before the foe of all just and rational freedom, and supplicating his acceptance of tribute and adulation.

From this degrading picture, at which the Friends of Mankind and Posterity will weep, we turn with joy to you, many of whom have already risked your lives to maintain the Unity of the Empire—we are confident that the same spirit still animates your breasts and those of your children, that you still retain the same love for our excellent King, the same veneration for our free and happy Constitution that you exhibited during the American war. You preferved your loyal principles amidst the most dreadful political divisions and most implacable hostilities; you were not to be cajoled by those wicked and designing men who looked for private gratifications in the public ruin. You were not to be deceived by their flanders on the parent state. You felt no hardship, no cruel oppression. You saw no examples of inhumanity and cruelty; these were imaginary evils invented for the most wicked purpoles by those who fought for gain amidft flaughter & blood. You refilled their influence, and you acted nobly. You were not indeed successful, but the attempt covers you with glory. When we picture to ourselves the sublime prospect which the world would have exhibited that day had the popular [illegible] states prefer[illegible] love, we shall hold the Co[illegible] ing under [illegible] ry Tyrant, [illegible] merica flu[illegible] rocious ex[illegible]

It is ther[illegible] rience that [illegible] fame patri[illegible] which en[illegible] in his mo[illegible] ples which [illegible] which hav[illegible] by the mo[illegible] ed in ever[illegible] we are att[illegible] who once [illegible] taken lenit[illegible] try and the[illegible] manders, w[illegible] our native[illegible] to this Pr[illegible] lands are [illegible] of our frie[illegible] drove our [illegible] their hou[illegible] threw them[illegible] now envy [illegible] through th[illegible] the benefici[illegible] and our [illegible] gained tro[illegible] confident [illegible] fame ener[illegible] ter hopes a[illegible] will not [illegible] as perver[illegible] reclaim [illegible] nank foes[illegible] n it, as [illegible] hills of [illegible] duct and [illegible] ten to [illegible] gour of [illegible]

Already have we the joy to remark, that the spirit of loyalty has burst forth in all its ancient splendour. The Militia in all parts of the Province have volunteered their services with acclamation, and displayed a degree of energy worthy of the British name. They do not forget the blessings and privileges which they enjoy under the protection and fostering care of the British empire, whose government is only felt in this country by acts of the purest justice, and most pleasing and efficacious benevolence. When men are called upon to defend every thing they hold precious, their wives and children, their friend possessions, they ought to be inspired with the noblest resolutions, and they will not be easily frightened with menaces, or conquered by force. And beholding as we do, the flame of patriotism burning from one end of the Canadas to the other, we cannot but entertain the most pleasing anticipations. Our enemies have indeed said, that they can subdue this country by a proclamation; but it is our parts to prove to them that they are sadly mistaken; that the population is determinately hostile, and that the few who might be otherwise inclined, will find it their safety & interest to be faithful.

For nothing is clearer than this, that if there be any person to base and degenerate as to join the enemy after having taken the Oath of Allegiance, he not only forfeits his property but his life. The British Government never will make peace with the American States, till full and ample indemnification has been received for all depredations committed in this country; nor will we permit a single traitor ever to

a foundation laid for an influence different from that which is produced by overgrown wealth. Honest are a cheaper and more effectual mode of remunerating valour, genius and singular attachment, than any fordid or pecuniary benefit.—They are fuch rewards as meet the feelings of the generous and noble minded, and they nourish that pure and exalted ambition which gives life and energy to public affairs, which roufe the moft dignified principles of action, and extinguifh that low grovelling policy which only aims at defpicable graftications.

If the real foundation of true liberty, and confequently of folid happinels, conffts in being amenable only to the laws which we or our repreftantives ordain, then are we in poffeffion of that liberty and that happinefs, for this principle is fully recognized by our excellent conftitution. Your Houfe of Aflembly are truly elected by the people—confequently all have a fhare in the government, becaufe all have a vote in the election of thofe who make the laws. If thefe laws are not favourable to virtue—if they are not polute—if they are not clear and precife, we have no body to blame but ourfelves, and we have the power of altering them.

The time for which our Repreftantives are chofen, has a view to the fituation of the Province as well as to the ftate of the public mind. This period is infinitely better than annual elections, becaufe it gives the repreftantaves time to comprehend the bufinefs for which they are fent, and enables them to bring to maturity regulations which require information from different parts of the country. The qualifi[illegible] coming an elector [illegible] deratic, every per[illegible] fices them, who is [illegible] felons, or who has [illegible] the legal age. Not[illegible] luded from becom[illegible] ative except the [illegible] of religion, and [illegible] bjects of the King. [illegible] ution perfect a[illegible]

In our laws and [illegible] is fo much wif[illegible] ciety to keep the [illegible] s in view, fuch an [illegible] feelings, fuch a re[illegible] fervation of our [illegible] on and property, [illegible] burrence of vice, [illegible] enforcement of [illegible] as it can become [illegible] blic regulation, as [illegible] its, the moft flea[illegible] nd in putting them [illegible] if poffible, more [illegible] laws themfelves. [illegible] ity in the admini[illegible] s was attained, we [illegible] ained it. There [illegible] on the part of go[illegible] rue intereft of the [illegible] s of the people is [illegible] id upon the unfet[illegible] of the laws The [illegible] n Officers felect [illegible] orable and liberal [illegible] n whofe minds are [illegible] ucation, far above [illegible] id views, are ap[illegible] he laws in force.—[illegible] t thefe upright dif[illegible] without any temp[illegible] ght or to the left, [illegible] ng courfe of ftudy [illegible] nd important func[illegible] behold them heat[illegible] fateft candour and

moft invincible patience, not merely the caufes between different fubjects, but thofe between private citizens and their Sovereign, and inftead of leaning to the rulers who appoint them, giving every proper facility to the profecutor, attending particularly to his defence, and even becoming of his counfel when he errs. Shall we not feel grateful to a government which promotes and fanctions fo great uprightnefs, and which feeks fo eagerly the happinefs of its people. It is not enough that we be obedient fubjects to fuch a government as this; we muft be active in its defence against open enemies and internal foes. Is there any perfon who is not conficious that he is completely maffer of his own conduct—that the quiet poffeffion of his life, his perfon and property, and good name, are fecured to him by the laws. Do we not feel that our Government is able, and not merely able, but care ful to protect the rights of every individual, and to allow him as much liberty as is compatible with the rights of his fellow fubjects; protecting him againft all oppreffion, giving free fcope to the exertion of his talents, and in every way contributing to his comfort and happinefs. Such is a faint fketch indeed of the glorious conftitution which we enjoy; and this we are called upon to exchange for the government of the United States; a government which has oppreffed and impoverifhed its own people, and deprived them virtually, of all their valuable privileges. For how can liberty exift among a people where officers ftate and repreftantives crouch to a bloody Tyrant. Be vigilant againft fuch an enemy; the conteft is indeed awful and to be deplored; but of the event your repreftantives entertain no dread.

It is not neceffary for us to examine the caufes alledged by our enemies for this unjuft and unnatural war, becaufe an Addrefs from the Houfe of Repreftantives of the State of Maffachufetts, the moft refpectable in the Union, proves in he moft fatisfactory manner, that it is wanton and unprovoked, and is the climax of the various outrages previoufly committed againft Great Britain. In this ftatement they have been joined by the minority in Congrefs, whofe expofition of the fecret reafons of the war, and the falfehood of thofe alledged by the Prefident and his friends is unanfwerable, and muft hand down the promoters of this diabolical meafure to the execrations of pofterity. Indeed the more enlightened and beft informed perfons in the United States, all men who love their native land and think with impartiality, are againft the war; and as they form an encreafing majority, we have every reafon to fuppofe that they will be able to hurl their opponents from power, and fpeedily to reftore peace to their country.

Finding on their meeting, that the Province was actually invaded, it became immediately neceffary for your Repreftantives to give as much efficacy as poffible to our natural means of defence. For this purpofe, feveral alterations have been made in the Militia laws, which being framed for a ftate of tranquility, were too weak in their provifions for actual war.

(To be continued.)

REPEATED

number of from 50 to 75, completely armed with muskets, pistols, daggers, &c. determined to defend the house at all hazards. The mob collected and commenced the attack between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, by breaking all the windows with brick bats; and attempting to force the door. The garrison, after warning them of the consequences, fired a few rounds of blank cartridges, which had no other effect than to exasperate them. they then commenced firing with ball and slugs. Two or three were killed, and numbers were desperately wounded. The mob then retreated, and marched to Fell's Point, and procured a cannon, with which they returned about a o'clock in the morning. The piece was loaded and placed before the house about through some defect in the management, they could not get her off. Partial attacks were in this way kept up until morning, when the garrison, seeing no practibility of their being rescued by the civil authority, found means to escape privately; and except about 25, who were determined to hold out. About 7 in the morning, the Mayor of the City, and Gen. Stricker, having collected a force of horse and infantry, amounting in all to something short of one hundred men marched them to the scene of action, and paraded them in front of the house and took no steps to disperse the mob by which they were surrounded. The small band of heroes, who still garrisoned the house now offered to give themselves up to the Mayor and General Stricker, if they would promise to protect them from the mob. This was acceded to by the Mayor and the Generals give them their word and honor that they should have ample protection from all harm. They were according y taken from the house, surrounded by the military, which formed an hollow square, and in this order marched to the city prison, were they were lodged and left without any guard, the troops being immediately dispersed, notwithstanding they were followed by the men (often pelting them with brick bats and paving stones) and swearing that the prison should not protect the damned tories, but that they should all be killed in 24 hours. At noon, verbal orders were issued for the 5th regiment of infantry to turn out at 3 o'clock P. M. and after the utmost exertions of some spirited officers, at 4 o'clock, but about 40 or 50 men were collected; they continued under arms about an hour, when orders came from the Mayor, as the mob had dispersed, to dismiss them.—About 8 in the evening, the mob again collected, attacked the prison, forced the outer door, when the Sheriff, it is said, delivered them the keys of the inner apartments, which they opened, and brought the unfortunate men out two at a time, and beat them with clubs until they thought them dead.—One they carried away, tarred and feathered him, beat him until he was almost dead, pricked him with sharp irons, and carded him with a wool card. A to o'clock, I saw 5 lying in front of the prison apparently lifeless, while these horrid savages were prowling over them and exulting in their worse than savage barbarity; it was indeed a horrid sight, and it makes my blood boil when I think of it. I am informed this morning, that there is but one actually dead, that some can live but a few hours, and the lives of the greatest part are despaired of; they were secured, I am informed by the meritorious exertions of the Doctor, who persuaded the butchers that they were dead, and has them conveyed a way to carriages as fast as they could get them out of their hands.—The one who is ascertained to have been killed, is Gen. Lingan, an old revolutionary officer. General S. Lee of Virginia, was also among them, the rest were chiefly young men whose connections were the most respectable in the city. The inhabitants are in the u most co ternation; all business is suspended—people collect in small groups in the streets with a settled gloom on their countenances, and every man looks with suspicion on his neighbour, for no man thinks himself safe while *Political* creed does not agree with that of the mob; lest they an unguarded expression may subject him to their fury, for they now act unlimited sway in the city, and fear no force being sent to oppose them

God foresend it may end here, but I fear it will not.

From the London Courier of June 22.

SECOND EDITION.

Courier Office, 2 o'clock.

CAPTURE of a PART of the FOULON FLEET.

The following Letter is just arrived Express from BREST, June 22.

"A letter has just been received by one of the most respectable merchants in this city, from his son, who is a lieutenant of the Crack sloop of war informing him they spoke the Eddystony cruiser on the 18th inst. which had left her main mast in the Chops of the Channel, bringing an account that Sir C. Cotton had succeeded in cutting off four sail of the line of the Toulon fleet, which had been manoeuvring, and had met unexpectedly with a violent North Easter. Rear Admiral Traquin Gantrete is a prisoner of those taken.—The names of the ships are, the Ville de Milan, 80 guns; Auferlitz 74; Thescus, 74; and La Juno, 74"

From the Boston Papers.

From England.—We have been favoured with London papers to June 24, and Liverpool to June 26.

In the British House of Commons June 23, Messrs. Brougham, Baring, Ponsonby, Whitbread and Butdett, complimented the Ministers on the manner of the revocation of the Orders in Council, declaring that it was to the extent of their desires; they had no doubt but it would be satisfactory to the American Government and restore a good understanding. Sir F. Burdett, wished the impressment question put on a better footing. Lord Cochrereagh said, Mr. Fuller was taking steps to put an end to this source of misunderstanding, and had asked for a list with a view to inquiry and restoration. Mr Ponsonby said, America rose in her demands to what was unreasonable and unjust, no man would be more forward than himself, to support the rights of England.

Messrs. Brougham and Baring expressed similar sentiments with those of Mr. Ponsonby.

Mr. Whitbread hoped concord with America would be speedily restored; and that Ministers would never attempt to make peace with France.

No expectation that our government would have declared war previous to the news of the revocation reaching this country, appeared to be entertained by Members of Parliament: but out of the Legislature such an expectation was discovered by some persons. The London "Pilot" says, "if war should have taken place we have no doubt a good understanding will be immediately restored, and reparation made on both sides."

The Marquis of Wellesley has given notice in the British House of Lords of an intended motion in favor of the Roman Catholics.

Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden, has sent to the Court of Rusli (and it is believed to that of London) copies of his correspondence with Bonaparte, to convince them of his opposition to the French Emperor.

The British continue to send additional troops to Lisbon.

The Antelope 50, and Loire frigate sailed from England June 23 for Newfoundland.

A British force have burnt a French national schooner, and 13 of her convoy, in Mosselles Bay; and taken 7 of her convoy.

"*Leeds June 20th.*—The beneficial effects of the repeal of the Orders in Council, are already apparent in the impulse given to the woolen trade.—The sale of cloth, which have been fluted in the wee houses of the American merchants for months, in the changes we may fair for years, are now in fair to the place of their destination; they are peculiarly happy to state, that there was more purchasers in the Leeds Cloth halls this morning, than there has been on any market day since the enactment of the celebrated Orders in Council."

"*Sheffield. June 20th.*—Yesterday there were great rejoicings in this town, in consequence of the determination of Government to suspend for a time the Orders in Council, by which America will have an opportunity of convincing her desire to remain on amicable terms with this country. The ringing of bells and the firing of cannon were among the modes selected to by the people to demonstrate joy on this occasion. We fervently pray that neither the people nor the government may ever have cause to repent this measure evidently conceded by the latter to relieve the present distresses of the former."

On Tuesday last Mr. Parnell brought forward a motion in the House of Commons, for a Committee to be appointed early in the next Session, to take into consideration the state of the law with respect to the Tithes in Ireland, which was negatived by a majority of three only, there being 36 for it and 39 against it.

REVOCATION of the ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Tuesday, June 23

Mr. Brougham rose and said—I never addressed the House with such heartfelt satisfaction as on the present occasion. Because what passed on a preceding night, it is myself pecularly pleasing to learn, that this day in order has been issued by His Royal Highness in Council of a nature, which to me, and to the Hon. friends with whom I have consulted, is perfectly in every way satisfactory—(Hear Hear, Hear!) Under these welcome circumstances, I cannot sit down and close my lips as it were forever upon the important subject of the Orders in Council, without expressing my sense of the frank and manly conduct of government in the mode they have adopted of recalling them—*Hear, Hear! from all sides.*—To say more, as our America rose in her demands to what was unreasonable and unjust, no man would be more forward than himself, to support the rights of England.

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Council, should be determined upon. G. Britain still preserving all the powers and rights she could have possessed provided the other causes of proceedings had been deemed more expedient. The House will also find that Ministers in a spirit of conciliation which was not less the desire than their duty—(Hear, hear!)—had made it not merely a revocation till a retrospective revocation, to be in force from the moment that the French Edict declaring the Berlin and Milan Decrees repealed have been communicated to them.

New Hampshire Memorial.

MEMORIAL

To JAMES MADISON, *Esquire, President of the United States.*

MORE than fifteen hundred of the Inhabitants and Free Electors of the County of Rockingham, in the State of New Hampshire, being assembled in an orderly and peaceable manner, executing to our undoubted Constitutional Rights, at Portsmouth, in said County, on the fifth day of August, 1812, to consult on the Common Good and Public Welfare, do now address you, with the respect due to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

In addressing to experts our opinions on a point of state or our National affairs, we are influenced naturally by a wish to contribute, as far as in us lies, towards removing the difficulties which we feel, and asserting the greater evils which we fear, and also by a sense of the duty we owe to the Supreme Executive of the Union.

The Chief Magistrate of a Government which rests on public opinion, and which can only look for the support of its measures to the approbation of the people, has a right to be informed, authentically and unequivocally, of the sentiments entertained by the community concerning measures of great and serious importance. To such a portion of that community deeply interested in the present state of things, and honestly concerned about their future prospects, we beg leave to present to you a brief view of our sentiments and opinions.

We have witnessed with sincere and deep regret, a system of policy pursued by the General Government, from the Embargo of 1807, to the present time, tending most obviously, in our view, to the destruction of the Commerce of these States. We have not been indifferent spectators of this course of measures. Being inhabitants of the Atlantic Coast, we regard Commerce, as a great and *essential interest*. It is not only in itself a leading source, but it is most intimately bounden with all our other interests and occupations. Hubits, arising naturally from our local situation, and the nature of our soil and products, and now confirmed by the usage of *near centuries*, are not to be changed. We had the right of judging for ourselves, and have not considered to any Government the power of deciding for us, what pursuits and occupations, best comport with our interests, and our situation. What we asserted to the National Constitution, it was among others, (but none more important) reasons, to the end that our Commerce might be the better protected, and the further we endeavored to regard our right of transcribing the Seas, as sacred, (and it is to us an important one,) as the right of tilling the ground, we have supposed that we should never be deprived of the former, but for reasons, as we believe and important, as would equally justify the prohibition of the latter. An equality has nothing, and can now see nothing, either in the letter, or the spirit, of the National Compact, which makes it our duty, to acquiesce in a system, tending to compel us to abandon our natural and established pursuits. We regard the Constitution a "an Instrument of *Negotiations*, not of *Change*." We take its intention to have been, to protect, by the strong arm of the whole nation, the interests of each particular Section, and therefore to be without alarm and apprehension, that we perceived in the General Government a disposition to embarrass and restrain Commerce by repeated Restrictions, and to make War, by shutting our own ports. Still greater was our concern, when we heard ourselves *almost* declare, *finally to resist from the State, and to provide for ourselves, their comforts and conveniencies of life, for which it would be necessary for it to look to a foreign Country.*

We do not believe that in this we deem the language equally *unconstitutional* and *arrogant*; and it will be with infinite regret, mingled with other strong emotions, that we should perceive a stern and settled resolution in the General Government, to enforce this exhortation by the authority of Laws, and to accumulate upon us the calamities of War, a ponderous, and crushing System of Restriction, Non Importation, Non-Intercourse, and Embargo. The alarm excited by our minds by the severer and long continued "Restrictive System," is raised still higher, by the late Declaration of War against Great Britain, in extent which we believe, in the present defenceless circumstances of the country will be productive of evils of inscalculable magnitude.

We are not, Sir, among those, who feel an unmanly reluctance to the privations, or a nervous sensibility to the dangers of war.—Many of us had the honor of joining, by our humble efforts, in the establishment of our Independence, and of expending our lives, in more than one field of danger and blood in our country's service. We are ready to meet those scenes again, whenever it can be done for the vindication of our National honor, or the preservation of our essential rights, demands it. We shall not be more fearful than others to assert either distinction, in any cause in which distinction would be honorable.

If we could perceive that the present War was just; if we could perceive that our RIGHTS and LIBERTIES required it; if we could perceive that its A manifestation, by our wife, benefit, or impartial, could have carried with it clear ot it; if could perceive its expediency, and a reasonable hope of obtaining its proffered objects, if we could perceive those things, the dangers, and some measure scale to be horrible. It would grow tolerable, in the size, as its expediency should be made manifest. Its lives and bloody treasures would future, as its JUSTICE grew apparent.—Give us but to see that this war hath CLEAR JUSTICE, NECESSITY, and EXPEDIENCY in its favor, and we are ready to pour out our TREASURE, and our BLOOD in its profession. (*To be Continued.*)

J. M. Sullivan's letter to the Legislature of New-Hampshire, August, 1808.

ADDRESS of the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY to the PEOPLE of UPPER CANADA.

(Continued from our last.)

ny similar habits, not merely eulogizing the implacable enemy of their parent state, but joining him in the war; and while pretending to nourish the purest principles of liberty, bowing the knee before the foe of all just and rational freedom, and supplicating his acceptance of tribute and adulation.

From this degrading picture, at which the Friends of Mankind and Posterity will weep, we turn with joy to you, many of whom have already risked your lives to maintain the Unity of the Empire—we are confident that the same spirit still animates your breasts and those of your children, that you still retain the same love for our excellent King, the same veneration for our free and happy Constitution that you exhibited during the American war. You preserved your loyal principles amidst the most dreadful political divisions and most implacable hostilities; you were not to be cajoled by those wicked and designing men who looked for private gratifications in the public ruin. Yours were not to be deceived by their flanders on the parent state. You felt no hardship, no cruel oppression You saw no examples of inhumanity and cruelty; there were imaginary evils invented for the most wicked purposes by those who fought for gain amidst slaughter & blood. You relished their influence, and you acted nobly. You were not indeed successful, but the attempt covers you with glory. When we picture to ourselves the sublime prospect which the world would have exhibited this day, had the population of the neighbouring States preferred like you, their filial love, we should not have now beheld the Continent of Europe groaning under the yoke of a sanguinary Tyrant, nor his satellites in America studiously imitating his ferocious example.

It is therefore from former experience that we look to you for the same patriotic principles, principles which enabled you to face death in his most dreadful a tire, principles which exalt human nature, and which have been warmly cherished by the most virtuous and renowned in every age; and surely when we are attacked by the same enemy who once already, aided by the mistaken lenity of our Mother Country and the misconduct of her Commanders, were able to drive us from our native homes and possessions to this Province, a people whose lands are manured with the blood of our friends and kinsmen, who drove our wives and children from their houses into the woods, or threw them into dungeons, & who now envy us the habitations which through the blessing of Providence the beneficence of our parent state and our own industry, we have gained from the wilderness; we are confident that you will display the same energy, and certainly with better hopes of success. Great Britain will not now consider Americans as perverse children who may be reclaim d, but as her most malignant foes. Her commanders will not, as formerly, temporize & attempt bonds of enemies by their misconduct and delay, but they will hasten to punish them with an the rigour of war.

Already have we the joy to remark, that the spirit of loyalty has burst forth in all its ancient splendour. The Militia in all parts of the Province have volunteered their services with acclamation, and displayed a degree of energy worthy of the British name. They do not forget the blessings and privileges which they enjoy under the protection and fostering care of the British empire, whose government is only felt in this country by acts of the purest justice, and most pleasing and efficacious benevolence. When men are called upon to defend every thing they hold precious, their wives and children, their friend possessions, they ought to be inspired with the noblest resolutions, and they will not be easily frightened with menaces, or conquered by force. And beholding as we do, the flame of patriotism burning from one end of the Canadas to the other, we cannot but entertain the most pleasing anticipations. Our enemies have indeed said, that they can subdue this country by a proclamation; but it is our parts to prove to them that they are sadly mistaken; that the population is determinately hostile, and that the few who might be otherwise inclined, will find it their safety & interest to be faithful.

For nothing is clearer than this, that if there be any person so base and degenerate as to join the enemy after having taken the Oath of Allegiance, he not only forfeits his property but his life. The British Government never will make peace with the American States, till full and ample indemnification has been received for all depredations committed in this country; nor will we permit a single traitor ever to return. Let those who have come from the neighbouring States consider this well, and assure themselves that as we are eager to reward loyalty and affection for the Government, so are we not flow in punishing treachery.

Innumerable attempts will be made by falsehood to detach you from your allegiance; for our enemies, in imitation of their European Master, trust more to treachery than to force; and they will, no doubt, make use of many of those lies, which unfortunately for the virtuous part of these States, & the peace and happiness of the world, had too much success during the American Rebellion.—They will tell you, that they are come to give you freedom—yes, the base slaves of the most contemptible faction that ever directed the affairs of any nation—the minions of the very sycophants who lick the dust from the feet of Buonaparte will tell you that they are come to communicate the blessings of liberty to this Province; but you have only to look at your situation, to put such hypocrites to confusion. In order to insure our prosperity and happiness, a constitution has been given us, modelled from that of our Parent State; not the hasty production of a day; but tiling out of the experience of centuries. A Governor standing in the place of his Majesty, a Legislative Council composed of a select number of the principal inhabitants of the Province, and the Representatives of the People lately chosen.—In the appointment of a Legislative Council, a reward is presented to those who shall deserve well of the public, & a foundation laid for an influence different from that which is produced by overgrown wealth. Honors are a cheaper and more effectual mode of remunerating valour, genius and singular attachment, than any sordid or pecuniary benefit.—They are such rewards as meet the feelings of the generous and noble minded, and they nourish that pure and exalted ambition which gives life and energy to public affairs, which rouse the most dignified principles of action, and extinguish that low grovelling policy which only aims at despicable gratifications.

If the real foundation of true liberty, and consequently of solid happiness, consists in being amenable only to the laws which we or our representatives ordain, then are we in possession of that liberty and that happiness, for this principle is fully recognized by our excellent constitution. Your House of Assembly are truly elected by the people—consequently all have a share in the government, because all have a vote in the election of those who make the laws. If these laws are not favourable to virtue—if they are not politic—if they are not clear and precise, we have no body to blame but ourselves, and we have the power of altering them.

The time for which our Representatives are chosen, has a view to the situation of the Province as well as to the state of the public mind This period is infinitely better than annual elections, because it gives the representatives time to comprehend the business for which they are sent, and enables them to bring to maturity regulations which require information from different parts of the country. The qualifications for becoming an elector are firm and moderate, every person may soon possess them, who is not convicted of felony, or who has not yet attained the legal age. Nor is any person excluded from becoming a representative except the public teachers of religion, and such as are not subjects of the King. Is not this constitution perfect above all others? In our laws and institutions there is so much wisdom, such an anxiety to keep the moral code always in view, such an attention to our feelings, such a regard to the preservation of our rights both in person and property, such a steady abhorrence of vice, and such a strict enforcement of virtue, in as far as it can become the object of public regulation, as merits on our parts, the most steady attachment; and in putting them in force there is, if possible, more to praise than in the laws themselves. If ever impartiality in the administration of justice was attained, we have certainly attained it. There is no interference on the part of government. The true interest of the rulers as well as of the people is known to depend upon the unfettered operation of the laws The Judges and Crown Officers select us from an honorable and liberal Profession; men whose minds are raised by their education, far above all narrow and sordid views, are appointed to put the laws in force.—When we behold these upright dispencers of justice without any temptation to the right or to the left, prepared by a long course of study for their awful and important functions; when we behold them heaping with the greatest candour and most invincible patience, not merely the causes between different subjects, but those between private citizens and their Sovereign, and instead of leaning to the rulers who appoint them, giving every proper facility to the prisoner, attending particularly to his defence, and even becoming of his counsel when he errs. Shall we not feel grateful to a government which promotes and sanctions so great uprightness, and which seeks so eagerly the happiness of its people. It is not enough that we be obedient subjects to such a government as this; we must be active in its defence against open enemies and internal foes. If there any person who is not conscious that he is completely master of his own conduct—that the quiet possession of his life, his person and property, and good name, are secured to him by the laws. Do we not feel that our Government is able, and not merely able, but careful to protect the rights of every individual, and to allow him as much liberty as is compatible with the rights of his fellow subjects; protecting him against all oppression, giving free scope to the exertion of his talents, and in every way contributing to his comfort and happiness. Such is a faint sketch indeed of the glorious constitution which we enjoy; and this we are called upon to exchange for the government of the United States; a government which has oppressed and impoverished its own people, and deprived them virtually, of all their valuable privileges. For how can liberty exist among a people where officers of state and representatives crouch to a bloody Tyrant. Be vigilant against such an enemy; the conteft is indeed awful and to be deplored; but of the event your representatives entertain no dread.

It is not necessary for us to examine the causes alledged by our enemies for this unjust and unnatural war, because an Address from the House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, the most respectable in the Union, proves in he most satisfactory manner, that it is wanton and unprovoked, and is the climax of the various outrages previously committed against Great Britain. In this flatement they have been joined by the minority in Congress, whose exposition of the secret reasons of the war, and such a strict enforcement of virtue, in as far as it can become the object of public regulation, as merits on our parts, the most steady attachment; and in putting them in force there is, if possible, more to praise than in the laws themselves. If ever impartiality in the administration of justice was attained, we have certainly attained it. There is no interference on the part of government. The true interest of the rulers as well as of the people is known to depend upon the unfettered operation of the laws The Judges and Crown Officers select us from an honorable and liberal Profession; men whose minds are raised by their education, far above all narrow and sordid views, are appointed to put the laws in force.—When we behold these upright dispencers of justice without any temptation to the right or to the left, prepared by a long course of study for their awful and important functions; when we behold them heaping with the greatest candour and most invincible patience, not merely the causes between different subjects, but those between private citizens and their Sovereign, and instead of leaning to the rulers who appoint them, giving every proper facility to the prisoner, attending particularly to his defence, and even becoming of his counsel when he errs. Shall we not feel grateful to a government which promotes and sanctions so great uprightness, and which seeks so eagerly the happiness of its people. It is not enough that we be obedient subjects to such a government as this; we must be active in its defence against open enemies and internal foes. If there any person who is not conscious that he is completely master of his own conduct—that the quiet possession of his life, his person and property, and good name, are secured to him by the laws. Do we not feel that our Government is able, and not merely able, but careful to protect the rights of every individual, and to allow him as much liberty as is compatible with the rights of his fellow subjects; protecting him against all oppression, giving free scope to the exertion of his talents, and in every way contributing to his comfort and happiness. Such is a faint sketch indeed of the glorious constitution which we enjoy; and this we are called upon to exchange for the government of the United States; a government which has oppressed and impoverished its own people, and deprived them virtually, of all their valuable privileges. For how can liberty exist among a people where officers of state and representatives crouch to a bloody Tyrant. Be vigilant against such an enemy; the conteft is indeed awful and to be deplored; but of the event your representatives entertain no dread.

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(To be continued.)

REPEATED

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, August 29, 1812.

On Monday the 24 h inst. Maj. Gen. Brock arrived from Detroit at Fort George. On his approach to which, he was met by the principal Inhabitants of the Town and vicinity in carriages and on horseback, as a teſtimony of their reſpect for our gallant Chief, and of their ſenſe of the important ſervices he had rendered to the Province and his recent brilliant atchievement at Detroit. On his arrival at the Government Houſe, the General addreſſed the Gentlemen aſſembled, in a neat and appropriate ſpeech, thanking them for the mark of their eſteem thus conferred on him—praiſing the conduct of thoſe who had ſo gallantly followed him, and recommending an imitation of their honorable example, as the beſt defence of the Country. This addreſs was received with loud and repeated ſhouts of applauſe.

This a ſubject too pleaſing to be eaſily quitted, and we muſt be allowed to indulge in our remark on the reſult of our operations againſt the N. Weſtern Army, that we believe hiſtory does not furniſh an example of ſo complete a ſucceſs, gained by ſuch an inferior force, without any loſs.

Arrived on Thurſday night laſt in his Majeſty's armed ſchooner the Prince Regent, his Honor Major General Brock, accompanied by Major General Sheaffe and ſuite. We are happy to announce that his Honor ſeems to enjoy a ſtate of health that promiſes many future years of uſeful ſervice to his King and Country.

Yeſterday at one o'clock, the Magiſtrates, Gentlemen, and principal Inhabitants of the Town and Vicinity waited on His Honor, when the following addreſs was preſented:

Addreſs of Congratulation from the Inhabitants of the Town of York in Upper Canada, to Major-General Brock, President adminiſtering the Government of that Province, &c. &c. &c.

FILLED with gratitude to the Supreme Giver of all Victory, we haſten to congratulate your Honor on the late important ſucceſs which at Detroit hath Crowned his Majeſty's Arms.

The zeal, conduct and intrepidity of our Militia as well as of the Regular Forces, inſpire us with confidence.

It is with pleaſure as well as with pride that we diſcover determined courage, cool reſolution, and manly fortitude, in the conduct of all the Troops under your Command, which an Enemy more than twice their number did not dare to reſiſt.

We ſhould be happy to expreſs the high ſenſe which we entertain of the Commander of thoſe Troops, and of the important ſervices which He rendered his King and Country on that memorable occaſion, were it not that we know it is his wiſh, to deſerve praiſe rather than to receive it.

THOS. SCOTT,
Chairman.

To which His Honor was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

I cannot but feel highly gratified by this expreſſion of your eſteem for myſelf; but, in juſtice to the brave Men at whoſe head I marched againſt the Enemy, I muſt beg leave to direct your attention to them as the proper objects of your gratitude—it was a confidence founded on their loyalty, zeal and valour that determined me to adopt the plan of operations which led to ſo fortunate a termination:—allow me to congratulate you, Gentlemen, on having ſent forth from among yourſelves, a large portion of that gallant Band—and that at ſuch a period, a ſpirit has manifeſted itſelf, on which you may confidently repoſe your hopes of future ſecurity. It will be a moſt pleaſing duty for me to report to our Sovereign a conduct ſo truly meritorious.

The Prince Regent after landing the General and ſuite, immediately ſailed for Kingſton. We underſtand that Capt. Glegg, A. D. C who embarked in her, is the bearer of diſpatches to His Excellency Sir George Prevoſt, &c. announcing the glorious intelligence of the ſurrender of Detroit and dependencies. We hope that this gallant officer will receive that reward to which his meritorious ſervices have ſo well entitled him. We alſo underſtand, that Capt. Glegg took with him, to be laid at the feet of His Royal Highneſs, the colours of the 4th Regiment of U States Infantry, behides many other ſtand taken at Detroit.

To the prompt and ſpirited Exertions of Mr. D. Tiers Merchant of this place, is to be aſcribed the apprehending of the Seltyclep'd Auguſtus Baron de Diemar and Mr. Stiles, two intereſting Perſonages, who eloped from Bed and Board alias the Common Gaol on Wednesday laſt.—We hope that equal alacrity may daying, with each of our Townſmen—when public duty requires it; we ſincerely regret that whilſt joining in this public duty, Doctor Stebbins was thrown from his horſe, and a compound fracture of his left arm and other perſonal hurts were the conſequence.

[DIED.]—*On Thurſday laſt, Mr. KOCK Inn keeper near this Town.*

IN SESSION.

BY order of the Magiſtrates, all perſons are forbid Stacking any Hay hereafter within the Limits of this Town—and Individuals are requeſted not to Bathe in front of it, unleſs before Sunriſe, or after Sunſet.

S. HEWARD, Clk of the Peace.
York July 19th 1812.

Wm. B. PEIERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed from Niagara, has opened his Office in the Town of York, in Pala Street, where he will attend with punctuality and diſpatch to all ſuch buſineſs as ſhall be entruſted to him in the line of his Profeſſion. Being reſident at Springfield Park, lately in the occupation of John Mills Jackſon, Eſq. on the Yonge Street Road, about three miles from Town, any Inſtructions left there, will with equal aſſiduity be attended to.

Niagara, June 25, 1812.

NOTICE

ALL Perſons Indebted to Geo. Thomas, Merchant, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to STEPHEN JARVIS, Eſquire, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame and give Acquittances

York, July 6, 1812.

STRAYED

FROM the Garriſon at York about five weeks ago a brown Canadian Mare, about 14 or 15 hands high, thick neck, ſhort tail, ſtrong five years old, and when ſhe went away had a ſmall belt ſuſpended by a cord from her neck, ſhe came from Kingſton about ſix weeks ago with the Poſt Man. Whoever will give information at the Garriſon where ſhe may be found, or will bring her, will be liberally rewarded

York, June 19, 1812

THE Subſcriber having eſtabliſhed a SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY in Niagara, on an extenſive ſcale, begs leave to inform the Public and Gentlemen in Trade, that they can be ſupplied with thoſe articles at a lower price than they are ſold in Lower Canada; a variety of kinds will be conſtantly for ſale, and the qualities warranted ſuperior.

Turpentine, Tallow, Greaſe, &c. purchaſed by him for Cash.—Orders forwarded to him, or left at the Printing Office in York, will be promptly attended to.

ALEXANDER Mc. KEE.

Niagara, 16th June, 1812.

20 Dollars Bounty,

will be paid to able SEAMEN,

AND

12 Dollars Bounty

will be given to ordinary SEAMEN, on entering for the Marine Service for Three Years. Apply to Lieutenant FIS 1.

Marine Department.

York, May 21, 1812.

JUST received and for ſale at H. JORDAN and Co's. Store,

Old Jamaica Spirits, high proof,
Old Port and Teneriffe Wine,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar,
The higheſt price in cash for Pot and Pearl Aſh.

York, May 22.

ANDREW O'KEEFE

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has taken the Houſe, North ſide of Queen ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr P. Miller as a Tavern, where he intends carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

in all its Branches, with neatneſs and in the moſt faſhionable manner.—As his charges will be found moderate, and a ſtrict adherence to punctuality, he hopes the public will favour him with a ſhare of their Commands in the above line, which he will make his particular care to merit.

Ladies Peliſſes and Habits, and Uniforms for the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, made on ſhort notice and in the modern ſtyle.

York, Dec. 4. 1811.

THE Subſcriber hereby gives Notice that any perſon who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nos. 9&10, in Hoſpital Street, will be proſecuted, and any perſon who will give information of any one ſo offending, will be handſomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN

York, 8th May, 18 2.

Advertiſement.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchaſers. The Land is eligibly ſituated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Alſo, Lots No 32 and 33 in the 3d conceſſion of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No. 4 in the 8th, and No 14 and 17 in the 9th conceſſions of Haldimand; Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 5th conceſſion, and Lots No 29 and 32 in the 9th conceſſion of Whitby; Lot No. 18 in the 8th conceſſion of Sydney; and Weſt half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th conceſſion of Kong.

The price of the above deſcribed Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment ſhall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaſer.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to the Magiſtrates in General Quarter Seſſions, that notwithſtanding the many Preſentments againſt Individuals for having Public Nuiſances in front of their Premiſes in the Streets of the Town of York, which ſtill are unremoved—Due Notice is hereby given to all Perſons ſo offending, that if the ſaid Preſented Nuiſances are not removed immediately, they will be Indicted at the next Quarter Seſſions.

The owners of Swine are alſo cautioned againſt allowing them to run at large in the ſaid Town or neighbourhood after the date hereof, otherwiſe prompt meaſures will be taken to prevent ſuch trespassing

S. HEWARD, C. P.

York, 28th April, 1812.

TO be ſold and immediate poſſeſſion given, the neat, roomy and well finiſhed HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subſcriber now lives, to which an indiſputable Title will be given.

J. GLENNON.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Eſtate of the late Chriſt Jeſſop ALLCOCK, are offered for ſale on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credit.

Lot	Con.	Township.	Acres
16	1st,	York,	200
26	from the Bay. 3d,	ditto.	200
	East of Yonge Street.		
35	18,		
34	24,		
35		Whitby,	1600
22			
23	3d,		
24			
12			
13			
14			
16	7th,	Scott,	1200
17			
18			
19	4		
East ½ 19			
Broken 21	3d,	North Crosby,	300
Lots 25			
25			
Ditto. 26	4th,	ditto.	300
27			
24			
Ditto. 25	5th,	ditto.	600
26			
27			
18			
19	9th,	South Crosby,	400
Ditto. 18	8th,	ditto.	200
19			
Block 1		Binbrook,	1000
		Total—	6200

Lot Number 3, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Number 12 and 13 North ſide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre

Park Lots 17, 18, and 19, 1 Conceſſion Township of York, 300 Acres; on which there is a large clearing, well fenced and under Graſs, yielding from 2h to 30 Tons Hay yearly. Its being contiguous to the Town and Garriſon, and the wood thereon is a ſufficient recommendation to make it a deſirable purchaſe.

Alſo, the following Lots of Land and Town Lots deſcribed for Miss CATHARINE ALLCOCK.

Lot	Con.	Township,	Acres.
Block 1	2d,	Binbrook,	1000
Do. 1	3d,	ditto.	1000
Lots 6	4th,	ditto.	400
7			
		Total—	2400

Lots Number 18 and 19 South ſide of Ruſſell Square, Town of York, 1 Acre

Lots Number 10 and 11 North ſide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre

Apply to
WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Eſquire, of Lower Canada, will be ſold on moderate terms for Cash or ſhort Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Conceſſion B			
Front half 32,	-	Do - C.	200 Acres.
29	-	Conceſſion C.	200
10	-	Conceſſion D.	200
24	-	front Conceſſion on Lake Ontario.	

Township of Scarborough.

No 21 in 4th Conceſſion,		300 Acres	Township
Eaſt ½ 22	5th	do.	of York
No 49. Weſt ſide Yonge Street		218 Acres,	

Township of Vaughan

Eaſt ½ 12, in 3d Conceſſion,		100	
Eaſt ½ 20,	3d	do.	100
Eaſt ½ 14,	4th	do.	100
Eaſt ½ 22,	7th	do.	100
14,	2d	do.	200
10,	6th	do.	200
11,	6th	do.	200
16,	7th	do.	200
13,	4th	do.	200
3,	3d	do.	100
30,	6th	do.	100
27,	7th	do.	100

1000 Acres Township of Markham.

400 Acres— Whitby.

300 Acres, Saldfleet

26, South ſide Chippewa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Conceſſion 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Alſo in the Town of York

The Houſe and Lot No. 8, North ſide of Kings Street, and Lot No. 11, Northſide Hoſpital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home Diſtrict, to any perſon who may be deſirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February. 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waſte Lands of the Crown will be received in future at this Office, unleſs it ſpecifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the Preſident in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber hereby requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be the better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and to ſave themſelves both trouble and expence.

As he intends to go to Montreal by the firſt opportunity in order to purchaſe the moſt faſhionable aſſortment of Goods for the Seaſon, he will ſell the remainder of his preſent ſtock on hand remarkably low for Cash.

THOMAS PEARY

York, April 14, 1812.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1812. No IV. [4 DOLS. PER ANN

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

ISAAC BROCK, Esq President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within our said Province.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING.

WHEREAS on the seventeenth day of June last, the Congress of the United States of America declared, That WAR then existed between those States and their Territories, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof; and whereas in pursuance of such Declaration, the Subjects of the United States have actually committed Hostilities against the Possessions of His Majesty and the Persons and Property of his Subjects in this Province: Now therefore I do with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council in the Affairs of this Province, I do hereby strictly enjoin and require all His Majesty's Loyal Subjects to be obedient to the Laws & Authorities, to forbear all communication with the Enemy or Persons residing within the Territory of the United States and to manifest their Loyalty by a zealous co-operation with His Majesty's Arms & Force in defence of the Province, and repulse of the Enemy. And I do further require and command all Officers Civil and Military to be vigilant in the discharge of their Duty, especially to prevent all communication with the Enemy and to cause all Persons suspected of Traitorous Intercourse to be apprehended and treated according to Law.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York in the Province of Upper Canada, this Sixth Day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty second year of his Majesty's reign.

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of his Honor,
Wm. JARVIS, Secretary

PROCLAMATION.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK Esquire President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding his Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come— GREETING.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province," altered and amended by several subsequent Statutes, passed by the Legislature of the said Province, it is among other things enacted, That at any time or times after the passing thereof, it shall and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the said Province, as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the Purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province. NOW KNOW YE, that I the said ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the said Province as aforesaid, Do by virtue and in pursuance of the said in part recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Province, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, and do nominate, constitute and appoint the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, Esquire, and the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, Esquire, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan of York, Esquire, Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, and James Gordon of Amherstburgh, Esquire, in the said Province, respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province, and for the carrying into effect the Provisions of the said several Acts of the Legislature of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the fifty-second year of his Majesty's Reign.

Signed
ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers persons have recently come into this Province with a seditious intent to disturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majesty's Subjects from His Person and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the several persons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute passed in the forty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and strictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all such persons as may be suspected of the premises of the said Act; and I do also charge and require all His Majesty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and assisting the said persons in the execution of the powers vested in them by the said Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second of His Majesty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

President's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

His Honor the President, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled; "An Act for the better Securing this "Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Persons, in addition to the Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Provisions of the said Act, viz—

Eastern District,

Samuel Anderson, Esq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Esq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Esq. of Osnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Esq. of Lancaster,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Esq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraser, Esq of Matilda.
Thomas Mears, Esq. of Prescott,
William Hamilton, Esq. of Prescott.

District of Johnstown,

William Fraser, Esq. of Johnstown,
Samuel Sherwood, Esq. of Augusta,
William Giltinson, Esq. of Augusta,
Solomon Jones, Esq. of Augusta,
Thos. Fraser, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Hugh Monro, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Gideon Adams, Esq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burritt, Esq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Esq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Esq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Esq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland District,

Hazelton Spencer, Esq. of Fredericksburg,
William Crawford, Esq of Fredericksburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Esq. of Marysburg,
Robert Clark, Esq. of Ernestown,
John Carfallan, Esq of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Esq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Esq of Thurlow.
John M'Intosh, Esq. of Thurlow,
Alex. Fisher, Esq of Adolphustown,
Paul Trumpour, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Thos. Dorland, Esq. of Adolphustown
Able Gilbert, Esq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Esq. of Amelialburg,
Jones Young, Esq. of Amelialburg,
Ebenezer Washburn, Esq. of Hallowell.
John Foster, Esq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Esq. of Kingston,
Thomas Markland, Esq. of Kingston.

Newcastle District,

John Spencer, Esq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Esq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Esq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Esq. of Clarke,

Home District,

William Allan, Esq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Esq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Esq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Esq. of Whitechurch.

Niagara District,

Joseph Edwards, Esq of Niagara,
John Warren, senr. Esq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Esq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Esq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Esq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickson, Esq. of Queenston,
William Crooks, Esq. of Grimsby,
Samuel Hatt, Esq. of Ancaster,

London District,

Thos. Talbot, Esq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Samuel Ryerse, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Thos. Ridout, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Esq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Esq. of Burford,
Wm. Daniel Bowen, Esq. of Burford

Western District,

John M'Gregor, Esq of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intosh, Esq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Esq. of Amherstburg,
Robert Richardson, Esq. of Amherstburg,
John Williams, Esq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Crea, Esq. of Raleigh,
Wm. Caldwell, Esq. of Amherstburg

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK Sec'y.

Militia General Order

Government House,
York, 25th May, 1812.

THE very satisfactory Report made to the President, by the Officers Commanding Corps, of the Spirit and Zeal manifested by the Men, in Volunteering their Services in the Flank Companies, has afforded His Honor the most lively gratification, and confirmed the opinion which he was always disposed to entertain of their determination to defend bravely, their Country, and in imitation of their veteran Fathers, evince by deeds, the ardent Loyalty they have so often professed.—Conduct so honorable and dignified, has not failed making a deep impress on on His Majesty's Provincial Government, and to encrease if possible, their anxious desire to contribute every thing in their power towards the comfort and happiness of the People.

With this view, they have humbly solicited His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for his gracious permission to allot to the Wives and Children of such Soldiers, Militia and Mariners, who may be killed in the present Contest, a portion of the Waste Lands of the Crown; and to afford relief to such as may be disabled in the Service, for whom no provision is otherwise provided.

By Command of the President,
(Signed)
ÆNEAS SHAW,
Assistant General Militia.

ADDRESS *of the* HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY *to the* PEOPLE *of* UPPER CANADA.

(Concluded from our last.)

These alterations render it easy for the Commander in Chief of the Province to call out any part, or in cases of necessity the whole of the Militia, subject while embodied, to the strictest discipline, that they may become truly formidable to the enemy. Your Representatives persuaded themselves, that the great majority of their Constituents were willing to make every sacrifice at such a time as this, and to endure a temporary privation of liberty, in order ultimately to preserve the whole. In providing for the defence of the Province, your Representatives did not hesitate to enact the severest punishment against those who refuse to march against the enemy, or who endeavour by their influence, to discourage and deter others. But as they apprehend more danger from the private machinations of their foes than their open attacks, it was necessary to restrain the liberty of those who were not immediately called into the field. Trusting more to treachery than open bostility, our enemies have already spread their emissaries through the country to seduce our fellow subjects from their allegiance, by promises as false as the principles on which they are founded. A law has therefore been enacted for the speedy detection of such emissaries and for their condign punishment on conviction; a law which it will not be easy to escape. In passing these different acts for the defence and preservation of the Province, your Representatives proceeded with all possible moderation. The exigency of the time would have perhaps justified them in adopting stronger measures; but they were not disposed to abridge the rights and privileges of the people, any further than was absolutely necessary. It did not escape them, that placed as we are, so near our enemies, bordering upon them through such an extensive line of country, connected with them by so many ties, and so many persons lately from the American States feeling among us, whose inclinations, tho' in the main good, would naturally lean against us, ordinary measures of caution were not sufficient. But trusting on the other hand, to the well tried loyalty of the great body of the people, to assist in the execution of the laws and in the detection of those doubtful characters and secret traitors, they have been induced to adopt the most lenient, which a due attention to the general safety would admit. Your Representatives finished their labours with placing in the hands of his Honor the President, all the public money that they could collect, in order to contribute as much as possible to the extraordinary expence which the War renders necessary, and they have the fullest confidence that it will be most faithfully applied. Having thus endeavoured to the best of their abilities, to provide for the welfare and safety of the Province, your Representatives take the liberty of reminding you, that the best laws are useless without the zealous co-operation of the people; unless you are prepared to undergo the greatest privations, and to make the severest sacrifices, all that your Representatives have done will be of no avail. Be ready then at all times to rally round the Royal Standard, and let those who are not called into service assist the families of those who are in the field. Be quick to discern, and prompt to seize upon all those who either by word or deed seek to stir or discourage that ardent Patriotism which at this moment animates all the inhabitants of this Province. Let your whole attention be applied to the defence of the Country and defeat of our Enemy. Inspired with this disposition, your Representatives are confident of success, for although they admit that the contest will be terrible and the hardships which you will have to suffer severe, yet the justice of our cause, and your gratitude and attachment to the illustrious Nation of which you form a part, will enable you to surmount them. And let no one deceive you with vain terrors concerning the new powers with which we have armed Government. The good and loyal will never perceive them, except in the greater security which they will give him, for they are placed in the hands of his Excellency General Brock, a Commander not less distinguished for his valour in the field than for his justice and humanity. In his wisdom and experience in war, your Representatives have the firmest reliance; and they rejoice that at such a crisis a General of so great abilities, and whose private merits gain the hearts of all who know him, should, through Divine Providence be placed at the head of this Government. Remember when you go forth to the combat, that you fight not for yourselves alone, but for the whole world. You are defeating the most formidable conspiracy against the civilization of man that ever was contrived; a conspiracy threatening greater barbarism and misery than followed the downfall of the Roman Empire—that now you have an opportunity of proving your attachment to our Parent State, that State which contends for the relief of oppressed nations, the last pillar of true liberty, and the last refuge of afflicted humanity.—Persevere as you have begun, in your strict obedience to the laws and your attention to military discipline; deem no sacrifice too costly which secures the enjoyment of our happy Constitution; follow with your Countrymen in Britain, the paths of virtue and glory, and like them, you shall triumph over your unprincipled foes.

(Signed)
ALLAN MAC LEAN,
Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly, Aug. 5th, 1812.

New Hampshire Memorial.

MEMORIAL,

To JAMES MADISON, *Esquire, President of the United States.*

(*Continued from our last.*)

But we are confrained to say, that we cannot in conscience, ascribe the foregoing characteristicks, to the present war. We are not, Sir, the apologists of other Nations, nor will our voice ever be heard, to varnish wrongs inflicted either on the interest or honor of our Native Land. But we deem it necessary to avow, publickly, that a War, not only theirs justified, but as plain and visible as the light of Heaven, but that its object be without and clear, in order that every man may see it there; that they be great, in order that every man perceive their importance; that they be probably attainable, in order that every citizen may be encouraged to contribute for them. We are wholly mistaken if the causes alleged for the present War against England will bear the test of these principles.

"The *Impressment of our Seamen*, which forms the most plausible and popular of the alledged causes of war, we believe to have been the first fruit of great misrepresentation. We have as much sympathy, as others, for those who suffer under this abuse of power. We know there are instances of this abuse. We know that Native American Citizens, have been, in some cases, in too many cases impressed from American Merchant Ships, and compelled to serve on board British Ships of War. But the number of these cases has been *extravagantly* exaggerated. Every enquiry on the subject strengthens our conviction, that the reputed number bears little relation to the true number. We are among those whom instances of impressment, if they did actually exist to any considerable extent must be known. You we cannot find them out. Some of the Members of this meeting have been constantly employed in commercial pursuits and have had ships on the Ocean from the Peace of 1783 until the Ocean became *unnavigable*. Even us, by the Embargo of 18 7. and yet during all that time have never suffered the loss of *one Native American Seaman*, by impressment. Other Members of this meeting have, as masters of well sailing inhabited, as we, on the Seas, and have been visited *hundreds of times* by British ships of War, and never had an American seaman taken from them by impressment.

"The People of the neighbouring commonwealth, as we understand, have been as unable as ourselves to discover instances of impressment, in any degree equal to the alledged numbers. It is impossible, under these circumstances, for us to believe, that the evil of impressment *does exist* in the degree of enormity pretended. If so, many of our seafaring fellow citizens were actually in bondage, they must have been taken from the inhabitants of the Atlantic coast. They would be from among our brethren, sons, relations and friends. We should be acquainted with them, and their misfortunes. We should hear the cries of their wives and children, their parents and relatives, quite as soon as our fellow citizens of the *South* and the *West*.

"It is well worthy of notice, that the greatest apparent *feelings* on this subject of impressment, and the greatest opposition to *war on this account*, are entertained by the Representatives of those States which *have no Seamen at all of their own*; while those Sections of the community, in which *more than three fourths* of the mariners of the United States have their homes, are, by great majorities, *against* that war, amongst the professed objects of which, the release of impressed Seamen forms so principal a share.

"It is well known that England pretends to no right of impressing our Seamen. She disclaims, only, that she has a right to the service of *her own subjects*, in time of war, even though found serving on board the merchant ships of other nations. This claim we suppose to be neither unfounded, nor novel. It is recognized by the public law of Europe, and of the civilized world. Writers of the highest authority maintain, that the right belongs to all nations. For the same reason, say they, that the father of a family may demand the aid of his children to defend himself and his house, a Nation may call home her subjects for her defence and protection in time of war.

"But if this were not so, is our nation to plunge into a ruinous war, in order to settle a question of relative right, between the government of a foreign nation and the subjects of that government? Are we to fight the battles of *British seamen*? Nay more—are we to espouse their cause, in opposition to the cause of our own Native Mariners? Shall we condemn for the free and privileged admission of foreigners into our merchant service, and then by exclude the Seamen of New England from that service? Do we profess to be at war, for the purpose of our seamen's rights, when we condemn for a point, which if gained, will shut them out from the most lucrative part of their employment, and "fact like" their interests, that British and other foreign seamen may have equal privileges with themselves?"

Fatal indeed, would it be to important interests of the navigating States, if the consequence of this war would be, that the American flag shall give the American character to all who sail under it, and thus invite thousands of foreign seamen to enter into our service, and thrust aside our own native citizens.

But this evil of impressment, however great it may be, is at least not greater now, than it was in the time of Washington. That Great Man did not, however, deem it an evil to be remedied by war. Neither did it occur to President Adams, nor even to President Jefferson, that it would be wise or politic, for the purpose of attempting to rescue a very small portion of our seamen from captivity, to commence a war, which must inevitably, as this war will, ten times as many to a captivity as bad.

England has always professed a willingness to adjust this subject by amicable arrangement.—She has repeated ly called on us to do our part towards effecting such adjustment. She has reminded us of the facility—we may say the *falsity*, with which American Protections are obtained; of the frequent influences, in which Irishmen and others that cannot speak a word of *our language*, are found with American Protections in their pockets. She has explicitly and officially, off red to propose, by several laws, all impressments from American vessels, if the American Government would enact laws prohibiting American officers from granting Protections, or Certificates of Citizenship to British Subjects. She has also through her Minister, offered to restore every native seaman, that our Government could name, as being under impressment. For yet to proceeding the Declaration of War, our Government has been, in a manner, silent on this subject. Under an expectation (which had never been broken off) of an amicable arrangement, Government seems to make it a topic of complaint. When the arrangement was made with Mr. Erskine, the present administration the nieces did not consider any existing difficulties on the subject of impressment as insuperable obstacles to peace.

What is it, then, that hath since given to this subject a sudden and unusual importance? What is it, that hath so completely thrilled the voice of the friends of the seamen, and at the same time called into action such powerful sympathies in the bosom of strangers? What is it, that hath raised the voice, beyond the Western Mountains, to loud and clamorous for the protection of War, while the fathers and brethren, the friends and relatives, the wives and children of these very seamen—nay, even those seamen themselves deprecate this war, as the greatest calamity that could fall upon them?

The blockade, and the Orders in Council, the other causes of war, bear no better examination than the subject of impressment. The Blockade, now so grievous to be endured, we know was regarded, at the time it was laid, as a measure favorable to our interests. We know this, upon the express declaration of Mr. Munroe, then our Minister in England. We have his own words, that it should be regarded in a "*favourable light*," and that "*it promised to be highly satisfactory to our Commercial Interests.*

By what train of reasoning this favour is turned into an *injury*, and an *injury* of such magnitude as to justify a war, we are utterly at a loss to comprehend.

We are equally unsatisfied with the arguments used to prove that the Decrees of France were repealed in November, 1810, and that, thereupon which our departing from impartial policy, we are justified in undertaking to compel England, by War, to abandon her Orders in Council. Against such supposed repeal of the French Decrees we have the express declaration, of the French Government itself, as late as March, 1811, alleging that those Decrees did not exist. We have also, and daily evidence of their operation, in the destruction of our property, and some Members of this Meeting have conviction of the existence and operation of those Decrees, down to the very moment of our Declaration of War, which convictions being produced by great and repeated personal losses in the *seizures, detentions, confiscations* and *burnings under* those very Decrees, are not likely to be removed, by any ingenious comments on the terms of ambiguous, deceptive and fallacious instrument, like the Duke of Cadore's letter.

But this questionless now at rest. The recent appearance of the French Decrees, purporting to be dated April 28 1811, leaves no foothold for persistance and partiality longer to stand on. Those Decrees declare, that in consequence of measures adopted by our government against England in March 1811, the Decree of Berlin and Milan shall now be considered as having ceased to op rate, as against us, in November, 1810.—This proves beyond contradiction, that those Decrees were not repealed, at the time when our government adopted measures against England, *founded upon their supposed repeal.*

A more singular incongruity than is her manifest, never characterized the intercourse of Nations. In March, 1802, this government took measures against England because France had actually repealed her Decrees. Afterwards, in May 1811 France repealed her decrees, because our government had actually taken measures against England.

The conduct of France, in relation to the repeal of her Edicts, exhibits to our view a scene of the most contemptible fraud and juggling, that ever disgraced the Cabinet of any Nation.

The British Orders in Council, we are informed, are now revoked. We cannot but lament, that the declaration of War was forced and hurried, as if to put us *beyond the benefit of favorable events.* Every attempt at postponement was ineffectual, and the question was taken, at a moment, when perhaps a month's delay would have removed the principal ground of complaint, & severed the awful calamity.

As one of the complaints against England is of recent origin as this must all have been long in contemplation of government, it was reasonably expected, that if government intended War, it would have made adequate provision and preparation for that event. In this expectation we have been disappointed. The Nation is totally unprepared for War. We say totally unprepared; because the degree of preparation bears no definable relation to the magnitude of the occasion, or to the greatness of the interests which are at stake.

Without mentioning the situation of our inland Frontier, it is sufficient to advert to the exposed state of our Sea Coast, and Commerce. It is unheard of, and beyond imagination strange, in our opinion, that such great and important interests as the Navigation and Commerce of a whole Country, should be put to hazard,—nay, to certain loss—for want of the protection, which it was in the power,—and which we presume to say it was the duty of government to have afforded.

On the subject of Naval Defence, we do not see ourselves confined to the mere language of supplication. On that topic we do not address ourselves to the favor and clemency only, of any administration. We hold it to be our right to demand at the hand of the General Government, adequate protection to our lawful Commerce. When the Constitution empowered the Government to build and maintain a Navy, it was not supposed, that that provision would remain inoperative on parchment, and a dead letter. On the contrary, it was confidently expected that that Power would be exercised, a cheerful use of the power to levy and collect taxes. We consider protection as the correlative of allegiance; and we feel ourselves entitled to demand the adequate protection of the Government, in return for the taxes we pay, and the allegiance we owe.

We are, Sir, from principal and habits attached to the Union of the States. But our attachment is to the substance, and not to the form. It is to the good which this Union is capable of producing, and not to the evil, which is suffered unnaturally to grow out of it. If the time should ever arrive, when this Union shall be holden together by nothing but the authority of Law; when its incorporating vital principal shall become extinct; when its principal exercise shall consist in acts of power and authority, not of protection and beneficence; when it shall lose the strong bond which it has hitherto had in the public affections; and when, consequently, we shall be one, not in interest, and mutual regard, but in name and form only; We, Sir, shall look on that hour as the closing scene of our Country's prosperity.

We shrink from the separation of the States as an event fraught with incalculable evils, and it is among our strongest objections to the present course of measures, that they have, in our opinion a very dangerous and alarming bearing, on such an event. If a separation of the States ever should take place, it will be on some occasion, when one portion of the country undertakes to controul, to regulate, and to sacrifice the interests of another; when a small and heated Majority in the Government, taking counsel of their passions, and not of their reason, contemptuously disregarding the interests, and perhaps flopping the mouths, of a large and respectable Minority, shall by hasty, rash, and ruinous measures, threaten to destroy essential rights; and lay waste the most important interests.

It shall be our most fervent supplication to Heaven to avert, both the calamity on the occasion; and the government may be assured, that the tie that binds us to the Union, will never be broken by us.

But although we lament the present war, on all accounts, yet do we deprecate it, most of all, as we view it in as we fear, the harbinger of French Alliance. Our apprehensions on this head, are not unnatural. The United States and Napoleon Emperor and King, have now a common Enemy, and in some sort, a common cause. They wage war against England for objects, in some degree, the same. There has been, really or apparently, a series of remarkable coincidence in the two governments. Add to this the known character of the French Court for intrigue, circumvention, and perfidy, and the world will judge whether our fears are either groundless, or unwarrantable.

On the subject, on any French connexion, either close, or the mere tie may, we have made up our minds. We will in no event, assist in uniting the Republic of America with the Military Despotism of France. We will have no connexion with her principles, or her power. If her armed troops, under whatever name or character, should come here, we shall treat them as enemies. No pretence, domestic or foreign, shall ever compel us to connect our interests with those of the House of Corsica; or to yoke ourselves, to the triumphal Car of the Conqueror and the Tyrant of Continental Europe. In forming this Resolution, we have not been thoughtless of possible consequences. We have weighed them. We have reflected on the measures, which an adherence to this Resolution might hereafter occasion. We have considered the events which may grow out of it. In the full and undisguised view of these consequences, we have formed this our Resolution, and we affirm to you, Sir, and to the world, that it is deep, fixed, and unchangeable.

It only remains for us to express our consistent us convictions that the present course of measures will prove most prejudical and ruinous to the Country, and to supplicate the Government to adopt such a system as shall restore to us the blessings of *Peace* and of *Commerce.*

SAMUEL TENNY, *Per order.*
WM. A. KENT, *Secretary.*

ALBANY, August 10.

On Saturday last arrived in this city, Colonel Baine, Adjt. General of the British forces in Lower Canada, accompanied by Major Clark, Aid-de-camp to Gen. Prevost, commanding the American troops on the Canada line. Immediately on his arrival he was introduced to Gen. Dearborn, at his head quarters, at Greenbush, with whom and his Excellency Govr. Tompkins, we are informed, he remained closeted till a late hour.—Report says, he came to communicate to the Commander in Chief of the American army, official information of the repeal of the Orders in Council, and that instructions had been sent out by the British Government to Mr. Foster to open negociations with our government on all the points in difference between the two nations; but that in consequence of Mr. Foster's having left the United States, the Governor General of Canada, proposed an armistice or cessation of arms, until the answer of the American government could be obtained to the overtures which would be made to it on the part of the British Court. What has been the result of the conference between General Dearborn and Col. Baine, we have not been able to learn—though we are led to believe, as most probable, that a partial armistice, and for a short period, has been concluded on.

Another report says: that Col. Baine was in possession of the instructions sent to Mr. Foster; and that he came to this city, with intention to proceed to the seat of government—but that permission to that effect could not be obtained from General Dearborn.

Col. Baine left town yesterday on his return to Canada.

The following is from the Albany Regiter of Tuesday:—

On Saturday evening a British Colonel arrived with despatches for General Dearborn.—The dispatches are said to be an official notice of the repeal of the Orders in Council, and also a proposition for an armistice.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, September 5, 1812.

PROCLAMATION.

By ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, Major General, commanding his Majesty's Forces in the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the Territory of Michigan was this day, by Capitulation, Ceded to the Arms of his Britannic Majesty, without any other condition than the Protection of private Property And wishing to give an early proof of the moderation and justice of the Government, I do hereby announce to all the Inhabitants of the said Territory, that the Laws heretofore in exiftance shall continue in force until his Majesty's pleasure be known, or so long as the peace and safety of the said Territory will admit thereof. And I do hereby also declare and make known to the said Inhabitants, that they shall be protected in the full exercise and enjoyment of their Religion, of which all persons both Civil and

ADDRESS *of the* HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY *to the* PEOPLE *of* UPPER CANADA.

(Concluded from our last.)

These alterations render it easy for the Commander in Chief of the Province to call out any part, or in cases of necessity the whole of the Militia, subject while embodied, to the strictest discipline, that they may become truly formidable to the enemy. Your Representatives persuaded themselves, that the great majority of their Constituents were willing to make every sacrifice at such a time as this, and to endure a temporary privation of liberty, in order ultimately to preserve the whole. In providing for the defence of the Province, your Representatives did not hesitate to enact the severest punishment against those who refuse to march against the enemy, or who endeavour by their influence, to discourage and deter others. But as they apprehend more danger from the private machinations of their foes than their open attacks, it was necessary to restrain the liberty of those who were not immediately called into the field. Trusting more to treachery than open hostility, our enemies have already spread their emissaries through the country to seduce our fellow subjects from their allegiance, by promises as false as the principles on which they are founded. A law has therefore been enacted for the speedy detection of such emissaries and for their condign punishment on conviction; a law which it will not be easy to escape. In passing these different acts for the defence and preservation of the Province, your Representatives proceeded with all possible moderation. The exigency of the time would have perhaps justified them in adopting stronger measures; but they were not disposed to abridge the rights and privileges of the people, any further than was absolutely necessary. It did not escape them, that placed as we are, so near our enemies, bordering upon them through such an extensive line of country, connected with them by so many ties, and so many persons lately from the American States settling among us, whose inclinations, tho' in the main good, would naturally lean against us, ordinary measures of caution were not sufficient. But trusting on the other hand, to the well tried loyalty of the great body of the people, to assist in the execution of the laws and in the detection of those doubtful characters and secret traitors, they have been induced to adopt the most lenient, which a due attention to the general safety would admit. Your Representatives finished their labours with placing in the hands of his Honor the President, all the public money that they could collect, in order to contribute as much as possible to the extraordinary expence which the War renders necessary, and they have the fullest confidence that it will be most faithfully applied. Having thus endeavoured to the best of their abilities, to provide for the welfare and safety of the Province, your Representatives take the liberty of reminding you, that the best laws are useless without the zealous co-operation of the people; unless you are prepared to undergo the greatest privations, and to make the severest sacrifices, all that your Representatives have done will be of no avail. Be ready then at all times to rally round the Royal Standard, and let those who are not called into service assist the families of those who are in the field. Be quick to discern, and prompt to seize upon all those who either by word or deed seek to stifle or discourage that ardent Patriotism which at this moment animates all the inhabitants of this Province: let your whole attention be applied to the defence of the Country and defeat of our Enemy. Inspired with this disposition, your Representatives are confident of success, for although they admit that the contest will be terrible and the hardships which you will have to suffer severe, yet the justice of our cause, and your gratitude and attachment to the illustrious Nation of which you form a part, will enable you to surmount them. And let no one deceive you with vain terrors concerning the new powers with which we have armed Government. The good and loyal will never perceive them, except in the greater security which they will give him, for they are placed in the hands of his Excellency General Brock, a Commander not less distinguished for his valour in the field than for his justice and humanity. In his wisdom and experience in war, your Representatives have the firmest reliance; and they rejoice that at such a crisis a General of so great abilities, and whose private merits gain the hearts of all who know him should, through Divine Providence be placed at the head of this Government. Remember when you go forth to the combat, that you fight not for yourselves alone, but for the whole world. You are defeating the most formidable conspiracy against the civilization of man that ever was contrived; a conspiracy threatening greater barbarism and misery than followed the downfall of the Roman Empire—that now you have an opportunity of proving your attachment to our Parent State, that State which contends for the relief of oppressed nations, the last pillar of true liberty, and the last refuge of afflicted humanity.—Persevere as you have begun, in your strict obedience to the laws and your attention to military discipline; deem no sacrifice too costly which secures the enjoyment of our happy Constitution; follow with your Countrymen in Britain, the paths of virtue and glory, and like them, you shall triumph over your unprincipled foes.

(Signed) ALLAN MAC LEAN, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly, Aug. 5 h. 1812.

New Hampshire Memorial.

MEMORIAL,

To JAMES MADISON, *Esquire, President of the United States.*

(Continued from our last.)

But we are constrained to say, that we cannot in conscience, sacrifice the rights of our fellow citizens to the present war. We are not, Sir, the apologists of other Nations, nor will our voice ever be heard to vindicate wrongs inflicted on her at the interest or honor of our Native Land. But we deem it necessary to every justifiable War, not only that its purpose be as plain and visible as the light of Heaven, but that its objects be distinct and clear, in order that every man may see them; that they be great, in order that every man perceive their importance; that they be probable in order that every citizen may be encouraged to contend for them. We are wholly mistaken if the causes alleged for the present War against England will bear the test of these principles.

The *Impressment of our Seamen*, which forms the most plausible and popular of the alledged causes of war, we believe to have been the subject of great misrepresentation. We have as much sympathy, as others, for those who suffer under this abuse of power. We know there are instances of this abuse. We know that Native American Citizens, have been, in some cases, in too many cases impressed from American Merchant Ships, and compelled to serve on board British Ships of War. But the number of these cases has been *extravagantly* exaggerated. Every enquiry on the subject strengthens our conviction, that the reputed number bears little relation to the true number. We are almost the only those whom instances of impressment, if they did actually exist to any considerable extent must be known. We cannot find them out. Some of the Members of this meeting have been constantly employed in commercial pursuits and have had ships on the Ocean from the Peace of 1783 until the Ocean became unnavigable to us, by the Embargo of 18 7, and yet during all that time have never suffered the loss of *one Native American Seaman*, by impressment. Other Members of this meeting have, as masters of vessels long inhabited, as we, on the Seas, and have frequented *hundreds of times* by British ships of War, and never found an American Seaman taken from them by impressment.

The People of the neighbouring commonwealth, as we understand, have been as unable as ourselves to discover instances of impressment, in any degree equal to the alledged abuses. It is impossible, under these circumstances, for us to believe, that the evil of impressment *does exist* in the degree of enormity pretended. If so, many of our seafaring fellow citizens were actually in bondage, they must have been taken from the inhabitants of the Atlantic coast. They would be from among our brethren, sons, relations and friends. We should be acquainted with them, and their misfortunes. We should hear the cries of their wives and children, their parents and relatives, quite as soon as our fellow citizens of the South and the West.

It is well worthy of notice, that the greatest apparent *feelings* on this subject of impressment, and the greatest disposition *to wage war* on this account, are entertained by the Representatives of those States which *have no Seamen at all of their own*, and which have been out of the commonwealth, in which *more than three fourths* of the mariners of the United States have their homes, are, by great majorities, *against* that war, amongst the professed objects of which, the release of impressed Seamen forms so principal a share.

It is well known that England pretends to no right of impressing our Seamen. She insists, only, that she has a right to the service of *her own subjects*, in time of war, even though found serving on board the merchant ships of other nations. This claim we suppose to be neither unfounded, nor novel. It is recognized by the public law of Europe, and of the civilized world. Writers of the highest authority maintain, that the right belongs to all nations. For the same reason, say they, that the father of a family may demand the aid of his children to defend himself and his house, a Nation may call home her subjects to her defence and protection in time of war.

But if this were not so, is our nation to plunge into a ruinous war, in order to settle a question of relative right, between the government of a foreign nation and the subjects of that government? Are we to fight the battles of *British seamen*? Nay more—are we to espouse their cause, in opposition to the cause of our own Native Mariners? Shall we commend for the free and privileged admission of foreigners into our merchant service, and thereby exclude the Seamen of New England from that service? Do we profess to be at war, for the purpose of our seamen's rights, when we contend for a point, which if gained, will thrust them out from the most lucrative part of their employment, and "sacrifice their interests," that British and other foreign seamen may have equal privileges with themselves?"

Fatal indeed, would it be to important interests of the navigating States, if the consequence of this war would be, that the American flag shall give the American character to all who sail under it, and thus invite thousands of foreign seamen to enter into our service, and thrust aside our own native citizens.

But this evil of impressment, however great it may be, is at least not greater now, than it was in the time of Washington. That Great Man did not, however, deem it an evil to be remedied by war. Neither did it occur to President Adams, nor even to President Jefferson, that it would be wise or politic, for the purpose of attempting to rescue a very small portion of our seamen from captivity, to commence a war, which must inevitably, as this war will, ten times as many to a captivity as bad.

England has always professed a willingness to adjust this subject by amicable arrangement.—She has repeatedly called on us to do our part towards effecting such adjustment. She has reminded us of the facility we may say the *felony*, with which American Protections are obtained; of the frequent instances, in which Irishmen and others that cannot speak a word of *our language*, are found with American Protections in their pockets. She has expressly and officially, off red to provision, by several laws, all impediments from American vessels of the American Government would entail laws prohibiting American officers from granting Protections, or Certificates of Citizenship to British Subjects. She has also through her Minister, offered to restore every native seaman, that our Government could name, as being under impressment. For yet is preceding the Declaration of War, our Government has been, in a manner, fishing on this subject. Under an expectation (which had never been forsaken) of an amicable arrangement, Government seems to make it a topic of complaint. When the arrangement was made with Mr. Erskine, the present administration the nieves did not consider any existing difficulties on the subject of impressment as insuperable obstacles to peace.

What is it, then, that hath since given to this subject a sudden and unusual import now? What is it, that hath so completely fixed the voice of the friends of the seamen, and at the same time called into action such powerful sympathies in the bosom of strangers? What is it, that hath raised the voice, beyond the Western Mountains, to loud and clamorous lot their protection by War, whine the fathers and brethren, the friends and relatives, the wives and children of those very seamen—nay, even those men themselves deprecate this war, as the greatest calamity that could fall upon them?

The blockade, and the Orders in Council, the other causes of war, bear no better examination than the subject of impressment. The Blockade, now so grievous to be endured, we know was regarded, at the time it was laid, as a measure favorable to our interests. We know this, upon the express declaration of Mr. Munroe, then our Minister in England. We have his own words, that it should be regarded in a "*favourable light*," and that "*it promised to be highly satisfactory to our Commercial interests.*

By what train of reasoning is a favor turned into an *injury*, and an injury of such magnitude to justify a war, we are utterly at a loss to comprehend.

We are equally unsatisfied with the arguments used to prove that the Decrees of France were repealed in November, 18 , and that, therefore with out departing from impartial policy, we are justified in undertaking to compel England, by War, to abandon her Orders in Council. Against such supposed repeal of the French Decrees we have the express declaration, of the French Government itself, as late as March, 1812. alledging that those Decrees did not exist. We have also, and daily evidence of their operation, in the destruction of our property, and some Members of this Meeting have conviction of the existence and operation of those Decrees, down to the very moment of our Declaration of War, which convictions being produced by great and repeated personal losses in the *seizures, detentions, confiscations* and BURNINGS *under* those active Decrees, are not likely to be removed, by any ingenious comments on the terms of ambiguous, deceptive and fallacious instrument, like the Duke of Cadore's letter.

But this question is now at rest. The recent appearance of the French Decrees, purporting to be dated April 28 1811 leaves no foothold for persistance a partially longer to stand on That Decree declares, that in consequence of measures adopted by our government against England in March 1811. the Decree of Berlin and Milan shall now be considered as having ceased to op rate, as against us, in November, 1810.—This proves beyond contradiction, that those Decrees were not repealed, at the time when our government adopted measures against England, *founded upon their supposed repeal.*

A more singular incongruity than is her manifest, never characterized the intercourse of Nations. In March, 1811. this government took measures against England because France had actually repealed her Decrees. Afterwards, in May 1811 France repealed her decrees, because our government had actually taken measures against England.

The conduct of France, in relation to the repeal of her Edicts, exhibits to our view a scene of the most contemptible fraud and juggling, that ever disgraced the Court of any Nation.

The British Orders in Council, we are informed, are now revoked. We cannot but lament, that the declaration of War was forced and hurried, as if to put us *beyond the benefit of favorable events.* Every attempt at postponement was ineffectual, and the question was taken at a moment, when perhaps a month's delay would have removed the principal ground of complaint, & averted the awful calamity.

As none of the complaints against England are of recent origin; as they must have been long in the contemplation of government, it was reasonably expected, that if government intended War, it would have made adequate provision and preparation for that event. In this expectation we have been disappointed. The Nation is totally unprepared for War. We say totally unprepared; because the degree of preparation bears no definable relation to the magnitude of the occasion, or to the greatness of the interests which are at stake.

Without mentioning the situation of our inland Frontier, it is sufficient to advert to the exposed state of our Sea Coast, and Commerce. It is unheard of, and beyond imagination strange, in our opinion, that such great and important interests as the Navigation and Commerce of a whole Country, should be put to hazard,—nay, to certain loss—for want of the protection, which it was in the power, —and which we presume to say it was the duty of government to have afforded.

On the subject of Naval Defence, we do not see ourselves confined to the mere language of supplication. On that topic we do not address ourselves to the favor and clemency only, of any administration. We hold it to be our right to demand at the hand of the General Government, adequate protection to our lawful Commerce. When the Constitution empowered the Government to build and maintain a Navy, it was not supposed, that that provision would remain inoperative parchment, and a dead letter. Other Countries, was constantly excited that that Power would be extended, as Emergency as the power to levy and enforce it. We consider provision for the defence of every nation as the first object of its Government, and to do any thing else, would be a

[illegible] Madison's Speech in Congress, 1798.

session on the land; and we shall as readily assent, to a practical construction of that instrument, which deprives us of the one, as to that which deprives us of the other.

When the Commercial and Navigating States surrendered to the General Government the riches of their Custom Houses, and thereby parted with the largest portion of their Revenue, leaving to themselves nothing to defray the expences of their own establishments, but an unpleasant resort to Direct Taxation, they had a right to expect, and they did expect, from the wisdom and justice of that Government, adequate and ample means of protection and defence. They entered into the Union under this full expectation. It was an expectation raised and excited, not only by the express words of the Constitution itself, but also by the declarations and assurances of those, who recommended its adoption.

It is not disrespectful to remind you, that a distinguished advocate for the Union of these States, urged the adoption of the Federal Constitution upon the inhabitants of the Atlantic Frontier in the following manner:—

"The palpable necessity of the power to provide and maintain a Navy, has protected that part of the Constitution, against the spirit of censure which has passed on other parts. It must be numbered among the greatest blessings of America, that has her Union will be the only source of her Maritime Strength, so this will be the principal source of her security against danger from abroad."

"To the inhabitants on the Atlantic Frontier are all of them deeply interested, in this provision for Naval protection, and if they have hitherto been suffered to sleep quietly in their beds; if their property has remained safe against the predatory spirit of licentious Adventurers; if their Maritime Towns have not yet been compelled to ransom themselves from the terrors of Conflagration, by yielding to the exactions of daring and sudden invaders, these instances of good fortune are not to be ascribed to the capacities of the existing government, (in 1788.)

The same distinguished gentleman, at a later period, gave to the people of this Nation a solemn and official pledge of his sentiments on this important subject, in his station as a leading Member of Congress, in the following emphatic manner.

I consider in acquisition of Maritime Strength essential to this country; should we be so unfortunate as to be engaged in War, what but this can defend our Towns and Cities upon the Sea coast? Or what but this can enable us to repel an invading Enemy?*

May we now, sir, be permitted to ask whether these hopes have been realized, and these assurances performed? Has this solemn pledge been redeemed? Does the present actual administration of the Constitution comport with those principles? Is a sufficient Navy provided and maintained? Is this Naval Protection on which the inhabitants of the Atlantic Frontier are so deeply interested, afforded to them? Can they now sleep quietly in their beds? Is their property now safe against the licentious spirit of predatory Adventurers? Are their Maritime Towns secure from the terrors of Conflagration, of the exactions of daring and sudden Invaders? We put these questions not merely to the wisdom and policy, but to the duty and the Conscience of our Government. Alas! it is notorious that we have not this Navy; we are not protected; we cannot be secure, or certain, that our Maritime Towns are not safe against invasion and burning: Our most interests are at the mercy of our Enemies, and we can do nothing but to fill, and feel the ills of thirty years of labour unindustry, impoverished, with the besom of destruction!

* Mr. Madison's Speech in Congress, 1798.

We are, Sir, from principal and habits attached to the Union of the States. But our attachment is to the usefulness, and not to the name. It is to the good which this Union is capable of producing, and not to the evil which is suffered unnaturally to grow out of it. If the time should ever arrive, when this Union shall be holden together by nothing but the authority of Law; when its incorporating vital principal shall become extinct; when its principal exercise shall consist in acts of power and authority, but of protection and beneficence; when it shall lose the strong bond which it has hitherto had in the public affections; and when, consequently, we shall be one, not in interest, and mutual regard, but in name and form only: We, Sir, shall look on that hour as the closing scene of our Country's prosperity.

We shrink from the separation of the States as an event fraught with incalculable evils, and it is among our strongest objections to the present course of measures, that they have, in our opinion a very dangerous and alarming bearing, on such an event. If a separation of the States ever should take place, it will be on some occasion, when one portion of the country undertakes to controul, to regulate, and to sacrifice the interest of another; when a small and heterogeneous majority in the Government, taking counsel of their passions, and not of their reason, contemptuously disregarding the interests, and perhaps flopping the mouths, of a large and respectable Minority, shall by hasty, rash, and ruinous measures, threaten to destroy essential rights; and lay waste the most important interests.

It shall be our most fervent supplication to Heaven to avert, both the event and the occasion; and the government may be assured, that the tie that binds us to the Union, will never be broken by us.

But although we lament the present war, on all accounts, yet do we deprecate it, most of all, as we view it, as we fear, the harbinger of French Alliance. Our apprehensions on this head, are not unnatural. The United States and Napoleon Emperor and King, have now a common enemy, and in some sort, a common cause. They wage war against England for objects, in some degree, the same. There has been, really or apparently, a series of remarkable coincidence in the two governments. Add to this the known character of the French Court for intrigue, circumvention, and perfidy, and the world will judge whether our fears are either groundless, or unwarrantable.

On the subject, on any French connexion, either close, or the more remote, we have made up our minds. We will in no event, aid in uniting the Republic of America with the Military Despotism of France. We will have no connexion with her principles, or her power. If her armed troops, under whatever name or character, should come here, we shall regard them as enemies. No pretence, domestic or foreign, shall ever compel us to connect our interests with those of the House of Corsica; or to yoke ourselves, to the triumphal Car of the Conqueror and the Tyrant of Continental Europe. In forming this Resolution, we have not been thoughtless of possible consequences. We have weighed them. We have reflected on the measures, which an adherence to this Resolution might hereafter occasion. We have considered the events which may grow out of it. In the full and undisguised view of these consequences, we have formed this our Resolution, and we affirm to you, Sir, and to the world, that it is deep, fixed, and unchangeable.

It only remains for us to express our consistent us convictions that the present course of measures will prove most prejudicial and ruinous to the Country, and to supplicate the Government to adopt such a system as shall restore to us the blessings of *Peace* and of *Commerce*.

SAMUEL TENNY, *Per order.*
WM. A. KENT, *Secretary.*

ALBANY, August 10.

On Saturday last arrived in this city, Colonel Baine, Adjutant General of the British forces in Lower Canada, accompanied by Major Clark, Aid-de-camp to Gen. Prevost, commanding the American troops on the Canada line. Immediately on his arrival he was introduced to Gen. Dearborn, at his head quarters, at Greenbush, with whom and his Excellency Govr. Tompkins, we are informed, he remained closeted till a late hour.—Report says, he came to communicate to the Commander in Chief of the American army, official information of the repeal of the Orders in Council, and that instructions had been sent out by the British Government to Mr. Foster to open negociations with our government on all the points in difference between the two nations; but that in consequence of Mr. Foster's having left the United States, the Governor General of Canada, proposed an armistice or cessation of arms, until the answer of the American government could be obtained to the overtures which would be made to it on the part of the British Court. What has been the result of the conference between General Dearborn and Col. Baine, we have not been able to learn—though we are led to believe, as most probable, that a partial armistice, and for a short period, has been concluded on.

Another report says: that Col. Baine was in possession of the instructions sent to Mr. Foster; and that he came to this city, with intention to proceed to the seat of government—but that permission to that effect could not be obtained from General Dearborn.

Col. Baine left town yesterday on his return to Canada.

The following is from the Albany Register of Tuesday:—

On Saturday evening a British Colonel arrived with despatches for General Dearborn.—The dispatches are said to be an official notice of the repeal of the Orders in Council, and also a proposition for an armistice.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, September 5, 1812.

PROCLAMATION.

By ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, Major General, commanding his Majesty's Forces in the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the Territory of Michigan was this day, by Capitulation, Ceded to the Arms of his Britannic Majesty, without any other condition than the Protection of private Property And wishing to give an early proof of the moderation and justice of the Government, I do hereby announce to all the Inhabitants of the said Territory, that the Laws heretofore in existance shall continue in force until his Majesty's pleasure be known, or so long as the peace and safety of the said Territory will admit thereof. And I do hereby also declare and make known to the said Inhabitants, that they shall be protected in the full exercise and enjoyment of their Religion, of which all persons both Civil and

Military will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

All persons having in their possession or having any knowledge of any public property, shall forthwith deliver up the same, or give notice thereof to the Officer commanding, or Lt. Col. Nichol, who are hereby duly authorized to receive and give proper receipts for the same.

Officers of Militia will be held responsible that all arms in possession of Militia men be immediately delivered up; and all individuals whatever who have in their possession arms of any kind will deliver them up without delay.

Given under my hand at Detroit, the eighteenth day of August, 1812, and in the fifty-second year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed)
ISAAC BROCK,
Major General.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant General's Office July 30, 1812

His Honor the President has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant John Johnston, of the Canadian Fencibles, Deputy Adjutant General, attached to the Militia of this Province.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.*

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come——GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council, to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without such Licence, under a Penalty for the first Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the second and every other subsequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no person may pretend ignorance of the Law which subjects his contravention to such penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all persons who shall, after the publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me that among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all persons desirous to obtain such Licences, are hereby required to Report themselves to the Honble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumstances of time, place and condition of their respective residences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this first day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty second year of His Majesty's Reign.

(S. gned)
ISAAC BROCK, President.

By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled "An Ordinance to prevent the selling of strong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as also to deter Persons from buying their Arms or Cloathing and for other purposes relative to the trade and intercourse with the said Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person to settle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the first offence, and Twenty Pounds for the second, and every other subsequent offence.

IV. It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, first for the Penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, by information before one or more of the Commissioners of the Peace of the District in which any offence against any of the above articles of this Ordinance shall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such information, in a summary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witness (being some other than the informer himself) and to inflict the said imprisonment, and to levy the said Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the costs of suing for the same, by a warrant to seize and sell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that such information shall be brought within six calendar months from the time that the offence shall have been committed, and not after.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders thereto may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

IN SESSION.

BY order of the Magistrates, all persons are forbid Stacking any Hay hereafter within the Limits of this Town—and Individuals are requested not to Bathe in front of it, unless before Sunrise, or after Sunset

S. HEWARD, Clk. of the Peace

York, July 29th 1812

Wm. B. PEIERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed from Niagara, has opened his Office in the Town of York, in Palace Street, where he will attend with punctuality and dispatch to all such business as shall be entrusted to him in the line of his Profession. Being resident at Springfield Park, lately in the occupation of John Mills Jackson, Esq. on the Yonge Street Road, about three miles from Town, any Instructions left there, will with equal assiduity be attended to.

Niagara, June 25, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons Indebted to Geo. Pitcher, Merchant, are requested to make immediate payment to STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire, who is duly authorized to receive the same and give Acquittances

York, July 6, 1812.

STRAYED

FROM the Garrison at York about five weeks ago, a brown Canadian Mare, about 14 or 15 hands high, thick neck, short tail, rising five years old, and when she went away had a small ball fastened by a cord from her nose, she came from Kingston about six weeks ago with the Post Man. Whoever will give information at the Garrison where she may be found, or will bring her, will be liberally rewarded

York, June 19, 1812

THE Subscriber having established a SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY in Niagara, on an extensive scale, begs leave to inform the Public and Gentlemen in Trade, that they can be supplied with those articles at a lower price than they are sold in Lower Canada; a variety of kinds will be constantly for Sale, and the quality warranted superior.

Turpentine, Tallow, Greaſe, &c. purchased by him for Cash—Orders forwarded to him, or left at the Printing Office in York, will be promptly attended to.

ALEXANDER Mc. KEE

Niagara, 16th June, 1812.

JUST received and for Sale at 11. JORDAN and Co's. Store, Old Jamaica Spirits, high proof, Old Port and Teneriffe Wine, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,

The highest price in cash for Pot and Pearl Ash. York, May 22.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchasers. The Land is eligibly situated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Also, Lots No 32 and 33 in the 3d concession of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No 4 in the 8th, and No 14 and 17 in the 9th concessions of Haldimand; Lots No 26 and 27 in the 5th concession, and Lots No 29 and 32 in the 4th concession of Whitby; Lot No. 18 in the 8th concession of Sydney; and West half of Lot No 32 in the 4th concession of Kingston.

The price of the above described Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment shall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaser.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions, that notwithstanding the many Presentments against Individuals for having Public Nuisances in front of their Premises in the Streets of the Town of York, which still are unremoved.—Due Notice is hereby given to all Persons so offending, that if the said Presented Nuisances are not removed immediately, they will be Indicted at the next Quarter Sessions.

The owners of Swine are also cautioned against allowing them to run at large in the said Town, or neighbourhood after the date hereof, otherwise prompt measures will be taken to prevent such trespasses.

S. HEWARD, C. P

York, 28th April, 1812.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the neat, roomy and well finished HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the subscriber now lives, to which is annexed a three stall stable and coach house.

J. GLENNON.

York, June 15, 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Estate of the late Chief Justice ALLCOCK, on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit.

Lot	Con.	Township.	Acres
16	2d,	York,	200
from the Bay.			
26	3d,	ditto.	200
East of Yonge Street.			
35	18,		
34	2d,		
31			
22		Whitby,	1600
23	3d,		
12			
13			
14			
16	7th,	Scott,	1200
17			
19			
East 1/2 19			
Broken 24	3d,	North Crosby,	300
Lots 1/2 25			
25			
Ditto. 26	4th,	ditto.	300
27			
24			
Ditto. 25	5th,	ditto.	600
26			
27			
18			
19	9th,	South Crosby,	400
1/2			
Ditto 1/2	8th,	ditto.	200
19			
Block 1		Binbrook,	1000
		Total—	6000

Lot Number 3, East side of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres.

Lots Number 12 and 13 North side of Simcoe Street, Town of York, 1 Acre

Park Lot in 17, 18, & 19, 1 Concession Township of York, 300 Acres; on which there is a large cleaning, well fenced and under Grain, joining from 20 to 30 Rod Bay nearly. Its being contiguous to the Town and Garrison, and the wood thereon is a sufficient recommendation to make it a desirable purchase.

Also for sale all the following Lots of Land and Town Lots described by Miss CATHARINE ALLCOCK.

Lot	Con.	Township,	Acres.
Block 2	2d,	Binbrook,	1000
Do. 1	3d,	ditto.	1000
Lots 6			
7	4th,	ditto.	400
		Total—	2400

Lots Number 18 and 19 South side of Ruſſell Square, Town of York, 1 acre

Lots Number 10 and 11 North side of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre

Apply to
—WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN G. A. Y, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half No 32, in Concession B.		
Front half 32,	Do	C. 200 Acres.
29	Concession C.	200
30	Concession D.	200
24	front Concession on Lake Ontario,	Township of Scarborough.

No 22 in 4th Concession, 200 Acres, Township East 1/2 23 5th do. of York

No 49, West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan

East 1/2 18, in 3d Concession,	200		
East 1/2 20,	3d,	do.	200
East 1/2 14,	4th	do.	200 / 1000 Acres
East 1/2 32,	7th	do.	200 / Township of
24,	2d,	do.	200 / Markham.
16,	6th	do.	200
11,	5th	do.	200
16,	1st	do.	200 / 400 Acres—
13,	4th	do.	200 / Whitby.
32,	3d	do.	200
30,	6th	do.	200 / 300 Acres,
27,	7th	do.	200 / Saltfleet.

26, South side Chippawa Creek 200 Acres, Township of Cleveland.

2, 3, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kings Street, and Lot No 11, Northside Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heward will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is duly empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

J. HN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1810.

Executive Council Office.

York, 8th February 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waste Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unless it specifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the President in Council,

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Ex'v've Council.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be the better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods on the most reasonable Terms, and to save themselves both trouble and expence

As he intends to go to Montreal by the first opportunity in order to purchase the most fashionable assortment of Goods for the Season, he will for the remainder of his present stock on hand, remark into low tune.

THOMAS DEARY.

York, April 14, 1812.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 12, 1812. No. V. [4 DOLS PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE the THIRD by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our faithful Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Twenth day of this present month of September, to be commenced, held, called and Elected, and to every of you——GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifth day of August last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twelfth day of this present month of September, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and commanded to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the fifteenth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province, Upper Canada, and thereto to do all may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK Esquire, our President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces within our said Province at York, this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-second year of our reign.

I. B.

Wm. Jarvis, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

ISAAC BROCK, Esq. President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within our said Province.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,
GREETING.

WHEREAS on the seventeenth day of June last, the Congress of the United States of America declared that a State then existed between those States and their Territories, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof; and whereas by an Act of such Declaration, the Subjects of the United States have actually committed Hostilities against the Possessions of His Majesty and the Persons and Property of his Subjects in this Province: Now therefore, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council in the Affairs of the Province I do hereby strictly enjoin and require all His Majesty's Liege Subjects to be obedient to the Lawful Authorities, to forbear all communication with the Enemy or Persons residing within the Territory of the United States and to manifest their Loyalty by a zealous co-operation with His Majesty's Armed Force in defence of the Province, and repulse of the Enemy. And I do further require and command all Officers, Civil and Military, to be vigilant in the discharge of their Duty especially to prevent all communication with the Enemy, and to cause all Persons suspected of Traitorous Intercourse to be apprehended and treated according to Law.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York in the Province of Upper Canada, this Sixth Day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty second year of His Majesty's reign.

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of his Honor,
Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street, on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Soldiers House with a Stable, capable of mowing eighteen Tons of Hay per year. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscribers.

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 13th July, 1812.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom it may concern—Greeting.

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers persons have recently come into this Province with a seditious intent to disturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majesty's Subjects from His Person and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the several persons so minded, to carry into effect a certain Statute, passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and strictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all such persons as may be suspected of the provisions of the said Act, and I do also charge and require all His Majesty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and assisting the said persons in the execution of the powers veiled in them by the said Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second of His Majesty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

President's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the President, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this "Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Persons, in addition to the Members of the Legislature and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Provisions of the said Act, viz—

Eastern District,

Samuel Anderson, Esq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Esq. of Cornwall,
John Smart, Esq. of Osnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Esq. of Lancaster,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Esq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraſer, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraſer, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Means, Esq. of Pelcott,
William Hamilton, Esq. of Prescott.

District of Johnstown,

William Fraſer, Esq. of Johnstown,
Samuel Sherwood, Esq. of Augusta,
William Gilkinson, Esq. of Augusta,
Solomon Jones, Esq. of Augusta,
Thos. Fraſer, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Hugh Munro, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Gideon Adams, Esq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burnett, Esq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Esq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Esq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Esq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland District,

Hazelton Spencer, Esq. of Frederickſburg,
William Crawford, Esq. of Frederickſburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Esq. of Marysburg,
Robert Clark, Esq. of Ernestown,
John Carbrallan, Esq. of Camden,
Andrew Kennerly, Esq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Esq. of Thurlow,
John M'Intosh, Esq. of Thurlow,
Alex. Fisher, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Paul Trumpour, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Thos. Dorland, Esq. of Adolphustown
Able Gilbert, Esq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Esq. of Ameliſburg,
James Young, Esq. of Ameliſburg,
Ebenezer Washburn, Esq. of Halloweil
John Fisher, Esq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Esq. of Kingston,
Thomas Markland, Esq. of Kingston.

Newcastle District,

John Spencer, Esq. Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Esq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Esq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Esq. of Clarke,

Home District.

William Allan, Esq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Esq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Esq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Esq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara District,

Joseph Eawards, Esq. of Niagara,
John Warren, fenr. Esq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Esq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Esq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Esq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickson, Esq. of Queenston,
William Crooks, Esq. of Grimsby,
Samuel Hait, Esq. of Ancaſter,

London District,

Thos. Talbot, Esq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Esq. of Woodhouſe,
Samuel Rverie, Esq. of Woodhouſe,
Thos. Ridout, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Esq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Esq. of Burford,
Wm. Daniel Bowen, Esq. of Burford.

Western District,

John M'Gregor, Esq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intosh, Esq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Esq. of Amherſtburg,
Robert Richardson, Esq. of Amherſtburg,
John Williams, Esq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Cree, Esq. of Raleigh.
Wm. Caldwell, Esq. of Amherſtburg.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK Sec'y.

Militia General Order

Government House,

York, 25th May, 1812.

THE very satisfactory Report made to the President, by the Officers Commanding Corps, of the Spirit and Zeal manifested by the Men, in Volunteering their Services in the Flank Companies, has afforded His Honor the most lively gratification, and confirmed the opinion which he was always disposed to entertain of their determination to defend bravely, their Country, and in imitation of their veteran Fathers, evince by deeds, the ardent Loyalty they have so often professed.—Conduct so honorable and dignified, has not failed making a deep impression on His Majesty's Provincial Government, and to encrease if possible, their anxious desire to contribute every thing in their power towards the comfort and happiness of the People.

With this view, they have humbly solicited His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for his gracious permission to allot to the Wives and Children of such Soldiers, Militia and Mariners, who may be killed in the present Contest, a portion of the Waste Lands of the Crown; and to afford relief to such as may be disabled in the Service, for whom no provision is otherwise provided.

By Command of the President,
(Signed)
ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adjutant General Militia.

Late Intelligence

London, June 24.

We learn from the French coast that many troops were marching northward.—A body of 5000 marched from the coast last week; the whole are pressed forward with the greatest expedition.

An account has been received by the Donna Fularia, from Gibraltar, of a very brilliant and gallant exploit, which was performed in the harbour of Malaga a few days before she left Gibraltar. The boats of the Hyacinth of 20 guns, commanded by Capt. Ushel, and those of the Gosshawk, commanded by Captain James Lilburn, went into the harbour of Malaga, where they stormed and took possession of two small forts, the guns of which they spiked, and destroyed the ammunition, &c. The marines and seamen then returned to their boats, and proceeded to the attack of six privateers, and several other vessels which lay in the harbour, all laden with sundry articles, the produce of French plunder from the unfortunate inhabitants of Malaga, which they captured and brought away, notwithstanding the incessant fire kept up on them by the troops on shore. These vessels, with their cargoes, were all sent for Gibraltar and were entering the harbour when the vessel which brought the intelligence sailed thence. The loss in this gallant enterprise has been very great. Captain Lilburn, of the Gosshawk, and many of the crews of both vessels being killed, and several wounded.

Northern Powers.

"A vessel from the other side of the coast states, that a battle has been fought between the Russians and French, which lasted two days. The result is not stated, and we give the report without vouching in any manner for its authenticity. Three French regiments are said to have been cut to pieces."

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

Late from Portugal.

Extract from the postscript of a letter received by a Gentleman of this city, dated Halifax, twelve o'clock, 27th July, 1812.

"The Acasta frigate arrived last night in nineteen days from Lisbon; the French were completely surrounded by the combined army. Lord Wellington declared his determination to be in Salamanca in ten day.—Marmont had made up his mind to cut his way through the combined armies.—Affairs appear to be approaching to a crisis in the peninsula."

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated July 27.

"Our navy is gathering daily strength, several frigates have already join'd this station and a number more are daily looked for. The Acasta frigate arrived last night, she left Lisbon on the first instant. Flour was then worth 20 dollars per barrel at that market. She captured and brought in with her the privateer brig Curlew, belonging to Mr. Gray, mounting sixteen guns and 170 men, out from Boston nine days, and had taken nothing.—We have accounts of our squadron having destroyed about a dozen privateers. There are now in this harbour about twenty five sail of American vessels."

Accounts from Gottenburgh to June 14 state, that Bernadotte has got the army (30,000) and navy on a good footing, and that their wants are properly attended to.—Russia has offered to place 20,000 men at his dispofal. If he should act with Russia, and his views are the same, the rear of the French army will soon be attacked, and Napoleon tremble.

Accounts from Washington of a very late date, say, that Mr President Madison had been seized with a very severe fit of the *dry gripes*, on hearing of the surrender of Detroit; and exclaimed, "if he had the good fortune to get over it, he would never take French advice again!"

A letter from Portland, dated August 7, says, "the ship Rose of Philadelphia, has just arrived here in 44 days from Stockholm.—She is 560 tons burthen, and 500 tons iron. The general opinion at Stockholm and Gottenburgh was, that the differences between France and Russia would be adjusted.—This vessel has brought despatches for our government, and received news of war four days since from privateers and made this port for safety."

An arrival at Baltimore in a short passage from Cadiz, brings a report that Lord Wellington had entered Salamanca, and Marmont had retired to Valladolid.

Another report has reached us, said to be received at New Bedford, from Gibraltar, that a battle had been fought in Estramadura, between Gen Hill and the French, in which the English were victorious—that General Hill lost a leg in the engagement. The account is dated as late as June 29.

The British fleet which lately chased the Constitution, and captured the Nautilus, have, we are extremely sorry to learn, captured 150 American merchantmen.—*New York Paper.*

Letters from Savannah, state, that the volunteers who went to East Florida, in order to join those who call themselves patriots, had all returned.

Extracts from a Proclamation of Governor Griswold, of Connecticut.

"In pursuance of the usage of my predecessors in office in times of difficulty, I have caused the council to be twice convened since the declaration of war, in both instances to advise with them respecting the course to be pursued on certain requisitions of the national government through General Dearborne, for certain portions of the militia to be placed in the forts at New London and New Haven. The advice given in both cases met my entire approbation, and accordingly a compliance with the requisition has been by me refused.

"It is the high and solemn duty of the Chief Magistrate, according to his oath of office, to "maintain the lawful rights and privileges of this State, as a sovereign free and independent state."

"This duty forbade a compliance with a request that any of the citizen-soldiers of this state should be placed, under existing circumstances, in garrisons to perform the ordinary duty of soldiers. It is also the prerogative of the state to hold its militia for the maintenance of its lawful privileges, and never to permit them to be withdrawn from its authority, except in cases *expressly* mentioned in the constitution.

"No such case existing, the officers and soldiers have not been ordered from their farms and other occupations, and from their homes, into the service required. While it is to be regretted, that any difference of opinion existed as to the cases in which the militia might be demanded, it becomes my duty to obey the constitution of my country.

"In a state of things so novel as that which now exists—in the interesting crisis of war with a foreign nation, wherein the property, the security, the liberty, and the lives, of the people are jeopardized, a war which was opposed by so much talent, worth, and respectability in both houses of Congress, it might have been anticipated, that the justice and expediency of the measure would have been questioned and denied by many. Still no such state of things exists as to justify the idea of seeking redress except in a constitutional manner."

TO AMERICANS RESIDING IN CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor having generously sympathized with the delicate and embarrassed situation of American Residents in the Colony, by continuing to us the usual hospitalities of the Country, it is not unimportant to take a distinct view of the ground we occupy, and to define to ourselves beyond all possibility of mistake the duties which the Proclamation prescribes for our performance.

Whatever, or however arduous, may be these duties, a new motive to their punctual fulfilment is suggested to generous minds in reposing on the confidence which his Excellency and the constituted Authorities repose in their integrity. For there are at this moment many thousand Americans residing in the Province, comprising a considerable of its active population—who, it lay in principle, may do much to defeat the measures which Government is taking to secure the safety of the Colony.

The Proclamation contemplates two divisions of American gently accommodating possible, to the disposition of all—One consists of those who observe a positive fidelity to the King's Government are exempted from military service—the other of those who take the oath of general allegiance and bear arms.

With respect to the latter class, they become bona fide British subjects, and of course all their activity, energies, courage and patience are in requisition for the general good. With regard to the former class, their duties though not so prominent, are no less real and momentous.—As we presume the Government do not require of them, does it expect the flight of each citizen with an invading Army—it ought to be distinctly understood, and emphatically impressed upon the minds of our worthy fathers, as otherwise (if we may be found guilty of treason in Cummings the Quaker, who in the rebellion of 1745, in his zeal for the House of Hanover, and, "that no blood might spill by their hands," would not bear arms, yet, *he did willingly drive an ammunition waggon*—Let no American be seduced by any illegitimate subtility to lend the am [illegible] the most indirect assistance to his countrymen in arms. If any, in defiance of his obligations, should be hasty and wicked enough to do so, he is a traitor, and will have forfeited for himself, and probably for his Country-men, all claims to indulgence whatever. A flagitious act of desertion may involve thousands of Americans in ruin. We might appeal nothing better than to be rejected from the Province and all entitled to hereafter intended, as to asset emoluments without honour, gratitude or thanks.

There is probably a great variety of opinions entertained among us with respect to the merits of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States. While possibly some may think that the claims of Congress are just, others that both nations are in fault, but it is certain that far the greater number are of opinion that the blame rests altogether with the American Government—nor is it a small guarantee for the fidelity of the American Residents, that so large a majority are of this sentiment.

It may be considered as a new feature of national liberality to permit so considerable a body of foreigners to remain without bearing arms in a country now with which their own Government is at war.—His Excellency may be considered as original in this indulgence, and it entails upon us an obligation, which nothing but the most scrupulous and assailable on our part can discharge.

There are in all countries men, who little influenced by principles of honour and gratitude, are nevertheless bias'd by the nicest maxims of prudence. It is hoped that none of us come under this denomination. If there be any, it may be worth while to suggest an argument, of which General Brock has availed himself to secure the fidelity of some doubtful inhabitants in Upper Canada. The same spirit of justice (says he in his Proclamation) which will make every reasonable allowance for the unsuccessful efforts of zeal and loyalty, will not fail to punish the defalcation of principle. Every Canadian freeholder is by deliberate choice bound by the most solemn oaths to defend the Monarchy as well as his own property. To shrink from that engagement is a treason not to be forgiven. Let no man suppose that if this unexpected struggle His Majesty's arms should be compelled to yield to an overwhelming force, the Province will be eventually abandoned. The endearing relation of its first settlers, the intrinsic value of its commerce, and the pretensions of its powerful rival to possess the Canadas, are pledges that no peace will be effected by the United States and Great Britain and Ireland of which the restoration of their Provinces does not make the most prominent condition.

This motive, it is presumed, will not fail to afford him those delightful feelings which a brave soldier alone can enjoy:—what more flattering can we say of the gallant officers and men who followed him to the field, than that they proved themselves worthy of their General; willing at the risk of their lives to gather laurels to adorn his brow; inspired by no common motives, proud of the opportunity of defending their King and country, their families and friends, they now return to receive the well earned thanks of all who know them, nor can we forget to do justice to the faithful tribes of western Indians who have been co-operating with our army, they deserve that humane protection which Great Britain has ever afforded them, and convinced as they now are of the power of their protectors, they will henceforward be an impregnable barrier to all future incursions of our neighbours, whose boundary we trust will hereafter be limited to the East side of the Ohio—both policy and justice dictate this accession of territory for our future security, whilst we can enforce our wishes by that best defence of nations, viz: being terrible in arms to our foes.

September 5.

The important event of the capture of Detroit and consequent security of our interior, seems wholly to occupy the public mind, and diffuse universal joy:—It has not in the least, however, relaxed the exertions of the Commander in Chief, who, regardless of personal comfort, is now in the act of reviewing the whole line of our Frontiers; on Wednesday he sailed from this for Kingston, and from the winds that have since prevailed may be again expected here to night or early in the morning. A reinforcement of 400 regular troops of the 49th regiment have arrived within the last ten days, and as many more are expected to accompany Gen. Brock on his return.

THE ARMISTICE AT AN END.

Yesterday morning a flag of truce came across the river with a formal notification that Mr. Madison would not confirm the Armistice that had been agreed upon between Gen. Dearborn and Sir George Prevost, and consequently that the two countries may be considered *actively to commence hostilities* on Tuesday next—the official dispatch from Washington was dated the 22d August, at which time it was thought there, that Gen. Hull was marching through the upper country with flying colours, and no doubt, as they *calculated*, would be ready to co-operate with the American forces at Fort Niagara, &c.—these considerations were thought by Mr. Madison sufficient grounds to [illegible] the horrors of war upon his unfortunate countrymen, although the officer that brought over the above information actually stated, that "a *mail had just been dispatched from the United States to Great Britain with a view of concluding a peace between the two nations.*"—But what will Mr. Madison say when he hears of General Hull and all his army being made prisoners?—will he expect again to renew the armistice? or rather may he expect to hear that the people of Upper Canada (enraged at this proof of his disposition to destroy them) will with one voice entreat their beloved General to allow them to disarm the inclinations of this bloodthirsty man by once more carrying the war into his own country, and destroying the military posts from Fort Niagara to Buck Rock.—On the head of this American Frenchman will therefore fall the guilt of all the calamities which necessarily will attend the inhabitants on the opposite side, and which may be appreciated in proportion as the mind can calculate the effect of an attack with 3000 soldiers and at least 700 Indians.

We learn with much satisfaction, and believe the authority to be good, that the French and Russians have had [illegible]ing in the minds of those [illegible] certainty of conquest, may feel no inclination to respect the restraints which Government has thot fit to impose [illegible] them. It is indeed hard to believe that there are any of this character among us. But if there be any such, let them learn that in case of the loss of the Colony to the Crown and its subsequent restoration, their prospects in it are blasted forever. Besides all this, something is not only due to the indulgence we actually enjoy in the Province, but something is likewise due to what we have enjoyed. Can any spot be named where Americans have thrived and grown rich more rapidly than in Canada? It may be readily conceded that the country has profited by their labours, without subtracting in the least from what we owe to Government for general protection, and the opportunities offered us for acquiring property. It is a Master's maxim *Ubi peccunia, ibi patria.* If Americans love money as much as they have the reputation of doing, those who have risen to opulence in Canada through the kindness and protection of the Government, ought to befriend the country which has been the theatre of their success.

It is true indeed that Americans have enjoyed no particular immunities and privileges in the Province. But it is equally true that the Government might have monopolized all the commerce of the colony, and as the native Canadian have no genius for trade, carried it on by a corporate company or dependant Agents, while the British Navy, triumphant in every sea, could have secured to the Province all the advantages of its commerce, whenever might conduct it.

Such are the sentiments which the occasion naturally suggests. Americans are called upon by every honorable motive to exhibit examples of loyalty and attachment to the Government which protects them. The Drama in which they are called to act is new to most, and some of its scenes may not be pleasant to many. But it is our bounden duty to shew an entire devotion to the King's service and zeal to defend the Province and to save it. To secure our best exertions we have tendered to the Government our oath of allegiance. To this oath, and to the duties it implies we must be constant, or our faith will be as proverbial as that of the Carthagenians.

AN AMERICAN.

—Montreal Courant.

KINGSTON [illegible]-8-29

This morning arrived at this port his Majesty's ships Royal George, Earl of Moira, and Prince Regent, with 400 American prisoners on board, and General Hull, late Commandant at Detroit.

NIAGARA, Aug. 22.

Capture of Detroit and Gen. Hull's Army.

We are happy to announce to the public the important intelligence of the capture of Detroit with General Hull and his army, on the 16th instant, together with the Adams vessel of war, and other naval force.

The following is the substance of an official communication, addressed to Colonel Myers upon the subject—the dispatches having been forwarded to his Excellency Sir George Prevoft.

On the night of the 12th inst. General Brock arrived at Amherstburg with a reinforcement of 400 men including militia and regulars, and immediately proceeded to make arrangements for advancing to Sandwich, which the enemy had evacuated a few days before.—On the evening of the 15th a fire was opened from our batteries and continued for an hour with great effect, and recommenced before day on the morning of the 16th from 3 mortars, one 18 pounder and two 12-pounders, at which time our troops crossed the river under cover of the Queen Charlotte & Hunter brig, at a point called the Spring Wells, about three miles below Detroit, preceded by a body of 600 Indians who were landed a mile lower down and marched through some thick woods with the intention of covering the left flank.—The landing was effected in good order without any opposition, the General being among the first boats.—Our army consisting of 700 men, advanced in column and took up a good position in line of about a mile and a half in front of Detroit—every preparation was instantly made for the assault of the fort at one of the salient angles, which would have taken place in a few minutes had not a white flag been perceived coming from the garrison, the bearer bringing proposals from the *exterminating Gen. Hull*, offering to surrender upon conditions which were soon dictated by General Hull's tent by Capt. Glegg and Col. M'Donnell, A. D. C. to Gen. Brock.—A detachment of Gen. Hull's army, of 400 men, under the command of Col. M'Arthur, who were on their return to the fort, were included in the capitulation.—The fruits of this achievement have been the capture of 1500 regulars and militia, and 25 pieces of ordnance and other valuable stores, artillery, &c. without the loss of one drop of British blood.—The Adams and other vessels will be immediately employed in sending down the prisoners to Fort Erie, &c.—Gen. Brock was to embark on the 17th in the evening, and Gen. Hull and the colors of the 4th U. States regiment accompany him—The firing from our batteries took effect the moment our guns opened, and one 12 pound shot killed four officers and a private at the same moment.—The Commandant of Michilimackinac was among the number, and is sent to Gen. Hull on his parole from our side *not to serve during the war.*

To pass over in silence this bold and gallant exploit we should consider criminal; whilst we lament and are free to confess our inability to do justice to the brave men who have so heroicaly upheld the British name and caused its banners to wave over the American Eagle, upon the walls of a strong fortress, garrisoned with four times the number of troops that invested it—an army that of itself might have been expected to overwhelm, in the open field, our little force employed on this service, but no—their cause was bad, and the name of Brock, terrible to their imagination;—the rapidity of his movements, his unexpected appearance, and his skilful and determined attack, appall'd and struck terror to their hearts, & they yielded to his superior genius. The forces of Gen. Hull had we know, already felt the severe effects of the British arms under the able dispositions of Col. Proctor, who in conjunction with the Indians has commenced a series of the most brilliant successes; it remained for the fortune of the brave Commander in Chief to give the finishing stroke to this happy beginning and the manner in which it has been done will rank him high among the heroes of his country, whilst the grateful tribute of public applause from the inhabitants of this happy Province await his return, and will not fail to afford him those delightful feelings which a brave soldier alone can enjoy:—what more flattering can we say of the gallant officers and men who followed him to the field, than that they proved themselves worthy of their General; willing at the risk of their lives to gather laurels to adorn his brow; inspired by no common motives, proud of the opportunity of defending their King and country, their families and friends, they now return to receive the well earned thanks of all who know them, nor can we forget to do justice to the faithful tribes of western Indians who have been co-operating with our army, they deserve that humane protection which Great Britain has ever afforded them, and convinced as they now are of the power of their protectors, they will henceforward be an impregnable barrier to all future incursions of our neighbours, whose boundary we trust will hereafter be limited to the East side of the Ohio—both policy and justice dictate this accession of territory for our future security, whilst we can enforce our wishes by that best defence of nations, viz: being terrible in arms to our foes.

September 5.

The important event of the capture of Detroit and consequent security of our interior, seems wholly to occupy the public mind, and diffuse universal joy:—It has not in the least, however, relaxed the exertions of the Commander in Chief, who, regardless of personal comfort, is now in the act of reviewing the whole line of our Frontiers; on Wednesday he sailed from this for Kingston, and from the winds that have since prevailed may be again expected here to night or early in the morning. A reinforcement of 400 regular troops of the 49th regiment have arrived within the last ten days, and as many more are expected to accompany Gen. Brock on his return.

THE ARMISTICE AT AN END.

Yesterday morning a flag of truce came across the river with a formal notification that Mr. Madison would not confirm the Armistice that had been agreed upon between Gen. Dearborn and Sir George Prevoft, and consequently that the two countries may be considered *actively to commence hostilities* on Tuesday next—the official dispatch from Washington was dated the 22d August, at which time it was thought there, that Gen. Hull was marching through the upper country with flying colours, and no doubt, as they *calculated*, would be ready to co-operate with the American forces at Fort Niagara, &c.—these considerations were thought by Mr. Madison sufficient grounds to [illegible] the horrors of war upon his unfortunate countrymen, although the officer that brought over the above information actually stated, that "a *mail had just been dispatched from the United States to Great Britain with a view of concluding a peace between the two nations.*"—But what will Mr. Madison say when he hears of General Hull and all his army being made prisoners?—will he expect again to renew the armistice? or rather may he expect to hear that the people of Upper Canada (enraged at this proof of his disposition to destroy them) will with one voice entreat their beloved General to allow them to disarm the inclinations of this bloodthirsty man by once more carrying the war into his own country, and destroying the military posts from Fort Niagara to Buck Rock.—On the head of this American Frenchman will therefore fall the guilt of all the calamities which necessarily will attend the inhabitants on the opposite side, and which may be appreciated in proportion as the mind can calculate the effect of an attack with 3000 soldiers and at least 700 Indians.

We learn with much satisfaction, and believe the authority to be good, that the French and Russians have had

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, September 12, 1812.

We learn, that about four days ago, a report reached our side at the town of Queenston, to the following effect —Ten companies of men were ordered to march from Albany to the frontiers, to aid in invading us—they refused, the refusal led to a public affray in that city, which was a sanguinary one—the spirit spread to Schenectady and Utica, where similar scenes took place—the fleets in the three towns (from the number of dead bodies) are stated to have exhibited melancholy pictures of civil war and carnage—from circumstances we attach full credit to the report.

MR. EDITOR,

The declaration of war by the United States of America against Great Britain, has in numberless publications been deemed equally foolish and unjust; not indeed by publications composed by the subjects of that kingdom (for they consider the matter so obvious as to preclude discussion) but by the Americans themselves. The inhabitants of that country have many of them, felt the pernicious effects of that system of conduct adopted by their rulers—they have felt and they dare to complain.

The New Hampshire Memorial addressed to Mr. Madison, published in your paper, is a composition that would do honor to any country, whether we consider the strength of the reasoning which it contains, or the elegance of the language by which that reasoning is conveyed.

But my fellow countrymen, for I am a subject of Britain and an inhabitant of Canada, to point out the folly of America, who has been instigated by the wild enthusiasm of popularity, engendered by the corruption of its rulers, and kept alive by the lies of faction, is not the business of the present day—we are called upon to act not to speculate—the die is cast,—The Americans, but I recall the word, "Americans"—the President of the United States of America, whether guided by folly, corruption, or both, has had the honour in despite of the voice of the most respectable inhabitants of his country to declare to Britain—"I will have war—I will have no peace—I will not even enter into negociations with you for peace, what is it to me that you are a nation that has resisted the Tyrant of Europe, that has protected the oppressed, and supported the cause of liberty and of man.—War with Great Britain will promote the schemes of my ambition, it will gratify my revenge, it will please the fools of my party, and the strength of my party does not depend upon its wisdom, but upon its numbers. Besides I must go any lengths at present to please the Mob, no matter for the consequences—my election is at stake."

Such, fellow Countrymen, are the conclusions which may be drawn from the conduct of the Executive (to use that favourite expression) of the United States of America—their actions dictate their principles—they require to comment—he that runs may read.

An Inhabitant of York.

Militia General Order

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 25th May, 1812.

THE President being informed that a number of good Rifles are in the possession of the Militia; Commanders of Corps are authorized to form a Company, not to exceed Thirty Rank and File, of such Men as voluntarily offer their Services, they will nominate the Captains and Subalterns, the best qualified for this Duty, and report their Names to this Office.

(Signed)
ÆNEAS SHAW
Adjutant General Militia.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.
Adjutant General's Office, July 30, 1812

His Honor the President has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant John Johnston, of the Canadian Fencibles, Deputy Adjutant General, attached to the Militia of this Province.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perfonally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C

FOR SALE
At the Printing Office,

A Few Copies of the RULES and REGULATIONS for the Militia of this Province.

THE Subfcriber hereby gives Notice that any perfon who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclofing Lots Nos. 9&10, in Hospital Street, will be profecuted, and any perfon who will give information of any one fo offending, will be handfomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.

York, 8th May, 1812.

Province of Upper Canada.
ISAAC BROCK, *Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame.*

To all Perſons to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come——GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me by the Indians reſiding at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addreſſed in Public Council, to His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are ſettled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Perſons are forbidden to eſtabliſh themſelves, or reſide in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without ſuch Licence, under a Penalty for the firſt Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the ſecond and every other ſubſequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to iſſue this Proclamation, to the intent that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the Law which ſubjects his contravention to ſuch penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced againſt all perſons who ſhall, after the publication hereof, continue to reſide in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further repreſented to me, that among the White People reſident upon the Indian Lands, there are diverſ to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all perſons deſirous to obtain ſuch Licences, are hereby required to Report themſelves to the Hon'ble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumſtances of time, place and condition of their reſpective reſidences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this firſt day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-ſecond year of His Majeſty's Reign.

(S gned)
ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.
By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance paſſed by the Governor and Executive Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the ſelling of ſtrong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as alſo to deter Perſons from buying their Arms or Cloathing and for other purpoſes relative to the Trade and Intercourſe with the ſaid Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon to ſettle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the firſt offence, and Twenty Pounds for the ſecond, and every other ſubſequent offence.

IV. It ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to ſue for the Penalties and forfeitures a forefaid, by information before one or more of the Commiſſioners of the Peace of the Diſtrict in which any offence againſt any of the above articles of this Ordinance ſhall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine ſuch information, in a ſummary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witneſs (being ſome other than the informer himſelf) and to iſſue the ſaid Impriſonment, and to levy the ſaid Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the coſts of ſuing for the ſame, by a warrant to ſeize and ſell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that ſuch informations ſhall be brought within ſix calendar months from the time that the offence ſhall have been committed, and not after.

PROCLAMATION
FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that ſundry Perſons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Perſon cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reſerves, within our ſaid Province, is thereby guilty of a Miſdemeanor, which for the firſt offence ſubjects him to the Forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a ſecond time, is ſubjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Impriſonment, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid; and that any Perſon convicted of the like offence a third time, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony punihable by Tranſportation for ſeven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforeſaid, may be preſerved, and that ſuch offenders therein may be brought to puniſhment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence ſhall be ſeized and ſold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Perſons therein offending, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be thereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this 26th day of December, in the 52d of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

IN SESSION.

BY order of the Magiſtrates, all perſons are forbid Stacking any Hay hereafter within the Limits of this Town—and Individuals are requeſted not to Bathe in front of it, unleſs before Sunriſe, or after Sunſet.

S. HEWARD, Clk. of the Peace.

York July 19th 1812.

Wm. B. PEIERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed from Niagara, has opened his Office in the Town of York, in Palace-Street, where he will attend with punctuality and diſpatch to all ſuch buſineſs as ſhall be entruſted to him in the line of his Profeſſion. Being reſident at Springfield Park, lately in the occupation of John Mills Jackſon, Eſq. on the Yonge Street Road, about three miles from Town, any Inſtructions left there, will with equal aſſiduity be attended to.

Niagara, June 25, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons Indebted to Geo. Thomas, Merchant, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to STEPHEN JARVIS, Eſquire, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame and give Acquittances

York, July 8, 1812.

STRAYED

FROM the Garriſon at York about five weeks ago, a brown Canadian Mare, about 14 or 15 hands high, ſtuck neck, ſhort tail, ſtring five years old, laſt ſeen when ſhe went away had a ſmall bell ſuſpended by a cord from her neck, ſhe came from Kingſton about ſix weeks ago with the Fort Mon. Whoever will give information at the Garriſon where ſhe may be found, or will bring her, will be liberally rewarded

York, June 19, 1812.

THE Subſcriber having eſtabliſhed a SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY in Newark, in an extenſive ſcale, begs leave to inform the Public and Gentlemen in Trade, that they can be ſupplied with thoſe articles at a lower price than they can get in Lower Canada; a variety of kinds will be conſtantly for ſale, and the qualities warranted to ſerve.

Turpentine, Tallow, Greaſe, &c. purchaſed by him for Caſh.—Orders forwarded to him, or left at the Printing Office in York, will be promptly attended to.

ALEXANDER M'CREE.

Niagara, 16th June, 1812.

JUST received and for ſale at H. DREAN and Co's. Store, Old Jamaica Spirits, high proof, Old Port and Teneriffe Wine, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar,

The higheſt price in caſh for Pot and Pearl Aſh.

York, May 22.

Advertiſement.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided as parcels for the accommodation of Mechanics. The Land is eligibly ſituated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Alſo, Lots No. 34 and 35 in the 3d conceſſion of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 9th, No. 4 in the 8th, and No. 14 and 17 in the 9th conceſſions at Hallowell; Lots No. 28 and 29 in the 5th conceſſion, and Lots No. 29 and 30 in the 6th conceſſion at Whitby; Lot No. 18 in the 8th conceſſion of Sydney; and Weſt half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th conceſſion of the King.

The terms of the above deſcribed Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment ſhall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaſer.

GEORGE ONELL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to the Magiſtrates in General Quarter Seſſions, that notwithſtanding the many Preſentments againſt Individuals for having Public Nuiſances in front of their Premiſes in the Streets of the Town of York, which ſtill are unremoved.—Due Notice is hereby given to all Perſons ſo offending, that at the ſaid Quarter Seſſions all ſuch Nuiſances not removed immediately, they will be Indicted at the next Quarter Seſſions.

The owners of Swine are alſo cautioned againſt allowing them to run at large in the ſaid Town or neighbourhood after the date hereof, other more ſtringent meaſures will be taken to prevent ſuch trespaſſing.

S. HEWARD, C. P.

York, 28th April, 1812.

TO be ſold and immediate poſſeſſion given, all that, roomy and well ſituated HOUSE & Garden with the Acre Lot on the Town, where the ſubſcriber now lives, to which an indiſputable Title will be given.

J. GLENDON.

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Eſtate of the late Chief Juſtice ALCOCK, on eaſy terms for Cash or ſhort Credit.

Lot	Con.	Township	Acres
18	2d, from the Bay	York,	200
19	2d,	ditto.	200
		Eaſt of Yonge Street.	
35	1st,		
34	2d,	Whitby,	1600
33	2d,		
32			
31			
14			
16	7th,	Otott,	1200
17			
18			
Eaſt 1/2 19			
Broken Lots 24	3d,	North Crosby,	500
25			
Lots 26			
27	4th,	ditto.	300
28			
24			
Ditto 25	5th,	ditto.	600
26			
27			
28			
Ditto 29	5th,	North Crosby,	400
Ditto 18	5th,	ditto	200
19			
Block 1		Bankrook,	1000
		Total—	6000

Lot Number 3, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 78 Acres.

Lots Number 12 and 13 North ſide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre.

York Lots 17, 18, and 19, 1 Conceſſion Township of York, 300 Acres; on which there is a large clearing, well fenced and under Grain, ſituated from Aboſ. Bay Navy to the Bay; In being exclusive of the Town and Garriſon, and the ground thereon is a ſufficient recommendation to make it an eligible purchaſe.

Alſo

The following Lots of Land and Town Lots deſcribed for Miſs CATHARINE MCLEOD.

Lot	Con.	Township,	Acres.
Block 2	21,	Bankrook,	1600
Do. 1	36,	ditto.	1000
Lots 6 7	4th,	ditto.	400
		Totals—	3000

Lots Number 18 and 19 South ſide of Ruſſell Square, Town of York, 1 Acre.

Lots Number 10 and 11 North ſide of Simcoe Place, Town of York, 1 Acre Apply to WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d March, 1812

LANDS FOR SALE

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Eſquire, of Town of Kingſton, will be ſold on moderate terms for Caſh or ſhort Credit, viz.

Near half No 32, in Conceſſion B. 7 200 Acres.
Front half 33, - - - - C. 7
29 - Conceſſion C. 200
10 - Conceſſion D. 200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough.
No 2 in 4th Conceſſion, 200 Acres Township of Eaſt 5 22 9th - 200 - Eaſt
No 46. Weſt ſide Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan
Eaſt 1/2 12, in 3d Conceſſion, 100
Eaſt 20, 3d, do. 200
Eaſt 14, 4th do. 200 } 1000 Acres
Eaſt 22, 7th do. 200 } Township of
14, 3d do. 200 } Markham.
16, 6th do. 200
17, 6th do. 200
16, 18 do. 200 } 400 Acres,—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100 }
30, 8th do. 100 } 300 Acres, Adjoining
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet.
28, South ſide Clappiſon Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland
1, 2, 3, 6, 7, in 5d Conceſſion 1000 Acres Township of Newcaſtle.
Alſo in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 5, North ſide of King Street, and Lot No 12, Northſide Hoſpital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will ſhew the Lands in the Home District, to any perſon who may be deſirous of purchaſing; and the conditions of ſale will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and ſufficient Title.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 10th September, 1810

Executive Council Office, York, 8th February 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waſte Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unleſs it ſpecifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the Preſident in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber hereby requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be the better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and to ſave themſelves both trouble and expence.

As he intends to go to Montreal by the firſt opportunity in order to purchaſe the moſt faſhionable aſſortment of Goods for the Spring, he will take it a favour of all his preſent Debts as ſoon as poſſible, as he remarkably low for Caſh.

THOMAS BEARD.

York, April 14, 1810.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 26, 1812. No. VI. [4 DOLS PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE the THIRD by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our faithful Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province to the Aſſembly at our Town of York on the Twelfth day of this preſent month of September, to be commenced held called and Elected, and to every of you——GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the 6th day of Auguſt laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twelfth day of this preſent month of September, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid; hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the fifteenth day of October next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed, Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Eſquire, our Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province, and Major General commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province at York, this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-ſecond year of our reign.

J. B.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York in the Province of Upper Canada, this Sixth Day of July in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty ſecond year of his Majeſty's reign.

ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By Command of his Honor,
Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Proclamation.

PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

ISAAC BROCK, Eſq. Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces within our ſaid Province.

To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, GREETING.

WHEREAS on the twentieth day of June laſt the Congreſs of the United States of America declared That WAR then exiſted between thoſe States and their Territories, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof; and whereas in purſuance of ſuch Declaration the Subjects of the United States have actually committed Hoſtilities againſt the Poſſeſſions of His Majeſty and the Perſons and Property of his Subjects in this Province: Now therefore, by and with the Advice of His Majeſty's Executive Council in the Affairs of the Province, I do hereby ſtrictly enjoin and require all His Majeſty's Liege Subjects to be obedient to the Lawful Authorities, to forbear all communication with the Enemy or Perſons reſiding within the Territory of the United States and to manifeſt their Loyalty by a zealous co-operation with His Majeſty's Armed Force in defence of the Province and repulſe of the Enemy. And I do further require and command all Officers, Civil and Military to be vigilant in the diſcharge of their Duty, eſpecially to prevent all communication with the Enemy, and to cauſe all Perſons ſuſpected of Traiterous Intercourſe to be apprehended and treated according to Law.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York in the Province of Upper Canada, this Sixth Day of July in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty ſecond year of his Majeſty's reign.

ISAAC BROCK, Preſident.

By Command of his Honor,
Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lateſt Intelligence.

PORTSMOUTH June 27.

On Tuesday Lord Cochrane had a long interview with Lord Melville, previous to his leaving town on a ſecret expedition.—Sun.

Several bomb veſſels have been for ſome time in preparation, which, it is ſaid, are to compoſe part of a force which is to be put under his Lordſhip's command.

Capt. Gordon, who was ſecretary to his R. H. the Duke of York, ſailed from hence on Wednesday, in the Fawn for Liſbon, being appointed deputy Quarter Maſter General in Portugal. The Fawn took out 400,000 dollars (the ſame which the Caſtor brought from Vera Cruz) for the pay ment of the troops.

A ſloop arrived from the River this morning, with 52 caſk iron water tanks which are to be ſtowed into his Majeſty's ſhip Minden. They hold two tons each; and the object is to find a ſubſtitute for the preſent mode of keeping and preſerving water on board of ſhips, and in a more compact form.

LONDON, June 25.

It is ſaid Government have determined on taking poſſeſſion of the iſland of Gozo, off Malta, in order to render it a defenſible ſtation for our veſſels, and admirably ſituated for the annoyance of the enemy.

June 27.

The Cadiz papers of the 3d and 5th inſt. contain an account which we ſhall be happy to find confirmed, that on the 31ſt of laſt month, Ballaſteros, who had received a reinforcement of 2000 Britiſh troops, attacked the nephew of Soult a Barnes, & defeated him with great ſlaughter, killing, wounding, or making priſoners 5000 men. The enemy loſt their military cheſt, & Soult himſelf eſcaped with great difficulty.

Eſpoz y Mina is ſaid to have gained ſeveral ſucceſſes, and to have taken a very rich convoy, bearing the Governor of Pampaluna, who had come out with 2000 men to protect it. The Governor loſt his life.

A private communication from Paris ſtates, that intelligence had been received there of the death of Lewis Bonaparte, the late King of Holland, who, we believe, was a very worthy, unoffending man. He is ſaid to have died at Graz in Stiria, about the middle of June; and to have bequeath ed to that town the little property of which he died poſſeſſed, in return for the friendly reception with which he had been there honoured.

An article from Peterſburgh of the 22d ult. contains the following important article of commercial information, relative to the admiſſion of colonial produce into the ports of Ruſſia:—

"The Government have allowed to be introduced into the ports of Libau, Riga, and Peterſburgh, and to be depoſited in the royal magazines, as well as thoſe of individuals, coffee, ſugar, ſpices, and other colonial produce, without paying duties, and even with draw from their warehouſes a third of ſuch merchandize, without their being ſubject to any duty.

June 30.

Another Anholt mail arrived laſt night, and ſtill we have no accounts of hoſtilities. The letters from St. Peterſburgh ſtate with confidence, that peace has been concluded with Turkey, and that the ratification of the Porte is daily expected. The Emperor is expected to return to his capital after the arrangements for the campaign are finally ſettled. We hear that Murat, King of Naples, has arrived at Dantzic, at the head of the French cavalry, which as we ſtated yeſterday, is rapidly extending over the ſea coaſt of the Baltic.

The proſpects of a friendly intercourſe between this country and Ruſſia are highly encouraging, as the private advices from Stockholm aſſure us "That the Ruſſian commandants at Riga, Revel, and Cronſtadt, had received orders for allowing the entry into thoſe ports of all veſſels, excepting thoſe of France, and for permitting all ſhips to ſail laden with wheat, barley, &c. for any friendly or neutral port under convoy of Swediſh or Engliſh ſhips of war. In conſequence of this reſolution which was communicated to Sir J. Saumarez by a merchant, the Engliſh Admiral immediately diſpatched a frigate for Riga."

July 3.

The Regulus is arrived from Liſbon with ſeveral tranſports. She ſailed on the 20th, four days later than the date of the laſt mail, and brings intelligence that the day before ſhe ſailed a courier had arrived from the army with information, that Lord Wellington was rapidly advancing into Spain; that on the 13th the advanced guard was within ten miles of Salamanca. The laſt diſpatch received by government from his Lordſhip was dated on the 10th. His head quarters were then at Fuente Guinaldo.

July 4.

It is reported that Joſeph Bonaparte and all the French at Madrid will immediately evacuate that city, and retire to the northward—that Lord Wellington will attack Marmont if he ventures to oppoſe his Lordſhip, whoſe intentions are ſaid to be to penetrate to the capital. But it is ſuppoſed to be more probable that all Spain South of the Ebro, is intended to be abandoned by the enemy, during the operations againſt Ruſſia.

The plan of operations adopted by the Ruſſians is purely defenſive. It is reported that Lord Cathcart is forthwith going to the head quarters of the Ruſſian army, inveſted with a commiſſion from the Britiſh Court.

July 8.

In ſome of the letters received from yeſterday by the Anholt mail from Sweden, it is ſtated that Bernadotte was anxiouſly awaiting the arrival there of General Moreau from America—that on his arrival he was to be inveſted with a chief command in the Swediſh army. This is ſaid to be the more probable, as Bernadotte and Moreau were, from an early period of life to the preſent time, on terms of the ſtricteſt intimacy.

July 9.

Liſbon papers reached us this morning to the 22d ult. their contents are extremely intereſting.

Lord Wellington had entered Salamanca on the 18th of June. On his approach the French retired to Toro, leaving two ſtrong buildings occupied by a few men, to impede the purſuit.

Marmont had transferred his head quarters to Talavera.

Letters from Cadiz received at Liſbon, report that the Britiſh had taken a convoy, conſiſting of near 50 ſail, near Barcelona.

War has been formally declared by France againſt Ruſſia.

GLASGOW, July 11.

With the deepeſt regret we mention that his Majeſty was on Monday laſt ſeized with paroxyſms of the moſt violent kind.—The accounts however of Tueſday, are favorable, his Majeſty having had ſeveral hours ſleep, and wakened much refreſhed.

The intelligence from the North of Europe is highly favourable.

By an Anholt mail which arrived on Tueſday, accounts are received, that Peace had been concluded between the Ruſſians and Turks. The Emperor Alexander ratified the treaty at Wilna, on the 20th of June. Ruſſia has given up her claims to certain diſtricts on the Pruth and Danube.——

Turkey on the other hand, agrees to put 50,000 of her troops at the disposal of Ruſſia, in caſe the ſhould be attacked by Auſtria, during the preſent diſpute with France.

The Ruſſian Ambaſſador at Stockholm, it is ſaid has received inſtructions from this Court, to ſettle with Mr. Thornton, all the differences that ſubſiſt between Great Britain and Ruſſia.

We are glad to obſerve, that a convoy of merchantmen had arrived at Liebau and Riga, and were received as friends.

CADIZ, July 9.

Official information has been received from Mr. Stuart, dated Liſbon, July 4, announcing the evacuation of Aſturias by the French General Bonnet, with loſs, among which was General Gauthier, killed: The advance of the Spaniſh army of Gallicia to St. Catharine, & the commencement of the ſiege of Aſtorga, in Leon; and the concentration of the guerilla force in Leon. He adds,

"The forts of Salamanca having reſiſted the attacks of the 23d in which General Bowes was killed, the artillery began to throw red hot ſhot on the evening of the 26th againſt the principal convent; the edifice was in a few hours ſet on fire and the commander offered to capitulate.

"Notwithſtanding various difficulties having ariſen, the ſmaller fort called St. Cayetano was taken by aſſault, and the other ſurrendered at diſcretion on the morning of the 27th. Seven hundred men which compoſed the garriſon are priſoners of war.

"Marſhal Marmont who advanced in the mean time to the Fountain of Sauto, and had manoeuvred with the intention of ſurrounding the right of the Allies, retrograded immediately by the road to Valladolid, retiring with all the forces which he had to the eaſt of Toro except a ſmall garriſon which he left at Zaptora. The head quarters of the Britiſh and Portugueſe army was at Palares on the 30th—that body under the command of D'Urban had paſſed the Eſla and preſented themſelves in front of Zamora on the 25th. On the 9th July the command of the Bay of Cadiz was reſigned to the Engliſh Admiral, by the Regency of Spain."

CIUDAD RODRIGO, June 27.

Marmont is entrenched three leagues from Salamanca, and has aſſembled near him 40,000 men, having taken many of them from his moſt important garriſons.

BADAJOZ, June 30.

Soult has again taken refuge in Seville. He had advanced to Zeira, but after reconnoitering the ſtrength and poſition of his enemy in Albuera, (a place which has but few charms for his recollection) and vicinity, he retired to Andaluſia. The Britiſh pickets are at St. Martha.

A preſent.—It is reported that Lady Madiſon has received from the Empreſs of France an elegant preſent, conſiſting of a caſket of jewels and an elegant lace dreſs. This we believe is ſubſtantially true, although it may be in ſome particulars as incorrect as the ſtatement we once made reſpecting a preſent from Bonaparte of two or three military hats to Col. Duane; which the Colonel ſaid was falſe, and I believe he backed the denial with an oath that he had never received a military hat from Bonaparte in his life. Duane was literal & correct, it was military *caps* only.—*Eng. Pap.*

The late King of Spain, Charles the 4th, with his Queen, by permiſſion of Bonaparte, has taken up his reſidence in Rome.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.

Gentlemen who have arrived here from the States, report that the troops were about leaving Burlington for Plattſburgh; that it was ſaid General Dearborn would alſo ſoon be on from Albany to Plattſburgh with all the troops under his command, and that every veſſel and boat on Lake Champlain was in requiſition for the purpoſe of conveying military ſtores, &c.

We are informed, that on Thurſday afternoon a Flag of Truce arrived direct from Waſhington with diſpatches for his Excellency the Governor General, who is abſent on a tour through the diſtrict. The contents have not tranſpired.—*Canadian Courant.*

GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters, Montreal, Aug. 31, 1812.

It is with real regret that his Excellency the Governor General and Commander of the Forces announces to the troops under his command and to the public, the failure of an important arrangement lately entered into between Major General Dearborn, Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America, and himſelf, for a ſuſpenſion of active hoſtilities, and which his Excellency had hoped might have ultimately terminated in an amicable ſettlement of the differences ſubſiſting between the two countries.

Captain Pinkney, aid-de-camp to Gen. Dearborn, arrived at 9 o'clock laſt night, being the bearer of diſpatches from the Commander in Chief of the American Forces, with the information that the Preſident of the United States of America had not thought proper to authorize a continuance of the proviſional meaſures entered into by his Excellency and Gen. Dearborn, through the Adjutant General, Col. Baynes, and that conſequently the armiſtice was to ceaſe in four days from the time of the communication reaching Montreal, & the poſts at Kingſton and Fort George. At the ſame time that his Excellency cannot but lament ſo unlooked for a deciſion upon the friendly propoſition made by him thro' General Dearborn to the Government of the United States, he truſts it will be matter of high ſatisfaction to all his Majeſty's ſubjects in this Province to know that he has uſed all the means in his power to prevent a further increaſe of the breach ſubſiſting between Great Britain and America, and to ward off from theſe Provinces the calamities of war, with which they are threatened. In the ſame ſpirit of conciliation which has uniformly influenced his Majeſty's Miniſters in the late negociations with the Government of the United States, His Excellency availed himſelf of the earlieſt opportunity of communicating to the Commander in Chief of the American Forces, the diſpatches he had received from Mr. Foſter, at Halifax, containing the intentions of his Majeſty's government reſpecting the repeal of the Orders in Council; and as his Excellency could not doubt but that this conciliatory meaſure removing the alledged principal ground of difference between Great Britain and America, and which had been transmitted to the government of the United States thro' Mr. Baker, late Secretary of Legation at Waſhington, would be met by a ſimilar diſpoſition on their part, he ſubmitted to Gen. Dearborn the propriety of a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities until the determination of the Preſident ſhould be made known upon the ſubject. The ready acquieſcence of that officer in this propoſal, excepting as far as it re ted to Gen. Hull, who was acting under the immediate orders of the executive government of America and the orders immediately iſſued by him ſtrongly manifeſted his friendly diſpoſition on the occaſion, and led to a reaſonable expectation that his Government would not fail to approve of his conduct, and to confirm the armiſtice he had entered into. In this expectation his Excellency has been diſappointed, and the American Government by refuſing to continue the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, though with the certain evidence before them of the actual repeal of the Orders in Council, has proclaimed in language not to be miſunderſtood, that other objects independent of thoſe held out to the American people as the grounds of the war, were originally in their contemplation. That the conqueſt of the Canadas, either for the purpoſe of extending their own territories or of, gratifying their deſire of annoying and embarraſſing Great Britain, was one amongſt others of theſe objects, cannot be doubted.—The invaſion of the Upper Province undertaken ſo immediately after the declaration of war, ſhews in the ſtrongeſt manner how fully they had prepared themſelves for that event and how highly they had flattered themſelves with finding it an eaſy conqueſt from the ſuppoſed weakneſs of the force oppoſed to them, and the ſpirit of diſaffection which they had previouſly endeavoured to excite amongſt its inhabitants. Foiled as they have been in this attempt, by the valour and united efforts of the regular forces, militia and Indians of the Province, under the command of their diſtinguiſhed leader, their whole army with its General captured, and their only remaining fortreſs and poſt in the adjoining territory wreſted from them, it is not to be doubted but that the American government will keenly feel this diſappointment of their hopes, & conſequently endeavour to avail themſelves of the ſurrender of Detroit, to term it an invaſion of their country, and to make it a ground for calling up on the militia to march to the Frontiers for the conqueſt of the Canadas. A pretext ſo weak and unfounded, though it may deceive ſome, will not fail to be received in its proper light by others, and it will be immediately perceived by thoſe who will give themſelves the trouble to reflect upon the ſubject that the purſuit of an invading army into their own territory is but a natural conſequence of the firſt invaſion and the capture of the place to which they may retire for ſafety, a meaſure indiſpenſably neceſſary for the ſecurity and protection of the country originally attacked.

Under all theſe circumſtances ſo ſtrongly indicative of the moderation forbearance and true ſpirit of conciliation manifeſted on the part of his Majeſty's government towards the United States of America and of their determined hoſtility to Great Britain, his Excellency the Commander of the forces truſts that the troops, regulars and militia, under his command, as well as all his Majeſty's other ſubjects in this part of his dominions, animated with ſentiments of juſt indignation at the extraordinary pretenſions of the enemy and their unwarrantable views of conqueſt upon the Canadas, will be prepared to repel with firmneſs, and with that invincible ſpirit and true Britiſh courage which has ſo gloriouſly manifeſted itſelf in Upper Canada, in the total defeat and capture of the invading foe, any further attempt the enemy may have the temerity to make. His Excellency looks with confidence, under the protection of Divine Providence, to the confirmed diſcipline of his Majeſty's troops, and to the zeal loyalty and courage of all deſcriptions of perſons in theſe Provinces, as a certain pledge of the ſame glorious reſult.

EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

KINGSTON, September 5, 1812.

Yeſterday his Hon. General Brock was waited upon by the Magiſtrates, Clergymen, Officers of Militia and others in a body, who preſented him with the following Addreſs:—

To his Honor ISAAC BROCK, Eſq. Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding his Majeſty's Forces in the ſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your Honor,

We the Magiſtrates, Officers of Militia and others, inhabitants of the town of Kingſton, beg leave to congratulate you on your arrival, and to offer you that tribute of applauſe and admiration which the late important conqueſt of Detroit muſt every where excite.—That army which was to look down all oppoſition, that General whoſe Proclamation denounced extermination to his oppoſers, were unable to withſtand your judicious and intrepid operations, and ſubmitted to the terms which you were pleaſed to dictate.—The confidence which your conduct and talents, they eminently diſplayed, have diffuſed through his Majeſty's ſubjects in this Province, will, we truſt, be ſhewn by a general emulation of the ſpirited conduct of the reſt of our fellow ſubjects who had the honor of ſharing in your toils, and participating in your ſucceſs; a ſucceſs ſo extraordinary, and ſo rapidly achieved, that poſterity will perhaps regard it as a fiction of the Hiſtorian that you prorogued your Parliament at York on the 5th day of Auguſt, and that after encountering every obſtacle from roads and weather, you were on the 16th maſter of the Fortreſs of Detroit, defended by thirty three pieces of cannon and an army of two thouſand five hundred men, which laid down their arms before your gallant band of leſs than half that number.

Kingſton, Sept. 4, 1812.

To which his Honor was pleaſed to make the following Reply:—

Nothing but the confidence which the admirable conduct of the York and Lincoln regiments of Militia excited, could have induced me to undertake an expedition ſuch as lately terminated ſo much to the advantage of the country.

I have reaſon, from the reports made to me by the officers ſtationed at Kingſton, to rely with equal confidence on the diſcipline and gallantry of the Militia of this Diſtrict.—It is with the higheſt ſatisfaction, I underſtand, that in the midſt of unavoidable privations and fatigue, they bear in mind, that the cauſe in which they are engaged, involves their deareſt intereſts and the happineſs of their families.

Gentlemen, believe me ſenſible of this mark of your eſteem.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, September 26, 1812.

WE ARE INFORMED THAT

Sagreat is the terror of *Brother Jonathan* at another viſit from General Brock, that on hearing of his being on his way to view Black Rock, they immediately ſcuttled fifty large boats which they had at that place ready, *we calculate*, to tranſport to our ſide, *when a good opportunity offered*, a few legions of their *Invincibles*, and took to their heels in the greateſt conſternation, even as they did from their ſtarved artillery at Detroit, fearing ſome *miſchief* may happen.—But we muſt inform *Brother Jonathan*, that although he may *ſink for fear*, we can raiſe for honor and the diſcomfiture of our unprovoked enemies.

DIED in this town, on the evening of the 25th inſt. Elizabeth Mary, infant daughter to the Rev. J. Strachan.

Sheriff's Office, York, Sept. 26, 1812.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given
To wit. } That a Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this Diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tueſday the thirteenth day of October now next enſuing at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, and Bailiffs, are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform their reſpective duties as to their reſpective Offices ſhall be to be done. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WINES, Sugars, Teas, Spirits, Gin, and other Groceries of a very ſuperior quality, to be ſold on reaſonable terms by C. C. WOOD.

Should the Subſcriber be abſent Col. Jarvis is authorized to diſpoſe of the above. York, Sept. 26.

Advertiſement.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided as plans for the accommodation of Purchaſers. The Lots is eligibly ſituated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Alſo, Lots No. 32 and 33 in the 3d conceſſion of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No. 6 in the 8th, and No. 14 and 17 in the 9th conceſſion of Haldimand; Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 5th conceſſion, and Lots the 29 and 30 in the 9th conceſſion of Whitby; Lot No. 18 in the 8th conceſſion of Scarboro', and Weſt half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th conceſſion of King.

The prices of the above deſcribed Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment ſhall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaſer.

GEORGE CRIGAN STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. SATURDAY OCTOBER 10, 1812. No. VII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

LEGISLATURE OF UPPER CANADA

An Act to Repeal part of the Laws now in force for Raiſing and Training the Militia of this Province, and to make further Proviſion for the Raiſing and Training of the ſaid Militia. [Paſſed 5th of Auguſt, 1812.

WHEREAS a well regulated Militia is of the utmoſt importance to the defence of this Province, and whereas the Laws now in force are found inſufficient for the Training and Regulating thereof, Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That all former Acts in any wiſe relating to the Raiſing and Training of the Militia within this Province be, and the ſame are hereby repealed. Provided always, That nothing herein contained, ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend to annul or make void any Militia Commiſſion or Appointment which may now be in force, or to prevent the completing any proceeding commenced in purſuance thereof.

II. *Provided alſo, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend to repeal a certain Act of the Legiſlature of this Province, paſſed in the fifty-firſt year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to explain, amend and reduce to one Act of Parliament, the ſeveral Laws now in being for the Raiſing and Training the Militia of this Province" or any matter or thing therein contained.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That from and after the paſſing of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province, from time to time, to conſtitute and appoint by Commiſſion under his Hand and Seal, a ſufficient number of Officers to train, diſcipline and command the Militia of the Province, and alſo ſuch number of Staff Officers as he ſhall think neceſſary, and the Officers ſo appointed for the Militia, ſhall rank with ſuch of the officers of his Majeſty's Forces as may for the time being ſerve within this Province, as youngeſt of their reſpective ranks. Provided always, That Lieutenant Colonels in his Majeſty's Army ſhall command all Militia Officers whatever.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That in the ſeveral Diſtricts, Counties and Ridings, the Militia ſhall be formed into Regiments, conſiſting of not more than ten, nor leſs than five Companies; two of which Companies ſhall be ſtiled Flank Companies, and ſhall be formed in manner hereafter mentioned; which companies (the Flank Companies excepted) ſhall conſiſt of not more than one hundred, nor leſs than twenty private men each.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, or Officer commanding any Regiment or Battalion, and he is hereby required to order and direct the Adjutant of ſuch Regiment or Battalion, as often as the ſame may be neceſſary, to furniſh him with complete Returns of all and every perſon or perſons within the limits of ſuch Regiment or Battalion liable to Militia Duty, ſpecifying their age and place of abode, and the more eaſily to enable the Adjutant ſo to do, it ſhall be lawful for him to call upon any Captain or Officer commanding a Company for a Return of the names of the Men of his Company, and alſo of the names of ſuch perſons as may have lately removed to any place within the limits of his Company, and after he ſhall have been furniſhed with ſuch Return as aforeſaid, to form the Militia-men ſo returned into Companies, in ſuch manner as to him ſhall ſeem moſt conducive to the intereſts of the ſervice.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That every Male Inhabitant from the age of ſixteen years to ſixty, how reſident, or who may hereafter become reſident within the limits of any Regiment or Battalion as aforeſaid, ſhall be deemed capable of bearing arms, and ſhall be conſidered a Militia-man, and ſhall within eight days after he ſhall have attained the age of ſixteen years, or become reſident within the limits of any ſuch Regiment or Battalion, enroll his name with ſome one Captain or other officer commanding a company of the ſaid Regiment or Battalion, who is hereby authorized and required to tranſmit the ſame with all convenient ſpeed, to the Adjutant thereof, for the information of the Colonel. Provided alway, That no perſon above the age of fifty years ſhall be called upon to bear arms, except on the day of annual meeting, or in time of war or emergency.

VII. *Provided alſo, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the neglect of any perſon ſo to preſent himſelf for enrollment, ſhall not be conſtrued to prevent the name of ſuch perſon being enrolled, and ſuch Colonel, or Officer commanding, is hereby required to enter the name of every ſuch perſon as ſhall come to his knowledge, upon the Enrollment of the Regiment or Battalion, and when ſo entered, every ſuch perſon ſhall be ſubject to perform all and every the like Militia Duties, and under the ſame penalties as if he had perſonally preſented himſelf for enrollment. Provided alſo, That if any difference ſhall ariſe between any Captain or Officer and any Militia man touching the age of ſuch Militia-man, it ſhall be incumbent on the ſaid Militia-man to prove his age.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That to every Regiment or Battalion now or hereafter to be formed in this Province, there ſhall be two Flank Companies, to conſiſt of not more than one third of the ſtrength of ſuch Regiment or Battalion, to be ſelected and formed from among ſuch Militia-men as ſhall at any meeting or meetings of ſuch Regiment or Battalion, volunteer for that purpoſe, and who ſhall not be above the age of fifty nor leſs than eighteen, and if it ſhould ſo happen that a ſufficient number of perſons ſhall not at any ſuch meeting or meetings, volunteer for the purpoſe aforeſaid, then and in ſuch caſe, the deficiency ſhall be made up by ballot from the remaining Militia-men of ſuch Regiment or Battalion, who ſhall not be under the age of eighteen nor over the age of *forty five years*. And alſo, when it ſhall appear to the Commanding Officer that a widow, aged or infirm perſon, ſhall at the time of making the ſaid ballot, depend for his or her maintenance on a ſon, a grandſon or apprentice, ſuch ſon, grandſon, or apprentice may be excuſed whilſt ſupporting ſuch widow, aged or infirm perſon.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government, or the perſon commanding any Regiment or Battalion, as often as occaſion ſhall require, to employ any and every of the ſaid Companies upon any ſuch duty as he ſhall think neceſſary.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any non-commiſſioned officer or private ſhall refuſe to obey the lawful orders of his ſuperior officer, when employed on Militia duty, or ſhall quarrel with, or inſult by abuſive language or otherwiſe, any officer or non commiſſioned officer, whilſt on duty, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Commanding Officer then and there preſent, to order every ſuch offender forthwith to be taken into cuſtody and tried by a Court Martial, to be compoſed of three or more officers of the ſaid Militia, who upon proof of the offence by the oath of one or more credible witneſs or witneſſes, ſhall and may order and ſentence every ſuch offender to pay a fine not exceeding, on actual ſervice, twenty pounds, and a ſum not exceeding five pounds when the offence ſhall not be committed on actual ſervice, according to the nature of the offence and the diſcretion of the Court, and in default of payment, when the Militia ſhall be embodied, to commit the offender, or keep him in ſome place of confinement for a term not exceeding ſix months, or until the amount of ſuch fine be paid; and when the Militia ſhall not be called on actual ſervice, to commit him to the common gaol of the Diſtrict for a term not exceeding one month, or until the amount of ſuch fine be paid.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Captains of the ſaid Flank Companies ſhall call out their reſpective companies for the purpoſe of being trained, exerciſed and inſtructed in military diſcipline, at leaſt ſix times in every month, until the men ſhall be ſufficiently inſtructed in their exerciſe; and after any company ſhall be reported to the Commanding Officer of ſuch Regiment or Battalion, to be ſufficiently inſtructed in their duty, they ſhall be called out once

every month, and the Captains commanding the Battalion Companies of any such Regiment or Battalion, shall in time of War call out their companies at least once in every month, and in time of Peace four times in every year.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Captain commanding any company of Militia, if he shall think it more conducive to the good of the service and the ease and convenience of the men, to divide his company into squads of such number as he shall think proper, and that the Captain or other Officer commanding any such company, shall always provide and appoint a proper person to instruct the men to be assembled at each of the said squad meetings.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Captain or other Officer commanding any company of Militia, shall refuse or neglect to call out his company at the times and in manner herein before directed, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, in time of War, a sum of money not exceeding ten pounds, and in time of Peace, a sum not exceeding five pounds, to be recovered upon the oath of one credible witness, in time of War before any Court Martial, and in time of Peace before one or more of his Majesty's Justice or Justices of the Peace, and in default of payment, commit him for a term not exceeding two months, or until the fine be paid.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in time of War, Rebellion, or any other pressing exigency, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the government, to call forth any of the different companies of the Militia, and to march them from their respective Counties or Ridings, Town, Townships or Parishes to any part of this Province, there to serve in conjunction with the other Militia, or with his Majesty's Forces, and any person refusing to obey such orders or command, or absconding from, or neglecting to repair to the place he is ordered to, being a commissioned officer, shall upon conviction before a court martial, or two or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds, and be held to be unfit to serve his Majesty as an officer in any military capacity; and being a non commissioned officer or private, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds, and in default of payment for such refusal or neglect, such officer, non-commissioned officer or private, shall be committed to the common gaol of the District for any time not less than six nor more than twelve calendar months, except such person shall satisfy the Colonel or Officer commanding such Regiment or Battalion to which he belongs, that such refusal or neglect arose from sickness, or that he was absent upon leave. Provided, That no Militia man shall be so called out who shall be above the age of fifty years, unless that the whole of the Militia of any District or Battalion to which he may belong shall be called out and embodied. Provided always also, That the Flank Companies of any such Regiment shall be the first to be called upon actual service. Provided also, That it shall not be lawful to order the Militia or any part thereof to march out of this Province, except for the assistance of the Province of Lower Canada, when the same shall be actually invaded, or in a state of insurrection, or except in pursuit of an enemy who may have invaded this Province; and except also, for the destruction of any vessel or vessels built or building, or any depot or magazine formed or forming, or for the attack of any enemy who may be embodied or marching for the purpose of invading this Province, or for the attack of any fortification now erected, or which may be hereafter erected to cover the invasion thereof.

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the government, to call out detachments of the Militia, and to limit and fix the number of men to be called out on such detachments, and in cases of emergency by actual invasion or otherwise, when it may not be practicable to consult the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the government of this Province, it shall and may be lawful for the Officer commanding any Regiment or Battalion, to limit and appoint the number of men that he shall judge necessary to be called out, and for that purpose to issue his orders to the several officers, and also to direct and authorize any officer, having first obtained a warrant for such purpose from one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to impress such carriages and horses as the service may require, for the use of which the owner or owners thereof, shall be entitled to receive the sum of ten shillings per day for every cart or carriage with two horses or oxen and driver, and seven shillings and six pence for every carriage with two horses or oxen, during such time as the same shall be employed or detained on public service, and the officers impressing such carriages or horses, shall before dismission of the same, give to the owner or owners thereof, a certificate of the time during which the said carriages or horses have been employed, or been necessarily absent in going from and returning home on such service, and such certificate shall be a sufficient authority for such owner or owners to demand and receive from the Collector of Customs, or Inspector of the District, to be paid out of any public monies in his possession, the sum mentioned in such certificate; & the said certificate shall be a sufficient voucher for the payment of such monies by the said Collector or Inspector, and shall be received as such by the Receiver General of the Province, and shall be transferable by indorsement, and any indorsee shall be entitled to receive the amount of the same from any such Collector of Customs or Inspector, who may have in his possession any public monies. Provided always, That whenever it shall happen that only part of the Militia of this Province shall be called out for actual service, it shall and may be lawful for any person, being of the Militia of the County or Riding that may be so called out, to provide and send an able bodied man to serve in the said Militia in his stead, and such able bodied man shall be taken and received as a proper Substitute for such person, living in the County or Riding, that otherwise would be obliged to serve in the said part of the Militia called out as aforesaid.

XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every person who now is enrolled in any Regiment or Battalion of Militia, shall within six months after the passing of this Act, and every person who shall hereafter be enrolled of any Regiment or Battalion of Militia, shall within six months after such enrollment, provide himself with a good and sufficient musket, fusil, rifle, or gun, with at least six rounds of powder and ball, and shall come provided with the same at each and every time when he shall be called out either for the purpose of review, exercise, or actual service; and that every officer shall provide himself with a good and sufficient sword, and shall come provided with the same whenever he shall appear at any Militia Meeting or Parade, and if any person so enrolled, shall neglect or refuse to provide himself, or to come so provided in the case of Review or Exercise, every officer shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds; and every non commissioned officer or private, the sum of ten shillings; and in the case of actual service, every officer a penalty of twenty pounds, and every non-commissioned officer and private a penalty of forty shillings, to be levied in manner hereinafter mentioned. Provided always, That when and so often as any Officer or Militia man shall make it appear to his Captain, or Officer commanding the Regiment or Company, that he has not been able to procure such musket, fusil, rifle, gun or ammunition, it shall and may be lawful for such Captain, or Officer commanding such company, to admit of such excuse, and to certify the same in writing accordingly, in which case such Militia man shall no be liable to pay the said fine of ten shillings in case of review or exercise, or forty shillings in case of actual service.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every person who shall sell or barter any part of the arms or equipments which may be delivered to him out of his Majesty's stores, or who shall destroy the same, and every person who shall knowingly buy, or by barter obtain, or who shall destroy such arms or equipments, shall severally and respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds for every offence on conviction thereof, by the oath of any one credible witness before any Court Martial, or before one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and in case the person or persons so selling any part of his or their arms or equipments as aforesaid, or the person or persons obtaining the same in manner aforesaid, being thereof convicted as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount of such fine, it shall and may be lawful for the said Court, Justice, or Justices, by a warrant under their hands and seals, to commit such person or persons to the gaol of the County or District where the offence shall be committed, for any space of time not exceeding two months. Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Court, Justice or Justices, to discharge the person or persons so offending any time before the expiration of the said two months, when the person or persons so convicted as aforesaid, shall tender to the said Justice or Justices the penalty inflicted by this Act.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That at all times when the Militia may be called out and embodied for actual service, the Officers, Non commissioned Officers and private Men of the several Regiments, Battalions or Companies of Militia, from the time of their being drawn out and embodied as aforesaid, and until they shall return to their respective Towns, Townships, Parishes or places of abode, remain under the command of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the government, or other Officers having the command of them, and shall be liable to punishment for mutiny and desertion as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say—That every Officer, Non commissioned Officer, or Militia man, who shall presume to use traitorous or disrespectful words against his Majesty's Royal Person, or disrespectful words against any of the Royal Family, if a Commissioned Officer shall upon conviction thereof before a General Court Martial, as herein after is directed to be established, be cashiered; if a Non commissioned Officer or Private, he shall suffer such punishment as by the sentence of any Court Martial shall be awarded, not extending to loss of life, limb, or whipping.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any Officer, Non commissioned Officer, or Militia man, when on Militia duty, shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the government for the time being, or shall speak words tending to their hurt or dishonor, he shall be punished according to the nature of his offence; if an Officer, by the judgment of a General Court Martial, and if a Non commissioned Officer or Private, by the judgment of any Court Martial.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any Officer, Non commissioned Officer, or Militia man, who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in any mutiny or sedition in the Regiment, Detachment, Troop, or Company to which he belongs, or in any other Regiment, Detachment, Troop, or Company, whether of embodied Militia, or of his Majesty's regular or Provincial Forces, in any Camp or Post, or upon any Party, Detachment, or Guard, on any pretence whatsoever, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a General Court Martial shall be awarded.

XXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, or Militia man, being present at any mutiny or sedition, shall not use his utmost endeavours to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any mutiny of

(To be Continued.)

L O N D O N, July 21.

Dispatches have been received from Lord Wellington, of which the following is the Official Bulletin.

"Dispatches from Lord Wellington, dated June 30, are received. He was then at Fuenta La Peno, nearly 50 miles in advance from Salamanca, on the road to Valladolid. His Lordship's advanced guard had daily skirmishes with the rear of Marmont's army which was in full retreat.

July 28.—A messenger from Admiral Sawyer reached London July 26, and announced the attack on the Belvidera—but did not furnish a copy of the declaration of war.

The Jamaica fleet, under the Thetis, arrived in England July 24, and the East India fleet, under the Phaeton.

The French Gen. Puthippon has escaped from England, and an attempt was made to carry Sarrazin to France.

Accounts from Lisbon are to July 14. General Hill had advanced from Badajoz to Lucrena. Lord Wellington had advanced his head quarters to Toro. Marmont was concentrating his forces at Valadolid, and it is said the British advanced posts were within two leagues of it. Marmont lost 500 men in crossing the Douro. Accounts from Oporto are to July 18.

Several skirmishes are reported to have taken place between the Russians and the French. The former are said to have fallen back, destroying the country as they retreated, agreeably to a previous determination. The French are said to have halted for want of provisions.

A general embargo was laid in Swedish ports July 18, on account, as it is said, of a want of transports to convey troops.

France and Prussia have made a defensive treaty.—Austria and France have formed a treaty offensive and defensive; and Austria is marching an army to assist against the Russians.

On the 6th of July, an English 64 commanded by Capt. Stewart, having procured a Danish pilot, came into the harbour of Ahkers, 40 miles East of Christianland, and destroyed a sunk, after a severe engagement, the Danish frigate Naiard, killed 241 of her crew, and 180 escaped on shore. He also captured the brig Ran; which was retaken by the gun boats, and brought to Christianand.—Captain Stewart demanded her, but was refused.

From the Glasgow Courier of July 30.

On the 28th of June, the Diet of Warsaw proclaimed the re establishment of the kingdom of Poland, including the Polish provinces possessed by Russia. They put themselves under the protection of Bonaparte, of whom Poland declares herself to be the ally. The whole is the result of French influence and intrigue.

On the other hand, the Anholt mail furnishes the following proclamation of the Governor of Riga.

"Inhabitants of Riga! the enemy is already on the frontiers of the empire, and Riga is exposed to danger; but let not the future be regarded with dismay, at the same time that strength and valour protect our walls, true patriotism, the distinguishing characteristic of its inhabitants, promises security with us. But, to establish this conviction, let unanimity, mutual confidence, and cordial co-operation be our law—a law to which every true citizen will subscribe with equal cheerfulness and bravery. My determination to fulfil all difficulties must depend, for its success on your assistance. Accordingly I call upon you, with the most implicit confidence, to exert every resource, and strain every nerve, in defence of the town, and in that of your property and homes: and cheerfully to obey every requisition that may be required to render that defence successful; and I wish you will never compel me to resort to the authority vested in me for that purpose.

July 1, 1812. VAN ESSEN."

The proclamation is followed by an animated address of Baron de Tolli, minister at war, to the soldiers of the army of the west.

Admiral Martin is at Riga, assisting the governor in strengthening and improving the fortifications. He was received there with the greatest respect and attention. He is a most active and intelligent officer.

Lord Cathcart was on the point of embarking for Petersburgh.

Commodore Rogers has arrived in Boston. In the account of his cruize, and after giving the account of the action with the Belvidera, he says,

"The squadron afterwards pursued the Jamaica fleet, but owing to uncommonly foggy weather, missed them, although at times very near."

The squadron has been off the English Channel, along the coast of France Spain and Portugal, within 30 miles of the Rock of Lisbon—then made Madeira Island—then off Cape Finisterre—then back to the Banks—and by Nova Scotia to Boston.

Many of the seamen of the squadron are sick with the fever. Several had died. About 120 English prisoners are on board.

FORTS WAYNE AND DEARBORN ALSO TAKEN.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Gentleman in Cincinnati, to another in Philadelphia, dated August 25.

"Dreadful news has just arrived by express. The British on the 16th inst. captured General Hull's army in Detroit, without his firing a gun. He was under the necessity of capitulating.—*The Indians immediately made a sally on Fort Wayne and took it.* All is confusion and bustle here. Cincinnati has lost nearly 2000, some of them the best citizens we had. This moment 2000 troops from Kentucky have arrived here on their march to reinforce Gen. Hull, but they are too late."

Extract of a letter from Fort Wayne, dated August 19.

"I have the mortification to announce to you the destruction of Captain Heald and his company, on their retreat from Fort Dearborne to this place. It happened on the morning of the 15th instant, by an army of Indians, of about five or six hundred, consisting of the following tribes, Ottoways, Chippaways, Winnebagoes Kickapoos, Momomonies, and some Pottawatomies. Captain Wells who went to assist Capt. Heald on his retreat is among the number killed. We cannot learn that any escaped. But it is stated, that Captain Heald, Mr. Kingsland some women, are made prisoners. The particulars of the action I omit till another express."

Extract of a letter dated New Orleans, August 4.

"The Negroes up the coast have begun to kill their masters, and the Indians within 30 miles, are killing all before them. Numbers have taken refuge on board the gun-boats on the Lake."

KINGSTON, Sept. 19.

On the 16th a brigade of boats under convoy of two companies of the Newfoundland Regiment and a detachment of the 49th and of the Veterans, were attacked by the Americans about twelve miles below Johnstown.—By accounts received from Prescot yesterday morning, it appears that the attack terminated neither to the honor nor advantage of the assailants. They had two large Durham boats filled with men, one of them with a six-pounder on board, and two smaller boats.—A private of the 49th regiment was killed by a cannon ball, and a private of the Newfoundland Regiment and three of the militia were slightly wounded. We took from the Americans one of their Durham boats, and they had above twenty men killed and wounded. The whole of our boats arrived at Prescot on the morning of the 17th and by the gallantry of our troops and militia the enemy have been completely foiled in a deliberate and well concerted attempt to intercept and cut them off.

In this encounter the Militia appear to have taken a most active part. Their zeal and courage are indeed conspicuous on every occasion; and from one extremity of the Province to the other, they have given to the enemy the most satisfactory proofs that their courage and loyalty are not to be exhausted by the speeches of Mr. Potter, or the proclamation of Gen. Hull.

September 26.

On Monday last a party from Gravelly Point, consisting of about 150 riflemen, under the command of a Captain Forsyth, landed at Cannoque, and attacked the militia stationed there about 50 in number, who after some resistance, were compelled to retire.—The Americans took some arms and ammunition that were deposited there, and burnt a small store in which were a few barrels of flour and a small quantity of beef, and carried away provisions for the militia that were sick in hospital, and a dragoon, whom they intercepted on his way to this place, to give notice of their attack.

Their behaviour at Col. Stone's was truly disgraceful. They fired into his house and wounded Mrs. Stone, who was the only person in it. They broke open and ransacked his trunks, & had his bedding and other articles carried down to the shore with an intention of carrying them off with them; but this was prevented by their officers.

On this occasion four of the militia were wounded, and one of the American rifle men was killed. The number wounded is not known.

It unfortunately happened that Captain Schofield and Lieut. Bradish with 12 men of the detachment at Cananoque were here at the time, by which means that station was deprived of the assistance of these two excellent officers.

As soon as intelligence of this attack was conveyed to Kingston, a detachment of troops and militia under the command of Col. Nichol, who volunteered his services, were dispatched to intercept the invaders; but they had retired. The detachment however landed on Tuesday morning on the American shore, at a place called Brown's Point, where the Americans usually keep a strong guard, which had probably retired to the woods on their approach, as they saw nobody. They found a large block house begun and in some forwardness. This they burnt together with the materials provided for finishing it. They destroyed a large Durham boat and several smaller ones, and returned in the afternoon, regretting that they had not met with Capt. Forsyth and his *redoubted* riflemen.—*Kingston Gazette.*

Sheriff's Office. York, Sept. 26. 1812.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of October now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly, and that they be respectively then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective Offices shall be to be done. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE the THIRD by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the Assembly at our Town of York, on Friday the Sixteenth day of this present month of October to be commenced, held, called and Elected, and to every of you, GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eighth day of September last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament 'till the fifteenth day of this present month of OCTOBER, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constituted to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the Twenty-third day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces within our said Province at York, this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-second year of our reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken Front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 10 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber having been nominated Teacher of the School of the Home District, informs the Public that his Seminary is now open for the reception of Pupils.

Rate of Tuition appointed by the Trustees,

Common Education 5 per annum, those Classical - - 7 1 Do.

Anxious to extend the advantages of his School, the Subscriber will even share some part of these rates to the poorer Inhabitants, provided they keep their Children neat and clean, and supply them with proper Books. N. B Scholars from other Districts are charged ten pounds per annum.

JOHN STRACHAN.

York, October 10, 1812.

Sheriff's Office. York 14th October 1812.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Monday the 16th instant at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they be respectively then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do those things which to their several Offices in that behalf appertain to be done

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

WHEREAS my Wife Sarah, being instigated by the Devil, and encouraged in her bad designs by her own Mother, has eloped from my bed and board without any reasonable cause on my part, but by the advice of her black mother Diana, alias Duke of Kent, who threw to take away my life by false swearing and attempting nothing less of my property; I therefore caution the Public against harbouring or crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. York, Oct. 10, 1812.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Sheriff's Office. York, Sept. 26. 1812.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of October now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly, and that they be respectively then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective Offices shall be to be done. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WINES, Sugars, Teas, Spirits, Gin, and other Groceries of a very superior quality, to be sold on reasonable terms by G. C. WOOD.

Should the Subscriber be absent Col. Jarvis is authorized to dispose of the above. York, Sept. 26.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided into parcels for the accommodation of Purchasers. The Land is eligibly situated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Also, Lots No. 32 and 33 in the 3d concession of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No. 4 in the 8th, and 17 in the 9th concessions of Halidimand; Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 5th concession, and Lots No 25 and 32 in the 9th concession of Whitby; Lots No. 18 in the 8th concession of Sydney and West half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th concession of King.

The price of the above described Land is moderate and the terms of conditions of payment shall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaser.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GAAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in	Concession B			
Front half 32,	Do	C.	}	200 Acres,
29	Concession C			200
10	Concession D			200
24	front Concession on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough,			
No. 8 in 4th Concession,				300 Acres Township
East 34th				200
No. 49,	West side Yonge Street			210 Acres,
Township of Vaughan				
East 12,	to 3d Concession,		100	
East 20,	4th	do.	100	
East 14,	4th	do.	100	1000 Acres
East 33,	7th	do.	100	Township of
34	3d	do.	200	Markham.
16,	8th	do.	200	
11,	6th	do.	200	
17,	6th	do.	200	400 Acres
18,	4th	do.	200	Markham.
15,	4th	do.	200	
3,	3d	do.	100	300 Acres,
30,	6th	do.	100	Saltfleet.
17,	6th	do.	100	
26, South side Chippawa Creek				100 Acres,
Township of Crowland				
Nos. 5, 6, 7, to 3d Concession,				1000 Acres
Township of Norwich.				

The Houses and Lots in the Township of York, viz. Mr. Samuel Heron will have the Lease in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing it; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title for the same.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 17th September, 1812.

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waste Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unless it specifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the President in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be the better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods on the most reasonable Terms, and to save themselves both trouble and expence

As he intends to go to Montreal by the first opportunity in order to purchase his most fashionable assortment of Goods for the Season, he will sell the remainder of his present stock on hand remarkably low for Cash. THOMAS DEARY.

York, April 24, 1812.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, East side Yonge-Street; on the Premises there are a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, both in good order, and a Still-House with two Stills, capable of making eighteen gallons of Whiskey per day. The Mills with a portion of Land will be sold separate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on said Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber.

SAMUEL HEKON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions, that notwithstanding the many Presentments against Individuals for having Public Nuisances in front of their Premises in the Streets of the Town of York, which still are an encumbrance to the Public: Notice is hereby given to all Persons so offending, that if the said Presented Nuisances are not removed immediately, they will be Indicted at the next Quarter-Sessions.

The owners of Swine are also cautioned against allowing them to run at large in the said Town or neighbourhood after the date hereof, otherwise prompt measures will be taken to prevent such trespassing.

S. HEWARD, C. P.

York, 28th April, 1812.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, that large, roomy and well finished HOUSE together with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subscriber now lives, to which an indisputable Title will be given.

J. GLENNON

York, Jan. 15, 1812.

THE Subscriber having established a SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY in Niagara, on an extensive scale, begs leave to inform the Public and Gentlemen in Trade, that they can be supplied with their articles at a lower price than they are sold in Lower Canada; a variety of kinds will be constantly for sale, and the qualities warranted superior.

Turpentine, Tallow, Greafe, &c. purchased by him for Cash.—Orders forwarded to him, or left at the Printing Office in York, will be promptly attended to. ALEXANDER Mc. KEE.

Niagara, 16th June, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons Indebted to Geo. Thomas, Merchant, are requested to make immediate Payment to STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire, who is duly authorized to receive the same and give Acquittances

York, July 6, 1812.

Wm. B. PETERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed from Niagara, has opened his Office in the Town of York, in Palace-Street, where he will attend with punctuality and dispatch to all such business as shall be entrusted to him in the line of his Profession. Being resident at Springfield Park, lately in the occupation of John Mills Jackson, Esq. on the Yonge Street Road, about three miles from Town, any Instructions left there, will with equal assiduity be attended to.

Niagara, June 25, 1812.

IN SESSION.

BY order of the Magistrates, all persons are forbid Stacking any Hay hereafter within the Limits of this Town—and Individuals are requested not to Bathe in front of it, unless before Sunrise, or after Sunset.

S. HEWARD, Clk. of the Peace.

York, July 10th 1812.

FOR SALE

At the Printing Office,

A FEW Copies of the RULES and REGULATIONS for the Militia of this Province.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.*

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come——GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council, to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without such Licence, under a Penalty for the first Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the second and every other subsequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no person may pretend ignorance of the Law which subjects his contravention to such penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all persons who shall, after the publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me, that among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all persons desirous to obtain such Licences, are hereby required to Report themselves to the Honble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumstances of time, place and condition of their respective residences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this first day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-second year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777; intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the selling of strong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as also to deter Persons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purposes relative to the Trade and Intercourse with the said Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person to settle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the first offence, and Twenty Pounds for the second, and every other subsequent offence.

IV. It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to sue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, by information before one or more of the Commissioners of the Peace of the District in which any offence against any of the above articles of this Ordinance shall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such information, in a summary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witness (being some other than the informer himself) and to issue the said imprisonment, and to levy the said Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the costs of suing for the same, by a warrant to seize and sell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that such informations shall be brought within six calendar months from the time that the offence shall have been committed, and not after.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—It is the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber to cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

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

Proclamation.

PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

ISAAC BROCK, Esq. President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within our said Province.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING.

WHEREAS on the seventeenth day of June last, the Congress of the United States of America declared, That WAR then existed between those States and their Territories, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dependencies thereof; and whereas in pursuance of such Declaration, the Subjects of the United States have actually committed Hostilities against the Possessions of His Majesty, and the Persons and Property of his Subjects in this Province: Now therefore, I by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council in the Affairs of the Province, I do hereby strictly enjoin and require all His Majesty's Liege Subjects to be obedient to the Lawful Authorities, to forbear all communication with the Enemy, or Persons residing within the Territory of the United States, and to manifest their Loyalty by a zealous co-operation with His Majesty's Armed Force in defence of the Province, and repulse of the Enemy. And I do further require and command all Officers, Civil and Military, to be vigilant in the discharge of their Duty, especially to prevent all communication with the Enemy, and to cause all Persons suspected of Traitorous Intercourse to be apprehended and treated according to Law.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Sixth Day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty second year of his Majesty's reign.

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of his Honor,
Wm. JARVIS, Secretary

PROCLAMATION.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding his Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province," altered and amended by several subsequent Statutes, passed by the Legislature of the said Province, it is among other things enacted, That at any time or times after the passing thereof, it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the said Province, as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the Purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province. NOW KNOW YE, that I the said ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the said Province as aforesaid, Do by virtue and in pursuance of the said in part recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Province, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, and do nominate, constitute and appoint the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, Esquire, and the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, Esquire, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan of York, Esquire, Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, and James Gordon of Amherstburgh, Esquire, in the said Province, respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province, and for the carrying into effect the Provisions of the said several Acts of the Legislature of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the fifty-second year of his Majesty's Reign.

Signed

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

I. B.

Wm. Jarvis, Secy.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nos. 9&10, in Hospital Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one so offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.

York, 8th May, 1812.

☞ For Sale at this Office, Blank Deeds of Conveyance, with and without Barrel Power with Memoranda for each.

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. SATURDAY OCTOBER 17, 1812. No. VIII [4 DOLS PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada

GEORGE the THIRD by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the officers of our Town of York on Friday the Sixteenth day of this present month of October to be commenced, holden called and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eighth day of September last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament till the fifteenth day of this present month of OCTOBER, at which time at our Town of York, you were, and confirmed to appear; and we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby commanding, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the Twenty first day of November next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem needful. Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our Trusty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces within our said Province at York, this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-second year of our reign.

I. B.

Wm. Jarvis, Secy.

Latest Intelligence.

GREAT BATTLE IN SPAIN

LONDON, August 6.

Capt. Blacquier of the navy, has arrived at the Admiralty with satisfying intelligence of the defeat of the French army under Marmont.

The intelligence brought by Capt. Blacquier was received by Sir Home Popham, now on the coast of Spain, from the South Governor of Gijon, on the 29th ult.

The Spanish governor transmits to Sir Home Popham a copy of the following short dispatch from the Earl of Wellington himself to the Spanish General Santocildes.

Garden above the Tormes, July 23-5 in the morning.

"General—I wrote you yesterday morning, and I now do it with the pleasure of acquainting you that we have beat Marmont, who is retreating rapidly, apparently on Alba de Tormes, and we are pursuing him. I trust you will there proceed to conclude the operations concerted between us.

(Signed)

"WELLINGTON."

BULLETIN.

Issued at Salamanca the day after the Great Battle, and communicated by Sir Home Popham:—

"Field of Battle, near Salamanca, July 23, 1812.

"The French army under Marmont was completely defeated yesterday by that of the allies, under General Lord Wellington, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, in the fields of Salamanca, on the left of the Tormes, near the Arrapelo, after seven hours continual fighting, during which the allies displayed prodigies of valour.

"The enemy was dislodged from all his advantageous positions, and left all the artillery which he had posted on them. His loss in killed, wounded and prisoners cannot be less than ten or twelve thousand—four thousand prisoners have been brought in. General Bonnet is wounded, and a prisoner. Marmont retreated at night by Alba.

"The field of battle for two leagues is covered with dead bodies—Among them is the Colonel of the 101st regiment. The Eighth there is not great. The Portuguese loss but few, and the Spanish little trifling, in all not more than two thousand five hundred."

LONDON, July 30.

This day the Parliament was prorogued to the 15th November, previous to which the Lord Chancellor read the following Message from the Prince Regent.

MESSAGE.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In terminating the business of the session, his Royal Highness has expressed his deep concern and sorrow at the continuance of the King's unfortunate indisposition.

While his Royal Highness also regrets the interruption in the public business, in consequence of an event which his Royal Highness must ever deplore, he has no more the zeal and affiduity with which you have discharged your arduous duties as deserving his warmest acknowledgements.

His Royal Highness has to express his thanks for the assurance you have given him, by which he has been enabled to continue in a vigorous manner his co-operations with the brave and loyal nations of the Peninsula. His Royal Highness cordially participates in your expression of his thanks for the gallantry and zeal displayed by Earl Wellington and the brave army under his command in the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz.

His Royal Highness confidently trusts that the conspicuous talents of Earl Wellington, combined with the unabated zeal of the inhabitants of Spain and Portugal, will ultimately produce a termination of the conteft, confiftent with the beft interefts of Europe.

The renewal of the war in the North of Europe, affords additional proofs of the little reliance that can be placed upon the treaties obtained even by the moft abject fubmiffion to the uſurpation and tyranny of the French government.

His Royal Highness hopes, therefore, that you will enable him to add to Ruſſia, in her present conteft, that co-operation which may be confiftent with the engagements of his Royal Highness to other powers.

His Royal Highness views with regret, the hoſtile attitude all timely America towards this country. His Royal Highness is not without hopes, however, that relations of peace and amity between the two nations will be reſtored. But if America ſhall ſtill perſevere in her unwarrantable pretenſions, his Royal Highness fully relies in receiving that aſſiſtance from the liberality and wiſdom of Parliament which will enable him to maintain the dignity and beſt intereſts of the empire.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

His Royal Highneſs, while he expreſſes his thanks for the liberal ſupplies which you have voted for the ſervice of the year, laments the neceſſity of impoſing additional burdens; but he truſts that the application, in the proſecution of the preſent conteſt, will be attended with the happieſt reſults.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Royal Highneſs deeply laments the diſturbances that have taken place in ſome of the manufacturing diſtricts; but his Royal Highneſs acknowledges his deep ſenſe of the diligence with which you have inveſtigated the cauſes.

His Royal Highneſs alſo highly approves of the ſalutary meaſures which you have adopted in order to prevent the increaſe of theſe diſturbances, and to bring the offenders to juſtice.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Royal Highneſs truſts, that on your return to your ſeveral counties, you will inculcate obedience to the laws, and a due regard to that admirable conſtitution upon which the glory and the happineſs of the empire have ſo long & ſo ſucceſsfully depended.

We announced yeſterday that His Majeſty's ſhips Magnificent, Rota and Vanguard, had arrived at Plymouth, from the coaſt of Spain, which they left on Thurſday laſt, bringing a confirmation of Lord Wellington's victory. The ſhips of theſe veſſels ſtate that in the glorious affair of Salamanca, the enemy's artillery was carried by ſome deſperate charges. Our inimitable cavalry, who had excellent ground for their exertions, and bore down every thing oppoſed to them, like an overwhelming torrent. Towards the end of the affair, the enemy declined the combat in every part of the line, and ſought ſafety in retreat. The Spaniſh cavalry under Sanchez, came up to the ſeveral charges with great gallantry. In addition to what we have already ſtated reſpecting the evacuation of St. Andero by the enemy, we underſtand that a party of 70 French made over and fought the proteſtants of the Eighth. It was thought that many others diſperſed on various parts of the coaſt would gladly follow the example, to avoid being captured and delivered by the Guerillas.

BOSTON, September 18.

It is a fearful thing ſays the Alexandria Gazette, to "commit the cauſe to the GOD of HOSTS"—to come into action with clean hands!—Such was our taſkers at the commencement of this conteſt, to "keep the faſcination from the accurſed thing" into which we ſhould be plunged by an unnatural war with our own kindred, our own children and our own brothers and ſiſters. But to ſuch rulers what could avail the voice of reaſon or morality, when the Conſcript is goading behind, and "a goodly Babylonian garment, &

...utes I can before I ... We exce... ...ly fear that the L... God of Hos... ...no up with us.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, October 17, 1812

A short Statement of the Victory obtained at Queenston.

On the 13th of this month a most glorious victory took place at Queenston over the enemy; landing with the flower of their army said to consist of about 1500 men they obtained a temporary, and but a temporary possession of that post. Our forces, though a handful, compared with those of the enemy, were not intimidated by numbers, but bravely resisted, like men who had a King and a Country to defend.

General Brock watchful, as he was brave, loon appeared in the midst of his faithful troops, ever obedient to his call, and whom he loved with the affection of a Father; but alas! whilst collecting, arranging, forming, and cheering his brave followers, that great commander gloriously fell when preparing for victory. " *Push on brave York Volunteers,*" being then near him, they were the last words of the dying Hero.—Inhabitants of Upper Canada, in the Day of Battle *remember BROCK.*

Nor let us forget to lament the untimely fate of the young, the affectionate, and the brave Lieut. Col. John Macdonnel, who received a mortal wound about the same time with his beloved General—attached to him from affection, his constant follower in every danger, this amiable youth is now buried with him in the same grave.—

But let not our gratitude and praise be withheld from the living, many good, many brave do still remain to defend us.

Major General Sheaffe immediately after the death of M. General Brock succeeded to the command, and proved himself worthy to fill that important, tho' difficult and dangerous situation in which he was placed. Being reinforced by troops (including a body of Indians) from Fort George, General Sheaffe succeeded by a most judicious movement, in gaining the flank and rear of the enemy; by this time, succours having arrived from Chippawa, the General advanced *with about seven hundred men in all,* and after a most spirited and obstinate engagement, totally defeated the enemy.

Unable to resist or escape from the British arms, about 900 American furrendered prisoners of war the refidue of their army (perhaps with a few exceptions) was either killed or drowned in the river. It is fuppofed that we, including troops of every defcription, have loft about thirty men, and that there on our fide about fixty men wounded.

To mention thofe who have diftinguifhed themfelves on this great occafion, would be to repeat the name of every perfon who was in action. Suffice it to fay, that every one behaved in a manner worthy of the caufe for which he fought, and of the General under whom he ferved.

To GENERAL BROCK, A GARLAND.

O tell me, ye Spirits well vers'd in old ftory,
Wifhe ages equals this to the Britifh in glory?
Where'er they appear on the land or the ocean,
Their foes are beheld in a trembling commotion.
When our Nelsons and Moores, great props of their nations,
And by death Abercrombies were swep. from the ftation,
The fun rung a ditty with much exultation,
And thought to get clear of their pale confternation

How foolish the hope, now heroes were rifing,
To check in its budding their darkard rejoicing.
See Wellefley victorious, for new laurels glowing,
And near him behold gen'rous Grame of Balgowan

Let Vimeira, Bonaro, and proud Talavera,
Name da, Barrosa and red Albuera
Teach Frenchmen no longer their follies to fhout,
For the race of our heroes shall never run out.

Ah, Ah, cry the Freath these facts may be true,
But here with more cunning our aims we pursue,
We flatter, we swagger, we fawn, cog, and lie,
And tho' ftealing ourselves, we raise the first cry.

While their Heroes at home are oppofing the French
Well fhatters the Canada from them to wrench;
No troops have they ready our progress to ftop,
And their Chiefs are perhaps of a different crop

Thus runs provocation, to plunder John Bull
Wise Madison orders redoubtable Hull,
This measure he thinks will give Britain a fhock,
But in planning he makes no allowance for BROCK

This little mifake in his firft calculation
Soon turns to deftruction the wicked invafion;
For the Britifh affembling made Hull become scamper,
Who saw they were likely to give him a damper

The Freath are filled with moft gloomy emotion
To fight for Detroit they lose every notion;
But each to his quarter now turns in whisper'and a flow fhall we escape from this terrible BROCK

They hoift the White Flag with trembling fenfations,
For former demerits produce sad corrodings;
They yield, and our Chief gives immediate direction
Their effects and their persons to hold in protection

Thou, fixteenth of Auguft, fhall raise admiration,
And not be productive of proud emulation,
The Troops and Militia fhall ne'er be forgot,
Who fcars thince the number when marfhall'd BROCK.

When the trophies fhall reach our high-minded nation,
With transports they'll read the brilliant narration,
Whilft the Regent fhall quickly unlock
To fhower their rich treasures on gen'rous BROCK

The Wellefleys and Grames too famous in ftory,
Will hail our great Hero, their Partner in glory,
Delighting to add gallant BROCK to their numb
For Envy true merit dare never encumbet

To capture an army that counts three to one,
A fortress and ftore, hardly losing a man,
Will long be remember'd a capital ftroke
And quoted uniquely " THE GLORY OF BROCK

MR. EDITOR.

Pleafe infert the following wreath in tribute to the Memory of our late lamented Chieftain.

WHY dern usurper with insatiate fawn—
Seize on the Chief his Country ill could spare
Tha great Defender of our righteous cau e,
Tain country's weal his firft, his lafting care!

Tha firft of glories ftill the Warrior fo'd;
His breaft herein fhall ever hold dear,
Birth in the battles ranks he e'er aspir'd,
His generous bosom view'd no danger near!

Over fields of carnage long the Hero ftrode,
Nor sought a fame but such as virtue yields!
Tears cease to flow, now like a Demigod
He moves majeftic o'er Elyfian fields!

Him Heaven a while to grateful Britons lent
And bids but now for their third Loan strive,
Whilft round the Heroin his ftead now sent—
With heart alike heroic glowing fire

EDUCATION

THE Subscriber having been nominated Teacher of the School of Hum. Afylum, informs the Public that primary is now open for the reception of Pupils.

Rate of Tuition appointed by the Truftees
HALIFAX CURRENCY.

Common Education—£ 1 per annum.
Clafical 2 0 Do.

Parents wifhing to extend the advantages of his School, the Subscriber will refer thofe fome what of the above rates to the poorer Inhabitants, provided they keep their Children neat and clean, and fupply them with proper Books. N B Scholars from other Diftricts are charged ten pounds per annum

JOHN STRACHAN

York, October 10, 1812.

Sheriff's Office, York, 12th October, 1812.

YORK DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given,
TO WIT. } that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for the Home Diftrict, will be holden for this Province, at the Court-houfe in the Town of York, on Monday the 26th inftant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the fame day, of which all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gentlemen, Conftables, and all thofe otherwife interefted, are required to take notice, and that they be refpectively then and there prefent, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do thofe things which to their feveral Offices in behalf appertain to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken front; 9 and 10 in the firft, and 10 in the fecond Conceffion of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4

WHEREAS Mr. WILL. SAMPSON has long indulged by the Devil, and encouraged in her bad defigns by her own Mother, has eloped from my bed and board without reasonable occafion on my part, but by the bad advice of her black mother Diana, alias Duke of Kent, who have taken away my life by falfe fwearing and rewards robbing me of my property; I therefore caution the Public against harbouring or crediting on my accounts, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting York, Oct 10, 1812.

WILLIAM THOMPSON

ADVERTISEMENT.

WINES, Sugars, Teas, Spirits, Gin, and other Groceries of a very superior quality, to be sold on reasonable terms by G. C. WOOD.

Should the Subscriber be absent Col. Jarvis is authorized to dispose of the above. York, Sept. 26

Advertisement.

THE Subfcriber offers for fale two acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided into Lots for the accommodation of Purchafers. The land is eligibly fituated for Men in Trade or occupations.

Alfo, Lots No 32 and 33 in the 3d conceffion, fronting; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No 16 in the 8th, and No 14 and 17 in the 9th conceffion Middlemand; Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 5th conceffion, and Lots No 29 and 32 in the 9th concefsion of Whitby; Lot No 18 in the 8th conceffion Sidney; and Weft half of Lot No 32 in the 9th conceffion of King.

The price of the above deferibed Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment fhall be accommodated to the means of the Purchafer.

GEORGE CRAWFORD STUART

York, March 23, 1812.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN CLAY, Esquire, late of Upper Canada, will be fold on moderate terms, either on Short Credit, or for half the Purchafe Money.

Lot No 32, in Conceffion B			
Lot half 33,	- Do. - C.	}	200 Acres
29 -	Conceffion C	200	
10 -	Conceffion D.	200	
24	from Conceffion on Lake Ontario		
	Township of Scarborough.		
21 to 24th	Concefs n, 300	Acres	Township
23 5th	do	of	York
49.	Weft fide Yonge Street	218	Acres
	Township of Vaughan		
13, to 3d	Conceffion,	180	
20, 3d	do.	100	
14, 4th	do.	200	1900 Acres
22, 7th	do.	200	Township
14, 2d	do.	200	Markham
10, 6th	do.	200	
11, 6th	do.	200	
16, 1st	do.	200	400 Acres
13, 4th	do.	200	Whitby
3, 3d	do.	100	
30, 8th	do.	100	300 Acres
27, 7th	do.	100	Salifbert
28, South	fide Chippawa Creek	100	Acres
	Township of Crowland		
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, to 3d	Conceffion	1000	Acres
	Township of Norwich		

Alfo to the Town of York

The Houfe and Lot No. 8, North fide of King ſtreet, and Lot No 11, Northside Hospital Street Mr Sampson from whom the Lands in the Diftrict, to any perſon who may be defirous of purchasing; and the conditions of fale will be known on application to the fubfcriber, or fuch perſon as fhall be by him duly empowered to give a good and fufficient Deed.

JOHN M'GILL

York, 17th September, 1810.

Executive Council Office, York, 8th February 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS or LEASES of the waſte Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unleſs it ſpecifie the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the Preſident in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Perſons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public monies, and who cannot attend perſonally to diſcharge their Warrants, are in future to furniſh their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber hereby requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and to ſave them ſelves both trouble and expence

As he intends to go to Montreal by the firſt opportunity in order to purchaſe the moſt faſhionable aſſortment of Goods for the Seaſon, he will fell off the remainder of his preſent ſtock on hand remarkable low for Caſh.

THOMAS DEARY

York, April 14, 1812.

For Sale

ON THE LOWEST TERMS,

LOT No. 9, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street; on the Premiſes there are a Saw Mill and a Grift Mill, both in good order, and a Stable, with two Stalls, capable of making eighteen Barrels of Wh. ey per day. The Mills with a portion of land will be ſold ſeparate if required, or all together. There is a large Improvement on the ſaid Lot. For particulars enquire of the Subſcriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 15th July, 1811.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to the Magiſtrates in General Quarter Seſſions, that notwithſtanding the many Preſentments againſt Incumbrances for Having Public Nuiſances in front of their Premiſes in the Streets of the Town of York, ſuch nuiſances are not removed:—Due Notice is hereby given to all Perſons ſo offending, that if the ſaid preſented Nuiſances are not removed immediately they will be Indicted at the next Quarter Seſſions. The owners of Swine are alſo cautioned againſt allowing them to run at large in the ſaid Town or neighbourhood after the date hereof, otherwiſe ſuch meaſures will be taken to prevent ſuch trespaſſing.

S. HEWARD, C. P.

York, 28th April, 1812.

TO be ſold and immediate poſſeſſion given, that Neat, roomy and well ſituated HOUSE and Lot with the Acre Lot in this Town, where the Subſcriber now lives, to which an improvable Title will be given.

J. GLENNON

York, Jan 15, 1812.

THE Subſcriber having eſtabliſhed a SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY in Niagara, has extenſive premiſes, begs leave to inform the Public and Generality of Trade, that they can be ſupplied with their Goods at a lower price than they are ſold in Lower Canada; a variety of kinds will be conſtantly kept on hand, and the qualities warranted ſuperior.

Carpenting, Tallow, Greaſe &c. &c. purchaſed by the Subſcriber for Caſh.—Orders forwarded to him, or left at the Printing Office in York, will be promptly attended to.

ALEXANDER Mc. KEE

Niagara, 16th June, 1812.

NOTICE

ALL Perſons indebted to Geo. Thomas, Merchant, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to STEPHEN JARVIS, Eſquire, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame and give Acquittances

York, July 6, 1812.

Wm. B. PEIERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed from Niagara, has opened his Office in the Town of York, in Palace-ſtreet, where he will attend with punctuality and diſpatch to all ſuch buſineſs as ſhall be entruſted to him by the line of his Profeſſion. Reſident at Springfield Park, lately the occupation of John Mills Jackſon, Eſq. on the Yonge Street Road, about three miles from Town.

Any Inſtructions left there, will with equal aſſiduity be attended to.

Niagara, June 25, 1812

IN SESSION.

BY Order of the Magiſtrates, all perſons are forbid Stacking any Hay hereafter within the Limits of this Town—and individuals are requeſted not to Bathe in front of it, unleſs before Sunriſe, or after Sunſet.

S. HEWARD, Clk. of the Peace

York July 19th 1812.

FOR SALE

At the Printing Office,

A Few Copies of the RULES and REGULATIONS for the Militia of this Province.

THE Subſcriber hereby gives Notice that any perſon who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence inclofing Lots Nos. 9&10, in Hospital-Street, will be proſecuted, and any perſon who will give information of any one ſo offending, will be handſomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN

York, 8th May, 1812.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premiſes an Improvement of 70 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and ſowed with Hay Seed, and inclofed with a new Rail Fence. There is alſo a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and ſeveral living Springs of fine Water; like wiſe one a large Sugar Bush. A good and ſufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the *Printing Office.*

York, 5th July, 1811.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. SATURDAY OCTOBER 24, 1812. No. IX. [4 DOLS PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE the THIRD by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our Knights Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province to the aſſembly at our Town of York, on Friday the Sixteenth day of the preſent month of October, to be commenced. held, called and Elected, and to every of you.

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eighth day of September laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament till the fifteenth day of this preſent month of OCTOBER, at which time a our Town of York, you were held and confidered to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid; hereby conveening, and by theſe preſents ordaining you and each of you, that on Monday the Twenty-third day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed, Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK Eſquire, our Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province, and Major General commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province at York, this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-ſecond year of our reign.

J. B.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Province of Upper Canada.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whomit may concern—GREETING:

WHEREAS by the decease of Major General ISAAC BROCK, late Commander of our Forces in Upper Canada, and the Civil adminiſtration of the affairs of the Province have devolved on ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Eſquire, Major General of our Forces. WE have thought proper by and with the advice of our Executive Council to iſſue this Proclamation, that all perſons having due notice there of may govern themſelves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONEY whereof We have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our truſty and well beloved ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Eſquire, Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty ſecond year of our Reign.

R. H. S.

WM. JARVIS Secy.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, Auguſt 4th.

The private letters from St. Petersburgh announce the capture of the Prince of Wirtemburgh, with 4000 of his troops. The people were full of confidence in the reſult of the war. The voluntary contributions had gone on with great liberality, and among others the following were officially announced: 150,000 ducats, and a large quantity of flour, from the Prince Surnom: three millions of rubles from the Counſellor Offoff; and from the imperial city of Moſcow, the noble and patriotic offering of an army of 80,000 men armed and equipped for the field. With this force, and this reſolution, we have no ſerious fear from the effect of the French attack; and can have little doubt, that, when the hour of ſtruggle fairly comes, it will be met gallantly. In the mean time, we have no knowledge that any thing, except affairs of poſts had occurred. The Ruſſian force in the neighbourhood of Riga was concentrating, and the Governor was making vigorous preparations for a ſiege, with the aſſiſtance of the Britiſh officers in the harbour; but, to our lateſt intelligence, no corps of the enemy had appeared in ſufficient ſtrength to authenticate the report of a battle. The army under Macdonald according to the moſt recent accounts which had reached the Town, was advancing towards Riga, and the Ruſſians would probably fight him before he began the ſiege.

We are glad to learn that the vintage of Portugal is of greater promiſe than it has been for the laſt thirty years, and the corn crop is likely to be equally abundant. The Inhabitants will enjoy the advantage of being this year able to reap it in ſecurity.

Auguſt 4.—Yeſterday Admiral Sir John Warren arrived in town from his reſidence at Nottingham, and had a long conference with Lord Melville at the Admiralty. This gallant officer has been appointed commander of the ſquadron which is to ſail immediately for the coaſt of America.

The Prince of Wales, 98 guns; San Domingo, 74; Juno, 38; Porcupine, 24; Mutine and Curlew, ſloops of war, are all ordered to be fitted for foreign ſervice, at Portſmouth, with all poſſible expedition. They are ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the American ſeas.

Strong reinforcements continue to be ſent off to our Weſt India iſlands, in the event of any ſudden enterprize being undertaken by the Americans. Several tranſports have been ordered round to the iſle of Wight to receive theſe reinforcements on board, and will ſail the inſtant the men are embarked.

Government has iſſued the following official communication on the ſubject of American Licences:

"All licences granted to American veſſels muſt be exhibited to the Marſhal of the Admiralty Court, in Doctor's Commons, to be endorſed by him before the veſſel will be permitted to depart.

"The veſſels at the out ports cannot depart until the licences have been endorſed by the Marſhal, and muſt be ſent to London for that purpoſe, and in time to be returned to allow veſſels to depart before the 15th of Auguſt."

LONDON Auguſt 6.

GENERAL BALLESTEROS.

This intereſting Spaniſh General entered Malaga the 14th July, the French having evacuated it, and continued there until the 16th, when he was quartered near Cartouna. The French General Leval had previouſly made a demonſtration of retreating to Beville to join Soult, when he ſuddenly took the direction of Gibraltar, and by forced marches appeared with 6 or 700 foot and 3 or 4 horſe near St. Roche, and effectually cut off General Balleſteros's communication with Gibraltar. The latter has about 7 or 800 good troops with him, but is hemmed in by 18000 French; and will have to exerciſe great talents to extricate himſelf.

Marſhal Suchet had 18,000 men at Tortoſa.

The Spaniards proſecute the ſiege of Aſorga, in Leon, with great vigour; at the laſt dates two breaches were made in the works, and it was expected it would ſurrender every hour.

The famous General Siſigers, who commands the Portuguese militia, had been re-

THE YORK GAZETTE.

...utes [illegible] We excee... fear that the God of Hosts ... up with us.

When our Nelsons and Moores, great props of ... nations, and by death Abercrombies were swep... from th... flation,
The foe sung a ditty with much exultation,
And thought to get clear of their pale conferrator.

How foolish the hope, new heroes were rising,
To check in its budding their darkard rejoicing ... murderous, for new laurels planning.

WHEREAS Mr. Wm. Sa... being indignated by the "Devil, and enc... raged in her bed deliges by her own h... , has eloped from my bed and board without ... vocation on my part, but by the bad advice ... black mother Diana, alias Duke of Kent, w... were to take away my life by falfe fwearing and a... wards robbing me of my property; I therefo... tion the Public against harbouring or credi...

For Sa...
ON THE LOWEST...
LOT No. 9, East Sid... Street; on the Premises there are a Saw ... a Grift Mill, both in good order, and a Stil... mole with two Stills, capable of making eighteen... gallons at 96 they per day. For the Mills with a pur...

...ressed and confined in a cattle for disobedience of orders.

AMERICA.

The declaration of war by America against Great Britain, brought from Halifax by the Julius ... up of war, excited considerable sensation in this town yesterday, among all classes of merchants; but the intelligence neither affected the funds nor American produce.

Yesterday a flotilla of American vessels cleared out or otherwise, in the nature of an embargo, was ordered, in consequence, as we understand, of a representation from Boston to the House, recommending to ... Ministers such a measure.

July 31.—Government at a late hour yesterday, came to the resolution of issuing orders and instructions to all the respective commanders in Chief, at home and abroad, to detain and send in all American vessels whatever. An embargo was laid this morning upon all American vessels in our ports.

We understand that licences are to be issued to permit neutral vessels, with provisions, to proceed from the United States to the ports of Cadiz and Lisbon, whether on American account or otherwise.

August 7.—Some particulars which have transpired through the medium of the Malta mail, which arrived yesterday, incline us to think that the grand expedition lately collected in the Mediterranean, is not destined for Catalonia in the first instance.—Toulon, and the environs of Cadiz have been both mentioned as objects of attack; at the latter place and French continue to annoy the inhabitants most formidably by means of their new invented shells.

The French General Leval with 6000 infantry and 600 horse, was in sight of Gibraltar on the 22d ult. with the view of making a desperate effort to cut off the communication between Gibraltar and Malta. In this case Ballasteros would be liable to a great interruption in his further progress along the shore of Grenada.

LONDON, August 13.

A letter dated Castro, August 1, from a Military Officer of distinction, attached to the expedition under Sir Hope Popham, has the following postscript:—

"You have heard of Lord Wellington's victory. We have had a *Te Deum* and a *feu de joie* here on the occasion this day. The Spaniards are all exultation. Lord Wellington, in addition to his present Spanish title of Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, should have the high dignity of *Principe de la Guerra*, in contradiction to Godoy's title of *Principe de la Paz*. This would be no much the more just and acceptable, as Lord Wellington has opened a direct road to the deliverance of Spain by his victories, and above all, by this last and greatest: while Godoy paved the way for its subjugation by his peace, which was made the ground of his creation."

GOTTENBURGH, Aug. 4.

Peace between England and Sweden is to be proclaimed throughout all Sweden on Sunday next; and the Ports will be declared open on the 15th instant.

A body of Cossacks have completely cut to pieces a Polish regiment.

The French have lost an immense number of horses from the failure of the weather, and great scarcity of food as they have experienced the most inclement rains that we ever remember.

A number of English boats vessels and other ships of war have past by for the Baltic.

RIGA, July 28.—Peace has, at length, been ratified between Russia and Turkey.

RUSSIAN HEAD QUARTERS, June 24.—Barclay de Tolly has, by forced marches, joined Prince Bagration.

BOSTON, September 21.

The powder mills of Messrs. Brown, Page and Burt, near the city of Richmond, were blown up on the 9th inst. and 24 out of 44 persons, employed therein lost their lives.

Yesterday the cartel Dart, with a flag of truce, arrived here with prisoners of war from Halifax. Among them the officers and crew of the late U. S. brig Nautilus. A number of prizes had recently been sent in there.

SAVANNA, September 3.

We have confirmation reports of the massacre of our countrymen by the Creek Indians in Florida. Major Woodruff, and 13 of 14 others, are among the victims. They have burnt several plantations, and killed the inhabitants on St. John's river. The militia have been ordered out to punish these savages. Qu.—*Who were the first invaders of Florida, and set desolation on foot?*

The following is a copy of an Address of the Emperor Alexander, to his troops, immediately after the French attack at Kowno.

"Wilna, June 13. (O. S. 25th, 1812.—For a long time past we had remarked the hostile deportment of the French Emperor towards Russia; but we still hoped, through moderate and pacific measures, to avert hostilities. At last, notwithstanding all our wishes to maintain peace, we witnessed an incessant repetition of open outrages, which compelled us to arm and to assemble our troops; though still, while we could flatter ourselves with the hope of reconciliation, we remained within the confines of our empire, and without violating peace, were prepared for defence. All these moderate and pacific measures could not lecure to us the tranquility of which we were desirous. The French Emperor, by an attack upon our troops at Kowno, has already commenced war, and consequently nothing further remains for us, but, while we invoke the aid of the Sovereign of the Universe, he Author and Defender of Truth, to place our force in opposition to the force of the enemy. It is unnecessary to remind our Generals, our Chiefs, and Warriors, of their duty, and of their valour. In their veins flows the blood of the Scavonians, so highly renowned of old for their victories. Soldiers! you are the defenders of religion, your country, and independence. I am with you. God is on your side.

ALEXANDER.

KINGSTON, (U. C.) Oct. 3.

Last night arrived his Majesty's ship the Royal George, from Sackets, with the American schooner Lady Murray, and a small ... ing boat, prize, which they took from the Genesee river.

DEMOCRATIC PATRIOTISM.

The Governor of the State of Virginia,

To the Patriotic Citizens of Richmond!

The character of your country has received a wound in the surrender of General Hull! Our brethren of the Frontier are exposed to the tomahawk of the Savage. A prompt exertion must be made to cure the one and repel the other. Fifteen hundred Virginians are called upon to unite with the Army of the West in the holy cause of their country. (for whose accommodation within four days) two hundred and fifty tents and fifteen hundred knapsacks are wanting. To your patriotism and particularly to that of the *Ladies*, I appeal and ask for all the aid you can furnish to further their completion.

Those who are willing to promote this desirable object, will signify to me without a moment's delay, the number of hands they can furnish. Compensation will be made to those who wish it. Every room in the Capitol not otherwise engaged, will be opened for the accommodation of those who may attend. Such a prefet continuing at home will have their portions of work sent to them.

All persons conversant with the cutting and making Tents will confer a favor by attending and rendering their aid.

JAMES BARBOUR.

September 3d, 1812.

Windsor, (Vermont) Sept. 21.

CONSCRIPTS.

The first detachment from our militia received orders, *the day after election*, to prepare for marching—and they have since marched.

Had these Conscripts been called for one day, or one week sooner, it is believed it would have opened some blind eyes, and unfixed some deaf ears; and that it would have completely *turned the tables* on the advocates of war. This evil was toreseen and prudently avoided. For as D. Shaw said, last fall, they were *trembling for their cause*. "Herod was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him."

But because their leaders carefully kept the fuspect out of sight till after election, they hollered themselves to be decei ved—they began to flatter themselves, that they should not be called on to march—that bracing was only to try their spunk—and that volunteering was only for fun.

Election is over—and they have marched for Canada!—The most of them, indeed, with heavy hearts;—especially since they begin to believe in Hull's disaffection;—and they now begin to inquire, very seriously, whether "*the Constitution says any thing about the militia's marching into Canada!*"

Extract of a letter from an Officer at Plattsburgh, dated Sept. 10, to his friend in this place.

"DEAR SIR,

"We arrived at this place after a very fatiguing march of six days from Greenbush. How long we shall remain here I cannot know, but the probability is, that we shall have an engagement here, or at Isle Aux Noix, or both of them before many days.

"The Brig Ohio have broke up their encampment at the Point, and have gone to the head of the Lake, where they will be employed in building gun boats. Provisions is very scarce at present, but I expect we shall soon have plenty. Flour sells at 18 dollars a barrel—Corn about 2000—Oats about 2000."

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1812.

Major General SHEAFFE, arrived here on the night of the 2d Instant, to take the Oaths of Office as President, and the following ADDRESSES were presented to him—the first by the Honble. the Executive Council, and the second by a deputation for the purpose.

To Major-General SHEAFFE, Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

WE His Majesty's Executive Council of Upper Canada, take the earliest opportunity of congratulating you on the Victory obtained at Queenston by His Majesty's Arms. Called upon to take the Supreme Command, by the most afflicting and melancholy event, the happy effect of the coolness, intrepidity and judgment which you displayed in that eminent situation, the Inhabitants of this Province do now feel, and will ever most gratefully remember. —Such a commencement, leads us to look to the future with confidence and hope, and to counsider what is past, as but a presage of what is to come.

But while thus thankful for the mercies which it has pleased Providence to bestow; we should be wanting in our duty to the Province, to ourselves, and to you, if we did not check a Tear over the Ashes of our late much lamented Commander —Words cannot express what we feel —His Bravery in the field as a General—Gentleness, Humanity and Kindness in private Life; and, above all, the love of his King and his Country, were the distinguishing marks of his Character. —May Britain never want such Defenders, and may we in our respective stations, ever profit by such an Example.

We pow, under Providence, look up to you, Sir, for protection, hoping that by your wise and vigorous efforts, we may be enabled finally to result and triumph over our enemies.

THOS. SCOTT.

To which His Honor was pleased to make the following Reply:

Gentlemen of the Honorable the Executive Council.

PLEASE to accept my warmest thanks for this Address—the Victory that has recently crowned our efforts, is, under Providence, chiefly to be ascribed to the zeal, valour, and good conduct of the Troops of every description, at the head of which I was placed by an event that we cannot too much deplore. —Many consecutive years the professional companion of my predecessor, no one can better know than myself, the eminent, as well as engaging qualities that so justly entitled him to the tribute of public regret, and of private sorrow —his ability, his energy of character, his ardent Zeal for His Majesty's Service, and for the public good, peculiarly fitted him as such a person at this, for the arduous situation which he filled—that it has devolved on me, but makes me more poignantly feel the twofold loss that is inflicted: —— we will be my endeavour to discharge the duties thus assigned to me, we look with zeal and fidelity, and I trust, that the Almighty disposer of events will look down with an eye of favour, on our exertions for the defence of this Province, and crown them with success.

R. H SHEAFFE,
Maj. Gen &c. &c. &c.

York, 30th October, 1812.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
31st OCTOBER 1812.

It is the pleasure of His Honor Major General Sheaffe that Mr. WILLIAM STANTON, acting Civil Secretary, should continue in the situation until further orders

By order of Major General SHEAFFE,
Prescott.

The Funeral Procession that took place at Fort George on the 18th October, 1812, for the Interment of Major-General BROCK, and his Provincial Aid-De-Camp, Lieut. Colonel MACDONELL.

Four Major Campbell.

Sixty Men of the 49th Regt Commanded by a Subaltern.

Sixty of the Militia, . . . , Commanded by a Captain.

Two Six Pounders——Firing Minute Guns.

Remaining Corps and Detachments of the Garrison, with about 300 Indians, in reversed Order——forming a Street through which the Procession passed, extending from the Government House to the Garrison.

Band of the 41st Regiment.

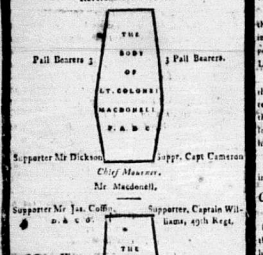
Drums covered with Black Cloth and Muffled.

Late General's Horse, fully caparisoned, led by 4 Grooms.

Servants of the General.

The General's body Servant.

Surgeon Muirhead, ... Doctor Kerr,
Doctor Moore, ... Staff Surgeon Thom.
Reverend Mr. Addison.



Lieut. Col. Myers, D. Q. M. Gen. Ensign Coffin.
Lieutenant Fowler, A. D. Q. M. Genl.

The Civil Staff
Friends of the Deceased.
Inhabitants.

A TRIBUTE OF PRAISE.

Which the most poignant grief is exerting every bosom and affecting every heart with real anguish, for the great public loss we all have too much cause to deplore—let the effusion of an individual be poured out in lamenting that he can now no longer be blest with observing a companion of so much manly worth. To Dignity of character, and long tried Heroic valour, was added an unabated Zeal for his Country's cause.

His patience, his fortitude and determined, unabated perseverance in surmounting those innumerable difficulties, which, in a very short period of time, arose to quick succession in a tumultuous manner, as it were, to impede his career in the path of glory, have we also witnessed with admiration! Neither must we silently pass over the ardour of his tried friend, his real aid, the judicious and brave LT. COL. The golden opportunity attempting such virtues, though, alas but for a season, must excite in our minds as it has done in the bosom of the Gallant, the aspiring youth M'DONELL, (who now no more) to aim with him at that meed so ardently, & repeatedly given reminiscent to *ancient RANGS*.

To His Honor ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Preside... Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,

WE, the Magistrates and Inhabitants of the Town of York, beg leave to condole with your Honor on the Death of our most Gallant and beloved Commander General BROCK.——We are sensible that the feelings of private friendship unite with the Public loss in suggesting your Honor's grief on this unfortunate event. Yet the sorrow universally manifested, must afford your Honor a melancholy pleasure, because it is a pledge of the excellent dispositions of those whom your Honor is now called upon to command

But while we lament that the Day of Battle was closed on its commencement, we should be most ungrateful to Providence, as well as to your Honor, were we not to confess with exultation, that it was a joyful day for Upper Canada, and glorious to the British Name

How fortunate for us that your Honor was near to assume the Command, and by your consummate skill to change a partial defeat into the most brilliant victory

Permit us to congratulate your Honor on entering upon the Civil Administration, to declare our firmest confidence in your wisdom and valour, and our determination to support your exertions in defence of our King, our Laws and Liberties, to the utmost of our power.

It is a blessing for which we can never be sufficiently thankful, that at such a moment, the Person who succeeds to the Command of the Forces and the Government of the Province, should be so intimately acquainted with our local situation, and commence with an exploit that covers him with glory.

To which His Honor was pleased to make the following Reply.

Gentlemen, Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity.

IT is with unmingled emotions of sorrow, and of pride, that I receive your affecting Address — with you I grieve that the Province has lost at such a period, a Chief who had ever in confidence by the wisdom, energy, and success with which he had employed the means placed at his disposal for its defence, and I cannot but feel proud that in being elevated to the situation which he so ably filled, that I am assured of succeeding, too, to the possession of that confidence — my best efforts will not be wanting to justify it

For the recent forcefs obtained against the Enemy, you are indebted to the loyal and brave spirit of the Militia, aided by the valour of His Majesty's Troops and of the auxiliary Indians, from the future exertions of which the most fortunate results to this Province may be anticipated.

Copy of a Letter found on the person of an American Officer at the Battle of Queenston, 13th Oct. 1812.

DEAR SENECA,

Your letter of Sept. 28th this moment I have received, and I can allure you a letter never gave me fo much pleasure—a letter from you at any time gives me pleasure, but at this time in particular, juft on the eve of a battle, when we know not what will be our fate, to receive a teftimony that we have a friend who intereits himfelf in it, and if inaufpicious, who will drop a tear to our memory is beyond defcription!—Many whofe hardened characters disenable them to claim that the may fay, "what matters it to me whether I am mourned by friends or not, if death muft

...ice it to say, that every ... behaved in a manner ... worthy of the cause for which he ... fought, and of the General under ... whom he served.

TO GENERAL BROCK,
A GARLAND.

O tell me, ye Muses well vers'd in old story,
Where ages equals this to the British in glory?
Where'er they appear on the land or the ocean,
Their foes are beheld in a trembling commotion.

...ion and there present, with their Rolls, Records, ...ndictments, and all other Remembrances, to ...nake things which to their several Offices in th... behalf appertain to be done

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Land, viz.—Number 9 and 10 in the Broken front; 9 and 10 in the first, and 1 in the second Concession of the Township of Whitby. Enquire at the Printing Office York, May 4

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be better enabled to lay in his Spring Stock of Goods, the most reasonable Terms, and to save themselves both trouble and expence

As he intends to go to Montreal by the first opportunity in order to purchase the most fashionable assortment of Goods for the Season, he will fell remainder of his present stock on hand remarkable low for Cash.

THOMAS DEARY.

York, April 14, 1812.

A Farm for Sale,

Within four Miles and a half of this Town,

CONSISTING of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land. There are on the premises an Improvement of 60 Acres, 14 of which are now under Wheat and Oats and sowed with Hay Seed, all inclosed with a new Rail Fence. There is also a good MILL SEAT on the Lot and several live Springs of fine Water; likewise a large Sugar Bush. A good and sufficient Title can be given. Application to be made at the Printing Office.

York, 5th July, 1811.

be my fate!" It is human nature, and I cling to it! After what I have written, you will understand that an invasion is to take place.—Every thing is in preparation for crossing at Queenston to take the enemy's strong place on the Hill and then to proceed to Fort George; it is to take place to-night and it is now three o'clock; I have but little time from preparing the men to devote to writing—an attempt was made night before last—all the Regulars from the Garrison marched up to the Camp at Lewistown with an idea of crossing, but it was defeated in consequence of trusting to a Militia Lieut. to bring a boat loaded with oars for to row the other boats across.—A part of the United S. Troops were detached in the morning in order to prepare for crossing, and the rest were marched up after 12 o'clock P. M.—it had been raining during the afternoon, and the roads were very bad and the night very dark, and the rain continued to pour down hard and cold, the Troops suffered—this I witnessed from being placed to bring up the rear, where all that had been sick would fall back when we arrived at Lewistown—One mile from the Camp we met our fellow soldiers that marched in the morning just marching down to the river to cross—it was intended for them to cross and us to follow and support them.—We built up a fire to warm our soldiers expecting to hear from the party that crossed about day, then to cross immediately; but before that time the unfortunate news came that they were unable to cross—we immediately returned to the Garrison. Had it not been for one man's negligence it is probable this would have been written from Canada or not at all.——My dear friend you retort my words in such a manner as almost, to me, makes my character appear under the form of a boaster—character I so heartily detest, that I cannot reconcile myself to the idea of having any part of it attached to me.—No, my dear Seneca, altho' I have endeavoured to fortify my mind so as to be able to act with courage and resolution, and do honor to myself, family, friends and country; yet do not think I wish to have the circumstance of meeting danger with perfect indifference.—I cannot refrain from feeling melancholy at the idea of seeing so many brave spirits bleed; but this night we try it.—You labour under a great mistake respecting the number of troops here—there are not five thousand on the lines.—One thousand cross to-night.—On Saturday last a considerable of an action took place at Black Rock, about

☞ For sale at this Office, Blank Deeds of this size, with and without Bar of Dower with Memorials for each.

Proclamation.

PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

ISAAC BROCK, Esq President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within our said Province.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING.

WHEREAS on the seventeenth day of June last the Congress of the United States of America declared, That WAR then existed between those States and their Territories, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dependencies thereof; and whereas in pursuance of such Declaration the Subjects of the United States have actually committed Hostilities against the Possessions of His Majesty and the Persons and Property of his Subjects in this Province: Now therefore, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council in the Affairs of the Province, I do hereby strictly enjoin and require all His Majesty's Liege Subjects to be obedient to the Laws of Authorities, to forbear all communication with the Enemy or Persons residing within the Territory of the United States, and to manifest their Loyalty by a zealous co operation with His Majesty's Armed Force in defence of the Province, and rebuke of the Enemy. And I do further require and command all Officers Civil and Military, to be vigilant in the discharge of their Duty, especially to prevent all communication with the Enemy, and to cause all Persons suspected of Traitorous Intercourse to be apprehended and treated according to Law.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York in the Province of Upper Canada this Sixth Day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve and in the fifty second year of his Majesty's reign.

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of his Honor,
Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding his Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come——

GREETING.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province," altered and amended by several subsequent Statutes, passed by the Legislature of the said Province, it is among other things enacted, That at any time or times after the passing thereof, it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the said Province, as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the Purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province. NOW KNOW YE, that I the said ISAAC BROCK Esquire, President, administering the Government of the said Province as aforesaid, Do by virtue and in pursuance of the said part recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Province, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, and do nominate, constitute and appoint the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, Esquire, and the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, Esquire, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan of York, Esquire, Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, & James Gordon of Amherstburgh, Esquire, in the said Province, respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province, and for the carrying into effect the Provisions of the said several Acts of the Legislature of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the fifty second year of his Majesty's Reign.

Signed
ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber having been nominated Teacher of the School at the Home District, informs the Public that his Seminary is now open for the reception of Pupils.

Rate of Tuition appointed by the Trustees,
HALIFAX CURRENCY,

Common Education	£ 6 per annum.
Classical	£ 8 Do.

Anxious to extend the advantages of his School, the Subscriber will even abate somewhat of the above rates to the poorer Inhabitants, provided they keep their Children neat and clean, and supply them with proper Books. N. B. Scholars from other Districts are charged ten pounds per an.

JOHN STRACHAN.

York, October 10, 1812.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Lower Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Rear half	No. 32, in Concession B	}	200 Acres.	
Front half	32, - - -	No - C.		
	29 -	Concession C.	200	
	10 -	Concession D.	200	
	24 -	front Concession on Lake Ontario,		
		Township of Scarborough.		
No. 21 in 4th Concession, 200 Acres Township of York.				
East ½ 22	5th	do.		
No 49,	West side Yonge Street 210 Acres, Township of Vaughan.			
East ½ 11,	in 3d Concession,	180		
East ½ 20,	3d	do.	100	
East ½ 14,	4th	do.	100	1000 Acres
East ½ 22,	7th	do.	100	Township of
	14,	2d	do.	200	Markham.
	10,	6th	do.	200	
	12,	6th	do.	200	
	16,	1st	do.	200	400 Acres
	13,	4th	do.	200	Whitby.
	3,	3d	do.	200	
	30,	6th	do	200	300 Acres,
	27,	7th	do.	200	Saltfleet.
	28, South side,	Chippawa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Cornwall.			
	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, in 3d Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich			
Also in the Town of York				

The House and Lot No. 8, North side of Kingt Street, and Lot No. 11, North side Hospital Street.

Mr Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing; and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN McGILL.

York, 23th September, 1810.

ONE ISSUE
MISSING

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. SATURDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1812. No. XI. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada.

GEORGE the THIRD by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the Assembly at our Town of York, on Friday the Sixteenth day of this present month of October, to be commenced, held, called and Elected, and to every of you, GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eighth day of September last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament 'till the fixteenth day of this present month of OCTOBER, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convening, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the Twenty-third day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into Consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK Esquire, our President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces within our said Province at York, this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-second year of our reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

Proclamation.

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

To all to whom it may concern——GREETING:

WHEREAS by the decease of Maj. General ISAAC BROCK, late Commander of our Forces in Upper Canada, and the Civil administration of the affairs of the Province have devolved on ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Esquire, Major-General of our Forces, WE have thought proper by and with the advice of our Executive Council to issue this Proclamation, that all persons having due notice thereof may govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONEY whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Esq. our President, Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty second year of our Reign.

R. H. S.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

THE Deputy Commissary General hereby allures Merchants and the Public, that the BRITISH NIAGARA ASSOCIATION Notes, will be taken at all the Commissaries Offices in the Province as Cash, and Drafts given for them either on Quebec or Montreal, payable at Sight.

Depty. Comy. Genl.'s Office,
Fort George, 1st Nov. 1812.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the Commons between the TOWN and GARRISON at YORK, about the latter end of July or beginning of August, 1812, a small but smart four HORSE, about fifteen or fourteen hands high, a natural roaster, fatty carriage, the mane very short, and had been hogg'd, the tail square docked, both eighers coloured thus hoc body, has a small white spot on his forehead, is about eight years old, and was not shod. He was raised by Mr. John Wagholl of Niagara, and was purchased from Lieutenant Wood of the 104th Regiment. Whoever will give information where the said Horse can be found, or will procure his return to the Subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable expences paid.

JOHN BEIKIE.

York, Nov. 6, 1812.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber having been nominated Teacher of the School of the Home District, informs the Public that his Seminary is now open for the reception of Pupils.

Rate of Tuition apportioned by the Trustees,
HALIFAX CURRENCY.

Common Education £ 6 per annum.
Classical - £ 8 Do.

And as to extend the advantages of his School, the Subscriber will admit some of the above rates to the poorer Inhabitants, provided they keep their Children neat and clean, and supply them with proper Books. N. B. Scholars from other Districts are charged ten pounds per annum.

JOHN STRACHAN.

York, October 10, 1812.

Depy. Asst. Commy Gen. Office.
York, 30th Oct. 1812.

FRESH BEEF.

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's Troops destined at York, from the 1st January to 24th February, 1813. Any Persons willing to furnish the same, are desired to send in their proposals, on or before the 15th November next.

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
D. A. Cy. Genl.

Depy. Asst. Commy General's Office,
York, 28th October, 1812.

WANTED for the Service of Government

400 Bushels Oats,
12 Tons Hay,

to be delivered at this Post by the 15th November next. Any Persons willing to furnish the same, or part thereof, will send in their proposals to

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
D. A. Commy Genl.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchasers. The Land is mighty situated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Also, Lots No 32 and 33 in the 3d concession of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No. 9 in the 8th, and No. 14 and 17 in the 9th concessions of Halidimand; Lot. No 26 and 27 in the 4th concession, and Lots No 29 and 32 in the 9th concession of Whitby; Lot No. 17 in the 8th concession of Sydney; and West half of Lot No. 32 in the 9th concession of King.

The price of the above described Land is moderate and the terms of conditions of payment shall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaser.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

LANDS FOR SALE,

THE following Lands belonging to JOHN GRAY, Esquire, of Low er Canada, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or short Credit, viz

Rear half No. 32, in Concession B. } 200 Acres.
Front half 32, - - Do. - C. }
29 - Concession C. 200
16 - Concession D. 200
24 - front Concession on Lake Ontario, Township of Scarborough.
No. 21 in 4th Concession, 200 Acres Township of York.
East ½ 22 5th do.
No. 49, West the Yonge Street 219 Acres, Township of Vaughan.
East ½ 12, in 6th Concession, 100 }
East ½ 20, 3d do. 100 }
East ½ 14, 4th do. 100 } 1000 Acres
East ½ 22, 7th do. 100 } Township of
14, 8d do. 200 } Markham.
16, 6th do. 200 }
11, 6th do. 200 }
16, 1st do. 200 } 400 Acres—
13, 4th do. 200 } Whitby.
3, 3d do. 100 }
32, 8th do. 100 } 130 Acres,
27, 7th do. 100 } Saltfleet.
26, South side Chippewa Creek 100 Acres, Township of Crowland.
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, to 31 Concession 1000 Acres, Township of Norwich.

Also in the Town of York

The House and Lot No. 2, North side of King Street, and Lot No. 11, on the Hospital Street.

Mr. Samuel Heron will shew the Lands in the Home District, to any part of which he may be desirous of, with strong and the conditions of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to give a good and sufficient Title.

JOHN McGILL.

York, 17th September, 1812.

MILITIA ACT concluded.

fit no any Court Martial who shall not be of the full age of twenty-one years. And provided also, That no officer shall be tried for any offence except by a General Court Martial. And provided also, That no officer of his Majesty's Regular Forces shall sit on any Court Martial for the trial of any Officer or Militia man serving in the Militia.

XLII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no order of conviction made by any Justice or Justices of the Peace, or Court Martial, by virtue of this Act, shall be removed by certiorari out of the County, Riding, Division, or place wherein such order or conviction shall have been made, into any Court whatsoever, and that no writ of certiorari shall supercede execution or other proceedings upon any such order or conviction so made in pursuance of this Act; but that the execution and other proceedings shall be had and made thereupon, any such writ or writs, or allowance thereof notwithstanding. Provided always, That fines, forfeitures, or penalties to be levied by such order or conviction, shall not exceed the sum of twenty pounds.

XLIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any action shall be brought against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, such action or suit shall be commenced within six months next after the fact committed and not afterwards, and shall be laid in the County or place where the cause of complaint did arise, and not elsewhere, and the defendant or defendants in every such action or suit, may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon, and if the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants in any such action or suit, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall be non-suited, or discontinue his, her, or their action or suit, after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if upon demurrer judgment shall be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall have treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant hath in other cases to recover costs by law.

XLIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every Officer of the Militia of this Province shall, on or before the first day of October next, and every Officer who may after that day be appointed, within ten days after he shall have received his commission, before one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District to which his Regiment or Battalion shall belong, take and subscribe the following Oath to wit, *I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to his Majesty King George, and him will defend to the utmost of my power, against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his Person, Crown or Dignity, and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against him or them. So help me God.*

XLV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the government of this Province, from time to time, and as often as he shall think it expedient, to order and direct that the Non-commissioned Officers and Private of any and every Regiment, Battalion, Company, or Body of Militia in this Province, shall be called upon to take and subscribe the said Oath, and that upon receiving any orders for that purpose, it shall and may be lawful for the Commanding Officer of any such Regiment, Battalion, Company, or Body of Militia, and he is hereby required to call upon every non-commissioned Officer or Private of his Regiment, Battalion, Company or Body, to take and subscribe the said Oath before one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District to which such Regiment, Battalion, Company or Body of Militia shall belong, and if any Officer, Non-commissioned Officer or Private, shall refuse or neglect (having been required so to do) to take and subscribe the said Oath in manner hereby directed, upon conviction before one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, every such person or persons shall be deemed and taken to be an alien enemy, and shall be liable and subject to any law or laws now in force or hereafter to be made respecting or against alien enemies.

XLVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in all cases, where any conviction shall be made by any Court of Quarter Sessions, or Justice or Justices of the Peace, for any offence against this Act, such offender, in addition to the amount of such fine, shall be liable to the payment of all reasonable costs and charges, and such costs and charges shall be recovered in like manner as the amount of such fine or forfeiture.

XLVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every Militia man who shall be called out and embodied for actual service, shall while actually serving, be exempted from arrest in any civil case for any sum under twenty pounds, and shall not be liable to serve as a Parish or Town Officer, or to perform Statute Labour on the Highways.

XLVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That whenever a Court Martial shall sentence any person to suffer the punishment of death, it shall and may be lawful for the person having power to approve such sentence, to alter the punishment, and to inflict such other as he may think fit.

XLIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That this Act shall be and continue in force for two years, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament, and no longer.

L. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in any case where the punishment of any offence shall be short of death, the offender or offenders may be tried by a Garrison or Regimental Court Martial, (being a Non-commissioned Officer or private Militia-man.)

An Act to repeal an Act passed in the fifty-second year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of Money out of the Funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of Amending and Repairing the Public Highways and Roads, and building Bridges in the several Districts thereof."

[Passed 5th August, 1812.

WHEREAS an Act passed in the fifty second year of his Majesty's reign intituled; "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of Money out of the Funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of Amending and Repairing the Public Highways and Roads, and building Bridges in the several Districts thereof," is found unnecessary and inexpedient, Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provition for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That the above recited Act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Receiver-General to call upon any commissioner or commissioners of highways, requiring him or them to return and pay over to the said Receiver General any such sum or sums of money as he or they may have received as such Commissioners, and as shall remain in his or their hands unexpended, and such Commissioner or Commissioners is and are hereby required and directed forthwith to return and pay over such sum and sums of money as shall remain in his or their hands as aforesaid, together with an Account or Statement on oath, of the expenditure of such sum or sums of money as he or they shall state to have been laid out. Provided always nevertheless, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any such Commissioner or Commissioners from retaining in his or their hands, such sum or sums of money as he or they have promised or obliged themselves to pay for any work or labour performed on the highways, and which may at the time of the passing of this Act have been performed, and any work or labour already begun but not completed.

An Act to provide for the Defence of this Province.

[Passed 5th August, 1812.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide means for the defence of this Province, Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and out of the Rates and Duties already raised, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raised, levied and collected to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors during the continuance of this Act, all such sum and sums of money as now is or are remaining in, or hereafter shall come into the Receiver General's hands unappropriated, and arising from such rates and duties as aforesaid, which sum or sums of money shall be expended and disposed of by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the government of this Province, in such manner as he shall think proper, for the defence of this Province against his Majesty's enemies.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the due application of such monies as shall be issued under this Act, shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, in such manner and form as his Majesty, his heirs and successors shall be pleased to direct.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That this Act shall continue in force until the end of the next Session of the Legislature and no longer.

An ACT to repeal an Act passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act appropriating a certain sum of Money annually, to defray the expences of erecting Public Buildings to and for the uses of this Province.

[Passed 5th August, 1812.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act appropriating a certain sum of Money annually to defray the expences of erecting Public buildings, to and for the uses of this Province," the sum of four hundred pounds was granted to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, annually, for the purpose of creating a fund to defray the expences of erecting certain Public Buildings therein mentioned. And whereas the said sums of Money so annually appropriated for the purposes aforesaid, remains in the hands of the Receiver General unexpended, and the present exigencies call for every aid in the power of the Legislature, for the common welfare and defence of the Province Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same; That the above recited Act shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

An Act for Granting a certain sum of Money to make good certain sums of Money issued and advanced by His Majesty through his Honor the President, in pursuance of an Address of the House of Assembly.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS in pursuance of an address of your Commons House of Assembly to ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President Administering the government of the Province of Upper Canada, bearing date the 6th day of March one thousand eight hundred and twelve and in the fifty-second year of your Majesty's reign, the sum of four hundred and seventy three pounds eight shillings and two pence, have been issued and advanced by your Majesty, through your President, to the Clerks and other Officers of the two Houses of Parliament, to enable them to pay the contingent expences of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, and to provide a supply of Stationary for the then ensuing Session. May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That out of the surplus of any fund or funds subject to the disposition of the Parliament of this Province, now remaining in the hands of the Receiver General unappropriated, there shall be issued and applied the sum of four hundred and seventy three pounds eight shillings and two pence, to make good the said sum which has been issued and advanced in pursuance of the aforesaid Address.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the due application of the said sum of Money pursuant to the directions of this Act shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, thro' the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty, his heirs and Successors may be pleased to direct.

THE Subscriber having established a SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY in Niagara, on an extensive scale, begs leave to inform the Public and Gentlemen in Trade, that they can be supplied with those articles at a lower price than they can sold in Lower Canada; a variety of kinds will be constantly for sale, and the qualities warranted superior.

Tarpentine, Tallow, Candles, &c. purchased by him for Cash.—Orders forwarded to him, or left at the Printing Office in York, will be promptly attended to

ALEXANDER Mc. KEE.

Niagara, 16th June, 1812.

Defeat of the French in Russia.

LONDON, August 21.

We can now account for the delay of the transmission of French Bulletins to this Country. The last received was dated on the 25th of last month. The French have had no favorable intelligence to announce; Since the date of the last Bulletin, they have been worsted in every encounter with the Russians.

On the 25th ultimo, they attacked Bagation's rear guard, but were repulsed with the loss of 8000 men.

On the same day they attacked the main Russian Army, but were defeated with the loss of 6000 men.

On the 30th and 31st, Oudinot attacked the Russians, but was beat with great slaughter, having 5000 killed and wounded, 3000 taken prisoners, besides baggage and ammunition. This is a most favorable outset.

"GOTTENBURGH, Aug. 15.

"On the 25th ult. the French attacked the advanced guard of General Bagration, but were driven back with the loss of 8000 men. On the same day the main Russian army was attacked and equally successful, the French being repulsed with the loss of 6000 men. On the 30th and 31st ult. a French corps, under the command of Oudinot, attacked the Russians under the command of General Oiterman, and were repulsed with great slaughter, leaving 3000 prisoners, 2 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of baggage: their loss is killed is estimated at 5000 men.

"The greatest activity prevails in preparing the intended expedition; its destination is supposed to be Holstein, Pomerania, or some part of the Prussian Waste."

The above is from Gottenburgh papers.

The official accounts are of the most flattering nature. Prince Bragation having joined the main army, the whole were retiring in the greatest order to Smolensky; in addition to Bagation's success, General Barklay de Tolli had gained advantages over Davoust; and Oudinot's corps having advanced beyond the Dwina, Gen Wittgenstein had attacked and completely defeated him, and taken above 3000 prisoners, and driven him back above 60 miles.

At the departure of the courier, the Russians had made 3000 prisoners and taken two pieces of cannon, and were continuing in pursuit of the enemy.

There had been a mutiny among the seamen on board the French fleet at Toulon, which was attributed to the Italian sailors. It seems they intended to carry off some of the ships. One ship of the line was lost in consequence of the disturbance, and 4 or 500 seamen escaped to the English. Since then the ships at Toulon have been dismantled.

LORD WELLINGTON IN MADRID.

New Bedford, October 6.

Arrived here this day ship Whampoa, Capt. Waterman, of New York, from Lisbon, which he left 11th Septr. A gentleman passenger informs that Lord Wellington had entered Madrid, where he took 3000 prisoners, and stores for 20,000 men: —That he had left a garrison in Madrid, and gone towards the North in pursuit of the French; and the French had raised the siege of Cadiz. A Portuguese paper brought by this vessel is said to contain the particulars of Lord Wellington's continued success.

BRITISH PRISE LIST.

The frigate Southampton has captured a Philadelphia brig from River Plate, for Havana, and sent her to Nassau:—Also, a Boston schooner from Cork, for Havana, said to be the Harmony.

The British frigate Jason, was spoke September 12. lat. 43. long. 50; informed they had captured 8 or 9.

A Philadelphia ship, 7 days from Philadelphia for Lisbon, with 3 5000 barrels flour, has been captured and sent to Halifax; also, a brig of and for Portland, from Richmond, with 800 barrels flour.

Ship Melantha, from South America, for Baltimore, with 45,000 dollars in specie, and cargo worth 200 000 dollars, has been captured by the Spartan frigate and sent to Halifax.

The Adeline, of Bath, was taken from the Constitution's prize crew, several weeks since, and carried into N. Scotia.

Sloop Sophia, Little-River, for New-Bedford; with lumber, has been sent into St. Johns, by the Plumper, which vessel was repairing at St. Johns 19th ult.

MONTREAL, October 17.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dy Post this Day.

"A passenger from a Greenock vessel reports, that 14 days ago, the Fleet sloop of war boarded them, and told the Master that the PRESIDENT, Commodore Rogers, was taken by a 40 Gun Frigate, and sent to Halifax."

For the YORK GAZETTE.

A NECESSARY HINT TO THE LADIES.

The Muse's tranquil shades beneath,
From busy theme [illegible], I breathe,
No more the fate [illegible] swear to wear,
Dear, lovely Woman claims my verse.
Ye fair, who beauty justly prize,
And in the Mirror turn your eyes,
With glowing pleasure ev'ry hour,
Exulting in your Sov'reign power,
To triumph in the vermeil glow,
That youth and happy days bestow;
To practise o'er to-morrows wiles
Of radiant looks and pensive smiles:
To teach the ringlets where to play,
That o'er the lovely forehead stray,
The braid coronal proudly deck,
Or lightly shade the snowy neck?
The Virgin—but, beware
My Muse [illegible] her description dare,
With bold unhallow'd gaze, to rove
Beneath the mystic veil of love.
Ye Maids, my serious tale attend,
And own the poet for your friend:
What, though you prize in show and dressing,
A husband's a substantial blessing.
Near Kendall, in a neat abode,
Sequester'd from the dusty road
There liv'd—I do not exactly know
How many years it was ago,
A widow, who, at fifty, found
Old age upon her gaining ground;
Her sight grew dim; from day to day,
She felt her appetite decay;
A whizzing deafness stopt her ears;
Yet still she struggled with her fears;
But, when a palsy seiz'd her tongue,
A weight upon her spirits hung,
For she was sure that fatal sign
Foretold a woman's last decline!
Fearing to leave alone her daughter,
To wed she earnestly besought her.
The lovely Dora, young and gay,
In blooming beauty's aperture May,
While ev'ry morn bestow'd a flower,
Could, at a glance, their traits discover.
Instructed, in Lavater's School,
To love and hate by settled rule,
She, by their features, could detect
Each hypocrite of ev'ry sect;
By form of eye brows could foretell,
Who'd act the husband ill or well;
In broad brow'd countenance could find
The symbol of an empty mind;
In deep blue eye and pointed chin,
Could reckon ev'ry spendthrift sin;
And prove the owner void of grace,
By aid of his immortal face;
Red hair a cruel Soul display'd;
The dusky hue, a knave betray'd;
A thrifty suitor woo'd her pelf;
The handsome, only liv'd himself;
The vice of play in this she fear'd,
Too light and fickle that appear'd;
This silent to person; that too frail;
An income or a nose too small;
In chess, or crimes like these, detected,
Her lovers were with scorn rejected.
The Matron and experience'd dame,
Would strongly her daughter blame?
And quaver out some ancient saying,
"The danger of a maid's delaying?"
Then warmly would the matter push,
"What signifies a bird in bush?
"One caught—good woman understand
"Is worth a hundred out of hand!"
"Dear Dora cry'd one day she told
"Unto the Hedge in yonder mead,
The straightest switch from thence to chuse
But all your best discretion use;
At yonder Elm your search commence,
Success will best approve your sense;
Reject not without hesitation,
And chuse with due deliberation;
For, mark me, where you once refuse,
You must not turn again to chuse."
The maid reply'd "By yonder stile
I'll go and stay no more a while,
You may fix out my Tea to-coal;
Thank Heav'n! I'm not so great a fool
Nor yet, I think, so very blind,
But what you want I'll quickly find."
Then, breathing Sweets, with spirits gay,
Light o'er the turf the nymph away,
Soon pass'd the stile, the Elm beside,
A tall, straight switch at once she spied;
She stretch'd her hand but, hesitating,
And unwisely deliberating,
The* maid averse to loiter long,
"To chuse so quickly might be wrong:
Mamma was fond her flay might fret her
But further on she saw a better,
To that she flew but found when near
It did not quite so straight appear:
One, farther still, she saw and then
She found herself deceived again.
"I was odd but with more crooked bent
They grew, the farther on the went:
At ev'ry step, now, more perplex'd,
She oft look'd back asham'd and vex'd,
Through apprehension of the worst,
Regretting that she left the first;
And, chusing none, when all were pass'd
Return'd without a switch at last.
Ye Maids! now her you was cold!
And sick Mamma ev'n ill could scold;
But having fully pass'd her view,
This moral from the fact she drew:
"There is a tide—I hate delays—
"In Man affects or Maiden's days—
"He might have said in Woman's too—
"And, if he had 'twere full as true—
"That should be taken at the flood,
"Or neither ev'r come to good.
"Dear Dora, as you could not find
"In you a switch to please your mind,
"So, I'm afraid, your curious eye
"May pass the crowd of lovers by,
"Remember youth not long will tarry,
"And you may one day wish to marry,
"You then may for a husband sigh,
"When maids turn will pass you by.
She cease'd the maid with frowns replied—
The wise old dame soon after dy'd.
The years roll'd on; Dorinda, Gay,
In pleasure laugh'd the years away;
Still graver grown and somewhat mellow,
She vow'd to please some charming fellow;
At forty, rather in a hafte,
Resolv'd no more her youth to waste;
The tender ironick sex's her head,
And she was fix'd at once to wed;
But, strange alas no lover offer'd,
Where crowds to all their Vows had proffer'd.
The years roll'd on, Dorinda sad,
With hope delay'd grew almost mad:
Dame scandal whisper'd that she swore
To trust Lavater's rules no more.
Paints, Pastes, Powders, Cosmetics,
She bounty us'd her charms to fix;
Call'd ev'ry fashion to her aid,
And, ev'ry rage of mode display'd;
But ne'er with nature strove in vain,
Though all disguise the fact was plain,
This dreadful truth her mirror told,
"You once were young you now are old."
Time thins her bloom, and in defpair,
She saw him thin her changing hair;
Grown fretful, pale, and discontented,
She bitterly the past repented,
And having cost her squeamish pride,
To *Footman* John became a bride;
Oh think ye fair when youth is gone
What poor old maids endure at last;
Neglect not then in beauty's prime,
To chuse a proper switch in time.

* Milton and Shakespear is a proof that the old Lady's memory has, in some degree participated in the failure of her other powers.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1812.

We understand by Letters of good authority from Niagara, that on the morning of the 28th ult. about 2 o'clock, the Enemy effected a landing opposite to ——— Island, below Fort Erie, that in the dark they got possession of a Battery and spiked an 18 pounder.

Before a reinforcement could arrive, Lieutenant King who commanded the Royal Artillery in that quarter, was wounded and made Prisoner, as also thirty-six Men of the 49th and Militia.—At the first alarm, reinforcements from all quarters proceeded to the spot with the utmost alacrity, and at day break Lieut. Col. Bishop who commands in that District, found himself supported by a detachment of 80 men of the 49th Regiment under Major Ormsby from Fort Erie, a body of Indians under Major Givens, a detachment of the Norfolk Militia under Capt Bostwick, and several Companies of the Lincoln Militia under Major Hatt, and soon after a further reinforcement of Lincoln Militia under Lieut. Colonel Clark; when the enemy retired in confusion, having dismounted two pieces of Field Artillery, burned two or three Houses and leaving prisoners with us, Capt. King, [illegible]. D. C. to the American Commander in Chief and about 40 men.——The loss on their side is computed at about 120 men, on ours at 80 of all descriptions killed, wounded and missing

It appears that a second Division of the Enemy made a show of landing the same day, but were repulsed and returned with some loss to their own shore. During that and the next day, the Batteries and Guns were refitted and the whole line put in a perfect state of defence.—As a last effort General Smyth the American Commander in Chief of the Army of the Lake, embarked in 118 Boats, his whole force consisting of 6000 men, in whose presence he summoned Fort Erie to surrender, but not receiving the desired answer, he relanded his Troops on their own shore. This measure is reported to have been attended with consequences fatal to his army. The whole of his Militia Volunteers destroyed their ammunition and disembodied themselves. The Regular Troops became clamorous, and it is confidently asserted, fired upon their General and wounded his Aid de-Camp; that in the confusion which ensued, several Houses were destroyed in the village of Buffaloe, and that in short his army was completely disorganized.

It must afford infinite satisfaction to every Loyal Bosom, that on every occasion, the Militia of the Province has distinguished itself with an alacrity and spirit worthy of Veteran Troops.—Indeed the Officers Commanding at the various points assailed by the Enemy on the Lines between Fort Erie and Fort George, at Kingston and Johnstown, uniformly testify to this gratifying truth.

Such is the advantage of a good cause,—ours animates all classes with alacrity zeal and courage, the Enemy's, disgusts their Militia and unnerves their Regular Force.

The Editor cannot forbear, in this last instance, where a new opportunity was afforded our Militia of evincing afresh, their Loyal Heroism—to congratulate his readers and his fellow subjects on the occasion.——The brief Address of the immortal Nelson to his Gallant Sailors, seems acted upon in this Province, and every man (as was confidently expected) does his DUTY.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. SATURDAY NOVEMBER 14, 1812. No. XII. [4 DOLS PER ANN

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

By His Honor ROGER HALE SHEAFFE Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same. &c, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS divers persons residing within the limits of this Province, claim to be exempt from Military Service, on pretence of being Citizens of the United States of America; I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the affairs of the Province, to direct and require, and I do hereby direct and require that all such persons residing within the Western, London and Niagara Districts, do forthwith report themselves to the Board appointed at Niagara to examine into such claims. And that all such persons residing in the Midland, Johnstown, and Eastern Districts, do report themselves in like manner to the Board appointed at Kingston. And all such persons residing in the Home and Newcastle Districts, do in like manner report themselves to the Board appointed at York for the same purpose, in order that if recognized to be Citizens of the United States of America, they may be furnished with proper Passports to leave the Province — And it is hereby made known, that every Citizen of the United States of America in this Province, who shall not before the first of January 1813, have reported himself to one of the said Boards, shall be taken to be an alien Enemy, and shall be liable to be treated as a Prisoner of War, or as a Spy, as circumstances may dictate.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of his Majesty's reign the fifty-third.

R. H. SHEAFFE, President, &c.

President's Office, York, 9th November, 1812.

HIS Honor the President has been pleased, in conformity with his Proclamation, bearing date this day, to constitute and appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Boards for examining and deciding upon the pretensions of persons who may come forward and report themselves as being Subjects of the United States, and as such, claim exemption from Military Service, at the following places respectively:

At KINGSTON, for the Midland, Johnstown, and Eastern Districts—Colonel Vincent, 49th Regiment; the Hon. Richard Cartwright, and Allan Mac Lean, Esq

At YORK, for the Home and Newcastle Districts—the Hon. John McGill, the Hon. Pierreaux Selby, Thomas Ridout, and William Allan, Esqrs.

At NIAGARA, for the Niagara, London, and Western Districts—the Hon. William Claus, Thomas Dickson, and Joseph Edwards, Esquires.

The following Instructions from his Honor the President, have been transmitted to the several Boards at Kingston, York and Niagara, for their Guidance in the execution of the Duty alluded to them.

HAVING though proper, in conformity with the advice of the Executive Council, to constitute you, or any two of you, to be a Board at [ ] to receive and decide upon the pretensions of persons in the [ ] Districts, as the case may be] who claim exemption from Military Service, as being Subjects of the United States: You will therefore receive all such applications, and being satisfied that the persons applying are Subjects of the United States, you will furnish them with Passports to cross the Lines, at such place, and in such manner as you may find expedient to direct: should however influence occur to which it may appear to you, that very serious injury may arise to such persons, being settled, and having Families in the Country, who have not received Lands from the Crown, or taken the Oath of Allegiance, you may report the Case to me, respectively, with your Opinion as to the terms of Modified Allegiance, or Security for good Conduct, on which they may be permitted to remain.

(Signed) R. H. SHEAFFE, President.

BY AUTHORITY.

Copy of a Report from the Commissioners of Taxes, enclosed in a Dispatch from Earl Bathurst, of the 30th July, 1812, addressed to Major General Brock.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

May it please your Lordships,

IN obedience to your Lordships directions, signified by Mr. Harrison's Letter of the 24th of February, enclosing Letters from Sir J. T. Duckworth and Messrs. Batson and Rankin, requesting that the Officers of the Courts in Newfoundland may not be obliged to pay the Property Tax on their Salaries; and desiring that We should report to your Lordships in what manner those Persons should claim exemption from the Property Duty, or from Proportions thereof, in case they derive a like Income from this Country than £150 per annum

We beg leave to report to your Lordships, that Persons residing abroad under the circumstances stated in Mr. Harrison's Letter, at the time they draw for any Salary due after 5th April in each year, should make an Affidavit of the whole net annual amount of their Income, stating the particulars in the Form marked on the enclosed Paper, and transmit the same to the Agent of the Colony, with the Bill for the Salary (after deducting the proportion of Duty payable and not governed by the Claim and Affidavit) to enable him to produce it to the Commissioners of the Department of the Exchequer, which Affidavit will be a sufficient Authority for the Receiver of that Department to allow such persons the amount of Abatement they may be entitled to.

We are, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM LOWNDES, BARNE BARNE, J. D. LAMB, G. T. SHEWARD.

Office for Taxes, 18th May, 1812.

Form of Affidavit alluded to in the above Report.

I do swear that the whole of my Income arrived from every source whatever in Great Britain, does not exceed the sum of pounds per annum.

UPPER CANADA.

GEORGE the THIRD by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the Assembly at our Town of York, on Friday the Sixteenth day of this present month of October, to be commenced held, called and Elected, and to every of you.

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eighth day of September last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament 'till the fifteenth day of this present month of OCTOBER, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Monday the Twenty-third day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, our President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces within our said Province at York, this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-second year of our reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

Proclamation.

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

To all to whom it may concern——GREETING:

WHEREAS by the decease of Major General ISAAC BROCK, late Commander of our Forces in Upper Canada, and the Civil administration of the affairs of the Province have devolved on ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Esquire, Major General of our Forces, We have thought proper by and with the advice of our Executive Council to issue this Proclamation, that all persons having due notice thereof may govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Esq. our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty second year of our Reign.

R. H. S.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Generals Office.
York, 30th Oct. 1812.

FRESH BEEF.

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's Troops Stationed at York, from the 1st January to 24th February, 1813. Any Persons willing to furnish the same, are desired to send in their proposals, on or before the 15th November next.

GEO. CROOKSHANK, D. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Gen. HULL'S Official Account.

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday 19th Septr.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Lieut. Anderson of the United States Army, reached this city, bearer of despatches from Brig. Gen. Wm. Hull, to the department of War, of which the following copies have been detained for publication;

Montreal, 8th Septr. 1812.

SIR,

The enclosed despatches was prepared on my arrival at Fort George, and it was my intention to have forwarded it from that place by Major Witherell, of the Michigan Volunteers. I made application to the Commanding Officer, of that post, and was refused; he stating that he was not authorized, and General Brock was then at York. We were immediately embarked for this place, and Major Witherell obtained liberty at Kingston to go home on parole.

This is the first opportunity I have had to forward the despatches.

The fourth United States' Regiment is destined for Quebec, with a part of the 18. —The whole consist of a little over three hundred.

Sir George Prevost, without any request on my part, has offered to take my parole, and permit me to proceed to the States.

Lieut. Anderson, of the 8th Regiment is the bearer of my despatches. He was formerly a Lieut. in the Artillery, and resigned his Commission on account of his being appointed Marshal of the Territory of Michigan. During the campaign he has had a command in the Artillery; and I recommend him to you as a valuable officer.

He is particularly acquainted with the state of things previous and at the time the capitulation took place. He will be able to give you correct information on any point, about which you may think proper to enquire.

I am, very respectfully,
your most obd't servant,
W. HULL.

M. N. Wm. EUSTIS,
Sec'y of the War Department.

Fort George, August 26, 1812.

SIR,

Enclosed are the articles of capitulation, by which the Fort of Detroit has been surrendered to Major General Brock, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces in Upper Canada, and by which the troops have become prisoners of War. My situation at present forbids me from detailing the particular causes which have led to this unfortunate event. I will, however, generally observe, that after the surrender of Michilimackinac, almost every tribe and nation of Indians, excepting a part of the Miamies and Delewares, north from beyond Lake Superior, west from beyond the Mississippi, south from Ohio and Wabash, and east from every part of Upper Canada, and from all the intermediate country, joined in open hostility under the British standard, against the army I commanded, contrary to the most solemn assurances of a large portion of them to remain neutral; even the Ottawa Chiefs from Arbercroich, who formed the delegation at Washington, the last Summer, in whose friendship I know you had great confidence, are among the hostile tribes, and several of them distinguished leaders. Among the vast number of chiefs who led the hostile bands, Tecumseh, Maxplot, Logan, Walk in the water Split log, &c. are considered the principals.—This numerous assemblage of savages, under the entire influence and direction of the British commander, enabled him totally to obstruct the only communication which I had with my country. The communication had been opened from the settlements in the State of Ohio, two hundred miles through a wilderness, by the fatigues of the army, which I marched to the frontier of Detroit. The body of the Lake being commanded by the British armed ships, and the shores and rivers by gunboats, the army was totally deprived of all communication by water. On this extensive road it depended for transportation of provisions, military stores, medicine, clothing, and every other supply, on pack horses—all its operations were successful until the arrival at Detroit, and in a few days it passed into the enemy's country, and all opposition seemed to fall before it. One month it remained in possession of this country, and it was fed from its resources. In different directions, detachments penetrated fifty miles into the settled part of the Province, and the inhabitants seemed satisfied with the change of situation, which appeared to be taking place—the Militia from Amherstburg were daily deserting, and the whole country, under the controul of the army was looking for protection. The Indians in general at first appeared to be neutralized, and determined to take no part in the contest. The fort of Amherstburg was eighteen miles below my encampment. Not a single cannon or mortar was on wheel suitable to carry before that place. I consulted my officers, whether it was expedient to make an attempt on it with the bayonet alone, without cannon, to make a break in the first instance. The council I called was of opinion it was not. The greatest industry was exerted in making preparation, and it was not until the 7th of August that two 24 pounders, and three howitzers were prepared. It was then my intention to have proceeded on the enterprize. While the operations of the army were delayed by these preparations, the clouds of adversity had been for some time and seemed still thickly to be gathering around me. The surrender of Michilimackinac opened the northern hives of Indians, and they were swarming down in every direction. Reinforcements from Niagara had arrived at Amherstburg under the command of Colonel Proctor. The desertion of the militia ceased. Besides the reinforcement that came by water, I received information of a very large number under the command of Major Chambers, on the river La Trench, with four field pieces, and collecting the militia on his route, evidently designed for Amherstburg; and had in addition to this combination and encrease of force, contrary to all my expectations, Wandots, Chippawas, Ottowas, Pottawatamies, Munsees, Delewares, &c. with whom I had the most friendly intercourse, at once pulled over to Amherstburg, and accepted the tomahawk and scalping knife. There being now a vast number of Indians at the British post, they were sent to the river Heron, Brownstown, and Maruseeg—to intercept my communication. To open this communication, I detached Maj. Vanhorne of the Ohio Volunteers with two hundred men to proceed as far as the river Raisin, under an expectation he would be met by Capt. Brush with one hundred and fifty men, volunteers from the State of Ohio, and a quantity of provision for the army.—An ambuscade was formed at Brownstown, and Maj. Vanhorne's detachment defeated and returned to camp without effecting the object of the expedition.

In my letter of the 7 h inst. you have the particulars of that transaction, with a return of killed and wounded. Under this sudden and unexpected change of things, and having received an express from Gen. Hull, commanding on the Niagara river, by which it appeared that there was no prospect of any co-operation from that quarter, and that two senior officers of artillery having stated to me an opinion that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to pass the Turkey river and river Aux Canard, with the 24 pounders, and that they could not be transported by water, as the Queen Charlotte, which carried eighteen 24 pounders, lay in the river Detroit above the mouth of the river Aux Cannard; and as it appeared necessary to open the communication to the river Raisin and the Miami, I found myself compelled to suspend the operations against Amherstburg, and concentrate the main force of the army at Detroit. Fully intending at that time, after the communication was open, to cross the river, and pursue the object at Amherstburg, and strongly desirous of continuing protection to a very large number of inhabitants of Upper Canada, who had voluntarily accepted it under my Proclamation, I established a fortress on the banks of the river, a little below Detroit, calculated for a garrison of three hundred men. On the evening of the 7 h, and morning of the 8th inst. the army, excepting the garrison of 250 infantry, a corps of artillerists, all under the command of Major Denny of the Ohio volunteers, re crossed the river, and encamped at Detroit. In pursuance of the object of opening the communication, on which I considered the existence of the army depending, a detachment of six hundred men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Miller, was immediately ordered.—Early in the morning of the 9th, this detachment, and the memorable battle which was fought at Maguago, which reflects the highest honor on the American arms, I refer you to my letter of the 13th August, instant, a duplicate of which is enclosed, marked G. Nothing, however but honor was acquired by this victory; and it is a painful consideration, that the blood of twenty five gallant men could only open the communication as far as the point of their bayonets extended. The necessity of the sick and wounded, and a very severe storm of rain, rendered their return to camp indispensibly necessary for their own comfort. Capt. Bruth, with his small detachment, and the provisions being still at the river Raisin, and in a situation to be destroyed by the Savages, on the 13 h inst. in the evening, I permitted Colonels M'Arthur and Cass to select from their regiment 400 of their most effective men, and proceed an upper route through the woods which I had sent an express to Capt. Brush to take, and has directed the militia of the river Raisin to accompany him as a reinforcement. The force of the enemy continually encreasing, and the necessity of opening the communication, and acting on the defensive, becoming more apparent, I had previous to detaching Colonels M'Arthur and Cass on the 11th inst. evacuated and destroyed the fort on the opposite bank. On the 13th inst. in the evening, General Brock arrived at Amherstburg about the hour Colonels M'Arthur and Cass marched, of which, at that time, I had received no information. On the 15th I received a summons from him to surrender fort Detroit, of which the paper marked A is a copy. My answer is marked B. At this time I had received no information from Colonels M'Arthur and Cass. An express was immediately sent strongly escorted with orders for them to return. On the 15th, as soon as General Brock received my letter, his batteries opened on the town and fort, and continued until evening. In the evening all the British ships of war came nearly as far up the river as Bloudwick three miles below Detroit. At day light on the 16 h (at which time I had received no information from Colonels M'Arthur and Cass, my expresses, sent the evening before, and in the night, having been prevented from passing the numerous bodies of Indians) the cannonade recommenced, and in a short time I received information that the British army and Indians, were landing below the Spring Wells, under the cover of their ships of war. At this time the whole effective force at my disposal at Detroit, did not exceed 800 men. Being new troops, and unaccustomed to a camp life; having performed a laborous march; having been engaged in a number of battles and skirmishes, in which many had fallen, and more had received wounds, in addition to which a large number being sick, and unprovided with medicine, and the comforts necessary for their situation, are the general causes by which the strength of the army was thus reduced. The fort at this time was filled with women, children and the old and decrepid people of the town and country; they were unsafe in the town, as it was entirely open and exposed to the enemy's batteries. Back of the fort, above or below it, there was no safety for them on account of the Indians. In the first instance the enemy's fire was principally directed against our batteries; towards the close, it was directed against the fort alone, and almost every shot and shell had their effect.

It now became necessary either to fight the enemy in the field; collect the whole force in the fort; or propose terms of capitulation. I could not have carried in to the field more than 600 men, and left any adequate force in the fort. There were landed at that time of the enemy, a regular force of much more than that number, & twice the number of Indians. Considering this great inequality of force, I did not think it expedient to adopt the first measure. The second must have been attended with a great sacrifice of blood, and no possible advantage, because the conteft could not be open sustained more than a day for the want of powder, and but a very few days for the want of provisions. In addition to this, Colonels M'Arthur and Cass would have been in a most hazardous situation. I feared nothing but the last alternative. I have dared to adopt it, I well knew the high responsibility of the measure, and I take the whole of it on myself. It was dictated by a sense of duty and a full conviction of its expediency. The bands of savages which had then joined the British force were numerous beyond any former example. Their numbers have since encreased, and the history of the barbarians of the north of Europe does not furnish examples of more greedy violence than these savages have exhibited. A large portion of the gallant officers and men I commanded would cheerfully have contested until the last cartridge had been expended, and the bayonets worn to the sockets. I could not consent to the useless sacrifice of such brave men, when I knew it was impossible for me to sustain my situation. It was impossible in the nature of things that an army could have been furnished with the necessary supplies of provisions, military stores, clothing and comforts for the sick, on pack horles, through the wilderness of 200 miles filled with hostile savages. It was impossible, sir, that this little army, worn down by fatigues, by sickness, by wounds and deaths could have fupported itself not only against the collected force of all the northern nations of Indians; but against the United strength of Upper Canada, whose population consists of more than twenty times the number contained in the territory of Michigan, aided by the principal part of the regular forces in the Province and the wealth and influence of the North West and other trading establishments among the Indians, which have in their employment and under their entire controul more than 2000 white men.—Before I close this despatch it is a duty I owe my respectable allociates in command, Colonels M'Arthur, Finley, Cass, and Lieut. Colonel Miller, to express my obligations to them for the prompt and judicious manner they have performed their respective duties. If aught has taken place during the campaign which is honorable to the army, those officers are entitled to a large share of it. If the last act should be disapproved, no part of the censure belongs to them. I have likewise to express my obligation to Gen. Taylor, who has performed the duty of Quarter-Master General, for his great exertions in procuring every thing in his department which was possible to furnish for convenience of the army; likewise to Brigade Major Jessup for the correct and punctual manner in which he has discharged his duty; and to the army generally for their exertion, and the zeal they have manifested for the public interest.

The death of Dr. Foster soon after he arrived at Detroit was a severe misfortune to the army; it was ensreased by the capture of the Cheshage packet, by which the medicine and hospital stores were lost. He was commencing the best arrangements in the department of which he was the principal with the very small means he possessed. I was likewise deprived of the necessary services of Captain Partridge by sickness, the only officer of the corps of engineers attached to the army. All the officers and men have gone to their respective homes, excepting the 4th United States' regiment, and a small part of the 1st. and Captain Dyson's company of artillery.

Captain Dyson's company was left at Amherstburg, and the others are in the proportions—they amount to about three hundred and forty. I have only to solicit an investigation of my conduct as early as my situation, and the state of things will admit; and to add the further request, that the Government will not be unmindful of my associates in captivity, and the families of those brave men who have fallen in the contest.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

W. HULL, Brig. Gen.
Commanding the North Western Army of the U. States.

Hon. W. EUSTIS, &c. &c.

Letter of Col. CASS, of the Army late under the command of Brigadier General Hull, to the Secretary of War.

"SIR,

Having been ordered on to this place by Col. M'Arthur, for the purpose of communicating to the government, such information as might relate to the late expedition lately commanded by Gen. Hull and its disastrous result, as might enable them correctly to appreciate the conduct of the officers and men, and to investigate the causes which produced so foul a blast upon the national character, I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following statement:—

When the army under my command was ordered to Canada, it landed with an ardent zeal and stimulated with the hope of conquest. No enemy appeared within view of us, and but an immediate and vigorous attack has been again urged upon Major Muir, it would doubtless, have fallen an easy victory. I know General Hull afterwards declared he regretted this attack has not been made, and he had every reason to believe success would have crowned his efforts. The reason given for delaying our operations, was to mount our heavy cannon, and the staff of the Canadian Militia came and reported to us that an abundant supply of provisions would be furnished in the course of three weeks, the cannon were mounted, the ammunition fixed and every preparation made for an immediate embarkment at the close. At a council at which were present all the field officers, and which was held two days before our preparations were completed, it was unanimously agreed to make an immediate attempt to accomplish the object of the expedition. It by waiting two days we could have the service of our heavy artillery, it was agreed it was, if not, it was determined to go without it and attempt the place by storm. This opinion appeared to correspond with the views of the General, and the day was appointed for commencing our march. He declared to me, that he conducted himself pledged to lead the army to Malden. The ammunition was packed in the waggons; the cannons were embarked on board the floating batteries, and every requisite article was prepared. The spirit and zeal, the ardor and animation displayed by the officers and men, on hearing the near accomplishment of their wishes, was a sure and sacred pledge that in the hour of trial they would not be found wanting in their duty to their country and themselves. But a change of measures to oppolition to the wishes and opinions of all the officers, was adopted by the General. The plan of attacking Malden was abandoned, and instead of acting offensively, we drove up our camp, evacuated Canada, and re-crossed the river in the night, without even the shadow of an enemy to oppose us. We left to the tender mercy of the enemy the miserable Canadians who had joined us, and the protection we afforded them was but a passport to vengeance. Fort Detroit was also evacuated and destroyed and we precipitated the late confidence which a series of timidity, irresolute and indecisive measures had left in the commanding officer.

About the tenth of August, the enemy had a reinforcement of about 400 men. On the 13th the commanding officers of corps of the regiments (the fourth was absent) were informed through a medium which admitted of no doubt that the General has retired, that a capitulation would be necessary. They the same day received the letter of Major General Brock, and the proclamation of Major General Brock, and the proclamation of Major General Brock, and the proclamation

the 14th, a detachment of 350 men from the regiments commanded by Col M'Arthur and myself, was ordered to march to the river Raisin, to effect the provisions which had some time remained there protected by a party under the command of Captain Brush.

On Saturday, the 15th about noon o'clock, a flag of truce arrived from Sandwich, bearing a summons from General Brock, for the surrender of the town and fort of Detroit, that he could no longer restrain the fury of the Savages To this an immediate and spirited refusal was returned. About four o'clock, their batteries began to play upon the town The fire was returned and continued without interruption and, with little effect till dark. Their shells were thrown till eleven o'clock.

At day light the firing on both sides recommenced; about the same time the enemy began to land troops, at the Spring Well, three miles below Detroit, protected by two or three armed vessels. Between 6 and 7 o'clock, they had effected their landing, and immediately took up their line of march. They moved in a close column of platoons twelve in front upon the bank of the river.

The fourth regiment was stationed in the fort; the Ohio Volunteers and a part of the Michigan militia, behind some pickets, in a situation in which the whole flank of the enemy would have been exposed. The residue of the Michigan militia were in the upper part of the town to resist the incursions of the savages. Two 24 pounders loaded with grape shot were posted upon a commanding eminence, ready to sweep the advancing column. In this situation the superiority of our position was apparent, and our troops in the eager expectation of victory, awaited the approach of the enemy. Not a sigh of discontent broke upon the ear: not a look of cowardice met the eye. Every man expected a proud day for his country; and each was anxious that his individual exertion should contribute to the general result.

When the head of the column arrived within about 500 yards of our fire, orders were received from Gen Hull for the whole to retreat to the Fort, and for the twenty-four pounders not to open upon the enemy. One universal burst of indignation was apparent upon the receipt of this order. Their whole conviction was the deliberate result of dispassionate examination of passing events, saw the folly and impropriety of crowding 1100 men into a citizen's work which 300 could fully man; and into which the fire and shells of the enemy were falling. The fort was in this manner filled; the men were directed to pile their arms, and scarcely was an opportunity afforded of moving. Shortly after a white flag was hung out upon the walls. A British officer rode up to enquire the cause. A communication passed between the commanding generals, which ended in the capitulation submitted to you. In entering into this capitulation, the general took counsel from his own feelings only. Not an officer was consulted. Not one anticipated a surrender, till he saw the white flag displayed. Even the women were indignant at the unexpected degradation of the American character, and all felt as they should have felt, but he who held in his hands the reins of authority.

Our morning report had that morning made our effective men present fit for duty 1060, without including 300 Michigan militia on duty. About dark on Saturday evening the detachment sent to escort the provisions arrived from Gen Hull to return with as much expedition as possible. About ten o'clock the next day they arrived within sight of Detroit. Having been heard of any resistance visible, they could have immediately advanced and attacked the rear of the enemy. The situation in which this detachment was placed, although the result of accident, was the best for annoying the enemy and cutting off his retreat that could have been fetched. With his troops enclosed between two fires and no hopes of falcons, it is hazarding little to say, that very few could have escaped.

I have been informed by Col. Finley, who saw the return of their quarter-master General the day after the surrender, that their whole force of every description white, red, and black, was 1330. They had 29 platoons, 12 in a platoon, of men dressed in uniform. Many of these were evidently Canadian Militia. The staff of their militia increased their white force to about 1500 men.—The number of their Indians could not be ascertained with any degree of precision; not many were visible.—And in the event of an attack upon the town and fort, it was a species of force which could have afforded no material advantage to the enemy.

In endeavouring to appreciate the motives and to investigate the causes, which led to an event so unexpected and dishonorable, it is impossible to find any solution in the relative strength of the contending parties, or in the measures of resistance in our power. That we were far superior to the enemy; that upon any ordinary principles of calculation, we would have defeated them, the wounded and indignant feelings of every man there will testify.

A few days before the surrender, I was informed by General Hull, we had 400 rounds of 24 pound shot fixed and about 100,000 cartridges made.

The state of our provisions has been generally understood.

On the day of the surrender was had fifteen days provisions of every kind on hand. Of meat there was plenty in the country and arrangements had been made for purchasing and grinding flour. It was calculated we could readily procure 3 month's provisions, independent of 150 barrels of flour, 1300 head of cattle which had been forwarded from the state of Ohio, and which remained at the river Raisin under Captain Brush within reach of the army.

But had we been totally destitute of provisions, our duty and our interest undoubtedly was to fight. The enemy invited us to meet him in the field.

By defeating him, the whole country would be open to us, and object of the expedition gloriously and successfully obtained. If we had been defeated we had nothing to do but to retreat to the fort, and make the best defence which circumstances and our situation rendered practicable. But basely to surrender without firing a gun—tamely to submit without raising a bayonet—ignominiously to pass in review before an enemy as inferior in the quality as in the number of his forces, were circumstances, which excited feelings of indignation more easily felt than described. To see the whole of our men flushed with the hope of victory, eagerly awaiting the approaching conflict, to see them afterwards dispirited, hopeless and desponding, at least 500 bleeding trails because they were not allowed to meet their country's foe, and to fight their country's battles, excited sensations, which no American has ever before had cause to feel, and which I trust in God will never again be felt, while one man remains to defend the standard of the Union.

I am expressly authorized to state, that Col. M'Arthur and Col. Findley and lieut. Col. Miller viewed this transaction in the light that I do. They know and feel, that no circumstance in our situation, none in that of the enemy, can excuse a capitulation so dishonorable and unjustifiable. This too is the universal sentiment among the troops, and I shall be surprised to learn, that there is one man, who thinks, it was necessary to sheath his sword, or to lay down his musket.

I was informed by General Hull the morning after the capitulation, that the British forces consisted of 800 regulars, and that he surrendered to prevent the effusion of human blood. That he magnified their force at force nearly five fold, there can be no doubt. Whether the philanthropic reason alligned by him is a sufficient justification for surrendering a fortified town, an army and a territory, is for the government to determine. Confident I am, that had the courage and conduct of the general been equal to the spirit and zeal of the troops, the event would have been brilliant and successful as it now is disgraceful and dishonorable.

I have the honor to be, &c.

LEWIS CASS, *Col. 3d Reg. Ohio Vol.*

Hon WM. EUSTIS, *Secretary of War.*

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1812.

President's Office, York, 9th November, 1812.

His Honor the President has been pleased to appoint Mr. Edward Mac Mahon to be Chief Clerk in his Office, and Acting Private Secretary, vice William Stanton, Esquire resigned.

His Honor has been further pleased to appoint Mr. Auditor Mercer, to be Clerk in the room of Mr. Mac Mahon, appointed Chief Clerk.

ERRATUM.

In our Paper of the 31st ult. in the second line of the account of the Queenston battle, for "10th" read 13th.

THE Deputy Commissary General hereby informs Merchants and the Public, that the BRITISH NIAGARA ASSOCIATION Notes, will be taken at all the Commissariat Offices in the Province as Cash, and Drafts given for them either on Quebec or Montreal, payable at Sight.

Depty. Comy. Genl's Office, Fort George. 1st Nov 1812

FOR SALE.

AT this Office, and at Mr. Andrew Heron's merchant, Niagara; also at Mr. Daniel Fiers's, mercht. York, a few copies of the

LAWS

of the last Session, passed the 5th of August, 1812.

Printing Office, 14th November, 1812.

Depy. Adjt. Commy General's Office. York, 28th October, 1812.

WANTED for the Service of Government

4 0 *Bushels OATS,*

12 *tons HAY.*

to be delivered at this Post by the 25th November next. Any Persons willing to furnish the same, or part thereof, will send in their proposals to

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
D. A. Commy. Genl.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the Commons between the TOWN and GARRISON at YORK, about the latter end of July or beginning of August, 1812, a small but smart forrel HORSE, about thirteen or fourteen hands high, a natural trotter, fatly carriage, the mane very thick, and had been hogg'd, the tail square docks, both lighter coloured than his body, has a small white spot on his forehead, is about eight years old, and was not shod. He was raised by Mr John Wagstaff of Niagara, and was purchased from Lieutenant Noland of the 100th Regiment. Whoever will give information where the said Horse can be found, or will procure his return to the Subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable expences paid JOHN BEIKIE.

York, Nov. 6, 1812.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber having been nominated Teacher of the School of the Home District, informs the Public that his Seminary is now open for the reception of Pupils.

Rate of Tuition appointed by the Trustees,

HALIFAX CURRENCY,

Common Education £ 6 per annum.

Classical £ 8 Do.

Anxious to extend the advantages of his School, the Subscriber will even abate somewhat of the above rates to the poorer Inhabitants, provided they keep their Children neat and clean, and supply them with proper Books &c.

Scholars from other Districts are charged ten pounds per annum.

JOHN STRACHAN.

York, October 10, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons Indebted to George Thomas, Merchant, are requested to make immediate Payment to STRATHAN JARVIS, Esquire, who is duly authorised to receive the same and give Acquittances.

York, July 6, 1812.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. SATURDAY NOVEMBER 21, 1812. No. XIII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, *Printer to the* KING's *Most Excellent Majesty.*

Adjutant General's Office, Fort George, 13th Novr. 1812.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

On an Inspection of the Return of the several Corps of Militia on this Frontier, there appears many Absentees therefrom; his Honor Major General SHEAFFE, being willing on the commencement of the Command which has devolved on him, to shew his lenity and forbearance, is pleased to direct that no Proceedings shall be had against such Militia Men as are now absent, who shall voluntarily and without delay return to their Duty.—Officers commanding Companies and Regiments, are called on to exert themselves to bring back such as still may persist in absenting themselves.

By Command of his Honor
Major Genl. SHEAFFE.
(Signed)
ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adjt. Genl. Mila. U. C.

Officer Commanding the Militia at York.

By His Honor ROGER HALE SHEAFFE Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same, &c, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS divers persons residing within the limits of this Province, claim to be exempt from Military Service, on pretence of being Citizens of the United States of America; I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the affairs of the Province, to direct and require, and I do hereby direct and require that all such persons residing within the Western, London and Niagara Districts, do forthwith report themselves to the Board appointed at Niagara to examine into such claims. And that all such persons residing in the Midland, Johnstown, and Eastern Districts, do report themselves to the Board appointed at Kingston. And all such persons residing in the Home and Newcastle Districts, do in like manner report themselves to the Board appointed at York for the same purpose, in order that if recognized to be Citizens of the United States of America, they may be furnished with proper Passports to leave the Province—And it is hereby made known, that every Citizen of the United States of America in this Province, who shall not before the first of January 1813, have reported himself to one of the said Boards, shall be taken to be an alien Enemy, and shall be liable to be treated as a Prisoner of War, or as a Spy, as circumstances may dictate.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of his Majesty's reign the fifty-third.

R. H. SHEAFFE, President, &c.

President's Office, York, 9th November, 1812.

HIS Honor the President has been pleased, in conformity with his Proclamation, bearing date this day, to constitute and appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Boards for examining and deciding upon the pretensions of persons who may come forward and report themselves as being Subjects of the United States, and as such, claim exemption from Military Service, at the following places respectively:

At KINGSTON, for the Midland, Johnstown, and Eastern Districts—Colonel Vincent, 49th Regiment: the Hon. Richard Cartwright, and Allan Mac Lean, Esq.

At YORK, for the Home and Newcastle Districts—the Hon. John M'Gill, the Hon. Peleman Sethy, Thomas Ridout, and William Allan, Esqrs.

At NIAGARA, for the Niagara, London, and Western Districts—the Hon. William Claus, Thomas Dickson, and Joseph Edwards, Esquires.

The following Instructions from his Honor the President, have been transmitted to the several Boards at Kingston, York and Niagara, for their Guidance in the execution of the Duty alleged to them.

HAVING thought proper, in conformity with the advice of the Executive Council, to constitute you, or any two of you, to be a Board at [illegible] to receive and decide upon the pretensions of persons in the [illegible] Districts, as the case may be] who claim exemption from Military Service, as being Subjects of the United States: You will therefore receive all such applications, and being satisfied that the persons applying are Subjects of the United States, you will furnish them with Passports to such the Limits, at such place, and in such manner as you may find expedient to direct. Should however influences occur in which it may appear to you, that very serious injury may arise to such persons, being settled, and having Families in the Country, who have not received Lands from the Crown, or taken the Oath of Allegiance, you may report the Case to me, especially with your Opinion as to the terms of a modified Allegiance, or Security for good Conduct; on which they may be permitted to remain.

(Signed) R. H. SHEAFFE, President.

BY AUTHORITY.

Copy of a Report from the Commissioners of Taxes, enclosed in a Dispatch from Earl Bathurst, of the 31th July, 1812, *addressed to Major General Brock.*

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

May it please your Lordships,

IN obedience to your Lordships directions, signified by Mr. Harrison's Letter of the 24th of February, enclosing Letters from Sir J. T. Duckworth and Messrs Rattan and Rankin, requesting that the Officers of the Courts in Newfoundland may not be obliged to pay the Property Tax on their Salaries; and desiring that We should report to your Lordships in what manner those Persons should claim exemption from the Property Duty, or from Proportions thereof, in case they derive a less Income from this Country than £150 per annum.

We beg leave to report to your Lordships, that Persons residing abroad under the circumstances stated in Mr Harrison's Letter, at the time they draw for any Salary due after 5th April in each year, should make an Affidavit of the whole net annual amount of their Income, stating the particulars in the Form marked on the enclosed Paper, and transmit the same to the Agent of the Colony, with the Bill for the Salary (after deducting the proportion of Duty payable and not covered by the claim and Affidavit) to enable him to produce it to the Commissioners of the Department of the Exchequer; which Affidavit will be a sufficient Authority for the Receiver of that Department to allow such person the amount of Abatement that may be entitled to.

We are, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM LOWNDES,
BARNE BARNE,
T. D. LAMB,
G. T. SELWARD.

Office for Taxes, 15th May, 1812.

Form of Affidavit alluded to in the above Report.

I do swear that the whole of my Income derived from every source whatever in Great Britain, does not exceed the sum of pounds per annum.

UPPER CANADA.

GEORGE the THIRD by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the Assembly at our Town of York, on Monday the twenty third day of this present month of November, to be commenced, held, called and Elected, and to every of you, GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ninth day of October last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 23d day of this present month of November, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the Thirty-first day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the State and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Esquire, our President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces within our said Province at York, this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-third year of our reign.

R. H. S.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

THE Deputy Commissary General hereby informs Merchants and the Public, that the BRITISH NIAGARA ASSOCIATION Notes, will be taken at all the Commissariat Offices in the Province as Cash, and Drafts given for them either on Quebec or Montreal, payable at Sight.

Depty. Comy. Genl.'s Office, Fort George, 1st Nov. 1812.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners for the Home and Newcastle Districts, named in his Honor the President's Proclamation, bearing date the ninth day of this present month of November, for examining into the pretensions of such Persons as shall report themselves to be Subjects of the United States of America, and claiming Exemption from Military Service, will sit for that purpose every Monday morning at 11 o'clock (or oftener if required) at the Council Office in York.

York, 18th Nov. 1812.

Province of Upper Canada.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the THIRD, By the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom it may concern——GREETING:

WHEREAS by the decease of Major General ISAAC BROCK, late Commander of our Forces in Upper Canada, and the Civil administration of the affairs of the Province have devolved on ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, ESQUIRE, Major-General of our Forces, WE have thought proper by and with the advice of our Executive Council to issue this Proclamation, that all persons having due notice thereof may govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Esq. our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty second year of our Reign.

R. H. S.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.*

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council, to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without such Licence, under a Penalty for the first Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the second and every other subsequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no person may pretend ignorance of the Law which subjects his contravention to such penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all persons who shall, after the publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me, that among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all persons desirous to obtain such Licences, are hereby required to Report themselves to the Honble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumstances of time, place and condition of their respective residences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this first day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-second year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By His Honor's Command,

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Extract of an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled; "An Ordinance to prevent the selling of strong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as also to deter Persons from buying their Arms or Cloathing, and for other purposes relative to the Trade and Intercourse with the said Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person to settle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a Licence in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the first offence, and Twenty Pounds for the second, and every other subsequent offence.

IV. It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to sue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, by information before one or more of the Commissioners of the Peace of the District in which any offence against any of the above articles of this Ordinance shall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such information, in a summary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witness (being some other than the informer himself) and to inflict the said imprisonment, and to levy the said Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the costs of suing for the same, by a warrant to leize and sell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always that such informations shall be tried within six calendar months from the time that the offence shall have been committed, and not after.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deem ed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years. To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to de e, that all Timber fo cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent & the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Executive Council Office,

York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waste Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unless it specifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the President in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FOR SALE.

AT this Office, and at Mr. Andrew Heron's merchant, Niagara; also at Mr. Daniel Tiers', merchr. York, a few copies of the

LAWS

of the last Session, passed the 5th of August, 1812.

Printing Office, 14th November, 1812.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom it may concern——Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers persons have recently come into this Province with a seditious intent to disturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majesty's Subjects from His Person and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the several persons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, passed in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and strictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all such persons as may be subject to the provisions of the said Act, and I do also charge and require all His Majesty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and assisting the said persons in the execution of the powers vested in them by the said Act.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve and in the Fifty-second of His Majesty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

President's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1812.

HIS Honor the President, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better "Securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Persons, in addition to the Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Provisions of the said Act, viz——

Eastern District,

Samuel Anderson, Esq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Esq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Esq. of Osnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Esq. of Lancaster,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Esq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Mears, Esq. of Prescott,
William Hamilton, Esq. of Prescott.

District of Johnstown,

William Fraser, Esq. of Johnstown,
Samuel Sherwood, Esq. of Augusta,
William Gilkinson, Esq. of Augusta,
Solomon Jones, Esq. of Augusta,
Thos. Fraser, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Hugh Monro, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Gideon Adams, Esq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burritt, Esq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Esq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Esq. of Elizabethtown,
John Stuart, Esq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland District.

Hazelton Spencer, Esq. of Fredericksburg,
William Crawford, Esq. of Fredericksburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Esq. of Marysburg,
Robert Clark, Esq. of Ernestown,
John Carfcallan, Esq of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Esq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Esq of Thurlow,
John M'Intosh, Esq. of Thurlow,
Alex. Fisher, Esq of Adolphustown,
Paul Trumpour, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Thos. Dorland, Esq. of Adolphustown
Able Gilbert, Esq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Esq. of Ameliasburg,
James Young, Esq. of Ameliasburg,
Ebenezer Washburn, Esq. of Hallowell,
John Fraser, Esq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Esq. of Kingston,
Thomas Markland, Esq. of Kingston.

Newcastle District,

John Spencer, Esq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Esq. of Hamilton,
David M'Rogers, Esq. of Haldimand,
Richard Loveking Esq. of Clarke,

Home District,

William Allan, Esq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Esq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Esq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Esq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara District,

Joseph Edwards, Esq. of Niagara,
John Warren, sen. Esq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Esq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Esq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Esq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickson, Esq. of Queenston,
William Crooks, Esq. of Grimsby,
Samuel Hatt, Esq. of Ancaster,

London District,

Thos. Talbot, Esq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Samuel Ryerse, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Thos. Ralph, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Esq. of Charlottesville,
Daniel Springer, Esq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Esq. of Burford,
Wm. Daniel Bowen, Esq. of Burford.

Western District,

John M'Gregor, Esq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intosh, Esq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Esq. of Amherstburg,
Robert Richardson, Esq. of Amherstburg,
John Williams, Esq. of Cameen,
Thomas M'Cree, Esq. of Raleigh.
Wm. Caldwell, Esq. of Amherstburg.

By His Honor's Command,

JAMES BROCK, Sec'y.

THE Subscriber having established a SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY in Niagara, on an extensive scale, begs leave to inform the Public and Gentlemen in Trade, that they can be supplied with their articles at a lower price than they are sold in Lower Canada; a variety of kinds will be constantly for sale, and the qualities warranted superior. Tar, Pitch, Tallow, Grease, &c. purchased by him for Cash.—Orders for wood to him, or left at the Printing Office in York, will be promptly attended to.

ALEXANDER Mc. KEE.

Niagara, 16th June, 1812.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Persons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend personally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

☞ For sale at this Office, Blank Deeds of Conveyance, with and without Bar of Dower with Memorials for each.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nos. 9 & 10, in Hospital Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one so offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.

York, 8th May, 1812.

Wm. B. PETERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed from Niagara, has opened his Office in the Town of York, in Palace-Street, where he will attend with punctuality and dispatch to all such business as shall be entrusted to him in the line of his Profession. Beingresident at Springfield Park, lately in the occupation of John Mills Jackson, Esq. on the Yonge Street Road, about three miles from Town, any Instructions left there, will with equal assiduity be attended to.

Niagara, June 25, 1812.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two Acre lots on King Street and New Street, divided as parcels for the accommodation of Purchasers. The Land is eligibly situated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Also, Lots No 32 and 33 in the 3d concession of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No 4 in the 8th, and No 14 and 17 in the 9th concessions of Haldimand; Lots No 16 and 17 in the 7th concession, and Lots No 19 and 32 in the 9th concession of Whitby; Lot No. 18 in the 8th concession of Sydney; and West half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th concession of King.

The price of the above described Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment shall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaser.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the Commons between the TOWN and GARRISON at YORK, about the latter end of July or beginning of August, 1812, a small but short furred HORSE, about thirteen or fourteen hands high, a natural trotter, lofty carriage, the mane very thick, and had been hogged, the tail square docked, both tighter coloured than his body, has a small white spot on his forehead, is about eight years old, and was not shod.—He was raised by Mr John Waghorn of Niagara, and was purchased from Lieutenant Noland of the 100th Regiment. Whoever will give information where the said Horse can be found, or will procure his return to the Subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable expences paid.

JOHN BEIKIE.

York, Nov 6, 1812.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber having been nominated Teacher of the School of the Home District, informs the Public that his Seminary is now open for the reception of Pupils.

Rate of Tuition appointed by the Trustees,

HALIFAX CURRENCY.

Common Education £ 6 per annum.
Classical £ 8 Do.

Anxious to extend the advantages of his School, the Subscriber will even abate some-what of the above rates to the poorer Inhabitants, provided they keep their Children neat and clean, and supply them with proper Books &c. Scholars from other Districts are charged ten pounds per annum.

JOHN STRACHAN.

York, October 10, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons Indebted to George Thomas, Merchant, are requested to make immediate Payment to STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire, who is duly authorized to receive the same and give Acquittances.

York, July 6, 1812.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, Auguſt 24.

Flag of Truce from America.

Intelligence of conſiderable importance was yeſterday received from the United States of America; a flag of truce (the Friends) having arrived at Portsmouth in 21 days from Norfolk, which we underſtand brings an announcement from the American Government, that in conſequence of the ſatisfactory nature of the communication made by Mr. Foſter previous to his ſailing from Halifax, they had determined on the ſuſpenſion of all hoſtilities with this country. We earneſtly hope that this ſtatement will prove to be correct; as if the communication made by Mr. Foſter before the actual revocation of the Orders in Council was known in America produced this effect, there can be no doubt that the knowledge of the revocation will put an end to the war. A council was held yeſterday by his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, at Carleton houſe, which, from its being extremely unuſual to hold a Council on a Sunday, was naturally attributed to the receipt of the above important intelligence from America. Colonel Hamilton, the Britiſh Conſul, and Captain Wilkinſon, of the Royal Navy, came paſſengers in the Friends. The diſpatches from America were brought to town yeſterday morning, and conveyed to Lord Bathurſt's houſe.

Plymouth Telegraph Office, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1 o'clock.

"We ſtop the preſs to announce the arrival of the Bloodhound gun-brig, Lieut. Bray, in twenty-ſeven days from Annapolis, with a Meſſenger bearing diſpatches for Government.

The Meſſenger mentioned above is Mr. Shaw; he arrived in London about 11 o'clock this morning. Nothing had tranſpired relative to the contents of the diſpatches when this paper was put to preſs.

A Liſbon mail arrived yeſterday with papers and letters to the 11th inſtant. It is ſtated that Suchet, on hearing of the defeat of Marmont, had ſet out to replace him in the command of the army, taking with him a reinforcement of 15000 men. Marmont in the mean time has died of his wounds. The Marquis of Wellington's head quarters remained at Cuellar, but a part of the army had been ſent forward to Aranda. It is, however, ſuppoſed that Joſeph has ſucceeded in forming a junction with the remains of Marmont's army. The Marquis of Wellington, it was underſtood, was waiting at Cuellar the arrival of a part of his force & of the artillery. Should Souchet be enabled to unite his 15000 men with the force which accompanies Joſeph and the remains of the defeated army, he may, perhaps, be inclined to try his fortune with our victorious General, hoping to ſucceed better than his brother Marſhal.

Diſpatches were alſo received yeſterday by Government from the Marquis of Wellington.

It is ſuppoſed that the French army now oppoſed to Lord Wellington, muſt amount to about 55,000 men, and the following is the manner in which this eſtimate is made up, viz. the remains of Marmont's army 26,000, the corps with Joſeph Bonaparte 14,000, and the reinforcement ſaid to be brought by Souchet 15,000.

Wingoe Sound, Aug. 10

Lord Cathcart arrived here on the 7th—Mr. Thornton, who is juſt returned from Zealand, ſailed again with Ld. Cathcart for Sweden, to make arrangements with the Crown Prince. The Sweediſh ſtore-ſhips ſailed yeſterday for the Sound, and the armament will be off in a few days. It is ſaid Bernadotte will be at Gottenburgh immediately. Lord Cathcart returns here to go up to Ruſſia. The Ruſſians are doing wonderfully well.

From the Whitehall Evening Poſt of Auguſt 26.

We have to ſtate, that intelligence of a more important nature than any yet received from the North, has arrived in town late this day, ſeveral hours after the arrival of the Gottenburgh mail. It is from Harwich whence it has been ſent by expreſs, and is to the following purport—that

On the 15th inſt. the Ruſſians, having received great reinforcements, repaſſed the Dwyna, and attacked a large body of the French army, near a ſmall place called Braſſau (not Breſlau) about 30 miles from Dinabourg. The battle was fought with the utmoſt fury and with doubtful advantage throughout nearly the whole of the day; but, towards the evening, Prince Bagration, with a vaſt force of cavalry, reached the field, and victory was then decided in favour of the Ruſſians; the French loſing 18,000 in killed and wounded, and 14,000 in priſoners.

It is added, that Bonaparte having received intelligence of the intended attack, had left his head quarters at Witepſk, and commanded the French in perſon.

The intelligence was received at Harwich in a letter from Gottenburgh, dated the 24th inſt. and ſays that the meſſenger Mills is on his way to England with the news. The Ruſſians are ſaid to have 11,000 killed.

We are ſorry we cannot add that Mills has arrived.

Ld. Wellington entered Madrid Aug. 12, the 14th Retiro ſurrendered with 1800 men, 22,000 ſtand of arms, 200 cannon, 3000 bls. powder, a large ſupply of cloathing, 8 months ſupply of wheat for the inhabitants of Madrid, and other valuable articles; Aſtorga capitulated on the 18th with 1000 priſoners, and ſeveral ſmaller garriſons have done the ſame.

Extract of a letter from Riga, Aug. 1.

"The deſtruction of our ſuburbs has been completed, and has occaſioned the utmoſt diſtreſs amongſt the inhabitants. The enemy is cloſe at hand, and we expect daily to be attacked. We are, however, well prepared. Our fortreſs is in the beſt ſtate of defence, and our garriſon conſiſts of 25,000 men, proviſioned for ſix months. The French have attempted thrice to paſs the Dwina, and were as often repulſed with great ſlaughter.

The Swedes are embarking troops. It is underſtood the Swedes are to embark in three diviſions of 10,000 men each. Tranſports here are all ready; Capt. Willoughby, of the navy, is gone to the Emperor of Ruſſia, preceded by Lord Cathcart.

Halifax, September 30.

On the 19th Auguſt, the San Domingo and Poiſtiers, fell in with the Duke of Malborough packet from Liſbon, which had ſailed on the 11th, and had on board diſpatches from Lord Wellington of the 4th—from her the following particulars are obtained:

"Marmont had died at Tudella of the wounds he received in the action of the 22d July, and the remnant of his army, under General Foy, was at Burgos on the 4th Aug.—Lord Wellington entered Valladolid on the 30th July, and on the 3d Aug. was at Cuellar—King Joſeph, who attempted to join Marmont's army with a conſiderable force, had been intercepted, and obliged to retreat from Segovia on the 4th Aug.—The fourth diviſion of the allied army was purſuing him—Lord Wellington's holſter was ſhot through and his boot grazed in the action of the 22d July—It was generally underſtood at Liſbon when the packet ſailed that the loſs of the French had been 22,000.

QUEBEC, October 25.

We underſtand, and with pleaſure we announce it to the public, that one of the government ſtore ſhips, lately arrived, brought 10,000 ſtand of arms

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. SATURDAY NOVEMBER 28, 1812. No. XIV. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Adjutant General's Office, Fort George, 13th Novr. 1812.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

On an Inſpection of the Return of the ſeveral Corps of Militia on this Frontier, there appears many Abſentees therefrom; his Honor Major General SHEAFFE, being willing on the commencement of the Command which has devolved on him, to ſhew his lenity and forbearance, is pleaſed to direct that no Proceedings ſhall be had againſt ſuch Militia Men as are now abſent, who ſhall voluntarily and without delay return to their Duty.—Officers commanding Companies and Regiments, are called on to exert themſelves to bring back ſuch as ſtill may perſiſt in abſenting themſelves.

By Command of his Honor
Major Genl. SHEAFFE.
(Signed)
ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adjt. Genl. Mila. U. C.

Officer Commanding the Militia at York.

By His Honor ROGER HALE SHEAFFE Eſquire, Preſident adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame, &c, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS divers perſons reſiding within the limits of this Province, claim to be exempt from Military Service, on pretence of being Citizens of the United States of America; I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Executive Council for the affairs of the Province, to direct and require, and I do hereby direct and require that all ſuch perſons reſiding within the Weſtern, London and Niagara Diſtricts, do forthwith report themſelves to the Board appointed at Niagara to examine into ſuch claims; And that all ſuch perſons reſiding in the Midland, Johnſtown, and Eaſtern Diſtricts, do report themſelves to the Board appointed at Kingſton And all ſuch perſons reſiding in the Home and Newcaſtle Diſtricts, do in like manner report themſelves to the Board appointed at York for the ſame purpoſe, in order that if recognized to be Citizens of the United States of America, they may be furniſhed with proper Paſſports to leave the Province — And it is hereby made known, that every Citizen of the United States of America in this Province, who ſhall not before the firſt of January 1813, have reported himſelf to one of the ſaid Boards, ſhall be taken to be an alien Enemy, and ſhall be liable to be treated as a Priſoner of War, or as a Spy, as circumſtances may dictate.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and of his Majeſty's reign the fifty-third

R. H. SHEAFFE, Preſident, &c.

Preſident's Office, York, 9th November, 1812.

HIS Honor the Preſident has been pleaſed, in conformity with his Proclamation of this day, to conſtitute and appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Boards for examining and deciding upon the pretenſions of perſons who may come forward and report themſelves as being Subjects of the United States, and as ſuch, claim exemption from Military Service, at the following places respectively:

At KINGSTON, for the Midland, Johnſtown, and Eaſtern Diſtricts—Colonel Vincent, 49th Regiment; the Hon. Richard Cartwright, and Allan Mac Lean, Eſq.

At YORK, for the Home and Newcaſtle Diſtricts—the Hon. John McGill, the Hon. Peleman Scby, Thomas Ridout, and William Allan, Eſqrs.

At NIAGARA, for the Niagara, London, and Weſtern Diſtricts—the Hon. William Claus, Thomas Dickſon, and Joſeph Edwards, Eſquires.

The following Inſtructions from his Honor the Preſident, have been tranſmitted to the ſeveral Boards at Kingſton, York and Niagara, for their Guidance in the execution of the Duty aſſigned to them.

HAVING thought proper, in conformity with the advice of the Executive Council, to conſtitute you, or any two of you, to be a Board at [ ] to receive and decide upon the pretenſions of perſons in the [ ] Diſtricts, as the caſe may be] who claim exemption from Military Service, as being Subjects of the United States: You will therefore receive all ſuch applications, and being ſatisfied that the perſons applying are Subjects of the United States, you will furniſh them with Paſſports to croſs the Lines, at ſuch place, and in ſuch manner as you may find expedient to direct. Should however inſtances occur in which it may appear to you, that very ſerious injury may ariſe to ſuch perſons, being ſettled, and having Families in the Country, who have not received Lands from the Crown, or taken the Oath of Allegiance, you may report the Caſe to me, eſpecially, with your Opinion as to the terms of a modified Allegiance, or Security for good Conduct; on which they may be permitted to remain.

(Signed) R. H. SHEAFFE, Preſident.

BY AUTHORITY.

Copy of a Report from the Commiſſioners of Taxes, enclosed in a Dispatch from Earl Bathurſt, of the 3th July, 1812, addreſſed to Major General Brock.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury.

May it please your Lordſhips,

IN obedience to your Lordſhips directions, ſignified by Mr. Harriſon's Letter of the 24th of February, inclosing Letters from Sir J. T Duckworth and Meſſrs Ranſton and Rankin, requeſting that the Officers of the Courts in Newfoundland may not be obliged to pay the Property Tax on their Salaries; and deſiring that We ſhould report to your Lordſhips in what manner thoſe Perſons ſhould claim exemption from the Property Duty, or from Proportions thereof, in caſe they derive a leſs Income from this Country than £150 per annum.

We beg leave to report to your Lordſhips, that Perſons reſiding abroad under the circumſtances ſtated in Mr Harriſon's Letter, at the time they draw for any Salary due after 5th April in each year, ſhould make an Affidavit of the whole net annual amount of their Income, ſtating the particulars in the Form marked on the enclosed Paper, and tranſmit the ſame to the Agent of the Colony, with the Bill for the Salary (after deducting the proportion of Duty payable and not covered by the claim and Affidavit) to enable him to produce it to the Commiſſioners of the Department of the Exchequer; which Affidavit will be a ſufficient Authority for the Receiver of that Department to allow ſuch perſons the amount of Abatement they may be entitled to.

We are, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM LOWNDES,
BARN. BARNE,
D. LAMB,
C. T. STEWARD.

Office for Taxes, 18th May, 1812.

Form of Affidavit alluded to in the above Report.

I do ſwear that the whole of my Income derived from every ſource whatever in Great Britain, does not exceed the ſum of pounds per annum.

UPPER CANADA.

GEORGE the THIRD by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province to the Aſſembly at our Town of York, on Monday the twenty third day of this preſent month of November, to be commenced, held, called and Elected, and to every of you,

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ninth day of October laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 23d day of this preſent month of November, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and conveniency of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid; hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on Thurſday the Thirty-firſt day of December next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed, Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Eſquire, our Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province, and Major General commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province at York, this ſixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-third year of our reign.

R. H. S.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

THE Deputy Commiſſary General hereby informs Merchants and the Public, that the BRITISH NIAGARA ASSOCIATION Notes, will be taken at all the Commiſſariat Offices in the Province as Caſh, and Drafts given for them either on Quebec or Montreal, payable at Sight.

Deputy Comy. Genl.'s Office, Fort George, 1ſt Nov. 1812.

NEW YORK. October 31.

Official Account of the Battle of Queenston.

The National Intelligencer, received this morning, contains the following letters from Gen. Van Rensselaer to Gen. Dearborn, detailing the particulars of this dis afterous engagement. The General, at the time his letters were written, was unable to give the number of killed, wounded or prisoners. He represents the conflict as having been severe, and the loss as very considerable on both sides.

From the National Intelligencer of Thursday.

Copy of letters from Maj Gen. Van Rensselaer of the New York Militia, to Maj General Henry Dearborn, transmitted by the latter to the Department of War.

HEAD QUARTERS, LEWISTON,
October 14, 1812.

SIR—As the movements of the army under my command, since I had last the honor to address you on the 8th inst. have been of a very important character, producing consequences serious to many individuals; eftablishing facts actually connected with the interest of the fervice and the safety of the army; and as I ftand prominently responsible for some of these consequences. I beg leave to explain to you, fir, and through you to my country, the fituation and circumftances in which I have had to act, and the reasons and motives which governed me; and if the reluctance not all that might have been wished, it is such, that when the whole ground fhall be viewed, I fhall cheerfully submit myfelf to the judgment of my country.

In my letter of the 8 h inft. I apprized you that a crisis in the campaign was rapidly advancing; and that (to repeat the same words) "*the blow muft soon be ftruck, or all the toil and expence of the campaign go for nothing; and worse than nothing, for the whole will be tinged with dishonor.*"

Under such impressions, I had on the 5th inft. written to Brigadier Gen. Smith, of the United States' forces, requesting an interview with him, Major General Hall, and the commandants of the United States' regiments, for the purpole of conferring upon the subject of fu ure operations. I wrote Maj. Gen. Hall to the same purport. On the 7th, I had received no answer from Gen. Smith; but in a note to me of the 10th, Gen. Hall mentioned that Gen. Smith had not yet agreed upon any day for the consultation.

In the mean time, the partial success of Lieut. Elliott, at Black Rock, (of which however, I have received no official information) began to excite a ftrong disposition in the troops to act. This was expressed to me through various channels in the form of an *alternative*; that they muft have *orders to act*; or, at all hazards, they *would go home*. I forbear here commenting upon the obvious consequences to me, personally, of longer withholding my orders under such circumftances.

I had a conference with ——— to the poffibility of getting fome perfon to pafs over to Canada and obtain correct information. On the morning of the 4 h, he wrote to me that he had procured the man who bore me letter to go over. Inftructions were given him; he paffed over—obtained such information as warranted an immediate attack. This was confidently communicated to several of my firft officers and produced great zeal to act; more especially as it might have a controuling effect upon the movements at Detroit, where it was supposed General Brock had gone with all the force he dared spare from the Niagara frontier. The beft preparations in my power were, therefore, made to dislodge the enemy from the Heights of Queenston, and poffefs ourfelves of the village where the troops might be sheltered from the inclemency of the weather.

Lieut. Col. Fenwick's flying Artillery, and a detachment of regular troops under his command, were ordered to be up in season from Fort Niagara. Orders were also sent to General Smyth to send down from Buffaloe, such detachment of his brigade as exifting circumftances in that vicinity might warrant. The attack was to have been made at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 12th by crofling over in boats from the Old Ferry oppolite the Heights—To avoid any embarraffment in croffing the river (which is here a fheet of violent eddies) fix, oriented boatmen were procured to take the boats from the landing below, to the place of embarkation. Lieut. Sim was considered the man of greateft fkill for this service. He went ahead, and in the extreme darkneis, paffed the intended place far up the river; and there, in moft extraordinary manner, faftened his boat to the fhore, and abandoned the detachment. In this front boat he had carried nearly every oar which was prepared for all the boats. In this agonizing dilemma, ftood officers and men, whole ardour had not been cooled by exposure through the night to one of the moft tremendous north eaft ftorms, which continued, unabated, for twenty-eight hours, and deluged the whole camp. The approach of day light extinguifhed every profpect of fuccefs, and the detachment returned to camp. Col. Van Rensselaer was to have commanded the detachment.

After this result, I hoped the patience of the troops would have continued until I could submit the plan suggested in my letter of the 8 h, that I might act under and in conformity to the opinion which might be then expreffed. But my hope was idle; the previously excited ardour feemed to have gained new heart from the late miscarriage—the brave were mortified to flop fhort of their object, and the timid thought laurels half won by an attempt.

On the morning of the 12th, such was the preffure upon me from all quarters, that I became fatisfied that my refusal to act might involve me in suspicion and the fervice in disgrace.

Viewing affairs at Buffaloe as yet unsettled, I had immediately countermanded the march of Gen. Smyth's brigade, upon the failure of the firft expedition; but having now determined to attack Queenston, I sent new orders to Gen. Smyth to march;—not with the view of his aid in the attack, for I considered the force detached sufficient, but to fupport the detachment fhould the conflict be obftinate and long continued.

Lieut. Col. Chriftie, who had juft arrived at the Four Mile Creek, had late in the night of the firft contemplated attack, gallantly offered me his own and his men's services, but he got my permiffion too late. He now again came forward; had a conference with Col. Van Rensselaer, and begged he might have the honor of a command in the expedition. The arrangement was made, Colonel Van Rensselaer was to command one column of 300 militia; and Lt. Col. Chriftie's column of the fame number of regular troops.

Every precaution was now adopted as to boats, and the moft confidential and experienced men to manage them. At an early hour in the night, Lieut. Col. Chriftie marched his detachment by the rear road, from Niagara to Camp. At 7 in the evening Lt. Col. Stranahan's regiment moved from Niagara Falls—at 8 o'clock, Mead's—and at nine, Lieut. Col. Blan's regiment marched from the same place. All were in Camp in good season.—Agreeably to my orders issued upon this occafion, the two columns were to pafs over together; and soon as the Heights fhould be carried, Lt. Col. Fenwick's flying artillery was to pafs over; then Maj. Mullany's detachment of regulars; and other troops to follow in order.

At dawn of day the boats were in readineis, and the troops commenced embarking, under the cover of a commanding battery mounting 2 eighteen pounders and 2 fixes. The movements were soon discovered, and a heavy fire of musketry was poured from the whole line of the Canada fhore. Our battery then opened to sweep the fhore; but it was, for fome minutes, too dark to direct much fire with safety. A fix pounder was now opened upon the boats from three different batteries—our battery returned their fires and occasionally threw grape upon the fhore, and was itself served with shells from a small mortar of the enemy's. Col. Scott, of the artillery, by haftening his march from Niagara Falls in the night, arrived in season to return the enemy's fire with a fix pounder.

The boats were somewhat embarraffed with the eddies, as well as with a shower of mot; but Col. Van Rensselaer, with about 100 men, foon effected his landing amidft a tremendous fire directed upon him from every point; but to the aftonifhment of all who witnefled the scene, this van of the column advanced flowly againft the fire. It was a serious misfortune to the van, and indeed to the whole expedition, that in a few minutes after landing Col. Van Rensselaer received four wounds; a ball paffed through his right thigh, entering just below his hip-bone—another fhot paffed through the fame thigh, a little below—the third through the calf of his leg—and a fourth carried his heel. This was quite a crisis in the expedition. Under so severe a fire it was difficult to form raw troops. By fome misunderstanding of the boatmen, Lieut. Col. Chriftie did not arrive until fome time after this, and was wounded in the hand in paffing the river. Col. Van Rensselaer was ftill able to ftand; and with great prefence of mind, ordered his officers to proceed with rapidity and ftorm the Fort. This fervice was gallantly performed, and the enemy driven down the hill in every direction. Soon after this both parties were considerably reinforced, and the conflict was renewed in various places—many of the enemy took fhelter behind a ftone guard-houfe, where a piece of ordnance was now briskly served. I ordered the fire of our battery directed upon the guard houfe; and it was fo effectually done that with 8 or 10 fhot the fire was silenced. The enemy then retreated behind a large stone houfe; but in a fhort time the route became general, and the enemy's fire was silenced except from a one gun battery, so far down the river as to be out of the reach of heavy ordnance, and our light pieces could not silence it. A number of boats now paffed over unannoyed, except from one unsilenced gun. For fome time after I had paffed over, the victory appeared complete; but in the expectation of further attacks, I was taking measures for fortifying my Camp immediately—the direction of this service I committed to Lt. Totten, of the engineers. But very foon the enemy were reinforced by 2 detachment of several hundred Indians from Chippawa —they commenced a furious attack; but were promptly met and routed by the rifle and bayonet. By this time perceived my troops were embarking very flowly. I paffed immediately over to accelerate their movements; but to my utter aftonifhment I found that at the very moment when complete victory was in our hands, the ardour of the unengaged troops had entirely subsided. I rode in all directions—urged men by every consideration to pafs over—but in vain. Lieut. Col. Bloom, who had been wounded in action, returned, mounted his horfe and rode through the Camp; as did also Judge Peck, who happened to be here, exhorting the companies to proceed—but all in vain.

At this time a large reinforcement from Fort George were discovered coming up the river. As the battery on the hill was considered an important check againft their ascending the Heights, measures were immediately taken to send them a freih supply of ammunition, as I had learnt there was only left 20 fhot for the 18 pounders. The reinforcements, however, obliqued to the right from the road, and formed a junction with the Indians in the rear of the heights. Finding to my infinite mortification, that no reinforcement would pafs over; seeing that another severe conflict muft foon commence; and knowing that the brave men on the heights were quite exhausted, and nearly out of ammunition, all I could do was to fend them a freih supply of cartridges. At this critical moment I dispatched a note to Gen. Wadsworth, acquainting him with our situation—leaving the course to be pursued much to his own judgment—with aflurance that if he thought beft to retreat, I would endeavor to fend as many boats as I could command, and cover his retreat by every fire I could safely make. But the boats were difpreffed—many of the boatmen had fled, panic ftruck—and but few got off. But my note could but little more than have reached Gen. W. about 4 o'clock, when a moft severe and obftinate conflict commenced and continued for about half an hour, with a tremendous fire of cannon, flying artillery and musketry. The enemy succeeded in repoffeffing their battery; and gaining advantage on every side, the brave men who had gained the victory, exhausted of ftrength and ammunition, and grieved at the unpardonable neglect of their fellow soldiers, gave up the conflict.

I can only add, that the victory was really won; but loft for the want of a fmall reinforcement. *One third part of the idle men might have saved all.*

I have been so preffed with the various duties of burying the dead, providing for the wounded, collecting the public property, negociating an exchange of prisoners, and all the concerns consequent of such a battle, that I have not been able to forward this despatch as early an hour as I could have wifhed. I fhall foon forward you another despatch in which I fhall endeavor to point out to you the conduct of fome moft gallant and deferving officers. But I cannot in juftice clofe this defpatch with out expreffing the very great obligation I am under to Brig. Gen. Wadsworth, Col. Van Rensselaer, Col. Scott, Lieut. Cols. Chriftie and Fenwick, and Captain Gibson. many others have also behaved moft gallantly. As I have reason to believe that many of our troops fled to the woods, with the hope of croffing the river, I have not been able to learn the probable number of killed, wounded and prisoners. The flaughter of our troops muft have been very considerable. And the enemy have suffered severely.

GENERAL BROCK is among their flain, and his *aid de camp* mortally wounded.

I have the honor to be, fir, with great refpect and consideration, your moft obedient fervant,

(Signed) STN. VAN RENSSELAER,
Major General.

Major General Dearborn.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Lewiston. 15th October, 1812.

SIR—For any further particulars respecting the action; the present situation and movements of our troops; the appearance of the enemy's situation; and our future profpects, generally, I beg leave to refer you to Captain Dox, who will have the honor to deliver you this despatch. Captain Dox is an intelligent officer, and much reliance may be placed on his information and judgment.

I am, with great refpect, fir, your obedient fervant,

(Signed) STN. VAN RENSSELAER.

Major General Dearborn.

———

From the Kingston Gazette Tuesday November 17th. 1812.

Early on Tuesday morning laft information was conveyed to Town that seven American veffels, full of men were approaching. At day light, the Troops and Militia were under Arms, and detachments were immediately fent to occupy the different avenues to the Town in order to give the enemy a proper reception, fhould they be disposed to land. The flying artillery were difpatched in advance of the Troops ——When they had paffed Collins's Bay, feveral fhots were fired by our gun boats at the nearest veffels, which they returned, but without effect on either fide.——At Everitt's point, one of our field pieces opened upon them, the fhot from which appeared to ftrike several times, and they thought it prudent to fheer further off. About two o'clock they approached the Town, and were fired at from all our Batteries. They opened and kept up a brisk fire in their turn upon the Royal-George and upon our batteries which was continued until after sunset, when the enemy hauled their wind and anchored under the four mile point, having done no other mifchief than killing one man on board the Royal-George. It is supposed that fome damage was done to their largeft veffel the Oneida, as some of our fhot from the Battery at Miffisague point were seen to ftrike her. On their way down the Bay of Quintie, in the morning, they burned a fmall fchooner belonging to Meffieurs B. Fairfield & Co

The alarm had been early communicated through the Country, and perfons of every age flocked into Town from every quarter, eager to repulse the invaders from our peaceful fhores. The veteran loyalists who had manifefted their zeal for their Sovereign during the American Rebellion, fhewed that age had not extinguifhed their ardour, and tho many of them had paffed that time of life when military fervice could not be legally required they fcorned exemption when their inveterate foes approached. Before night the Town was crowded with brave men, who infenfible to fatigue, were anxious only to grapple with the enemy; who, had they attempted to land, would have paid dearly for their temerity. The conduct of the Inhabitants of the Midland Diftrict on this occafion will be long remembered to their honor.

On Wednesday morning the American fleet got under way. After beating up towards the Lake for some time two bore away and failed down the River, keeping at a refpectful diftance from our batteries, which neverthelefs gave them a fhot in paffing——The other five, continued their progrefs. Early in the afternoon, another veffel appeared in sight which proved to be the Simcoe. She was chafed by the enemy, who fired upwards of fifty fhots at her; but fhe efcaped by the intrepidity and dexterity of her master and crew, not however, without receiving a fhot between wind and water, that muft have funk her had fhe been much farther from port.—In the Evening they were out of sight. Early on Saturday morning, the floop Elizabeth, Henry Murney, master and owner, which failed from York on Wednesday night, under convoy of the Earl of Moira, was taken by the Julia, one of the American Squadron.

———

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE, OCTR. 26.

Military line of Expreffes.—Capt. Morgan's Company of light Dragoons are to be employed on this fervice—each dragoon to be ftationed at the diftance of about 10 miles from each other, and to extend from the Head-Quarters at Greenbush to Niagara.

24 hours is the time calculated to be taken up in the transmitting dispatches from one post to the other—the distance about 323 miles. Gen. Dearborn's last despatches for Gen. Van Rensselaer, were sent by this line.

A gentleman who was at Mackinaw, at the time of its surrender, informs us, that Capt. Hanks, the American Commandant, on the morning of the capitulation, called together the principal inhabitants, for their advice, when he stated to them that the summons he had just received, contained the first intimation that had been given him of the declaration of war; "and that strange as it might appear, it was that day nine months since he had received a single line from his government either of instruction or orders."

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1812.

We have been favored with a New-York paper of 31st ult. from which we have extracted Van Rensselaer's official letter of his victory "*really won but lost for want of a small reinforcement*" at Queenston.——We forbear further to comment on the General's epistle than to say that he has modestly declined stating the number of his invading Forces, the number of killed wounded and made prisoners of them; and the amphibious welcome given to some of his armada.——The Gazette generally otherwise, contains lists of British captures from them—some clearances for Ports in amity with us—Governor Griswold's death (of Connecticut)—and a dominant burglary on the house of a peace withing Representative.——In our next, we anticipate matters of greater characteristic interest from that quarter, and some welcome tidings from our cruizers and squadrons on their coast.

Of our nearer concerns, it is necessary to say but little: The animated part and deep interest taken by us, aided by the first of Powers, and our operations directed by the brave and judicious Commander at our head, will as heretofore, lead us through the arduous contest with glory to ourselves, and crown our manly efforts with ultimate success

We have heard of the capture of 30 American Boats at Fort-Stoffer, by our people, but have not the particular detail.

THE Subscriber having eftabblinhed a SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY in Niagara, on an extenfive fcale, begs leave to inform the Public and Gentlemen in Trade, that they can be fupplied with thofe arucles at a lower price than they are sold in Lower Canada; a variety of kinds will be conftantly for fale, and the qualities warranted fuperior Turpentine, Tallow, Greafe, &c. purchafed by him for Cafh.—Orders forwarded to him, or left at the Printing Office in York, will be promptly attended to.

ALEXANDER Mc. KEE.

Niagara, 16th June, 1812.

CAME to the Enclosure of the Subscriber early laft Month, a Brindle HEIFER, between 2 and 3 years old, a small piece out of her right ear. The owner by proving his property in her, and paying charges, is requefted to take her away.

FRANCIS BROCK.

Township of York, 20th Novr. 1812.

STRAYED or driven from the above premises on the 14th May laft, a dark Brindle BULL, 3 years old, long tail, and fair long horns. A liberal reward will be given for any information of him by the above subscriber.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commiffioners for the Home and Newcaftle Diftricts, named in his Honor the Prefident's Proclamation, bearing date the ninth day of this present month of November, for examining into the pretenfions of fuch Perfons as fhall report themselves to be Subjects of the United States of America, and claiming Exemption from Military Service, will fit for that purpose every Monday morning at 11 o'clock (or oftener if required) at the Council Office in York.

York, 18th Nov 1812.

Province of Upper Canada.

Proclamation.

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

To all to whom it may concern——GREETING:

WHEREAS by the decease of Major General ISAAC BROCK, late Commander of our Forces in Upper Canada, and the Civil administration of the affairs of the Province have devolved on ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Esquire, Major-General of our Forces, We have thought proper by and with the advice of our Executive Council to issue this Proclamation, that all persons having due notice thereof may govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS our trusty and well beloved ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Esq. our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty second year of our Reign.

R. H. S.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

THE Subfcriber hereby gives Notice that any perfon who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclofing Lots Nos. 9 & 10, in Hospital Street, will be profecuted, and any perfon who will give information of any one fo offending, will be handfomely rewarded by applying to JOHN JORDEN.

York, 8th May, 1812.

Wm. B. PETERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed from Niagara, has opened his Office in the Town of York, in Palace-Street, where he will attend with punctuality and difpatch to all fuch bufinefs as fhall be entrufted to him in the line of his Profeffion. Beingrefident at Springfield Park, lately in the occupation of John Mills Jackfon, Efq. on the Yonge Street Road, about three miles from Town, any Inftructions left there, will with equal affiduity be attended to.

Niagara, June 25, 1812.

Advertisement.

THE Subfcriber offers for fale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchafers The Land is eligibly fituated for Men in Trade or other occupations

Alfo, Lots No 32 and 33 in the 3d conceffion of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No 4 in the 8th, and No 14 and 17 in the 9th conceffions of Haldimand; Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 5th conceffion, and Lots No 29 and 32 in the 9th conceffion of Whitby; Lot No 28 in the 8th conceffion of Sydney; and Weft half of Lot No. 32 in the 9th conceffion of King.

The price of the above defcribed Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment fhall be accommodated to the means of the Purchafer.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber having been nominated Teacher of the School of the Home Diftrict, informs the Public that his Seminary is now open for the reception of Pupils.

Rate of Tuition appointed by the Truftees,

HALIFAX CURRENCY,

Common Education £ 6 per annum.

Clafical £ 8 Do.

Anxious to extend the advantages of his School, the Subscriber will even abate fomewhat of the above rates to the poorer Inhabitants, provided they keep their Children neat and clean, and fupply them with proper Books. N. B Scholars from other Diftricts are charged ten pounds per annum.

JOHN STRACHAN.

York, October 10, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons Indebted to George Thomas, Merchant, are requefted to make immediate Payment to STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire, who is duly authorized to receive the same and give Acquittances

York, July 6, 1812.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Perfons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perfonally to discharge their Warrants, are in future to furnish their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,

Receiver General, U. C.

☞ For fale at this Office, Blank Deeds of Conveyance, with and without Bar of Dower with Memorials for each.

FOR SALE.

AT this Office, and at Mr. Andrew Heron's merchant, Niagara; also at Mr. Daniel Tiers's, merchant, York, a few copies of the

LAWS

of the last Seffion, paffed the 5th of Auguft, 1812.

Printing Office, 14th November, 1812.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. SATURDAY DECEMBER 5, 1812. No. XV. [4 DOLS PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moft Excellent Majefty.

Adjutant General's Office,
Fort George, 13th Novr. 1812.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

On an Inspection of the Return of the several Corps of Militia on this Frontier, there appears many Absentees therefrom; his Honor Major General SHEAFFE, being willing on the commencement of the Command which has devolved on him, to shew his lenity and forbearance, is pleased to direct that no Proceedings shall be had against such Militia Men as are now absent, who shall voluntarily and without delay return to their Duty.—Officers commanding Companies and Regiments, are called on to exert themselves to bring back such as still may perfift in absenting themselves.

By Command of his Honor
Major Genl. SHEAFFE.
(Signed)
ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adjt. Genl. Mila. U. C.

Officer Commanding the Militia at York.

By His Honor ROGER HALE SHEAFFE Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majefty's Forces within the same, &c, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS divers persons residing within the limits of the Province, claim to be exempt from Military Service, on pretence of being Citizens of the United States of America; I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majefty's Executive Council for the affairs of the Province, to direct and require, and I do hereby direct and require that all fuch persons residing within the Western, London and Niagara Diftricts, do forthwith report themselves to the Board appointed at Niagara to examine into such claims. And that all such persons residing in the Midland, Johnstown, and Eastern Diftricts, do report themselves to the Board appointed at Kingston. And all such persons residing in the Home and Newcaftle Diftricts, do in like manner report themselves to the Board appointed at York for the same purpose, in order that if recognized to be Citizens of the United States of America, they may be furnished with proper Paffports to leave the Province.—And it is hereby made known, that every Citizen of the United States of America, this Province, who fhall not before the firft of January 1813, have reported himself to one of the said Boards, shall be taken to be an alien Enemy, and shall be liable to be treated as a Prisoner of War, or as a Spy, as circumftances may diftate.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of his Majefty's reign the fifty-third.

R. H SHEAFFE, President, &c.

President's Office, York, 9th November, 1812.

HIS Honor the President has been pleased, in consequence of a Remonstrance from the Merchants and others, to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Boards for examining and deciding upon the pretenfions of persons who may come forward and report themselves as being Subjects of the United States, and as such, claim exemption from Military Service, at the following places respectively:

At KINGSTON, for the Midland, Johnstown, and Eastern Diftricts—Colonel Vincent, 49th Regiment; the Hon. Richard Cartwright, and Allan Mac Lean, Esq.

At YORK, for the Home and Newcaftle Diftricts—the Hon. John M'Gill, the Hon. Prideaux Selby, Thomas Ridout, and William Allen, Esqrs.

At NIAGARA, for the Niagara, London, and Western Diftricts—the Hon. William Claus, Thomas Dickson, and Joseph Edwards, Efquires.

The following Inftructions from his Honor the President, have been communicated to the several Boards at Kingston, York and Niagara, for their Guidance in the execution of the Duty affigned to them.

HAVING thought proper, in conformity with the advice of the Executive Council, to conftitute you, or any two of you, to be a Board at [ ] to receive and decide upon the pretenfions of persons in the [ ] Diftricts, as the cafe may be] who claim exemption from Military Service, as being Subjects of the United States: You will therefore receive all fuch applications, and being satisfied that the persons applying are Subjects of the United States, you will furnish them with Paffports to crofs the Lines, at such place, and in such manner as you may find expedient to direct. Should however inftances occur in which it may appear to you, that very serious injury may arise to such persons, being fettled, and having Families in the Country, who have not received Lands from the Crown, or taken the Oath of Allegiance, you may report the Cafe to me, especially with your Opinion as to the terms of a modified Allegiance, or Security for good Conduct; on which they may be permitted to remain.

(Signed)
R. H SHEAFFE, President.

BY AUTHORITY.

Copy of a Report from the Commiffioners of Taxes, enclosed in a Dispatch from Earl Bathurft, of the 30th July, 1812, addreffed to Major General Brock.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commiffioners of his Majefty's Treasury.

May it please your Lordships,

IN obedience to your Lordships directions, fignified by Mr. Harrison's Letter of the 24th of February, our Clerk transmitted from Sir J. T Duckworth and Messrs Rainford & Rankin, requesting that the Officers of the Courts in Newfoundland may not be obliged to pay the Property Tax on their Salaries; and defiring that We fhould report to your Lordships in what manner those Persons fhould claim exemption from the Property Duty, or from Proportions thereof, in case they derive a leis Income from this Country than £150 per annum.

We beg leave to report to your Lordships, that Persons residing abroad under the circumftances ftated in Mr Harrison's Letter, at the time they come for any Salary due after 5th April in each year, fhould make an Affidavit of the whole net annual amount of their Income, ftating the particulars in the form marked on the enclosed paper, and transmit the same to the Agent of the Colony, with the Bill for the Salary (after deducting the proportion of Duty payable and not covered by the claim) and Affidavit to enable him to produce it to the Commiffioners of the Department of the Exchequer; which Affidavit will be a sufficient Authority for the Receiver of that Department to allow such persons the amount of Abatement they may be entitled to.

We are, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM LOWNDES,
BARNE BARNE,
J. D. LAMB,
G. T. SILEWARD.

Office for Taxes, 18th May, 1812.

Form of Affidavit alluded to in the above Report.

I ——— do swear that the whole of my Income derived from every source whatever in Great Britain, does not exceed the sum of pounds per annum.

UPPER CANADA.

GEORGE the THIRD by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our said Province to the Assembly at our Town of York, on Monday the twenty third day of this present month of November, to be commenced, held, called and Elected, and to every of you,

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ninth day of October laft, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 23d day of this present month of November, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid; hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thurfday the Thirty-firft day of December next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town at York, there to take into conftderation the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem neceffary. Herein fail not.

In teftimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witnefs our trufty and well beloved ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Efquire, our President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces within our said Province at York, this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-third year of our reign.

R. H. S.

WM. JARVIS. Sec'y.

THE Deputy Commiffary General hereby informs Merchants and the Public, that the BRITISH NIAGARA ASSOCIATION Notes, will be taken at all the Commiffariat Offices in the Province as Cash, and Drafts given for them either on Quebec or Montreal, payable at Sight.

Depty. Comy. Genl's Office,
Fort George, 1st Nov. 1812.

Lateſt Intelligence.

A circumſtantial account of the conſpiracy plotted by Bonaparte to ſubject the Ruſſian Government.

The conſpiracy hatched up by Bonaparte againſt the Imperial family, and fortunately diſcovered through the interpoſition of Divine Providence, has liberated Ruſſia from the evils which threatened her, and is now the general topic of converſation.

Mr. Speranski the confidential Imperial Secretary, was raiſed to that high dignity through the ſpecial favor of the Emperor Alexander. Suſpicions had been entertained for a long time that Bonaparte maintained ſpies and agents at this Court, who communicated to him the ſecrets of State; what confirmed theſe ſuſpicions was the frequency with which, latterly, the couriers were ſent from Ruſſia to France, without their coming from France to Ruſſia. Prince Bagration, who commanded the army on the frontiers, formed a reſolution to detain a courier who was going to Paris with diſpatches for Bonaparte, ſealed with the very ſeal of the Emperor Alexander; he opened them without reſpecting the Imperial ſeal, and found that they contained a deſcription of the plan adopted for the enſuing campaign, and a circumſtantial account of the forces of Ruſſia, her military poſitions, depots, ſtorehouſes, and in a word, the reſources, means and diſpoſitions of our Government.

Prince Bagration ſent a courier immediately to St. Petersburgh with thoſe diſpatches aſking pardon of H. I. Majeſty for his audacity in daring to violate his ſeal, but in which he was excuſable, as was proved from the reſult.

The courier was desired to place the diſpatches in the Emperor's own hands—this was attended with conſiderable difficulty, but finally the meſſenger obſtinately inſiſting upon complying ſtrictly with his orders, and it being probable that a ſecond courier would arrive, adviſing the departure of the firſt they were under the neceſſity of letting him have access to the Emperor, and he delivered accordingly, his letters to him three hours after his arrival.

His Imperial Majeſty having learned by the contents of theſe deſpatches, that Mr. Speranski and his Secretary Magneſy, were the perſons who revealed to Bonaparte ſecrets of ſuch magnitude, he ſent for the former, and gave orders to the Prefect of the Police to ſeize and ſeal his papers, as likewiſe thoſe of Mr. Magneſy, and make the latter immediately depart for Siberia.

Whilſt they were executing the orders of the Emperor, Mr. Speranski arrived—being totally ignorant of what was going forward at the palace—H. I. Majeſty received him in his uſual manner, and told him that he was greatly chagrined that he ſhould have been betrayed by a friend, in whom he had repoſed the greateſt confidence—"*How is it credible?*" anſwered the Secretary "*that any one could be a traitor to ſo good and magnanimous a Prince as your Majeſty*" *Well*, replied the Emperor, "*You are the friend of whom I ſpeak*"—Mr. Speranski ſeeing himſelf, ſaying that it was a conſpiracy of the numerous enemies which his extraordinary elevation had raiſed him, that his imperial Majeſty never had a miniſter who ſerved him with more fidelity and zeal, and to pacify the malice of his rivals, he was diſpoſed to reſign.

At this moment H. I. M. was informed that the Secretary, at war deſired to have an interview with him, the Miniſter came to let him know that the plan approved by H. I. M. for the enſuing war with France was miſſing, that it was aſcertained that his aid de-camp had delivered it to Mr. Speranski, who had demanded it of him.

Alexander turning to his Cabinet, where Mr. Speranski was, reprimanded him anew, with this freſh proof of his guilt. The Secretary then confeſſed his crime and implored the clemency of his Sovereign, who as a laſt proof of his goodneſs and benignity, told him to chuſe either of the two alternatives, that of being tried by the documents and evidence which appeared againſt his conduct, or be baniſhed to Siberia.

Speranski, as was natural, preferred the latter and H. I. Majeſty ordered him to go home immediately, where he would find, that the neceſſary diſpoſitions had been taken to that effect.

Notwithſtanding the exterminating order Speranski inſtead of going home, directed his coachman to conduct him to Mr. Magneſy's houſe, but he had already departed for Siberia. Speranski then repaired to his own houſe where a coach was ready to conduct him to the ſame place. He went up to his room, and found that the Prefect of the Police was waiting for him; he paid him many compliments, apologizing for not having been there to receive him. The Prefect of the Police replied, that he could not ſpare the time for compliments, that he could not be ignorant of the motive of his viſit, and therefore to prepare himſelf without delay for the journey. He was permitted to take any thing with him but papers.

On examining his papers the affair aſſumed a new aſpect. A moſt horrid plot and conſpiracy was diſcovered. It appears their plan was to puſſeſs themſelves of the Emperor, and of the Grand Duke Conſtantine; to conduct them in the firſt place to France, then ſecure the reſt of the Imperial family, the principal perſonages and perſons in office that were not of the French party, diſorganize the government, and introduce anarchy and confuſion. The conſpirators were then to implore the aſſiſtance of Bonaparte to reſtore order, and in this manner to deliver up the Ruſſian Nation into his hands.

In conſequence of this diſcovery, orders were ſent to detain Mr. Speranski, and he was conducted to the Citadel at St. Petersburgh, to ſtand trial, to diſcover his accompices.

At this time Prince Bragration diſcovered two ſpies about his perſon, who confeſſed among other things that a courier had juſt paſſed with forged paſſports, whoſe miſſion was of the utmoſt importance, and was going to Tangaroff by a circuitous route.—The General gave orders to detain him, and he was accordingly taken. He is a Pole who ſpeaks the Ruſſian tongue very well, a colonel in the ſervice of France; he had a load of golden Ducats with him, and he was commiſſioned to bribe to muthy the Coſſacks and Tartar troops in the vicinity of Tobolſk, where the intention was to commence as ſoon as the troops took the field and whilſt the Emperor and his brother were in his army. It appears that Bonaparte had furniſhed for that and other objects upwards of 50,000 ducats in gold, (two millions and a half of dollars.)

Such is the plan of the revolution which Bonaparte has projected for our country and is ſimilar to the one he ſchemed four years ago to get poſſeſſion of Spain.

LISBON, Sept. 3.

Copy of a letter from Cadiz, dated Aug. 25.

With pleaſure I announce to you, that this unhappy city is finally liberated, after undergoing two months ſucceſſive cannonading and bombarding, which daily coſt the loſs of many lives and ruins.

About one o'clock A. M. the French began their retreat, deſtroying their batteries and ſpiking the guns, deſtroying all their great works which they had been erecting for two years and a half paſt.—We diſcovered ſome movements of confuſion in the enemy's lines; they received a reinforcement of 2000 cavalry laſt night, which are to cover their retreat, according to information received by perſons we can depend on. As ſoon as day dawned they appeared retreating towards Xeres, flattening their cavalry along the coaſt to prevent the allied troops from diſembarking. The firſt place they ſet on fire was St. Catherine, and continued on to the left; in all the batteries at Santipetri, the fight was hardeſt to ſee the flames of the redoubts, bridges, and the remnant of the fortifications, as likewiſe the continual diſcharge of the artillery, and the blowing up of the powder magazines. The city of Cadiz never witneſſed ſuch a ſcene of joy.

The Spaniſh flag is now flying at the forts of Matagorda, Fort Santa Rota and Trocadero. To the laſt place were embarked a number of workmen. The Engliſh head quarters will be this night at Porto Real, and the Spaniſh at —— where they will be joined by general Ballaſteros. It is reported that Villeneta has been taken by the army of General Maitland, and that no quarter has been given to the garriſon.

We are likewiſe informed by a letter from Carthagena, that the Engliſh troops which landed on the 10th, is much more numerous than was ſtated; a large number of infantry, 1,500 cavalry, which will be joined by 1,200 of the 3d army. Finally, on the 26th of Auguſt, Seville was evacuated by the French, leaving their king Joſeph at Madrid with a garriſon of 8000 or upwards. They have into Guadalquivir, a number of cannon, powder, ſalt and proviſions; they attempted to burn the bridge of Triano; they deſtroyed the powder factory, arſenal, &c. It was ſaid at Seville, that Soult was retreating towards the Morena, and others to Grenada, it was, however, uncertain.

On the 27th of Auguſt, at 9 A. M. the Spaniſh troops under the command of Gen. Oluz Mourgeon, marched into Seville, after a ſhort ſkirmiſh with the advanced guards of the enemy, which they attempted to defend. Six Spaniards were killed and 12 wounded, amongſt whom was an Engliſh colonel, the enemy's loſs was 150 killed and 200 wounded.

Other letters from Cadiz of the ſame date ſate, that orders were iſſued by the Regency, that a ſolemn Te Deum ſhould be ſung in conſequence of ſuch a favorable event having taken place.

HALIFAX, October 23.

The naval force on the Halifax ſtation conſiſts of two 74s, one 64, one 40 gun frigate, ſeven 38s, two 36s, one 32, two 20s, eleven 18s, two 16s, and five or ſix ſmaller veſſels.

Transports with the 92d Britiſh Regiment and other troops have arrived at Halifax, convoyed by the Leviathen of 74 guns, bearing Admiral Sir Rachan's flag.

MONTREAL, Novr. 14.

Lisbon dates have been received at N. York to 16th Sept. containing accounts that Lord Wellington with the 4th and 6th divisions of his army, had left Madrid in purſuit of the remnant of Marmont's army —that Gen. Hill was on the march to join Lord Wellington—that Soult, Suchet, and Marmont were making an effort to unite their forces, and that a general and deſperate battle was expected ſoon.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.

Official accounts have been lately received from London, by the Chevalier de Onis, his Catholic Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary, near the U. States, of a treaty of peace, friendſhip and alliance having been ſigned at St. Petersburgh, between the Ruſſian and Spaniſh governments, on the 20th of July laſt. A ſimilar treaty was to take place between the Spaniſh government and that of Sweden.

October 22.

Eight waggons loaded with ſpecie for the army, left this city yeſterday morning, under eſcort of a lieutenant's guard, for Plattsburgh.

CHILICOTHE, October 7.

The vanguard of the North Weſtern Army under Gen. Winchester, arrived ſome days ago from Fort Defiance. It was compoſed of Payne's brigade of Kentucky volunteers; Gerrard's troop of artillery and about 400 of the 17th regiment of regulars.—They advanced to within 3 miles of Fort Defiance—and there found, the 3000 Britiſh and Indians, with ſix piece of artillery, had fortified themſelves in the Fort. Winchester alſo fortified his camp, and waited for reinforcements.

This information is ſaid to have been communicated to Gen. Harriſon, at St. Mary's by expreſs. He immediately marched for Fort Defiance with 2000 mounted riflemen.—*Fredonian.*

The following extract from a letter from an officer in the army at Fort Wayne is quoted as confirmation of the above.

Extract of a letter dated Sept.

The laſt news gotten is, that a large body of Britiſh regulars and Indians, under the command of Tecumſeh (who is a Britiſh General in the Britiſh ſervice) were at Fort Defiance, on their way to reduce Fort Wayne, from thence to go to Vincennes for the ſame purpoſe.—Whether they had effected their purpoſe is not known.

General Harriſon mounted a waggon & delivered an attangue, in which he let forth the abſolute neceſſity of ſubordination among the military, and expreſſed his confidence of the ſtrength of the army now collected and collecting to reduce Malden & Detroit before Chriſtmas, which he was determined to effect.

INDIAN HOSTILITY.

The following is extracted from a letter from a gentleman of reſpectability at St. Mary's, dated October 3:—

We have juſt received a letter from Col. Smith's camp, on St. Johns, ſtating that Dr. Caldwell and Capt. Whittaker, had juſt arrived there from Col. Newman's quarters, who was at the lower Indian town with about 100 men, and ſtated, that on Sunday laſt, the Indians met Col. Newman, with about an equal number, in the pine woods, had an engagement; and that Newman had one killed and ſeven wounded. The Indians left ſeven dead on the field, and carried all they could away.

"About sun set, on the ſame day, the ſavages renewed the attack, with about duble the number, and fought until night.

"The two meſſengers above named, did not know the reſult, having been deſpatched that night to Col. Smith for men, horſes and proviſions, which were haſtening on.

"I hope for the beſt; but fear that Colonel Newman with his brave little band of heroes, will be in a critical ſituation unleſs timely ſuccors are received.

"Other letters, in town place the intelligence above mentioned, as far as relates to our troops having had a battle with the Anglo Spaniſh Indians, beyond the poſſibility of a doubt.

Three brigs of war were off Charleſton S. C. Oct. 14, and ſtrictly blockaded that port. They have captured a number of American veſſels; and one of them it was ſaid had been ordered to Naſſau with the prizes.

QUEBEC, October 25.

The priſoners taken at Detroit and brought down to Quebec, are on the point of embarking for Boſton, for the purpoſe of being exchanged.

Five cannon are now lying at the Chateau Court, taken at Detroit.

NOVEMBER 5.

H M. S. Herald, having been the troops landed oppoſite to Brandy Pots ſailed again for Halifax at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon.—The troops will come from thence to Quebec by land, under the command of Lt. Col. Hamilton, 100th Regiment.

BOSTON, October 29.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Washington, to his friend in this town, dated 16th inſt.

"In yours of the 13th inſt, you flatter yourſelf the times will be better, by reaſon of a peace between this country and Great Britain; you never was more out in your calculation than in this; for you may reſt aſſured that war, was declared thro' the influence of the French Miniſter, and it is ſaid here (as coming from the ſame Miniſter) that now War is declared, Mr. Madiſon CANNOT make peace without the conſent of Bonaparte, let the propoſals from G. Britain be ever ſo favorable to this country; and from the ſource I received this information, I have not the leaſt doubt of its being true."

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1812.

It is with much gratification that we witneſs the ſpirited manner with which the donation goes forward for our Volunteers—much praiſe is due to the benevolent heart in which the idea originated, and his perſonal exertions for its furtherance.—We will ſhortly be favored with a liſt of the generous donors names, which we ſhall publiſh as examples worthy of general imitation, as well as to ſhew the band of patriotic Heroes that their meritorious ſervices are properly appreciated by the community of which they are members.

The Editor after a haſty and impatient peruſal of Madiſon's Speech to Congreſs on the 4th inſt. retains the general ſubſtance which is briefly the following:—he begins by congratulating his country and complimenting Providence on the health, and abundant harveſts of the year:—he mentions the exiſtence of amicable relations with Ruſſia, and his expectation of others with Sweden etc.—he conſoles the Americans by candidly aſſerting that their veſſels in foreign trade are ſafely arrived in their own ports, and that the public revenue is tantamount to national exigencies;—he adverts with becoming ſang froid, to the non compliance of Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts with his Militia conſcription which he imputes to their miſunderſtanding the federal compact;—he forcibly recommends the neceſſity of new allurements to encourage more general enliſtments notwithſtanding the meaſure in which he deprecates the leeyone of ſtanding forces, yet who under his preſent circumſtances have become a neceſſary evil;—he ſpeaks in a lofty ſtrain of the atchievements of his marine, and that freſh ſhips are to be put in commiſſion;—he proudly holds out that a prominent feature of his policy was to obtain the command of our Canadian waters of demarcation;—that his firſt operations were to be directed to the ſubjugation of the "upper nor Canada"—he ſuggeſts the needed improvement of their Militia ſyſtem;—he mentions the reverſes his Forces have met with on our frontiers at caſual incidents inſeparable from the early contingencies of war, and that a military tribunal is to decide on the merits of Hull's ſurrender;—he founds the origin of Britiſh inſtruct with the Indians, and that horror upon horror marks every conſequent ſtep he wiſhes to impreſs an idea upon his country that even at Weſhington his ſenſibility wears the ground of the unſheathed ſword of Waſhington;—he glances in a curſory manner at ſympathetic ear from Algiers, and at French forbearance in a manner to excite alarm but, as mere matter of courſe;—he views Britiſh licenſes to trade with blockaded ports as diabolical, and he ſnubs the goods of his country to ſtarve the actors;—he is put to by rehearſing the burthen of the chief magiſtrate's ſong to generate a dread ſy enmity which will hurl Britain into ruin; and he declares that no peace can be made with her except on ſuch terms as America may preſcribe.

The Editor had but too hurried a peruſal of that Novel, yet of the firſt plate pretenſions he has hitherto met with, he thinks it the moſt intereſting in its ſtarched exception, unbounded as ſo elaſtic hoſtility to Britain, combining with indelible inſtruency to France, while

(like a ſturdy beggar) magiſterially calling on *the patriotism of the people for approbation and ſupport nearly ſurpaſſes credibility, yet ſuch is the fact.*

Could a new inſtance of profanity excite his abſorbment, the Editor might have cauſe for a ſtoniſhment; to hear the chief Functionary of a people publicly invoking Dieine aid in the unmeaning ſtedding of human blood; the beſeeching it to proſper their efforts to haſten the downfal of a nation ſucceſsfully contending for whatever is dear to Chriſtendom. and imploring its bleſſings on ſelf deſtroying policy. is the moſt novel of novelties. Yet ſince atheism could gain proſelytes, it need not ſurprize that a Judas gaſping in his mane, ſhould fill retain ſome expedient partizans. The Editor forbears to give an opinion reſpecting the re election of ſuch a Ruler; yet knowing the American character as he knows it, he feels ſome indifference as to the reſult.—Too deeply already has his chivalrous policy wounded the intereſts of their Commonwealth, and as it bouſts of Freedom as its patrimony, the Editor anticipates with confidence that honeſt patriotism will ſtill ſave the Country, that it will prevent a ſecond elevation to that ſtate from which invariably an impoveriſhing policy has flown, and ruined thouſands of the people, and to aggravate the evil has laid the corner ſtone to the ruin of many thouſands more.— But a ſhort time can elapſe before it is to be hoped that a favorable change will take place; ſhou'd it not, a proportion of this weſtern Hemiſphere (ſtill new in a national point of view) will furniſh to the page of hiſtory and to future generations new food for intereſting enquiry and reflection.—— Added to the deadly blow his adminiſtration has dealt to the trading and conſequently to the agricultural intereſts of his country, he has effectually fettered all national enterprize and induſtry, has halved their public revenue and reduced their commerce to a paltry inland traffic. Under a government adminiſtered as theirs has latterly been, each member of the federal union feels a diſtinct wound inflicted on itſelf; this ſtate of things has produced ſhe natural conſequences; namely mutual jealouſies, ſeparate and jarring intereſts, the ſeeds of ultimate diſunion ſown, and an endleſs catalogue of vexatious evils.

Let us now look for a moment at the prominent conduct of England to America.—She has uniformly fostered her general intereſts. She has felt her relations with her of a reciprocal and family caſt, and has to the preſent ſtage of Mr. Madiſon's war upon her, exerciſed a degree of forbearance, which her known magnanimity and hopes of conciliation amply juſtify. Yet with ſuch inducements to amity and peace, England is offenſibly, the only power on which their rulers has openly declared war. The mode he has adopted of making war on the Spaniſh American provinces, is for him, preſently in character. An unprejudiced view of his meaſures begets ſome ſurpriſe, and it muſt be much increaſed to witneſs with what audacity he calls on the country for juſtification.—— The reflecting part of it feel poignantly his inſulting enmity veiled as it is in the ill-fitting garb of patriotiſm: yet, with ſoul deſigns ſo thinly diſguiſed, and with his prudency ſo near expiring, they view his objects with leſs concern, as he cannot but fail in their attainment. This ſubject generally, defeats all calm reſoning and the Editor indignantly drops it. He hopes ſhortly to recieve the Speech for publication; from its tenor, his readers will judge juſtly for themſelves.

We notice ſome vague accounts of battles and ſieges in the Michigan territory, (extracts from Am. papers) from them, we gather that ſome of their "national energies" are put in requiſition by our brigadier general Tecumſeh (as called by them) fighting for his country's ſoil and the exiſtence of their juſt claim, they will ſhou him an inflexible Guerilla, whoſe operations may influence the deſtinies of their "army of the Weſt"—and who may peſter their idolized Gen. Harriſon.

MAIN ARMY.

Gen. Dearborn has broken up camp at Greenbuſh, and marched to the weſtward.

The troops at Burlington have been ordered to Plattsburg. Brig. Gen. Chandler has reached the latter place. Gen. Dearborn the Commander in Chief, it is proper to ſtate from which invariably an impoveriſhing policy has flown, and ruined thouſands of the people, and to aggravate the evil has laid the corner ſtone to the ruin of many thouſands more.— But a ſhort time can elapſe before it is to be hoped that a favorable change will take place; ſhou'd it not, a proportion of this weſtern Hemiſphere (ſtill new in a national point of view) will furniſh to the page of hiſtory and to future generations new food for intereſting enquiry and reflection.—— Added to the deadly blow his adminiſtration has dealt to the trading and conſequently to the agricultural intereſts of his country, he has effectually fettered all national enterprize and induſtry, has halved their public revenue and reduced their commerce to a paltry inland traffic. Under a government adminiſtered as theirs has latterly been, each member of the federal union feels a diſtinct wound inflicted on itſelf; this ſtate of things has produced ſhe natural conſequences; namely mutual jealouſies, ſeparate and jarring intereſts, the ſeeds of ultimate diſunion ſown, and an endleſs catalogue of vexatious evils.

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Wm. B. PETERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed from Niagara, has opened his Office in the Town of York, in Palace-Street, where he will attend with punctuality and diſpatch to all ſuch buſineſs as ſhall be entruſted to him in the line of his Profeſſion. Beingfefident at Springfield Park, lately in the occupation of John Mills Jackſon, Eſq. on the Yonge Street Road, about three miles from Town, any Inſtructions left there, will with equal aſſiduity be attended to.

Niagara, June 25, 1812.

Advertiſement.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchaſers. The Land is eligibly ſituated for Men in Trade or other occupations

Alſo, Lots No 32 and 33 in the 3d conceſſion of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No 4 in the 8th, and No 14 and 17 in the 9th conceſſions of Haldimand; Lots No 26 and 27 in the 5th conceſſion, and Lots No 28 and 32 in the 4th conceſſion of Whitby; Lot No. 18 in the 8th conceſſion of Sydney; and Weſt half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th conceſſion of King.

The price of the above deſcribed Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment ſhall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaſer.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

EDUCATION.

THE Subſcriber having been nominated Teacher of the School on the Home Diſtrict, informs the Public that his Seminary is now open for the reception of Pupils.

Rate of Tuition oppointed by the Truſtees,

HALIFAX CURRENCY.

Common Education £ 6 per annum.
Claſſical £ 8 Do.

Anxious to extend the advantages of his School, the Subſcriber will even abate ſome-hat of the above rates to the poorer Inhabitants, provided they keep their Children neat and clean, and ſupply them with proper Books. N. B Scholars from other Diſtricts are charged ten pounds per annum.

JOHN STRACHAN.

York, October 10, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons Indebted to George Thomas, Merchant, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to STEPHEN JARVIS, Eſquire, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame and give Acquittances.

York, July 6, 1812.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Perſons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perſonally to diſcharge their Warrants, are in future to furniſh their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

☞ For ſale at this Office, Blank Deeds of Conveyance, and with without Bar of Dower with Memorials for each.

FOR SALE

AT this Office, and at Mr. Andrew Heron's merchant, Niagara; alſo at Mr. Daniel Tiers's, merchi. York, a few copies of the

LAWS

of the laſt Seſſion, paſſed the 5th of Auguſt, 1812.

Printing Office, 14th November, 1812.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. DECEMBER 15, 1812. No. XVI. [4 DOLS. PER ANN

YORK (UPPER CANADA) JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING'S Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Adjutant General's Office,
Fort George, 13th Nov. 1812.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

On an Inſpection of the Return of the ſeveral Corps of Militia on this Frontier, there appears many Abſentees therefrom; his Honor Major General SHEAFFE, being willing on the commencement of the Command which has devolved on him, to ſhew his lenity and forbearance, is pleaſed to direct that no Proceedings ſhall be had againſt ſuch Militia Men as are now abſent, who ſhall voluntarily and without delay return to their Duty.—Officers commanding Companies and Regiments, are called on to exert themſelves to bring back ſuch as ſtill may perſiſt in abſenting themſelves.

By Command of his Honor
Major Genl. SHEAFFE.
(Signed)
ÆNEAS SHAW
Adjt. Genl. Mila. U. C.

Officer Commanding the Militia at York.

By His Honor ROGER HALE SHEAFFE Eſquire, Preſident adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the ſame, &c; &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS divers perſons reſiding within the limits of this Province, claim to be exempt from Military Service, in preſence of being Citizens of the United States of America; I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Executive Council for the affairs of the Province, to direct and require, and I do hereby direct and require that all ſuch perſons reſiding within the Weſtern, London and Niagara Diſtricts, do forthwith report themſelves to the Board appointed at Niagara to examine into ſuch claims. And that all ſuch perſons reſiding in the Midland, Johnſtown, and Eaſtern Diſtricts, do report themſelves to the Board appointed at Kingſton. And all ſuch perſons reſiding in the Home and Newcaſtle Diſtricts, do in like manner report themſelves to the Board oppoſite to York for the ſame purpoſes, in order that if ſtrangers to the Citizens of the United States of America, they may be furniſhed with proper Paſſports to leave the Province.— And it is hereby made known, that every Citizen of the United States of America in this Province, who ſhall not before the firſt of January 1813, have reported himſelf to one of the ſaid Boards, ſhall be taken to be an alien Enemy, and ſhall be liable to be treated as a Priſoner of War, or as a Spy, as circumſtances may dictate.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and of his Majeſty's reign the fifty-third

R. H SHEAFFE, Preſident, &c.

Preſident's Office, York, 9th November, 1812.

HIS Honor the Preſident has been pleaſed, in conformity with his Proclamation, bearing date this day, to conſtitute and appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Boards for examining and deciding upon the pretenſions of perſons who may come forward and report themſelves as being Subjects of the United States, and as ſuch, claim exemption from Military Service, at the following places reſpectively;

At KINGSTON, for the Midland, Johnſtown, and Eaſtern Diſtricts—Colonel Vincent, 49th Regiment; the Hon. Richard Cartwright, and Allan Mac Lean, Eſq

At YORK, for the Home and Newcaſtle Diſtricts—the Hon. John McGill, the Hon. Peleteah Selby, Thomas Ridout, and William Allan, Eſqrs.

At NIAGARA, for the Niagara, London, and Weſtern Diſtricts—the Hon. William Claus, Thomas Dickſon, and Joſeph Edwards, Eſquires.

The following Inſtructions from His Honor the Preſident, have been tranſmitted to the ſeveral Boards at Kingſton, York and Niagara, for their Guidance in the execution of the Duty aſſigned to them.

HAVING thought proper, in conformity with the advice of the Executive Council, to conſtitute you, or any two of you, to be a Board at [illegible] to receive and decide upon the pretenſions of perſons in the Diſtrict, as the caſe may be] who claim exemption from Military Service, as being Subjects of the United States: You will therefore receive all ſuch applications, and being ſatisfied that the perſons applying are Subjects of the United States, you will furniſh them with Paſſports to croſs the Lines, at ſuch place, and in ſuch manner as you may think expedient to direct. Should however inſtances occur in which it may appear to you, that very ſerious injury may ariſe to ſuch perſons, being ſettled, and having Families in the Country, who have not received Lands from the Crown, or taken the Oath of Allegiance, you may report the Caſe to me, eſpecially, with your Opinion as to the terms of a modified Allegiance, or Security for good Conduct on which they may be permitted to remain.

(Signed)
R. H SHEAFFE, Preſident.

BY AUTHORITY.

Copy of a Report from the Commiſſioners of Taxes enclosed in a Dispatch from Earl Bathurſt, of the 3 th July, 1812, addreſſed to Major General Brock.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury.

May it please your Lordſhips,

IN obedience to your Lordſhips directions, ſignified by Mr. Hamſon's Letter of the 24th of February, enclosing Papers from and T. Buckner and Miles Ramſay, and Robert, requeſting that the Officers of the Courts in Newfoundland may not be ſubject to pay the Property Tax on their Salaries; and deſiring that We ſhould report to your Lordſhips in what manner thoſe Perſons ſhould claim exemption from the Property Duty, or from Proportion thereof, in caſe they derive a leſs Income from this Country than £150 per annum.

We beg leave to report to your Lordſhips, that Persons reſiding abroad under the circumſtances ſtated in Mr. Harriſon's Letter, at the time they draw out any Salary due after 5th April in each year, ſhould make an Affidavit of the whole net annual amount of their Income, ſtating the particulars in the Form marked on the incloſed Paper, and tranſmit the ſame to the Agent of the Colony, with the Bill for the Salary (after deducting the proportion of Duty payable and not covered by the claim and Affidavit) to enable him to produce it to the Commiſſioners of the Department of Taxes, upon which Affidavit will be a ſufficient Authority for the Receiver of that Department to know with perſons the amount of Abatement they may be entitled to.

We are, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM LOWNDES,
HARRY BARKE,
J. D. LAMB,
G. Y. STEWARD.

Office for Taxes, 18th May, 1812.

Form of Affidavit alluded to in the above Report.

I do ſwear that the whole of my Income derived from every ſource whatever in Great Britain, does not exceed the ſum of pounds per annum.

UPPER CANADA.

GEORGE the THIRD by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province to the aſſembly at our Town of York, on Monday the twenty third day of this preſent month of November, to be commenced, held, called and Elected, and to every of you,

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ninth day of October laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 23d day of this preſent month of November, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the ſafe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid; hereby convoking and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on Thurſday the Thirty-firſt day of December next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed, Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Eſquire, our Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province, and Major General commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province at York, this ſixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-third year of our reign.

R. H. S.

Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Dy. Aſſt. Commy. General's Office,
York, 10th Decr. 1812.

1,300 Cords Fire Wood,

WANTED for the Service of Government, to be delivered into the WOOD YARD at the Weſt, by the 24th March next.

Any Perſon willing to furniſh the whole or part of the above, are deſired to send in their Propoſals on or before the 24th Inſtant, to

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
D. A. C. G.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1812.

We understand by Letters of good authority from Niagara, that on the morning of the 28th ult about 2 o'clock, the Enemy effected a landing opposite to Squaw Island, below Fort Erie, that in the dark they got possession of a Battery and spiked an 18 pounder.

Before a reinforcement could arrive, Lieutenant King who commanded the Royal Artillery in that quarter, was wounded and made Prisoner, as also thirty-six Men of the 49th and Militia. —At the first alarm, reinforcements from all quarters proceeded to the spot with the utmost alacrity, and at day break Lieut. Col. Bisshop who commands in that District, found himself supported by a detachment of 80 men of the 49th Regiment under Major Ormsby from Fort Erie, a body of Indians under Major Givens, a detachment of the Norfolk Militia under Capt. Bostwick, and several Companies of the Lincoln Militia under Major Hatt, and soon after a further reinforcement of Lincoln Militia under Lieut. Col. Clark; when the enemy retired in confusion, having dismounted a pieces of Field Artillery, burned two or three Houses and leaving prisoners with us, Capt. King, A. D. C. to the American Commander in Chief and about 40 men—The loss on their side is computed at about 120 men, on ours at 80 of all descriptions killed, wounded and missing

It appears that a second Division of the Enemy made a shew of landing the same day, but were repulsed and returned with some loss to their own shore. During that and the next day, the Batteries and Guns were reflored and the whole line put in a perfect state of defence.—As a last effort General Smyth the American Commander in Chief of the army of the Lake, embarked in 113 Boats, his whole force consisting of 6000 men, in whose presence he summoned Fort Erie to surrendes, but not receiving the desired answer, he relanded his Troops on their own shore. This measure is reported to have been attended with consequences fatal to his army. The whole of his Militia Volunteers destroyed their ammunition and disembodied themselves. The Regular Troops became clamorous, and it is confidently asserted, fired upon their General and wounded his Aid de Camp; that in the confusion which ensued, several Houses were destroyed in the village of Buffaloe, and that in short his army was completely disorganized.

It must afford infinite satisfaction to every Loyal Bosom, that on every occasion, the Militia of the Province has distinguished itself with an alacrity & spirit worthy of Veteran Troops. —Indeed the Officers Commanding at the various points affailed by the Enemy on the Lines between Fort Erie and Fort George, at Kingston and Johnstown, uniformly testify to this gratifying truth.

Such is the advantage of a good cause,—ours animates all classes with alacrity, zeal and courage, the Enemy's, disgust their Militia and unnerves their Regular Force.

The Editor cannot forbear, in this last instance, where a new opportunity was afforded our Militia of evincing afresh, their Loyal Heroism—to congratulate his readers and his fellow subjects on the occasion.—The brief Address of the immortal Nelson to his Gallant Sailors, seems acted upon in this Province, and every man (as was confidently expected) does his DUTY.

We now give to our readers the following interesting facts as collected from the evidence of two men in different situations, the one was an inhabitant of this Province who lately escaped from the United States, where he had been detained since the declaration of war; the other a Soldier in the American Army taken in the late attempt at Fort Erie.

COPY.

BILL SHERMAN a native of Rhode Island but a resident in Canada for the last 20 years, having his family settled in the Town of Burton: informs—that he quitted Upper Canada in April last, and in consequence of the War being declared, could not, although he repeatedly applied for it, obtain a permit to pass over.—He therefore took advantage of a favorable moment and made his escape in a Boat from Buffaloe Creek on the night of the 2d inst. (Dec.) He states that he thinks there are about 4000 Regular Troops, and have been as many Militia; but the latter had been much reduced of late. Deponent says, that great discontent prevails among the Troops. That on Tuesday last, 3000 men were embarked on board 113 Boats, that in a short time afterwards General Smyth ordered them out, which caused much ferment. General Smyth said he would explain further if they would meet him at Look's Tavern in Buffaloe, they accordingly did, when General Smyth told them, he could not depend upon the Militia, and had not Regular Troops sufficient. Indignant at this, they fired twice at the General and shot the belt from his Aid de Camp. The Militia and Volunteers then fired off all their ammunition, and disembodied themselves, that is, the greater part made off home. He states, that the sickness amongst them is dreadful; they are now dying from 6 to 10 daily, and it must increase; they complained of having no Hospital stores, or comforts. They are still under canvas, and have no Barracks to retire to—from what he heard, he does not think they will again try to cross this winter, but if they should he suspects John Miller's as the most likely place where the attempt will be made. There have been disturbances in Buffaloe, and in consequence thereof, the Editor of the Paper had ceased to publish the Gazette. He says also, that four men have been shot for desertion, that such has been the general feeling for the last four weeks, that unless a change takes place they will have fighting enough amongst themselves without crossing into Canada. He mentions that Col. Potter, the Chairman of the Committee for foreign relations was embarked with the Troops on Tuesday last, for the purpose of crossing over.

Taken before me this
3d day of December, 1812.

DAVID HARVEY, of the United States, a Prisoner, —— DEPOSETH,

That the Enemy had about 3000 Regular Troops one mile and a half in rear of Black Rock under Camp, at a place called Judge Granger's, where General Smyth, his aid de camp, and several Officers of rank lived. That their Camp is unhealthy—that they die from 8 to 12 daily. The Doctors say the disease is as bad as the plague. The Patients are ill taken with a pain in the head, and in a very few hours generally die. They are also afflicted with the Pleurisy, Dysentery, and Measles. He says in fact, there are very few well men among them.

They have expressed their discontent frequently, and once flacked their Arms, and swore they would go home, and if their officers resisted, they would put them to death. Whenever they can desert, they do. Four Deserters, and one man for mutiny have lately been shot at the Camp, which nearly raised a general Rebellion. At Buffaloe, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, there have lately been the most alarming Riots, particularly in the latter State, where an Officer and some Soldiers were hacked and burnt to death. That the soldiers are not allowed to see a single paper, but he understood that the Federalists were endeavouring by violent measures to force the Democrats to make peace. They (the soldiers) were the other day called in to quell a severe disturbance at Buffaloe, where the people said, that they considered those on this side of the River as their friends, with whom they always wished to remain at peace. A Proclamation was lately issued by Gen. Smyth telling the soldiers what a disgraceful thing it would be, should England beat of their army being in a state of mutiny; and calling upon them to prevent so shameful a fact being spread abroad. He says that there are furnished from their Camp, 600 men which are stationed near Black Rock, and two divisions of 500 each back of Squaw Island for the protection of their Boats, and three 18 pounders placed on Batteries. About 150 men are in Schlosser, and 250 in Fort Niagara. These are also in the field on the road between Black Rock and Buffaloe 5 or 600 Militia who will not act. They have about 40 Boats fit to be used, and 6 or 8 Scows for carrying their Artillery. He says Capt. King, (Gen. Smyth's Aid de Camp taken by us on the 28th ult.) is considered a great leader, and more looked up to by the Soldiers, than their General. He says Capt. Ogilvie and several of them crossed over on the 28th ult. although on their parole of honor, and during their situation perilous retreated to their Boats, observing, should they be taken they would have their necks stretched. The army has received no pay for four months. It was expected there would be a Federal administration, and that the whole of the Soldiers were rejoicing at the prospect of peace with England. He says that Sergt. Heimbold now a prisoner, killed a Sergt. of the 49th Regiment, after he was wounded and a prisoner. He says further, that the Boats were fired into before they landed, and that upwards of thirty men were killed, and thrown into the River.

That they had more than 600 men crossed, near sixty had gone into the woods to avoid going back, on which Capt. King swore that more than half of their own army were Tories.

We may observe upon these two Depositions, that although one of the Informants mentions facts which the other has not probably an opportunity of learning, yet where they speak to the same circumstances, their testimonies very nearly agree. The sickness so dreadfully prevalent in the American camp cannot indeed be doubted, when we consider the miserable state of men exposed in canvas tents at this season of the year to the severity of the weather, with a scanty supply of these comforts which can alone render such a situation tolerable. Nor need the discontent of the army be a matter of surprize—not supported in their cause by any animating principle of right, nor from recent occurrences, very sanguine in their expectations of advantage, they can ill bear the inconveniencies of a service which are unnecessarily multiplied by the negligence of their officers and the improvident inattention of their Government. Supposing that account correct, which estimates their regular troops at 4000, and their militia at nearly an equal number, and making no abatement for the diminution of strength by meeting sickness, or indifference, still that would not constitute a force from which the Defenders of our Country need shrink with dismay.—But when we view the real state of things—when we contemplate our valiant Soldiery, our loyal and determined Militia, and our faithful and courageous Indians, we cannot be too hardy in defying the paltry and ridiculous attempt of an enemy whose acts, while they display the iniquity of their intentions, and the oppressive policy of their Government, at the same time abundantly prove how feeble and insufficient are their means of carrying their measures into effect. It must be owned that the exertions which a population so numerous as that of the United States of America might make if united, would be too formidable for the unaided resistance of this Province to withstand.

But the generosity of Great Britain will gratefully appreciate our conduct, and enable us by her assistance, to triumph over every exertion of a force which however strong in number, increasing disgust, and a total want of energy and vigor, are continually rendering more inefficient.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Cornwall to his friend in this Town, dated 24th Nov. 1812.

MY DEAR SIR,

IT is with the greatest satisfaction that I inform you, that we have amply retaliated the capture of a company of the Voyageurs at St. Regis under the command of Capt. John Mc. Donell.—On the 22d instant a company of the Sharp Shooters (Mr. R a borough's) and a few recruits for the 49th, accompanied by Major Mc. Donell and Clarke, and Captain Gray of the Quarter Master General's Department, arrived at the Glengary House; there the design was formed of attacking the American post at Salmon River, for the purpose of carrying off the guard stationed at that place. Orders were sent immediately to Colonels Mc. Lean and Mc. Millan, to march to the Point with what force they could immediately collect. As our Flank Companies are at Prescott, Colonel Mc. Lean was obliged to call upon all that could be mustered in and about Cornwall, and to order some of the country Militia to guard this place during our absence. In the course of two hours about 250 men were collected at Glengary House, and about 11 o'clock at night the expedition set out. About one in the morning we landed at the road, a little below St. Regis, which leads to Salmon River. From this place, one hundred men under the command of Col. M'Lean, were sent to guard St. Regis, and to prevent any communication be ween that and the Americans. The rest, about 150, accompanied by 30 Indians, proceeded thro' the wood to the place of destination. The advanced guard, consisting of twelve men preceded the main body at a distance of about 60 paces.—Before we could arrive at the village of Salmon River, two bridges were to be crossed about a quarter of a mile apart, upon each of which we expected to meet with strong opposition. When we arrived within quarter of a mile of the first we halted, and the main body circled up with the advanced guard. A front was now formed as broad as the nature of the ground would admit of. The front rank advanced at double quick with charged bayonets, determined not to fire at the centries should they hail us. In this order, closely followed by the main body, we passed the first bridge, a little beyond which a centry fired without hailing. A volley from our front rank brought him down, three balls having passed through his body. When we had got half way over the second bridge another centry fired upon us in the same manner as the first, and met also with the same fate. Several shots were now fired at us from the windows, into which volleys were returned by our men. After searching almost every house in the village for the guard, we were informed that the Indians had given them intimation of our coming three hours previous to our arrival, and that they had thus themselves up in the Block house. We immediately drew up without the Block house, and sent one of the inhabitants to inform them that if they did not immediately surrender, we would destroy them and the whole village. They took the wisest plan and surrendered at discretion, to the number of forty men and seven officers, (a Captain and an Ensign.) After destroying their arms and ammunition store, we returned home, where we arrived early in the day. Three of the enemy were killed to our certain knowledge—the prisoners mention seven. Not a man of ours was hurt.

After arriving at the first bridge, the whole business was concluded in about fifteen minutes.—We all rushed on with Major Mc. Donell at the head of us. The Glengary Sharp shooters were in the second division, and the Indians in the rear. These last were of no other use to us than to halloo and make a most hideous noise.—Not a house was plundered, except some few things which were taken by the Indians, and which we could not prevent. None of the inhabitants were hurt, except those who fired upon us, nor were any made prisoners but the garrison. These men were taken on the same day of the month that our Voyageurs were taken at St. Regis, at the same hour in the morning, the same number were killed, and the same number of prisoners, so that the retaliation was complete.

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

General Smyth's Speech to his Army on the 17th ult. encouraging them to invade this Province, would have been considered remarkable for its violence, misrepresentations and falsehoods, had it been heard from the Tribune of the Jacobin Club, in the first paroxisms of the French revolution. But we are so much accustomed to harangues from the States composed of flagitious ingredients, that the grossest misstatements, the most ridiculous menaces, and the most glaring deviations from truth, have long ceased to excite any surprize. It is not therefore on account of such harangues or speech that I call the attention of your Readers to the General's oration; but for the discoveries it makes of the views of his Government, which certainly confers upon it unexpected importance. He begins with telling his Soldiers that they are about to cross the river to "conquer Canada."

Behold the United States of America fighting for conquest—that Government which has uniformly professed peaceable intentions, which has declared in the face of the world, that it never would wage offensive war, and that the greatest necessity only should induce it to arm even in its own defence. These professions have been too much credited by distant nations; but the best informed inhabitants of this Province have been long convinced of their falsehood and have known from unquestionable proofs, that our enemies aspire to the absolute command of the Western, as their Master, Buonaparte, does of the Eastern Continent, not indeed by open war (to which they have been goaded by France,) but by secret treachery. Now the British Colonies being the greatest obstacle to this plan of aggrandizement, first claimed their attention, and being forced by their Ally to declare war, they commence with attacking them. The present Rulers of the States have anxiously endeavoured to conceal their unbottomed projects, because a most respectable portion of the nation are not disposed to go to war at Buonaparte's nod, or to enlarge a territory already too extensive. It was necessary therefore to contrive means of hoodwinking the people, and of touching their fury against Great Britain, to such a pitch as to make them approve of the most hostile measures. For this purpose the mob are inflamed on the subject of naval rights

and daide to believe that the British were capturing and destroying, while they were protecting American vessels. They are informed that Great Britain has no right to her own seamen when they walk the deck of one of their vessels, but that their flag shall annihilate all kinds of deception and treachery. The Rulers of the States knew that these offensible reasons were false or worse; but they answered their purpose, and they were aware that nothing could be more ridiculous than to go to war, not to protect their own, but in order to detain British seamen; but things were not yet ripe for them to reveal the true cause of their enmity to Great Britain. The Orders in Council became another offensible reason for hostilities, and had great effect in inflaming the multitude; but no sooner are they repealed than forgotten. Mr. Madison and his friends were waiting for the success of their armies, before the true cause of the war should be announced; but poor General Smyth, not aware of this artifice, and of their solicitude to conceal it, proclaimed to the world in his proclamation, that conquest is the object and not defence. To tell the truth is a virtue which often accompanies brutal Violence, and renders the free of rage less pernicious, by warning us of our danger. He will be exclaimed by his superiors for making this discovery, because it is impossible to retract it. In concluding it to him thro' though that he would not mention it before the subjugation of Canada was compleated, and then they would have proclaimed it themselves; but the poor General was not sufficiently trained to the rules of the Washington Cabinet, the first of which is an abjuration of truth, or rather not sufficiently master of his own passions. In this they have far outstripped their friends the French, who mix some truth with their falsehoods, to make them more palatable; but our neighbours have not the genius necessary for this combination, and therefore deception, gross deception, best suits their capacity.

But the communicative General proceeds to tell us, that we are not only to be conquered, but annexed to the States.—Not as a State, for that would be against their constitution, but as a vanquished Province.—What have our brave Militia to expect from such conquerors? The great Gen. Smyth, for our first Governor, who promises not to plunder the peaceable inhabitants of more than *imperious necessity demands*.

But this necessity requires lands for those who want them, cattle, household furniture, merchandize of all kinds, for the bandittie rowding state of activity of every thing.—And least the words *imperious necessity* though appear too limited, he tells his Soldiers that, though he forbids private plundering, whatever is booty, by the usages of war, shall be theirs.

The worthy General prohibits secret plundering, that his own share may not be diminished. He and his officers are afraid that they shall lose their part of the spoil, if the men are allowed to secure it clandestinely—it is therefore ordered that all shall be collected in one mass, and then a just division will take place. Behold, people of Canada, what you have to look for from these robbers! The French plunder their enemies, but they do it with some kind of civility, and never insult them by threatening it before they are conquered.

The Speech next calumniates the Loyal Inhabitants of this Province, by calling them vassals of a tyrannical Government which holds them in bondage. This was Hull's language at Detroit; but he was taught that these Vassals were as superior to his Freemen, as the British Government is superior to the Mobocracy of the United States.

But we ought neither to be surprized nor offended that the wrath of our enemies an especially of so fertile a Gentleman as General Smyth, should expend itself in the most violent expressions, for they have had more illustrations enough to put more patient people into a rage.

The General proceeds to offer his Soldiers two hundred dollars for each horse belonging to the horse artillery taken from the enemy. He might have offered ten thousand without any dread of their being claimed.

He next offers forty dollars for the scalps of an Indian Warrior, that is for his *arms and scalp*. It is a certain fact, that the scalp taken this war was taken by the Americans at Detroit—a great number of these are armed with tomahawks and scalping knives, imitate the mode of Indian warfare, and far outstrip the Savages in their cruelty towards a flying enemy.

This measure will only demonstrate to the Indians the implacable hostility of the Americans to them, and that the object of this insidious Government in respect to them, is their utter devastation. With the other parts of this Speech we have less connexion. The General tells his soldiers, that our Regular Troops are old and helpless—his is intolerable bold lie, even for an American General, after the found drubbings that these old, decrepid Regulars, aided by our brave Militia, have given to people when he counted three to one. He reminds the soldiers that their arms are longer than those of the British, their courage had need of excitement, and the General discovers a new stimulus—he calls them heroes notwithstanding their repeated defeats; but perhaps the word hero in the American Dictionary signifies coward, for this singular Nation love to be opposite in all things. The little light given by the inhabitants of Canada, and the revenge they have taken on their invaders for their presumption, must have taught the Junto at Washington, notwithstanding the boastings of poor Gen. Smyth, that they were something out in their calculations. They do not find this a Florida, we are not to be deceived by their lies, or corrupted by their emissaries. And if they trust much longer to our forbearance, they may find themselves woefully disappointed. Hitherto we have been satisfied with repelling invasion, we have made no inroads into the enemy's country, because we were willing to demonstrate, by our unexampled forbearance, our reluctance to the war. But the day of retribution is fast approaching—the measure of our forbearance is filled up.

Yet the President of the United States and his friends to Office appear to me objects of pity—they are the tools of a fevered malice, and I will so far give them credit as to believe, that, with their present experience, they would not sell themselves to the French tyrant, but that they are sold to demonstrable. They allow themselves to be treated with less ceremony than a Virginia or South Sea Negro. They cast their eyes to the village of their fellow citizens.—They examine his orders against Great Britain with the most scrupulous exactness. Now had they not received the wages of iniquity, they never would have submitted to such repeated insults. When they received their bribes they were not sufficiently acquainted with their new Master, and although they wished to possess themselves of this Country, they were not disposed to contend for it in war—it suited their views better to undermine it gradually by treachery. In the mean time they supported the non-intercourse was as much as Bonaparte would expect; but they had taken the gold and the tyrant being incensable, sent the Embargo. This measure was adopted as received from Paris, tho' with reluctance, for Mr. Madison, &c. knew that the people were not yet ripe. The Government was sold, but the Nation had some spirit left, and demanded the repeal of the Embargo, with a vehemence that became irresistible. The tyrant enraged—he would be pleased with no half measures; he would not wait the operation of treachery; nothing less than immediate war would satisfy him.

He ceased, it is said, a list of those who had taken bribes, to be made ready for publication. The French Ambassador had it ever their heads with the letters and documents that prove the influence the President's Message in June, and the declaration of war. The President commenced hostilities with less hesitation, because he was made to believe by Gen. Hull and Gen. Porter, that these Provinces were ripe for a revolt, and had been corrupted by *their neighborhood*; he therefore sends Troops with much exultation to take possession, who find nothing but death or captivity—rewards which will always await the invaders of Canada.

☞ THE Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity are requested to meet in the Church, on Tuesday next at one o'clock, when some matters, in which they are exceedingly interested, will be submitted to their consideration.

THOS. SCOTT, C. J.

York, Dec. 12, 1812.

Clerk of the Peace's Office York, 7th December 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a Special Meeting of the Magistrates at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Saturday the Twenty-Sixth inst. at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive the Applications of those Persons who are desirous of obtaining Tavern Licences for the ensuing year.

S. HEWARD, Clerk of the Peace, H. District.

CAME to the Enclosure of the Subscriber, on Dundas-Street, near this Town, on the 15th of November last, two COWS, one a brown, about eight or nine years old, the other nearly the same colour, three years old. The owner or owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for their keeping

NATHANIEL HASTINGS.

York, December 10, 1812.

LOST,

ABOUT 9 o'clock on Thursday Evening, the 10th inst. between the Slaughter House and O'Keefe's Tavern, out of Capt. Gregg's Carrots, in consequence of the Horse taking fright and running away, a white, (one Bear the other Bullaize,) Two small Cushions and a small Seat Box. Whoever may have found the Articles and will lodge them at the Government House, will receive payment and thanks.

York, 12th Dec. 1812.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. SATURDAY DECEMBER 19, 1812. No. XVII. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Adjutant General's Office, Fort George, 13th Nov. 1812.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

On an Inspection of the Return of the several Corps of Militia on this Frontier, there appears many Absentees therefrom; his Honor Major General SHEAFFE, being willing on the commencement of the Command which has devolved on him, to shew his lenity and forbearance, is pleased to direct that no Proceedings shall be had against such Militia Men as are now absent, who shall voluntarily and without delay return to their Duty.—Officers commanding Companies and Regiments, are called on to exert themselves to bring back such as shall may poslil in absenting themselves.

By Command of his Honor
Major Genl. SHEAFFE.
(Signed)
ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adjt. Genl. Mila. U. C.

Officer Commanding the Militia at York.

By His Honor ROGER HALE SHEAFFE Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same, &c, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS divers persons residing within the limits of this Province, claim to be exempt from Military Service, on pretence of being Citizens of The United States of America; I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the affairs of the Province, to direct and require, and I do hereby direct and require that all such persons residing within the Western, London and Niagara Districts, do forthwith report themselves to the Board appointed at Niagara to examine into such claims, and that all such persons residing in the Midland, Johnstown, and Eastern Districts, do report themselves to the Board appointed at Kingston. And all such persons residing in the Home and Newcastle Districts, do likewise report themselves to the Board appointed at York for the same purpose, in order that if found to be Citizens of the United States of America, they may be furnished with proper Passports to leave the Province—And it is hereby made known, that every Citizen of the United States of America in this Province, who shall not before the first of January 1813, have reported himself to one of the said Boards, shall be taken to be an alien Enemy, and shall be liable to be treated as a Prisoner of War, or as a Spy, as circumstances may dictate.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of his Majesty's reign the fifty-third.

R. H. SHEAFFE, President, &c.

President's Office, York, 9th November, 1812

HIS Honor the President has been pleased, in conformity with his Proclamation, bearing date this day, to direct and appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Boards for examining and deciding upon the pretensions of persons who may come forward and report themselves as being Subjects of the United States, and to such claim exemption from Military Service, at the following places respectively;

At KINGSTON, for the Midland, Johnstown, and Eastern Districts—Colonel Vincent, 49th Regiment; the Hon. Richard Cartwright, and Allan Mac Lean, Esq.

At YORK, for the Home and Newcastle Districts—the Hon. John McGill, the Hon. Prideaux Selby Thomas Ridout, and William Allan, Esqrs.

At NIAGARA, for the Niagara, London, and Western Districts—the Hon. William Claus, Thomas Dickson, and Joseph Edwards, Esquires.

The following Instructions from his Honor the President, have been transmitted to the several Boards at Kingston, York and Niagara, for their Guidance in the execution of the Duty assigned to them.

HAVING though proper, in conformity with the advice of the Executive Council, to constitute you, or any two of you, to be a Board at [illegible] to receive and decide upon the pretensions of persons in the [illegible] Districts, as the case may be] who claim exemption from Military Services, as being subjects of the United States: You will therefore receive all such applications as may be made to you, and shall hear and decide upon them with as little delay as the nature of the case will admit; and in such manner as you may find most convenient, avoiding as much as possible every influence except that which may appear to you, the very serious injury may attend to such persons, being fettered, and leaving families in the Country, who have not received Leave from the Crown, or taken the Oath of Allegiance, you may report the Case to me, expressly, with your Opinion as to the terms of a modified Allegiance, or Security for good Conduct; [illegible] they may be permitted to remain.

(signed)
R. H SHEAFFE, President

BY AUTHORITY.

Copy of a Report, from the Commissioners of Taxes, enclosed in a Dispatch from Earl Bathurst, of the 5th July 1812, addressed to Major General Brock.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

May it please your Lordships.

IN obedience to your Lordships directions, signified by Mr. Harrison's Letter of the 24th of February, enclosing Letters from Sir J. T. Duckworth and Sir Francis Laforey, requiring that the Officers of the Courts in Newfoundland may not be obliged to pay the Property Tax on their salaries; and desiring that We should report to your Lordships to what manner those Persons should claim exemption from the Property Duty, or from Proportion thereof, in case they derive a certain Income from this Country than £150 per annum

We beg leave to report to your Lordships, that Persons residing abroad under the circumstances stated in Mr. Harrison's Letter, as the only Persons who draw not any Salary after 5th April in each year, should make an Affidavit of the whole net annual amount of their Income, stating the particulars in the Form marked on the enclosed Paper, and transmit the same to the Agent of the Colony, with the Bill for the Salary after deducting the proportion of Duty payable and not covered by the Grants and Affidavit to enable him to produce it to the Commissioners of the Treasury, which Affidavit will be a sufficient Authority for the Receivers of that Department to allow such persons the amount of Abatement they may be entitled to.

We are, &c.
(WILLIAM LOWNDES,
(Signed) SAML. BARNE,
J. D. LAMB,
G. F. SHEAFFE.

Office for Taxes, 15th May, 1812.

Form of Affidavit alluded to in the above Report.

I do swear that the whole of my Income derived from every source whatever in Great Britain, does not exceed the sum of pounds per annum.

UPPER CANADA.

GEORGE the THIRD by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the Assembly at our Town of York, on Monday the twenty third day of this present month of November, to be commenced, held, called and Elected, and to every of you,

GREETING,

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ninth day of October 20, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 23d day of this present month of November, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have though fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the Thirty-first day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province; Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Esquire, our President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces within our said Province at York, this 6th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-third year of our reign.

R. H. S.

WM. IRWIS, Sec'y.

Dy. Asst. Commy. General's Office, York 11th Dec. 1812.

1,300 Cords Fire Wood,

WANTED for the Service of Government, to be delivered into the WOOD YARD at this Post, by the 25th March next. Any Person willing to contract the whole or part of the above, are desired to send in their Proposals on or before the 25th Instant, to

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
D. A. C. G.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and
House of Representatives,

On our present meeting it is my first duty to invite your attention to the Providential favors which our Country has experienced in the unusual degree of Health enjoyed by its inhabitants and the rich abundance with which the Earth has rewarded the labors bestowed upon it. In the successful cultivation of other branches of industry, and in the progress of general improvements favorable to the national prosperity, there is full occasion, also for our mutual congratulations and thankfulness.

With these blessings are mercifully mingling the pressures and vicissitudes incidental to the state of war, into which the United States have been forced by the perfidy and violence of a foreign power, in its system of injustice and aggression.

Previously to the declaration, it was deemed proper, as a measure of precaution and of forecast, that a considerable force should be placed in the Michigan Territory, with a general view to its security, and to the event of war, to such operations as the Upper part of Canada as would insure either the hostile influence of Great Britain over the savage tribes at the command of the Lake, on which that part of Canada borders, and maintain sovereignty to assume with such forces as might be most conveniently employed against other parts. Brigadier General Hull was charged with this provisional service, having distinctly recommended a body of troops composed of regulars and volunteers from the State of Ohio. Having reached his destination after his knowledge of the war, by effecting a requisition of any authority to act offensively, he passed into the neighboring territory of the enemy with a prospect of easy and victorious progress. The expedition nevertheless terminated unfortunately :— not only in a retreat, to the town and fort of Detroit, but in the surrender of both, and of the gallant corps commanded by that officer. The causes of this painful reverse will be investigated by a military tribunal.

A distinguishing feature in the operations which preceded and followed this adverse event, is the use made by our enemy of the merciless savages under their influence. Would not humanity shudder at the unbridled indulgence of their recommended peace and promoted civilization among that wretched portion of the human race ; and was making exertions to dissuade them from taking either side in the war the enemy has not scrupled to call to his aid those ruthless ferocity, armed with the horrors of these unfortunate scenes, and of the still greater horrors of those yet to come. In this outrage against the laws of humane war, and against the feelings sacred to humanity, the British commander cannot plead the excuse of retaliation, for it is committed in the face of our example. They cannot but regret it, by calling it a seal de mere against them in arms ; for it embraces the most shocking barbarities of defenceless females. Nor can it be pretended that they are not answerable for the atrocities perpetrated since the savages are employed with a knowledge, and even with menaces that their fury could not be controuled. Such is the spectacle which the deputed authorities of a nation, boasting its religion and morality, have not been refrained from presenting to an enlightened age and misfortune at Detroit was not, however, without a concurring effect. It was found by the gallant prisoners, that the national spirit rifes according to the pressure of the foes of so important pull and the brave men that surrendered with it, inspired every where new valour and determination. To the State and difficult part of the Union it was no longer known, than every citizen was ready to fly with arms to protect his brethren against the blood thirsty savages let loose by the enemy, and an extensive frontier, and to convert a partial calamity into a source of invigorated efforts.

This patriotic zeal, which it was necessary rather to limit than to excite, has embodied an ample force from the States of Kentucky and Ohio, and from parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia. It is pursued, with the addition of a few regulars, under the command of Brigadier General Harrison, who possesses the entire confidence of his fellow soldiers, among whom are citizens, some of whom volunteers in the ranks, not less distinguished by their practical fortitude, than by their personal merits. The greater portion of this force is proceeding on its destination, towards the Michigan territory, having succeeded in relieving an important frontier post, and in several incidental operations against hostile tribes of savages, rendered insupressive by the subserviency into which they had been reduced by the enemy, a reduction the more cruel, as it could not fail to impose a necessity of precautionary severity against those who yielded to it.

At a recent date, an attack was made on a part of the enemy near Niagara, by a detachment of regular and other forces, under the command of Major General Van Rensselaer, of the Militia of the State of New-York. The attack, it appears, was ordered in conformity with the ardour of the troops, who executed it with distinguished gallantry, and were for a time victorious ; but not receiving the expected support, they were compelled to yield to reinforcements of British regulars and savages. Our loss has been considerable, and is to be lamented. That of the enemy, less ascertained, will be the more felt, as it includes among the killed, the commanding General, who was Governor of the Province ; and was animated by veteran troops, from unexperienced soldiers, who most daily improve in the duties of the field.

On reputation of gaining the command of the Lakes by the invasion of Canada from Detroit, having been disappointed, measures were instantly taken to provide an equal force for operation to that of the enemy. From the ardour and activity of the officer charged with this object, every thing that can be done may be expected. Should the present season not admit of complete success, the progress made will enfure for the next a naval ascendency, more in effential to our permanent peace with, and control over the savages.

Among the incidents relating to the operations of war, I am constrained to advert to the refusal of the Governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut, to furnish the required detachments of Militia towards the defence of the maritime frontier.

The refusal was founded on a novel and unfortunate exposition of the provisions of the constitution, relating to the Militia. The correspondences which will be laid before you, contain the requisite information on the subject. It is obvious, that if the authority of the United States to call into service and command the Militia for the Public defence, can be thus fruitrated even in a state of declared war, and of colorie under an apprehension of invasion preceding war, they are not our nation for the purpose most of an imposing, and that the public safety may have no other reliance, than on those large and permanent military establishments which are forbidden by the principles of our free government and against the necessity of which the Militia was provided as a conftitutional substitute.

On the coast, and on the ocean, the war has been as successful as circumstances inseparable from inferiority forces could render it. Our system of public defence and private adventure, by their activity, and where there was occasion, by their intrepidity, have made the enemy sensible of a difference between a state of security and of captivity, and the long, calm element on them to their fear. Our trade with little exception, has lately reached our ports—having been much favored by the judicious regulations pursued by a spirit of our fellow citizens, under the command of Commodore Rogers. And to the influence in which skill and bravery were more particularly tried with those of the enemy, the American flag had an auspicious triumph.—The frigate Constitution, commanded by Capt. Hull, after a chafe and short engagement completely disabled and captured a British frigate ; gaining for that officer and all on board, a praise which cannot be too liberally bestowed ; not merely for the prompt and cool direction of commanding talents, while giving to courage its highest character, and to the force applied its full effect, proved that more could have been done in a case still requiring more.

Anxious to abridge the evils from which a state of war cannot be exempt. I call no time after it was declared to convey to the British Government the terms on which its progress might be arrested, without awaiting the delays of a formal & final pacification. And our charge d'affairs at London was instructed in the same time, authorized to agree to an armistice founded upon them. Their terms required, that the Orders in Council should be repealed as they affect the U. States, and that a revival of blockades, violating the acknowledged rules ; that there should be an immediate discharge of American seamen from British ships ; and a Rep part to impel them from American ships, with an understanding that an exclusion of the seamen of each nation from the ships of the other should be stipulated ; and that the armistice should be improved into a definitive one by a comprehensive adjustment of depending controversies.

Although a repeal of the orders susceptible of explanation, meeting the views of this Government, had taken place before the pacific advance was communicated to Britain, the advance was declined from an avowed repugnance to a suspension of the practice of the impressment during the armistice, and without any intimation that this arrangement with respect to seamen would be accepted. Whether the subsequent communication from this government affording an occasion for reconsidering the subject on the part of Great Britain, will be viewed in a more favorable light or received in a more accommodating spirit, remains to be known. It would be unwise to relax our measures on any refpect, on a presumption of such result. The documents from the department of State, which relate to the subject, will give a view also of the propositions for an armistice which have been received here, nor of those from the sub-ordinate officers of Halifax and in Canada, the other from the British government. Acting through Admiral Warren ;—and of the grounds upon which neither of them could be accepted. Our affairs with France remain the same as when they were referred to the last date. The only intervening occurrence meriting attention is the promulgation of a French Decree, purporting it to be a definitive repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. This proceeding, which made the ground of the repeal of the British Orders in Council, is rendered by the time and manner of it, liable to many objections.

The last communications from our special Minister to Denmark afford further proofs of the good effects of his mission and of the amicable dispositions of the Danish government.

From Russia we have the satisfaction to receive assurances of continued friendship ; and that it will not be affected by the ruptures between the United States and Great Britain. Sweden also profeffes sentiments favorable to the fubfifting harmony.

With the Barbary powers, excepting that of Algiers, our affairs remain on the ordinary footing. The unfavorable accounts reaching with that regency has suddenly, and without any apparent cause, been converted into a state of friendship.

The spirit and strength of this nation are, nevertheless equal to the support of all its rights, and to carry it through all its trials. They can be met in that confidence.—Above all we have the inestimable consolation of knowing that the worst to which we are actually engaged is neither a war of ambition or vain glory ; that it is waged, and in violation of the rights of others, but in the maintenance of our own ; that it was preceded by a patience without example, under the wrongs accumulating without end ; and that it was finally not declared until every hope of averting it was extinguished, by the transfer of the British sceptre into new hands coinging to former counsels ; and until declarations were reiterated to the last hour, through the British navy here, that the hoftile edicts against our commercial rights, and our maritime independence would not be repealed, without violating the obligation of Great Britain to the other powers as well as to her own interests.

To have to ask under such circumstances, from manly resolution, would have been a degradation shocking our feelings, and proved fatal to the hopes of our posterity.

We have not, and have attempted the magnificent legacy to our children, but for future generations. It would have unfavourably, that on the occasion, which forms still less attractive than in the other. And although patriotism alone has been into the field for invaluable services, whole classes of citizens who can afford the sacrifice, can reasonably be expected to yield to the impulse.

It will merit consideration also, whether an auxiliary to the security of our frontiers, corps may not be advantageously organized, with a reftriction of their services to particular districts convenient to them. And whether the local and occasional services of marines and others in the seaport towns under a similar organization, would not be proper addition to the means of their defence.

I recommend a provision for an increase of the general officers of the army, the deficiency of which has been illustrated by the number and influence of separate commands which the courfe of the war and the advantage of the service required.

And I cannot prefs too ftrongly on the earliest attention of the legislature the importance of the recognition of the ftaff eftablishment ; with a view to remove unnecessary difficulty and confuse the relations and responsibility of its several departments. That there is room for improvements which will eminently promote both economy and fuccefs, is what appertains to the army and to the war, is equally manifested by the examples of other countries, and by the experience of our own.

A revision of the Militia laws for the purpofe of rendering them more fyftematic, and better adapting them to the emergencies of the war, is at this time particularly desirable.

Of the additional ships authorized to be fitted for service, we will be the [illegible] ready to launch in order to give the requisite appropriations for the purchase of materials for the greater part have been applied to that object, [illegible] be contained with the balance.

The enterprising spirit which has characterized our naval officers, and even its fuccefs both in restraining infults and depredations on our coafts, and to reprifals on the enemy, will not fail to recommend an enlargement of it. There being reafon to believe that the act prohibiting the acceptance of British licenses, is not a sufficient guard against the use of them for purposes favorable to the interests and views of the enemy ; further provisions on that subject are highly important. Not just itfs fo, that penal enactments should be provided for cases of corrupt and perfidious intercourse with the enemy, not amounting to treafon, nor yet embraced by any ftatutory provisions.

A considerable number of American veffels which were in England when the revocation of the Orders in Council took place, were laden with British manufactures, under an erroneous impreffion that the non importation act would immediately cease to operate, and have arrived in the U. States. It did not appear to exercise, on unforeseen sales of such magnitude, the ordinary powers vefted in the treasury department to mitigate forfeitures, without previously affording to Congress an opportunity of making on the subject such provisions as they may think proper. In their conduct they will doubtless equally consult what is due to equitable considerations and to the public interest.

I lay receipts into the treasury during the year ending on the 30th sept. inft, have exceeded 11 millions of dollars ; which have been sufficients to defray all the demands of the treasury to that day, including a necessitary reimbursement of near three millions of the principal of the public debt. In their receipts is included a sum of near 5,830,000 dollars, received on account of the loans of 16 millions ; the whole sum actually obtained on account of the 11 millions dollars, the residue of which being receivable subsequent to the 30th of sept. inft, will, together with the current revenue enable us to defray all the expences of this year.

The duties on the late unexpected importations of British Manufactures, will render the revenue of the ensuing year more productive than could have been anticipated.

The situation of our country, fellow citizens, is not without its difficulties ; though it abounds in animating considerations, of which the view here prefented at our preliminary resources is an example. With more than one nation, we have serious and unsettled controversies, and with

which the habits of war, are at war.

Y-sterday morning, at three o'clock, they fired upon our advanced picket, near the river L. Cole in Osel Town ; they had about 300 regulars under Col. Pike, and wounded by their fire, five of their own men, we had none hurt. They came out, it is said, to advance in a greater body last night, but we have not yet heard that they have done so. I can assure you that the only apprehension here, is that they will not come. The force we have opposed to them, is so well disciplined, so admirably disposed, and above all, so well commanded, that no one entertains a doubt or apprehension of the result. The local militia are flocking in from all quarters, and are most enthusiastic in the cause.

"We have a division of the army here ; a second is at L. Prairie, under Colonel Baynes ; a third is in advance at Acadie, under Col. Murray ; and the fourth is again in advance of them, under Col. de Salaberry.

"A prisoner has just been brought in. He was one of the enemy's advanced guard, under Col. Pike. He says that after they had fired upon our picket, being themselves fired upon by some Indians, under Captain M'Kay, they were thrown into confusion and fired on each other. He lay wounded in the woods until he was found by the Indians. A deserter has also come in, who says that they had 45 or 50 killed & wounded. From his account of their force, they do not amount to 800, and he represents them as very sickly and very discontented at remaining so long under arms."

By the Montreal mail, last evening, information through private letters, has been received, that a reconnoitring party of the enemy, about 4 or 500 men, (a secret Spartan band) under Col. Pike, had advanced from Chateauguay Town, on Friday last, and that about 3 o'clock in the morning, was fired upon near the river La Cole, by one of our pickets, composed of a few Voyageurs and Indians, commanded by Captain M'Kay, when the enemy were thrown into confusion, dispersed and fled upon each other.

One of the party who was taken by the Indians, represents them loss to be 5 killed and several wounded ; but a deserter afterwards brought in, who left Chateauguay Town on Friday evening, states that Colonel Pike's party had returned to the great discomfiture, having left 4 men in killed, and wounded by themselves.—None of our men were loft.

NEW YORK Nov 7.

The peaceable complexion of the subsequent accounts, induces us to lay them, with all haste, before our readers.

Correspondence between J. B. Warren and the Secretary of the Navy.

Halifax. N. S. Sept. 30th

Sir—The departure of Mr. Foster from America, has devolved upon me the charge of making known to you, for the information of the government of the U. States, the sentiments entertained by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent upon the existing relations of the two countries.

You will observe, from the enclosed copy of an order in council, bearing date the 23d June, 1812, that the ifsue of council of the 7th January, 1807 and the 26th of April, 1809, are said to exist nearly at the same time that the government of the U. States declared war against his Majesty.

Immediately on the receipt of this declaration in London, the order in council, of which a copy is herewith enclosed to you, was issued on the 31st of July, for the emargo and detention of all American ships.

Under these circumstances, I am commanded to propose to your government the immediate cessation of hostilities between the two countries, and I shall be happy to be the instrument of bringing about a reconciliation, so interesting and beneficial to America and Great Britain.

I therefore propose to you, that the government of the United States of America shall instantly recall their letters of marque and reprisal against British ships, together with all orders and instructions for any acts of hostility whatever against the territories of his Majesty or the property or persons of his subjects—with the understanding, that immediately on my receiving from you an official assurance to that effect, I shall instruct all the officers under my command to desist from corresponding measures of war against the ships and property of the U. States, and, that I shall transmit without delay, corresponding intelligence to the several parts of the world where hostilities may have commenced. The British commanders in which will be required to discontinue hostilities from the receipt of such notice.

Should the American government accede to the above proposal for terminating hostilities, I am authorized to arrange with you for the revocation of the laws which direct the commerce and ships of war of Great Britain from harbours and waters of the U. States—I desist of which revocation within such reasonable periods as may be agreed upon, you will observe by the order of the 23d June, the date in question of January, 1807, and April, 1809 are to be revived.

The officer who conveys this letter to the American coast has received my orders to put to sea immediately upon the delivery of his dispatch to the competent authority—and I earnestly recommend that no time may be loft in communicating to me the decision of your government, as induced as I feel that it cannot but be of a nature to lead to a speedy termination of the present differences.

The flag of truce which you may charge with the reply will find one of my cruizers at Sandy hook, ten days after the landing of his dispatch, which I have ordered to call there with a flag of truce for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient and most faithful humble servt.

J. BOROUGH WARREN.

Admiral of the Blue and Commander in Chief, &c.

Mr Munroe to Mr J. B. Warren.

Department of State, 28th 27 1812.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th ult. and to submit it to the consideration of the President.

It appears that you are authorized to propose a cessation of hostilities between the U. States and G. Britain, on the ground of the repeal of the orders in council, and in case the proposition is accepted to take the measures, in concert with this government to carry it into effect on both sides.

You state also, that you have in charge

at that event, to enter into an arrangement with the government of the U. S. for the laws which interdict the ships of war and the commerce of G. B. from the harbours and waters of the U. S. And you may state, that if the proposition is not acceded to, the orders to be issued (repealed conditionally by that of the 23d of June last) will be revived against the commerce of the U. States.

I am instructed to inform you, that it will be very satisfactory to the President to meet the British government in such arrangements as may terminate without delay the hostilities which now exist between the U. S. and G. B. on conditions honorable to both nations.

At the moment of the declaration of war the President gave a signal proof of the attachment of the United States to peace. Instructions were given at that early period to the late charge des affaires of the U. States at London, to propose to the British Government an armistice on conditions which it was presumed would be satisfactory. It has been seen with regret, that the propositions made by Mr. Monroe, particularly in regard to the important interest of impressment, was rejected, and that none was offered, through that channel, as a basis on which hostilities might cease.

As your government has authorized you to propose a cessation of hostilities, and is doubtless aware of the important and salutary effect which a satisfactory adjustment of this difference cannot fail to have on the future relations between the two countries, I indulge the hope that it has ere this, given you full power for the purpose. Experience has sufficiently evinced that no peace can be durable unless this object is provided for. It is presumed, therefore, that it is equally the interest of both countries to adjust it at this time.

Without further discussing questions of right, the President is desirous to provide a remedy for the evils complained of on both sides. The claim of the British government is to take from the merchant vessels of other countries British subjects. In the practice, the commanders of British ships of war often take from the merchant vessels of the U. States American citizens. If the U. States prohibit the employment of British subjects in their service, and enforce the prohibition by suitable regulations and penalties, the motive for the practice is taken away. It is in this mode that the President is willing to accommodate this important controversy with the British government, and it cannot be conceived on what ground the arrangement can be refused.

A suspension of the practice of impressments, pending the armistice, seems to be a necessary consequence. It cannot be presumed, while the parties are engaged in a negociation to adjust amicably this important difference, that the U. States would admit the right to acquiesce in the practice of the opposite party; or that G. Britain would be unwilling to refrain her subjects from a practice which would have the highest tendency to defeat the negociation. It is presumable that both parties would enter into the negociation with a sincere desire to give it effect. For this purpose it is necessary that a clear and distinct understanding be first obtained between them, of the accommodation which each is prepared to make. If the British government is willing to suspend the practice of impressment from American vessels, on consideration that the U. States will exclude British seamen from their service, the regulations by which the compromise should be carried into effect would be solely the object of negociation. The armistice would be of short duration. If the parties agreed, peace would be the result. If the negociation failed, each would be restored to its former state, and to all its pre-emptions, by recurring to war.

Lord Castlereagh, in his note to Mr. Russell, seems to have supposed, that, had the British government accepted the propositions made to it, Great Britain would have suspended indefinitely the exercise of a right, on the mere assurance of this government that a law would be afterwards passed to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the service of the U. States and that of G. Britain would have no agency in the regulation to give effect to the proposition. Such an idea was not in the contemplation of this government nor is it to be reasonably inferred from Mr. Russell's note—left, however, by posterity such an inference might be drawn from the instructions to Mr. R. and anxious that there should be no misunderstanding in the sale, subsequent instructions were given to Mr. R. with a view to obviate every objection of the kind alluded to. As they bear date on the 27th of July and were forwarded by the British Packet Althea it is more than probable that they may have been received and acted upon.

I am happy to explain to you thus fully the views of my government on this important subject. The President desires that the war which exists between our countries should be terminated on such conditions as may secure a solid and durable peace. To accomplish this great object it is necessary that the interest of impressment be satisfactorily arranged. He is willing that Great Britain should be secured against the evils of which she complains. He seeks on the other hand that the citizens of the U. States should be protected against a practice which while it degrades the nation, deprives them of their rights as hereon, takes them by force from their families and their country into a foreign service, to fight the battles of a foreign power, perhaps against their own kindred and country.

I abstain from entering in this communication into other grounds of difference. The orders in council having been repealed (with a reservation not impairing a corresponding right on the part of the United States,) and no illegal blockades now instituted in their stead, and an unwillingness being obtained on the subject of impressment in a mode herein proposed, the President is willing to agree to a cessation of hostilities, with a view to arrange by treaty, in a more efficient and simple manner, and to the satisfaction of both parties very other subject of controversy.

I will only add that if there be no objection to an accommodation of the difference relating to impressment in the manner proposed other than the suspension of the British claim to impressment during the armistice, there can be none in proceeding without the least delay, to an immediate cessation and arrangement of an article on that subject. This great question being so satisfactorily adjusted, there would be no obstacle either to an armistice of any other duration or to the most convenient and expeditious mode of negociating a general pacification.

I have the honor, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Sheriff's Office, York 18th Dec. 1812.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given that to wit: } a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District will be holden at the Court-House Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Twenty sixth Instant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, to receive the Applications of those Persons who are desirous of obtaining Tavern Licenses for the ensuing year.

S. STEWARD, Clerk of the Peace, H. District.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, York, 7th December 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a Special Meeting of the Magistrates at the Court-House Buildings in the Town of York, on Saturday the Twenty sixth Instant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, to receive the Applications of those Persons who are desirous of obtaining Tavern Licenses for the ensuing year.

S. STEWARD, Clerk of the Peace, H. District.

CAME to the Enclosure of the Subscriber on Dundas-Street, near this Town, on the 17th of November last, two COWS, one a brown, about eight or nine years old, the other nearly the same colour, three years old. The owner or owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for their keeping.

NATHANIEL HASTINGS.

York, December 12, 1812.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners for the Home and Newcastle Districts, named in his Honor the President's Proclamation, bearing date the ninth day of this present month of November for examining into the pretensions of such Persons as shall report themselves to be Subjects of the United States of America, and claiming Exemption from Military Service, will sit for that purpose every Monday morning at 11 o'clock (or oftener if required) at the hon. Prideaux Selby's.

York, 18th Nov. 1812.

CAME to the Enclosure of the Subscriber early last Month, a Bonduc HEIFER, between 2 and 3 years old, a small piece out of her right ear. The owner by proving his property in her, and paying charges, is requested to take her away.

FRANCIS BRO K.

Township of York, 2 th Nov. 1812.

STRAYED or driven from the above premises on the 14th May last, a dark brindle BULL, 3 years old, long tail, and short long horns. A liberal reward will be given for any information of him by the subscriber.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, situate in Asylum Square, for the accommodation of Purchasers. The Land is eligibly situated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Also, Lots No 32 and 33 in the 3d concession of Pickering; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No. 4 in the 8th, and No. 14 and 17 in the 9th concessions of Haldimand; also No. 28 and 29 in the 5th concession, and Lots No. 28 and 29 in the 6th concession of Whitby; Lot No. 18 in the 8th concession of Sidney; and West half of Lot No. 32 in the 5th concession of King.

The price of the above described Land is moderate and the terms of condition of payment shall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaser.

GEORGE BOWELL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. SATURDAY DECEMBER 26, 1812. No. XVIII. [4 DOLS PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Adjutant General's Office, Fort George, 13th Nov. 1812.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

On an Inspection of the Return of the several Corps of Militia on this Frontier, there appears many Absentees therefrom; his Honor Major General SHEAFFE, being willing on the commencement of the Command which has devolved on him, to shew his lenity and forbearance, is pleased to direct that no Proceedings shall be had against such Militia Men as are now absent, who shall voluntarily and without delay return to their Duty.—Officers commanding Companies and Regiments, are called on to exert themselves to bring back such as still may persist in absenting themselves.

By Command of his Honor
Major Genl. SHEAFFE.
(Signed)
ÆNEAS SHAW,
Adjt. Genl. Mila. U. C.

Officer Commanding the Militia at York.

By His Honor ROGER HALE SHEAFFE Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same, &c, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS divers persons residing within the limits of this Province, claim to be exempt from Military Service, on pretence of being Citizens of the United States of America; I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the affairs of the Province, to direct and require, and I do hereby direct and require that all such persons residing within the Western, London and Niagara Districts, do forthwith report themselves to the Board appointed at Niagara to examine into such claims. And that all such persons residing in the Midland, Johnstown, and Eastern Districts, do report themselves to the Board appointed at Kingston. And all such persons residing in the Home and Newcastle Districts, do in like manner report themselves to the Board appointed at York for the same purpose, in order that if found to be Citizens of the United States of America, they may be furnished with proper Passports to leave the Province. And it is hereby made known, that every Citizen of the United States of America in this Province, who shall not before the first of January 1813, have required himself to one of the said Boards, shall be taken to be an alien Enemy, and shall be liable to be treated as a Prisoner of War, or as a Spy, as circumstances may dictate.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of his Majesty's reign the fifty-third.

R. H. SHEAFFE, President, &c.

President's Office, York, 9th November, 1812.

His Honor the President has been pleased to enter into an arrangement with the Proclamation, bearing date this day, prohibiting and against the undermentioned Contingent to the Boards for examining and deciding upon the pretensions of persons who may come forward and report themselves as being Subjects of the United States, and as such claim exemption from Military Service, at the following places respectively.

At KINGSTON, for the Midland, Johnstown, and Eastern Districts—Colonel Vincent, 49th Regiment; the Hon. Richard Cartwright, and Allan Mac Lean, Esq.

At YORK, for the Home and Newcastle Districts—the Hon. John McGill, the Hon. Andrew Selby, Thomas Ridout, and William Allan, Esqrs.

At NIAGARA, for the Niagara, London, and Western Districts—the Hon. William Claus, Thomas Dickson, and Joseph Edwards, Esquires.

The following Instructions from his Honor the President have been communicated to the several Boards at Kingston, York and Niagara, for their Guidance in the execution of the Duty alleged to them.

HAVING thought proper, in conformity with the advice at the Executive Council, to constitute you, or any two of you, to be a Board as [illegible] to receive and decide upon the pretensions of persons in the Districts, as the case may be] who claim exemption from Military Service, as being Subjects of the United States: You will therefore receive all such applications, and being satisfied that the persons applying are Subjects of the United States, you will furnish them with Passports to quit the Limits, at such place, and in such manner as you may find expedient to direct. Should however, circumstances occur in which it may appear to you, that very serious injury may arise to such persons, being settled, and having Families in the Country, who have not resumed Lands from the Crown, or taken the Oath of Allegiance, you may report the Case to me, especially with your Opinion as to the terms of a modified Allegiance, or Benefits for such Proposals on which they may be permitted to remain.

(Signed) R. H. SHEAFFE, President.

BY AUTHORITY.

Copy of a Report from the Commissioners of Taxes, enclosed in a Despatch from Earl Bathurst, of the 7th July, 1812, addressed to Major General Prevost.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

May it please your Lordships,

IN obedience to your Lordships directions, signified by Mr. Harrison's Letter of the 24th of February, enclosing Letters from Sir J. Buckworth and Messrs Ransom and Rankin, requesting that the Order of the Courts in America may not be obliged to pay the Property Tax on their Salaries; and desiring that We should report to your Lordships in what manner those Persons should be exempted from the Property Duty, on their Pensions thereof, in case they derive a less Income from that source than £150 per annum.

We beg leave to represent your Lordships, that Persons resident abroad under the circumstances stated in Mr. Rankin's Letter, as the We may draw or not Salary or Allowance from Office or Employment, the whole or some amount of their Income, is the precarious [illegible] in consequence of the [illegible] and transmit the same to the Admiral or Captain with the Bill for the Salary [illegible] for deducting the proportion of Duty payable out of the Salary [illegible] to enable him to pay [illegible] to the Commissioners for the Department [illegible] Persons with whom such Salary or Income may be [illegible] Persons may be entitled to.

We are, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM LOWNDES,
JOHN BARNE,
R. RAHM,
GEO. T. STEWARD.

Office for Taxes, 15th March, 1813.

Form of Affidavit alluded to in the above Report.

I do swear [illegible] the whole of my Income [illegible] arised from every source whatever in Great Britain, does not exceed the sum of [illegible] pounds per annum.

UPPER CANADA.

GEORGE the THIRD by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the Assembly at our Town of York, on Thursday the Thirty first day of present month of December, to be convened, held, called and Elected, and to every of you,

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of December last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 31st day of this present month of December, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constituted to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the safe and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Saturday the fifth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved Roger Hale Sheaffe, Esquire, our President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces within our said Province at York, this 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-third year of our reign.

By the Se

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice that any person who may be found taking or carrying away the Rails from the Fence enclosing Lots Nos. 9 & 10, in Hospital Street, will be prosecuted, and any person who will give information of any one so offending, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to

JOHN JORDEN.

York, 8th May, 1812.

From the National Intelligencer.

One word more, perhaps the last about the surrender of Detroit.

The following statement was given by a Captain in the 4th regiment to a brother officer, by whom we have been favored with a perusal of it. It is said to have been obtained from the Quarter Master of the Army :—

Memorandum of the arms, ammunition, &c. in Detroit, 20th August, 1812, the day of the surrender of that place to the British forces by Brig. Gen. Hull.

2500 muskets and accoutrements stacked on the esplanade.

450 muskets and accoutements brought in after the surrender, by Cols. M'Arthur and Cass, stacked on the esplanade.

700 musters in the hands of the Militia of the Michigan Territory, brought in and stacked on the esplanade.

N. B. The number in the arsenal not known.

Nine 24 pounders mounted.

27 iron and brass pieces from 12 to 3 pounders, 4 to 5 of which is not mounted.

2 howitzers—1 morter.

480 rounds of fixed ammunition for the 24 pounders.

600 rounds of do. do for the 6 pounders —for the other ordnance not ascertained.

200 cartridges of grape shot for the 24 pounders.

200 tons of cannon ball of different sizes.

The shells prepared and fixed not ascertained but the number was considerable.

60 bbls. gunpowder.

75,000 musket cartridges made up.

24 rounds of cartridge in possession of each man.

150 tons of lead.

25 days provisions on hand, besides 120 pack horse loads of flour, and 400 head of cattle at the river Raisin, under the escort of Capt. Brush, and 300 men from Chilicothe.—The River Raisin is 30 miles from Detroit,—And under the same escort 125 barrels Flour.

2,600 men under arms in Detroit, besides the detachment of 450 men under M'Arthur and Cass, who had been sent to meet Captain Brush at the River Raisin, but for want of Provisions had returned on the 15th and encamped that night within six miles of Detroit.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, La Prairie, 27th Nov. 1812.
G. O.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has received from the acting Deputy Quarter Master General Captain Gray, a report of an attack upon the American Post on the Salmon River near St. Regis, on the morning of the 23d instant by a force, consisting of a detachment of the Royal Artillery, 49th regiment, and Glengarry Light Infantry, amounting to 70 rank and file, under Major Clark, on their route to join their respective corps, and detachments, of nearly similar strength, from the Cornwall and Glengary Militia, the whole under the command of L. Col. McMillan —his service has been promoted in an essential degree by Lt. Colonel M'Lean of Glengary, who superintended the embarkation of the Militia.—

The attack was conducted with great judgment, alertness and spirit.—The enemy fled to a Block House for protection, but being completely surrounded, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, and 47 men, which composed the Garrison of this Post, surrendered prisoners of war.—Four batteaux and 57 stand of arms were taken.

In rendering that praise which is due to the spirit and good order with which this service has been performed.—His Excellency has the greatest satisfaction in noticing the moderation and discipline displayed by the troops, by confining themselves to a just and ample retaliation for the attack upon a company of the Voyageurs at St. Regis ;—and respecting the persons and property of the Inhabitants which the events of war had placed at their discretion.—

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Genl.

From the Quebec Mercury.

REMARKS on Mr. MADISON'S SPEECH.

The colouring given to events and circumstances is such as might be expected from such a quarter.

The general charge against Great Britain, of forcing the American government into war, by its system of injustice and aggression, has been so often refuted, not only by British but American pens, that it would be a mere waste of time to enter into the question. Certain it is that the present situation of Great Britain is not of a nature to make it desirable for her to seek new enemies ; if then any acts of hers have a tendency to provoke hostility from a power with which it is unquestionably her interest to live in peace, it follows as an unavoidable inference, that any acts of hers, offensive to such a power, must have their existence in a firm conviction of their absolute necessity. But, this is not the only consideration. If Great Britain to be intimidated into the relinquishment of all the points she previously maintained, the moment the American government declares war ? Could a great nation so lessen her dignity ? It ought not to be expected or hoped, Honor forbids it.

The accusation against our commanders, of calling in the Indians as auxiliaries to act against the Americans, has been properly and ably answered by the regretted chief lately lost to the Upper Province. Can the Americans suppose that the British commanders, in these Provinces would suffer the Canadas to be wrested from the crown of Great Britain, if that evil could be averted by calling in the aid of auxiliaries who have a common cause with them ? If the mode of defence by the Indians, be of a nature different from that of civilized nations, is it the fault of the British if they cannot wholly induce them to change their system of warfare ? That they have restrained them often in their sanguinary habits, is admitted by all Americans who have been in situations to know the truth. Supposing that part of the speech to be true which says that they are armed with "those instruments of carnage and torture, which are known to spare neither age nor sex." what less can be said of cannon shot or shell ? Do these instruments, in bombardments, discriminate between age or sex ? Have not the Americans used these ? Did they not fire red hot shot against Fort George ? Is the ferocity of the Indians greater than that evinced, within 3 years, by the civilized allies of the Americans, the French ? Is it necessary to remind Americans that in the last siege of Saragossa, in an unprovoked invasion of Spain by the French, not less than six hundred women and children perished by shot and the bayonet ? To talk then of the ferocity of the Indians is mere cant,—The American government have made enemies of them by unfair usage, and now impute it to Britons, as a crime, that they make common cause with them, in the defence of British and Indian territory. That is, that they did not realise Mr. Madison's vain expectations of the surrender of Upper Canada, on the appearance of American troops.

It is satisfactory to see, that notwithstanding the acknowledged measure of precaution and foresight in placing a considerable force in the Michigan territory, previous to the declaration of war, Mr. Madison does not attempt to disguise his disappointment, in the unfortunate result of General Hull's invasion of Upper Canada, by his retreat and loss of Detroit, of his army, and of the territory dependant on Detroit.

Mr. Madison does justice to the importance of the loss of the late lamented *President* of the Upper Province, not *Governor* as the President of the United States, ignorantly stiles him. A loss that is indeed more felt than the confiderable numbers avowedly loft by the enemy. However, important as that loss is, and numerous as the Americans ftill are, we truft that the mantle of the valiant Brock, like that of Elijah, has dropt on a fucceffor, whom it will render equally efficient to every purpose of defence and the maintenance of the Province againft marauding invaders ; and that Mr. Madison will meet with no less disappointment in his predicted superiority on the Lakes, than he did in his precautions and foresight on the land.

We will allow Mr. Madison to vaunt himself, for a short time, of his reprisals and successes on the Ocean ; the British lion is not yet roused. That noble animal is generally a little late in shaking himself, the trump of war must be sounded more than once in his ear, before it makes the necessary impression ; but when once he wags his tail and his eye balls begin to roll, woe to those who come within the vortex of his wrath. But where has been the theatre of something like equality ? On the American coast, where, in addition to national ships, American privateers swarm ; whilst we have scarcely one ; consequently where all our dependence is on his Majesty's ships. But where are the reprisals for the American ships detained in British ports, and which must be condemned in the event of the failure of negociation ? There are none. Consequently there can be no kind of comparison between the vessels taken from the Americans, and those taken from us, if all parts be taken into confideration, as well of the European as of the American seas.

The acknowledged difficulties attending the raising of an American army will not escape our readers. Corps not permanently established, and which are not subject to due discipline and subordination, are little to be dreaded as invaders, however efficient they might be, as defenders of a country.

From the general tenor of the speech no speedy termination of the differences between Great Britain and the American government can be expected ; therefore it behoves all to make up their minds to the arduous conflict in which we may be unavoidably engaged, ever bearing in mind that there is far less danger in bravely facing an enemy than in dastardly flying from him. In all battles the greatest carnage takes place in a flight ; salvation and victory can only be the result of a brave, determined and dauntless spirit, bravely resolved to conquer or to die.

Sheriff's Office, York, 18th Decr. 1812.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE *is hereby given that a Court of General Quarter* YORK, TO WIT } *Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Twelfth day of January next ensuing, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take Notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform, those things which by reason of their respective Offices shall be to be done.*

JOHN BAILIE, *Sheriff.*

Clerk of the Peace's Office, York, 7th December. 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a Special Meeting of the Magistrates at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Saturday the Twenty-fixth inftant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, to receive the Applications of thofe Perfons who are defirous of obtaining Tavern Licences for the enfuing year

S. HEWARD, Clerk of the Peace, H. Diftrict.

CAME to the Enclosure of the Subscriber, on Dundas-Street, near this Town, on the 17th of November laft, two COWS, one a brown, about eight or nine years old, the other nearly the same colour, three years old. The owner or owners are requefted to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwife they will be fold for their keeping.

NATHANIEL HASTINGS.

York, December 10, 1812.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commiffioners for the Home and Newcaftle Diftricts, named in his Honor the Prefident's Proclamation, bearing date the ninth day of this prefent month of November, for examining into the pretenfions of fuch Perfons as fhall report themfelves to be Subjects of the United States of America, and claiming Exemption from Military Service, will fit for that purpofe every Monday morning at 11 o'clock (or oftener if required) at the hon. Prideaux Selby's.

York, 18th Nov. 1812.

CAME to the Enclosure of the Subscriber early laft Month, a Brindle HEIFER, between 2 and 3 years old, a small piece out of her right ear. The owner by proving his property in her, and paying charges, is requefted to take her away.

FRANCIS BROCK.

Township of York, 20th Nov. 1812.

STRAYED or driven from the above premises on the 18th May laft, a dark Brindle BULL, 3 years old, long tail, and fair long horns. A liberal reward will be given for any information of him by the above subscriber.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons Indebted to George Thomas, Merchant, are requefted to make immediate Payment to STEPHEN JARVIS, Esquire, who is duly authorized to receive the same and give Acquittances.

York, July 6, 1812.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two Acre Lots on King Street and New Street, divided in parcels for the accommodation of Purchasers. The Land is eligibly situated for Men in Trade or other occupations.

Also, Lots No. 32 and 33 in the 3d concession of Pickering ; Lots No. 16 and 17 in the 7th, No. 4 in the 8th, and No. 14 and 17 in the 9th concessions of Haldimand ; Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 5th concession, and Lots No. 29 and 32 in the 9th concession of Whitby ; Lot No. 18 in the 4th concession of Sydney ; and West half of Lot No. 32 in the 4th concession of King.

The price of the above described Land is moderate and the terms or conditions of payment shall be accommodated to the means of the Purchaser.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 24, 1812.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber having been nominated Teacher of the School of the Home Diftrict, informs the Public that his Seminary is now open for the reception of Pupils.

Rate of Tuition appointed by the Trustees,
HALIFAX CURRENCY.

Common Education £ 6 per annum.
Claffical £ 8 Do.

Anxious to extend the advantages of his School, the Subscriber will even above fome—but of the above rates to the poorer Inhabitants, provided they keep their Children neat and clean, and fupply them with proper Books. N. B. Scholars from other Diftricts are charged ten pounds per annum.

JOHN STRACHAN.

York, October 10, 1812.

Wm. B. PEIERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed from Niagara, has opened his Office in the Town of York, in Palace Street, where he will attend with punctuality and difpatch to all fuch buffinefs as fhall be entrufted to him in the line of his Profeffion. Being refident at Springfield Park, lately in the occupation of John Mills Jackfon, Efq. on the Yonge Street Road, about three miles from Town, any Inftructions left there, will with equal affiduity be attended to.

Niagara, June 25, 1812.

Receiver General's Office.

ALL Perfons entitled to receive Salaries, or other Public Monies, and who cannot attend perfonally to difcharge their Warrants, are in future to furnifh their Agents with Powers of Attorney *in duplicate* before they can receive Payment.

P. SELBY,
Receiver General, U. C.

THE Subfcriber having eftablifhed a SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY in Niagara, on an extenfive fcale, begs leave to inform the Public and Gentlemen in Trade, that they can be fupplied with thofe articles at a lower price than they are now in Lower Canada ; a variety of Soaps will be conftantly for fale, and the qualities warranted fuperior.

Turpentine, Tallow, Greafe, &c. purchafed by him for Cafh.—Orders forwarded to him, or left at the Printing Office in York, will be promptly attended to.

ALEXANDER Mc. ESE.

Niagara, 16th June, 1812.

FOR SALE.

AT this Office, and at Mr. Andrew Heron's merchant, Niagara ; alfo at Mr. Daniel Tiers', merchant, York, a few copies of the

LAWS

of this laft Seffion, paffed the 5th of Auguft, 1812.

Printing Office, 14th November, 1812.

Province of Upper Canada.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith,

To all to whomit may concern——GREETING:

WHEREAS by the decease of Major General ISAAC BROCK, late Commander of our Forces in Upper Canada, and the Civil administration of the affairs of the Province have devolved on ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Esquire, Major-General of our Forces, WE have thought proper by and with the advice of our Executive Council to issue this Proclamation, that all persons having due notice thereof may govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Esq. our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

R. H. S.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom it may concern——Greeting

WHEREAS information has been received, that divers persons have recently come into this Province with a seditious intent to disturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majesty's Subjects from His Person and Government ; I hereby require and enjoin the several persons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute passed in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and strictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all such persons as may be subject to the provisions of the said Act, and I do also charge and require all His Majesty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and assisting the said persons in the execution of the powers vested in them by the said Act.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve and in the Fifty-second of His Majesty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

President's Office, York, 25th Feb. 1813.

HIS Honor the President, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act pas-

ed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better "Securing this Province against all feditious attempts or designs to disturb the "Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Persons, in addition to the Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Provisions of the said Act, viz.—

Eastern District,

Samuel Anderson, Esq. of Cornwall,
Donald M'Aulay, Esq. of Cornwall,
John Stuart, Esq. of Osnabruck,
Alex. M'Millan, Esq. of Lancaster,
Alex. M'Kenzie, Esq. of Charlottenburg,
William Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Fraser, Esq. of Matilda,
Thomas Mears, Esq. of Prescott,
William Hamilton, Esq. of Prescott,

District of Johnstown,

William Fraser, Esq. of Johnstown,
Samuel Sherwood, Esq. of Augusta,
William Gilkinson, Esq. of Augusta,
Solomon Jones, Esq. of Augusta,
Thos. Fraser, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Hugh Munro, Esq. of Edwardsburg,
Gideon Adams, Esq. of South Gower,
Stephen Burritt, Esq. of Marlborough,
Joel Stone, Esq. of Leeds,
Charles Jones, Esq. of Elizabethtown,
John Smart, Esq. of Elizabethtown.

Midland District,

Hazelton Spencer, Esq. of Fredericksburg,
William Crawford, Esq. of Fredericksburg,
Archibald M'Donell, Esq. of Marysburg,
Robert Clark, Esq. of Ernestown,
John Carfellan, Esq. of Camden,
Andrew Kimmerly, Esq. of Richmond,
William Bell, Esq. of Thurlow,
John M'Intosh, Esq. of Thurlow,
Alex. Fisher, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Paul Trumpour, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Thos. Dorland, Esq. of Adolphustown,
Able Gilbert, Esq. of Sidney,
Robt. C. Wilkins, Esq. of Ameliasburg,
James Young, Esq. of Auchinsburg,
Ebenezer Washburn, Esq. of Hallowell,
John Fraser, Esq. of Thurlow,
Allan M'Lean, Esq. of Kingston,
Thomas Markland, Esq. of Kingston.

Newcastle District,

John Spencer, Esq. of Cramahe,
Elias Jones, Esq. of Hamilton,
David M. Rogers, Esq. of Haldimand,
Richard Lovekin, Esq. of Clarke,

Home District,

William Allan, Esq. of York,
Duncan Cameron, Esq. of York,
Samuel Smith, Esq. of York,
Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. of Vaughan,
Wm. Graham, Esq. of Whitchurch.

Niagara District,

Joseph Edwards, Esq. of Niagara,
John Warren, sen. Esq. of Bertie,
John Warren, junr. Esq. of Bertie,
Samuel Street, Esq. of Willoughby,
Thomas Clark, Esq. of Stamford,
Thos. Dickson, Esq. of Queenston,
William Crooks, Esq. of Grimsby,
Samuel Hall, Esq. of Ancaster,

London District,

Thos. Talbot, Esq. of Port Talbot,
Robt. Nichol, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Samuel Ryerse, Esq. of Woodhouse,
Thos. Ralph, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Thos. Welch, Esq. of Charlotteville,
Daniel Springer, Esq. of Delaware,
John Bowen, Esq. of Burford,
Wm. Daniel Bowen, Esq. of Burford.

Western District,

John M'Gregor, Esq. of Sandwich,
Angus M'Intosh, Esq. of Sandwich,
Matthew Elliott, Esq. of Amherstburg,
Robert Richardson, Esq. of Amherstburg,
John Williams, Esq. of Camden,
Thomas M'Crea, Esq. of Raleigh,
Wm. Caldwell, Esq. of Amherstburg.

By His Honor's Command,
JAMES BROCK, Secy.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

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

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licenced thereunto by authority received under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years. To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent & the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

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

Province of Upper Canada.

ISAAC BROCK, *Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.*

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Inhabitants residing at the Grand River, within this Province, in addressed in Public Council, to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, that many White People are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due authority, or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And whereas by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province, without such Licence, under a Penalty for the first Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the second and every other subsequent offence, of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no person may pretend ignorance of the Law which subjects his contravention to such penalties: and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all persons who shall, after the publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me, that among White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, all persons desirous to obtain such Licences, are hereby required to Report themselves to the Honble WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumstances of time, place and condition of their respective residences.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this first day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-second year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)
ISAAC BROCK, President.

By His Honor's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th February, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no PETITION for GRANTS, or LEASES of the waste Lands of the Crown, will be received in future at this Office, unless it specifies the AGE of the Petitioner, and the PLACE of his Birth.

By command of His Honor the President in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

THE Editor is again under the necessity of reminding his Country Subscribers that payment is required. Produce of any kind will be taken if delivered at Mr. Tiers' Store in this Town. Customers will be furnished with their accounts respectively, without loss of time, and it is hoped that they will be prepared for settlement.

York, 26th Decr. 1810.

☞ For sale at this Office, Blank Deeds of Conveyance, with and without Bar of Dower with Memorials for each.

1813

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PRINTED

1814

ISSUES
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THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. IV.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1814. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.—*Single Papers* 1½ *each*

YORK (UPPER CANADA) Printed by JOHN CAMERON *Printer to the* KING's *Moſt Excellent Majeſty*

UPPER CANADA.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on Monday the fifth day of December next enſuing, to be commenced held, called and elected, and to every of you. GREETING.

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

In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved GORDON DRUMMOND, Eſq. our Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province at Niagara, this thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty fifth year of our reign.

GORDON DRUMMOND, *Preſident*

(Signed) WM JARVIS. Sec'y.

Province of Upper Canada.

GORDON DRUMMOND, Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces within our ſaid Province.

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come. Greeting:

KNOW YE, that finding expedient and neceſſary to continue the Prohibition of the Diſtillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines, from any Wheat Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province; I do hereby, under the authority of the ſeveral Acts of the Parliament of this Province in force for that purpoſe, and by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, [illegible] the Diſtillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines from any Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province, to the thirty firſt day of December, now next enſuing, under the Penalties and Forfeitures by the ſaid Acts impoſed.

And I do for that purpoſe, iſſue this my Proclamation, declaring the Proviſions and Reſtrictions of the ſaid Acts, ſo far as they relate to the Diſtillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines from Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province, to be in force for the period above mentioned.

In Witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal at Arms at Niagara, this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty-fourth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

(Signed)

GORDON DRUMMOND, Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,

(Signed)

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

York Upper Canada, July 25, 1814.

HIS Honor Lieutenant General DRUMMOND, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, communicates thus publicly to the Inhabitants of this Colony, the reſult of the proceedings of a Special Commiſſion, begun, and holden by order of his Honor, at Ancaſter, in the Diſtrict of Niagara, on Monday the 23d day of May laſt, for the Trial of Perſons charged with High Treaſon.

His Honor laments that during that moſt ſolemn inveſtigation which public juſtice required, the firm and impartial adminiſtration of it produced the conviction and condemnation of fifteen perſons, who might ſtill have lived under the protection of the Government, and continued to enjoy, in common with his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of this Province, the ineſtimable bleſſings of our happy Conſtitution.

Of thoſe, eight (the principal offenders, if guilt like theirs admitted of diſcrimination) ſuffered the execution of the awful ſentence of the law, at Burlington, in the Diſtrict of Niagara, on Wedneſday, the 20th day of July inſtant.—The remaining ſeven are reprieved until his Majeſty's Royal Pleaſure ſhall be known.

But his Honor, while he confidently expects that the juſt puniſhment of theſe unhappy criminals will have its due *effect* in putting down Rebellion and ſuppreſſing Diſaffection for the future, calls moſt ſeriouſly upon his Majeſty's ſubjects in this Colony, to beware leſt the forbearance exerciſed in affording this reſpite to the remaining convicts, may by any miſtaken influence encourage a repetition of the crime by which the extenſion of the Royal Mercy would moſt probably be effectually barred.

His Honor feels that at a moment ſo intereſting as the preſent, & on an occaſion ſo important to the Inhabitants of this Province, a public acknowledgment is due to the Gentlemen who compoſed the Grand and Petit Juries under the Special Commiſſion, for their patience, diligence, firmneſs, and juſtice in the diſcharge of their ſolemn duties.—And he begs to expreſs his conviction, that their conduct in this inſtance, honorable to themſelves, and highly beneficial in its conſequences to their country, will be to our Parent State a ſatisfactory proof of the general loyalty and fidelity of this valuable Colony, and (what is moſt to be wiſhed) that its happy effect will be to prevent the neceſſity on their part, of a frequent recurrence to a duty ſo painful.

By His Honor's Command,

ROBERT R. LORING, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA, Court of Probate, York, to wit. } GORDON DRUMMOND, Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the ſaid Province

To the next of Kin of Patrick Robertſon, late of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, deceaſed.

WHEREAS Alexander Wood, of the Town of York, in the Province of Upper Canada, Eſquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the ſaid Court of Probate, ſetting forth that the ſaid Patrick Robertſon, ſome time paſt, died inteſtate without this Province, poſſeſſed of goods and chattels exceeding the ſum of five pounds of lawful money, in two or more ſeveral Diſtricts thereof; and that Niel Robertſon, the Adminiſtrator of the ſaid Eſtate, hath lately departed this life without having fully Adminiſtered to the ſame, by reaſon whereof the goods and chattels, rights and credits remaining of the Eſtate of the ſaid Patrick Robertſon, are yet to be adminiſtered, and praying that Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the ſaid Patrick Robertſon at the time of his death, to be adminiſtered, might be granted to him the ſaid Alexander Wood. NOW therefore theſe are to cite and require you the ſaid next of kin, to be and appear in the ſaid Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the ſaid Province on the laſt Monday of March next enſuing the date hereof; then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any you have) why Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the ſaid Patrick Robertſon at the time of his death to be adminiſtered, ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Alexander Wood. Dated at York, in the Province aforeſaid, this twenty-ſeventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and fourteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal, C. P.

W. W. BALDWIN, Regiſter C. P.

Mr Monroe to the Envoys extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the U States.

Department of State, June 25, 1814.

Gentlemen,—No communication has been received from the joint mission which was appointed to meet the commissioners of the British government, at Gottenburgh. A letter from Mr. Bayard, at Amsterdam, of the 28th of March, was the last from either of our commissioners. It was inferred, from that letter, and other circumstances that Mr Bayard, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Adams would be in Gottenburgh, and it has been understood, from other sources, that Mr Clay and Mr. Russel had arrived there about the 15th of April. It is, therefore expected that a meeting will have taken place in May, and that we shall soon be made acquainted with your sentiments of the public result of the negociation.

It is impossible, with the lights which have reached us, to ascertain the present disposition of the British government towards an accommodation with the U. S. We think it probable that the late events in France may have had a tendency to increase its pretentions.

At war with G. Britain, and injured by France, the U. States have sustained the attitude founded on those relations. No reliance was placed on the good offices of France, in bringing the war with G. B. to a satisfactory conclusion. Looking steadily to an honorable peace, and the ultimate attainment of justice from both powers, the President has endeavored, by a consistent and honorable policy, to take advantage of every circumstance that might promote that result. He, nevertheless, knew that France held a place in the political system of Europe and the world, which as a check on England, could not fail to be useful to us.—What effect the late events may have had, in these respects, is the important circumstance of which you are doubtless better informed than we can be.

The President accepted the mediation of Russia, from a respect for the Character of the Emperor, and a belief that our cause, in all the controversy would gain strength by being made known to him. On the same principle, he preferred (in accepting the British overture, to treat independently of the Russian mediation) to open the negociation on the continent, rather than at London.

It was inferred from the general policy of Russia, and the friendly sentiments and respect for both would have much influence with the British cabinet in promoting a pacific policy towards us. The manner, however, in which it is understood that a general pacification is taking place; the influence Great Britain may have in modifying the arrangements involved in it; the resources she may be able to employ exclusively against the U. States; and the uncertainty of the precise course which Russia may pursue in relation to the war between the U. S. and Great Britain, naturally claim attention, and raise the important question, in reference to the subject of impressment, on which it is presumed your negociation will essentially turn, whether your powers ought not to be enlarged, so as to enable you to give those circumstances all the weight to which they may be entitled. On full consideration, it has been decided, that in case no stipulation can be obtained from the British government at this moment, when its pretensions may have been much heightened by recent events, and the state of Europe be most favourable to them, either relinquishing the claim to impress from American vessels, or discontinuing the practice, even in confideration of the proposed exclusion from them of British seamen, you may concur in an article, stipulating, that the subject of impressment, together with that of commerce between the two countries, be referred to a seperate negociation, to be undertaken without delay, at such place as you may be able to agree on, preferring this city, if to be obtained. I annex at the close of this letter, a project of an article, expressing, more distinctly, the idea which it is intended to communicate, not meaning thereby to restrain you in any respect as to form. Commerce and seamen, the objects of impressment, may, with great propriety, be arranged in the same instrument. By stipulating that commissioners shall forthwith be appointed for the purpose, and that all rights on this subject shall in the mean time, be reserved, the faith of the B. government will be pledged to a fair experiment in an amicable mode, and the honor and rights of the U. S. secured. The United States having resulted by war the practice of impressment, and continued the war untill that practice had ceased, by a peace in Europe, their object had has been essentially obtained for the present. It may reasonably be expected, that the arrangement contemplated and provided for, will take effect before a new war in Europe shall furnish an occasion for reviving the practice. Should this arrangement, however fail, and the practice be again revived, the U. S. will again be at liberty to repel it by war; and that they will do so cannot be doubted; for after the proof which they have already given of a firm resistance in that mode persevered in, until the practice had ceased, under circumstances the most unfavorable, it cannot be presumed that the practice will ever be tolerated again. Certain it is, that every day will render it more ineligible in G Britain to make the attempt.

In contemplating the appointment of commissioners to be made after the ratification of the present treaty, to negociate and conclude a treaty to regulate commerce and provide against impressment it is meant only to show the extent to which you may go, in a spirit of accommodation, if necessary. Should the British government be willing to take the subject up immediately with you, it would be much preferred; in which case the proposed article would, of course be adapted to the purpose.

Information has been received from a quarter deserving attention, that the late events in France have produced such an effect on the British government, as to make it probable that a demand will be made at Gottenburg, to surrender our right to the fisheries, to abandon all trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope, & cede Louisiana to Spain. We cannot believe that such a demand will be made; should it be, you will of course treat it as it deserves. These rights must not be brought into discussion. If insisted on, your negociations will cease.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) James Monroe.

"Whereas by the peace in Europe, the essential causes of the war between the U. States and G. Britain, and particularly the practice of impressment, have ceased, and a sincere desire exists to arrange, in a manner satisfactory to both parties, all questions concerning seamen, and it is also their desire and intention to arrange, in a like satisfactory manner, the commerce between the two countries it is therefore agreed, that commissioners shall forthwith be appointed on both sides, to meet at with full power to negociate and conclude a treaty as soon as it may be practicable, for the arrangement of those important interests. It is nevertheless understood, that until such treaty be formed, each party shall retain all its rights, and that all American citizens who have been impressed into the British service shall be forthwith discharged."

Orleans, New, a city of North America, capital of Louisiana built during the regency of the Duke of Orleans. In 1788 seven eighths of this city were [illegible] of the Mississippi.

Lon. 89 53 W.

Louisiana, a large country of North America, bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, on the S by the Gulf of Mexico, on the W by New Mexico, and running indefinitely N. It is agreeably situate between the extremes of heat and cold; its climate varying as it extends towards the N. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress, and cedar, are astonishing. The neighbourhood of the Mississippi, besides furnishes the richest fruits in great variety. The soil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is a staple commodity, which commonly yields the planter three or four cuttings a year. It is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Notchitoches, and the Adayes, or Mexicano. This Country was discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; traversed by M. de la Salle, in 1682; and settled by Lewis XIV in the beginning of this century. In 1763, it was ceded to Spain; in 1800 conveyed to France; and in 1803 purchased by the United States.

WINTER.

What art thou, frost? and whence are thy keen flores

Dread, thou secret all invading power,
Whom even th' illusive fluid cannot fly?
Not the potent energy, unseen,
Myriads of little salts, or hook'd, or frop'd
Like double wedges, and still'd immense
Thro' water, earth, and ether? Hence at eve,
Steam'd eager from the red horizon round,
With the fierce rage of Winter deep suffus'd,
An icy gale, oft shifting, o'er the pool
Breathes a blue film, and in its mid career
Arrests the bickering stream. The lootened ice,
Let down the flood, and half diffus'd by day,
Rejoins no more; but to the sedgy bank
Fast grows, or gathers round the pointed stone,
A crystal pavement, by the breath of heaven
Cemented firm; till, feal'd from shore to shore,
The whole imprison'd river growls below
Loud rings the frozen earth, and hard reflects
A double noise, while, at his evening watch,
The village dog deters the nightly thief;
The heifer lows; the distant water-fall
Swells in the breeze; and, with the hasty tread
Of traveller, the hollow-sounding plain
Shakes from afar. The full ethereal round,
Infinite worlds disclosing to the view,
Shines out intensely keen; and, all one cope
Of starry glitter, glows from pole to pole.
From pole to pole the rigid influence falls,
Thro' the still night, intensely clear, strong,
And arrests Nature fast. Fleecy snow,
The mute, interrifing o'er the drooping world,
Lets her pale eye unfrozen. Then appears
The various labour of the silent night:
From the dripping eave, and dumb cascade,
Where late torrents only seem to roar,
Pendent icicles; the frost work fair,
Fancy'd figures
White frouted o'er the hill, the frozen brook.
A wild track, child gaming on the more;
The forest bent beneath the plumy wave;
And by the frost refin'd the whiter snow,
Incrusted hard, and sounding to the tread
Of early shepherd, as he pensive seeks
His pining flock, or from the mountain top,
Pleas'd with the slippery surface, swift descends.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1814.

The courier arrived yesterday, but to the Editor's disappointment brought no papers. In most of those latterly received he sees with some regret, the Printers tournament commenced in our sister Province—the agitated subject is open to much acrimonious animadversion on the one side, and palliative justification on the other; but little public good can arise from its continuance, whilst much private enmity and some private evil may. Printing Offices are not the tribunals where defaulters of any grade or description can be condemned or acquitted—Printers too frequently deal out their pros and cons as whim, spleen, or disappointment may decide. Calm and dispassionate discussion is the real clue to facts; and they should be fully ascertained before even a Printer's judgment should be pronounced. A Coroner's report is founded upon the verdict of an inquest, and why should not a Printer's have better data than common report, which often arise without foundation? Should an officer find himself injured by public opinion, or thro' misrepresentation, it is not from our craft that he is to seek redress, but from an impartial court of his peers, a course which should doubtlessly be followed when cases urge its expediency.

He is not without his fears that, like him self, some of his brethren may have been infected with a strong military penchant. How man wishes are uncontrollable, and happy to most, are unattainable. To exemplify the vanity of indulging them, he will state his own case——Some years since, fair weather and the performance of a Regimental Band, wrought him up to a species of momentary fervor. It has caused him to whisker, gaiter, & boot—it has wi hout his seeming agency, built him bar over the right eye-brow. When unnecessary evolutions, he has placed his left arm a-kimbo—and supported by his right, reclined on a muff—bulging out—he has buckled his stock elosely as a tourniquet to distend his eye balls and force colour to his sallow visage. But, after his significant gambols were not quite found, or, what was more mortifying, unnoticed; with but a solitary exception, that is, a recruiting sergeant once deigned to shake a paw at him——When in company with ladies, he has whistled the grenadiers' march—once led off by a waltz—and his mouth has uttered in past time, with arms and legs, he has beat time with head hands and feet, and undergone all the bodily contortions of an Otaheitan in the Timorotee dance.

Long! long indeed, had he cherished the hope of becoming a soldier—when (death to his prospects) at the last draft of human lots he drew what? why a printers ticket.—Often had he feasted mentally on the many acts of soldiership which history would have to record of him. An Automaton (who has been physically dead for five years) as he has been, can fully appreciate posthumous praise. Had his ticket been a soldiers—what might have not followed? he might have figured in war with General Hull and some other nameless cotemporaries—he might have rivalled Jack the Giant Killer; or, (in fashionable tactics) he might have become an indefatigable Drill Serjeant, or a great Field Day man.—Let readers ask themselves whether beings under such nervous influence as the York Editor has been, are fit members for the Sorbonne—or whether they are most competent to decree a triumph or a strait jacket to any warrior.

It is not without reluctance that the Editor ever writes a line to help out the Gazette, but when matter fails as in the present instance, he does it from necessity and not choice. The near close of the season—local retrospect, and future prospects, would be inducements to most editors; but, as he could say little new or important on either subject, he will merely congratulate his friends on the health so generally enjoyed in the Province; on the general loyalty of its inhabitants; on the plentiful crops from the farms; on the deserving sons of Neptune and Mars; on the gallant Canadian who has our unlimited confidence; and on our present and prospective blessings—he wishes them diuated and continued; and, (much to be wished) he wishes them deserved.

He cannot forbear to express his wishes that some additional legions may opportunely be furnished us: for truly, contending against such disproportionate odds as we have contended, our heroes have invariably fought with the desperate determination of gladiators—They seem to have borrowed "Deus et mon droit" from the Arms of our gracious Sovereign. It seems their leading impulse, and indelibly engraved on each man's honest front.

We have listened to the recent rumours of peace with the United States—we view them as unfounded in every point—If the letter and spirit of Madison's instructions to his commissioners of 25th June, have a possible affirmation, we let peace down as distant indeed.

Caution to the Public against Forged Army Bills.

President's Office Kingston, 1st Dec 1814.

It being ascertained that forged army bills, executed in the United States, and introduced into this Province from Niagara, [illegible] its neighbourhood, are now in circulation, his Honor the President

has been pleased to direct, that the following obfervations pointing out the moft material differences between the genuine and forged Notes be publifhed for the information of the public :—

Firft, in the counterfeit ten dollar bill "(b)" the tail of the "S" in "Piaftres," is diftinctly marked with a dot at the lower end of it, which is not the cafe in any of the fets "(b)" of the Two, Three, Five, and Ten Dollar true bills.

Second, the "(b)" in the corner, at the head, occupies a wider fpace.

Third, the "o" in the "No." is lower down, clofe to the "N" and the point "." much fmaller.

Fourth, the perpendicular hair ftrokes in the black letter "Ten Dollars," particularly in the "R." are finer and at greater diftances than in the true bill, giving the whole a lighter appearance.

Fifth, the "x" in the black letter "Exchange" wants the lower back hair ftroke, and looks like an "r."

Sixth, "By order of the Commander of the Forces" is of a longer faced letter, ftanding clofer to each other than in the genuine.

The fame obfervations hold good with regard to the Two Dollar counterfeit bills, excepting that the "o" of the "No" is a little higher up: And in addition, firft, the head of the "T" in "TWO" is much better formed in the forged than in the original: Second, the "a" in "*Dollars*" is remarkably different from that of the true bill, the latter having no dot at the head, and ftanding further from the "*l*"

The "x" in "Exchange" has the fame defect in the counterfeit Two as in the Ten, though a little of the hair ftroke appears, the impreffion being much ftronger.

EDW. MAC MAHON, A. Secretary.

THE Subfcription Balls of the Right Diviſion, under the patronage of Major General STOVEN, will be continued during the Winter Seaſon every week; the firſt to commence on Monday, January 2nd, 1815, at the Twelve Mile Creek: On the following Monday to be held at Stamford.

Major MERRETT, High Sheriff,
Major POWER, Com. Royal Artillery,
Stewards at the Twelve Mile Creek.
Major SPARROW, Aſſiſt. Adt. General,
Capt. POWELL, D. A. Q. M. General,
Stewards at Stamford.

Stewards to be nominated upon every ſecond Ball Night.

Treaſurers—Captain STEIGAR, Aid de Camp to Major Genera De Watteville,
Capt. SABINE, D. A. Q. M. General to the Right Brigade. Dec. 23, 1815.

Bills will be ſhortly for ſale at the Printing Office, York,

The Upper Canada Almanack for 1815.

Foreſtalling, Regrating, and Ingroſſing.

Home District } WHEREAS at a Special Seſſions of the Peace, holden at the Town of York on Saturday the 17th day of the preſent month of December 1814, it was repreſented to the Magiſtrates that ſundry perſons reſiding in the ſaid Town, make it a practice of intercepting and buying up the Proviſions and other neceſſaries coming to the ſaid Town for ſale—and that the ſaid perſons ſell the ſame at very advanced prices to the Inhabitants, who are compelled to purchaſe from them.

Notice is hereby given, that any perſon or perſons who ſhall, after the date hereof, intercept any proviſion on its way to the ſaid Town, or purchaſe the ſame on its way to or after it ſhall be brought into the Town, with a view to ſell the ſame again, will be proſecuted to the utmoſt rigor of the Law, for each and every time he, ſhe, or they ſhall ſo offend.

STRAYED ſome time ago to the Land of the Subſcriber, where he now is, a black HORSE. The owner is deſired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his keeping at the expiration of the time allowed by Law.

GEORGE PLAYTER, ſenr.

River Don. Dec. 17 1814

BROKE into the Incloſure of the Subſcriber on Yonge Street, ſome time ſince, and ſtill remains there, a Yoke of Working Oxen. The owner is deſired to call and prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN M'DOUGALL.

Yonge Street, Dec 17 1814.

Quetton St. George & Co.

MR. ST. GEORGE begs leave to return his thanks to his Friends and the Public for their very liberal ſupport to him ſince his firſt eſtabliſhment in buſineſs at this place; and alſo to inform them that he has now taken Meſſrs. JULIUS QUETTON and JOHN S. BALDWIN into Copartnerſhip, and that the buſineſs of the Concern will in future be carried on under the name of QUETTON ST. GEORGE & Co.

The new Firm takes this opportunity of expreſſing their hope that Mr. St. George's old Cuſtomers will continue their favors towards them, and of aſſuring them that every attention ſhall be paid to their wiſhes and commands; and alſo at the ſame time to inform them and the Public at large, that they have now an extenſive aſſortment of Goods of the firſt quality immediately imported from England, from whence they will continue to import a conſtant ſupply—they flatter themſelves that their prices will not be higher than thoſe of other Merchants.

York, 10th Dec. 1814

N. B. Mr. ST. GEORGE requeſts thoſe indebted to him to make their payments without delay—and that all thoſe to whom he is indebted will preſent their Accounts to him immediately, or at fartheſt before the firſt day of May next, as he purpoſes to make a voyage to Europe in the courſe of the next Summer.

HE HAS FOR SALE

A Mare and Colt,
A double Harneſs, plated,
A pleaſure Sleigh with Robes, Cuſhions, &c.

THE Annual General Meeting of Subſcribers to the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, will be holden in the Church at York, on Wedneſday the 4th day of January, 1815. Dec. 23 1815

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Creditors of the Eſtate of the late Doctor Amaſa Stebins, of the Town of York, deceaſed, to exhibit their Accounts within ſix months from the date hereof for ſettlement, or for ever be debarred a recovery. Likewiſe all perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, at the Union Inn, in the Town of York.

CATHERINE STEBINS, Adminiſtratrix.

York, Dec. 14, 1814.

NOTICE

THE next Dancing Aſſembly will be on Monday the ſecond day of January next. Subſcribers who have not already paid their Subſcription, will pleaſe to ſend it to the Managers, previous to that day.

York, Dec. 17, 1814.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Acquaintance, that he has commenced Buſineſs in Duke Street, where he offers for ſale,

Tea, Sugar,	Sugar Candy,
Coffee, Chocolate,	Raiſins, Wafers,
Soap, Candles,	Sealing Wax,
Starch, Blue,	Sweet Oil,
Snuff, Pipes,	Britiſh Oil,
Tobacco, Plug,	Harlem Oil,
Pig Tail, Ladies Twiſt	Peppermint,
Cut and Dry,	Parragorick,
Spaniſh Segars,	Barks, Salts,
Salt, Muſtard,	Salt Petre,
Crockery, Glaſs,	Oat Meal,
Window Glaſs, 7 by 9, 7 by 8, 8 by 9,	Cottons, Flannels,
	Buttons, Razors,
Putty,	Shoe-Thread,
Nails, Wood Screws,	Shoes,
Locks, Latches and Hinges,	A few barrels Teneriffe Wine,
Files, Plain Irons,	Spirits,
Chalk & Chalk-lines,	Various other articles
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,	for Caſh or Country Produce.
Cloves, Lozenges,	

Alſo, a ſpan of Horſes, Curicle and Harneſs, Dining Tables and Portable Deſks.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, Nov. 12, 1814.

N. B. All thoſe who may have any of his ſmall bills which he iſſued for the convenience of change, are requeſted to bring them in that they may be paid immediately, either in caſh or army bills.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a Special Meeting of the Magiſtrates of the Home Diſtrict at the Clerk of the Peace's Office, in the Town of York, on Saturday the 24th inſtant, at one o'clock P. M. to receive the application of thoſe Perſons in ſaid Diſtrict, who are deſirous of obtaining Tavern Licence for the enſuing year.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace, Home Diſt.

York Dec 3, 1814.

has been pleased to direct, that the following obfervations pointing out the moft material differences between the genuine and forged Notes be publifhed for the information of the public :—

Firft, in the counterfeit ten dollar bill "(b)" the tail of the "S" in "Piaftres," is diftinctly marked with a dot at the lower end of it, which is not the cafe in any of the fets "(b)" of the Two, Three, Five, and Ten Dollar true bills.

Second, the "(b)" in the corner, at the head, occupies a wider fpace.

Third, the "o" in the "No." is lower down, clofe to the "N" and the point "." much fmaller.

Fourth, the perpendicular hair ftrokes in the black letter "Ten Dollars," particularly in the "R." are finer and at greater diftances than in the true bill, giving the whole a lighter appearance.

Fifth, the "x" in the black letter "Exchange" wants the lower back hair ftroke, and looks like an "r."

Sixth, "By order of the Commander of the Forces" is of a longer faced letter, ftanding clofer to each other than in the genuine.

The fame obfervations hold good with regard to the Two Dollar counterfeit bills, excepting that the "o" of the "No" is a little higher up: And in addition, firft, the head of the "T" in "TWO" is much better formed in the forged than in the original: Second, the "a" in "*Dollars*" is remarkably different from that of the true bill, the latter having no dot at the head, and ftanding further from the "*l*"

The "x" in "Exchange" has the fame defect in the counterfeit Two as in the Ten, though a little of the hair ftroke appears, the impreffion being much ftronger.

EDW. MAC MAHON, A. Secretary.

THE Subfcription Balls of the Right Diviſion, under the patronage of Major General STOVEN, will be continued during the Winter Seaſon every week; the firſt to commence on Monday, January 2nd, 1815, at the Twelve Mile Creek: On the following Monday to be held at Stamford.

Major MERRETT, High Sheriff,
Major POWER, Com. Royal Artillery,
Stewards at the Twelve Mile Creek.
Major SPARROW, Aſſiſt. Adt. General,
Capt. POWELL, D. A. Q. M. General,
Stewards at Stamford.

Stewards to be nominated upon every ſecond Ball Night.

Treaſurers—Captain STEIGAR, Aid de Camp to Major Genera De Watteville,
Capt. SABINE, D. A. Q. M. General to the Right Brigade. Dec. 23, 1815.

Bills will be ſhortly for ſale at the Printing Office, York,

The Upper Canada Almanack for 1815.

Foreſtalling, Regrating, and Ingroſſing.

Home District } WHEREAS at a Special Seſſions of the Peace, holden at the Town of York on Saturday the 17th day of the preſent month of December 1814, it was repreſented to the Magiſtrates that ſundry perſons reſiding in the ſaid Town, make it a practice of intercepting and buying up the Proviſions and other neceſſaries coming to the ſaid Town for ſale—and that the ſaid perſons ſell the ſame at very advanced prices to the Inhabitants, who are compelled to purchaſe from them.

Notice is hereby given, that any perſon or perſons who ſhall, after the date hereof, intercept any proviſion on its way to the ſaid Town, or purchaſe the ſame on its way to or after it ſhall be brought into the Town, with a view to ſell the ſame again, will be proſecuted to the utmoſt rigor of the Law, for each and every time he, ſhe, or they ſhall ſo offend.

STRAYED ſome time ago to the Land of the Subſcriber, where he now is, a black HORSE. The owner is deſired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his keeping at the expiration of the time allowed by Law.

GEORGE PLAYTER, ſenr.

River Don. Dec. 17 1814

BROKE into the Incloſure of the Subſcriber on Yonge Street, ſome time ſince, and ſtill remains there, a Yoke of Working Oxen. The owner is deſired to call and prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN M'DOUGALL.

Yonge Street, Dec 17 1814.

Quetton St. George & Co.

MR. ST. GEORGE begs leave to return his thanks to his Friends and the Public for their very liberal ſupport to him ſince his firſt eſtabliſhment in buſineſs at this place; and alſo to inform them that he has now taken Meſſrs. JULIUS QUETTON and JOHN S. BALDWIN into Copartnerſhip, and that the buſineſs of the Concern will in future be carried on under the name of QUETTON ST. GEORGE & Co.

The new Firm takes this opportunity of expreſſing their hope that Mr. St. George's old Cuſtomers will continue their favors towards them, and of aſſuring them that every attention ſhall be paid to their wiſhes and commands; and alſo at the ſame time to inform them and the Public at large, that they have now an extenſive aſſortment of Goods of the firſt quality immediately imported from England, from whence they will continue to import a conſtant ſupply—they flatter themſelves that their prices will not be higher than thoſe of other Merchants.

York, 10th Dec. 1814

N. B. Mr. ST. GEORGE requeſts thoſe indebted to him to make their payments without delay—and that all thoſe to whom he is indebted will preſent their Accounts to him immediately, or at fartheſt before the firſt day of May next, as he purpoſes to make a voyage to Europe in the courſe of the next Summer.

HE HAS FOR SALE

A Mare and Colt,
A double Harneſs, plated,
A pleaſure Sleigh with Robes, Cuſhions, &c.

THE Annual General Meeting of Subſcribers to the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, will be holden in the Church at York, on Wedneſday the 4th day of January, 1815. Dec. 23 1815

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Creditors of the Eſtate of the late Doctor Amaſa Stebins, of the Town of York, deceaſed, to exhibit their Accounts within ſix months from the date hereof for ſettlement, or for ever be debarred a recovery. Likewiſe all perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, at the Union Inn, in the Town of York.

CATHERINE STEBINS, Adminiſtratrix.

York, Dec. 14, 1814.

NOTICE

THE next Dancing Aſſembly will be on Monday the ſecond day of January next. Subſcribers who have not already paid their Subſcription, will pleaſe to ſend it to the Managers, previous to that day.

York, Dec. 17, 1814.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Acquaintance, that he has commenced Buſineſs in Duke Street, where he offers for ſale,

Tea, Sugar,	Sugar Candy,
Coffee, Chocolate,	Raiſins, Wafers,
Soap, Candles,	Sealing Wax,
Starch, Blue,	Sweet Oil,
Snuff, Pipes,	Britiſh Oil,
Tobacco, Plug,	Harlem Oil,
Pig Tail, Ladies Twiſt	Peppermint,
Cut and Dry,	Parragorick,
Spaniſh Segars,	Barks, Salts,
Salt, Muſtard,	Salt Petre,
Crockery, Glaſs,	Oat Meal,
Window Glaſs, 7 by 9, 7 by 8, 8 by 9,	Cottons, Flannels,
	Buttons, Razors,
Putty,	Shoe-Thread,
Nails, Wood Screws,	Shoes,
Locks, Latches and Hinges,	A few barrels Teneriffe Wine,
Files, Plain Irons,	Spirits,
Chalk & Chalk-lines,	Various other articles
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,	for Caſh or Country Produce.
Cloves, Lozenges,	

Alſo, a ſpan of Horſes, Curicle and Harneſs, Dining Tables and Portable Deſks.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, Nov. 12, 1814.

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S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace, Home Diſt.

York Dec 3, 1814.

has been pleased to direct, that the following observations pointing out the most material differences between the genuine and forged Notes be published for the information of the public :—

First, in the counterfeit ten dollar bill "(b)" the tail of the "S" in "Pi astres," is distinctly marked with a dot at the lower end of it, which is not the case in any of the sets "(b)" of the Two, Three, Five, and Ten Dollar true bills.

Second, the "(b)" in the corner, at the head, occupies a wider space.

Third, the "o" in the "No." is lower down, close to the "N" and the point "." much smaller.

Fourth, the perpendicular hair strokes in the black letter "Ten Dollars," particularly in the "R." are finer and at greater distances than in the true bill, giving the whole a lighter appearance.

Fifth, the "x" in the black letter "Exchange" wants the lower back hair stroke, and looks like an "r."

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The same observations hold good with regard to the Two Dollar counterfeit bills, excepting that the "o" of the "No" is a little higher up: And in addition, first, the head of the "T" in "TWO" is much better formed in the forged than in the original: Second, the "s" in "*Dollars*" is remarkably different from that of the true bill, the latter having no dot at the head, and standing further from the "l"

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EDW. MAC MAHON, A. Secretary.

THE Subscription Balls of the Right Division, under the patronage of Major General STOVEN, will be continued during the Winter Season every week; the first to commence on Monday, January 2nd, 1815, at the Twelve Mile Creek: On the following Monday to be held at Stamford,

Major MERRETT, High Sheriff,
Major POWER, Com. Royal Artillery,
Stewards at the Twelve Mile Creek.
Major SPARROW, Asst. Adt. General,
Capt. POWELL, D. A. Q. M. General,
Stewards at Stamford.

Stewards to be nominated upon every second Ball Night.

Treasurers—Captain STEIGAR, Aid de Camp to Major Genera De Watteville,
Capt. SABINE, D. A. Q. M. General to the Right Brigade. Dec. 23. 1815.

There will be Tickets for Sale at the Printing Office, York,

The Upper Canada Almanack for 1815.

Forestalling, Regrating, and Ingrossing.

Home District } WHEREAS at a Special Sessions of the Peace, holden at the Town of York on Saturday the 17th day of the present month of December 1814, it was represented to the Magistrates that sundry persons residing in the said Town, make it a practice of intercepting and buying up the Provisions and other necessaries coming to the said Town for sale—and that the said persons sell the same at very advanced prices to the Inhabitants, who are compelled to purchase from them.

Notice is hereby given, that any person or persons who shall, after the date hereof, intercept any provision on its way to the said Town, or purchase the same on its way in or after it shall be brought into the Town, with a view to sell the same again, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law, for each and every time he, she, or they shall so offend.

STRAYED some time ago to the Land of the Subscriber, where he now is, a black HORSE. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his keeping at the expiration of the time allowed by Law.

GEORGE PLAYTER, sent.

River Don. Dec. 17 1814

BROKE into the Inclosure of the Subscriber on Yonge Street, some time since, and still remains there, a Yoke of Working Oxen. The owner is desired to call and prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN M'DOUGALL.

Yonge Street, Dec 17 1814.

Quetton St. George & Co.

MR. ST. GEORGE begs leave to return his thanks to his Friends and the Public for their very liberal support to him since his first establishment in business at this place; and also to inform them that he has now taken Messrs. JULIUS QUESNEL and JOHN S. BALDWIN into Copartnership, and that the business of the Concern will in future be carried on under the name of QUETTON ST. GEORGE & Co.

The new Firm takes this opportunity of expressing their hope that Mr. St. George's old Customers will continue their favors towards them, and of assuring them that every attention shall be paid to their wishes and commands; and also at the same time to inform them and the Public at large, that they have now an extensive assortment of Goods of the first quality immediately imported from England, from whence they will continue to import a constant supply—they flatter themselves that their prices will not be higher than those of other Merchants.

York, 10th Dec. 1814

N. B. Mr. ST. GEORGE requests those indebted to him to make their payments without delay—and that all those to whom he is indebted will present their Accounts to him immediately, or at farthest before the first day of May next, as he purposes to make a voyage to Europe in the course of the next Summer.

HE HAS FOR SALE

A Mare and Colt,
A double Harness, plated,
A pleasure Sleigh with Robes, Cushions, &c.

THE Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, will be holden in the Church at York, on Wednesday the 4th day of January, 1815. Dec. 23 1815

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the Creditors of the Estate of the late Doctor Amasa Stebins, of the Town of York, deceased, to exhibit their Accounts within six months from the date hereof for settlement, or for ever be debarred a recovery. Likewise all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, at the Union Inn, in the Town of York.

CATHERINE STEBINS, Administratrix.

York, Dec. 14, 1814.

NOTICE

THE next Dancing Assembly will be on Monday the second day of January next. Subscribers who have not already paid their Subscription, will please to send it to the Managers, previous to that day.

York, Dec. 17, 1814.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Acquaintance, that he has commenced Business in Duke Street, where he offers for sale,

Tea, Sugar,	Sugar Candy,
Coffee, Chocolate,	Raisins, Wafers,
Soap, Candles,	Sealing Wax,
Starch, Blue,	Sweet Oil,
Snuff, Pipes,	British Oil,
Tobacco, Plug,	Harlem Oil,
Pig Tail, Ladies Twist	Peppermint,
Cut and Dry,	Parragorick,
Spanish Segars,	Barks, Salts,
Salt, Mustard,	Salt Petre,
Crockery, Glass,	Oat Meal,
Window Glass, 7 by 9, 7 by 8, 8 by 9, Putty,	Cottons, Flannels,
	Buttons, Razors,
Nails, Wood Screws,	Shoe-Thread,
Locks, Latches and Hinges,	Shoes,
	A few barrels Teneriffe Wine,
Files, Plain Irons,	Spirits,
Chalk & Chalk-lines,	Various other articles
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,	for Cash or Country Produce.
Cloves, Lozenges,	

Also, a span of Horses, Cariole and Harness, Dining Tables and Portable Desks.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, Nov. 12, 1814.

N. B. All those who may have any of his small bills which he issued for the convenience of change, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid immediately, either in cash or army bills.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a Special Meeting of the Magistrates of the Home District at the Clerk of the Peace's Office, in the Town of York, on Saturday the 24th instant, at one o'clock P. M. to receive the application of those Persons in said District, who are desirous of obtaining Tavern Licence for the ensuing year.

S. HEWARD,

Clk. of the Peace, Home Dist.

York Dec 3, 1814.

1815



Late Foreign News.

LONDON, Aug. 29—Bonaparte, although born on the 5th of February, thought proper to call the 15 of August his birth-day, in order that the festival of Louis XIII. on occasion of his having a son, and be perpetuated in his name. This was always one of the grandest religious ceremonies in France, and Bonparte aimed at converting it by time and habit to adoration of himself.

No man has been more unjustly calumniated by a considerable part of his countrymen than Lord Castlereagh, whose only offence has been successful efforts ... freethen the empire, by con...

through English influence are every day dismissed; some of them are even arrested.—It is presumed that the English are preparing to leave us. All materials of the barracks which they constructed in 1810, on the line of the Pharos, have been sold by auction. The Sicilian frigate Minerva sailed on the 9th, with an English frigate, and proceeded for Trieste to bring back Queen Caroline & Prince Leopold.

GENOA, Aug. 22.—Our political situation is singular. Our government has been restored to us, it appoints every employment; we seem to be our own masters, and to consolidate ours lives, and yet the English troops still hold our forts. The arrival of fresh corps belonging to ... nation is even announced. They ... navy and our arsenal: but it is ... not interfere with the civil. ... told that this state of ... hanged at the Congress ... that the whole of our ter... en back to us. The En... to say they will support ... reality, they must be ... independance; thus we ... them, but they will ... ablishment at ... watch

HALIFAX, Nov. 9.

Arrived H. M. ship Bacchante, from a cruize. She has captured the fine American privateer schooner, Commodore M'Donnough, of 5 guns and 70 men, only only one day from Portsmouth, N. H. H. M. ship Saturn, from a cruize; the Saturn has brought a number of wounded men from H. M. S. Endymon.

November 11—Arrived H. M. Ship Bulwark, rear-admiral Milne, from a cruize: American schr. Commodore M'Donnough, of 5 guns and 70 men, prize to the Bacchante, she also recaptured brig Huffar, from Alicante for Newfoundland, which vessel had been taken by the Grand Turk, American ...vateer; Jane, from Liverpool, for ...-Brunswick, one of H. M ship ... convoy, captured by the Ge... , privateer, and recaptured ... Maidstone; H. M. ship ...eorge Collier, captain, and ...ptivateer General Putnam, ...80 men, her prize. The ...ptured ship Ocean, from ...land, and took the crew

Arrived American privateer schooner Harlequin of and from Portsmouth, N. H. of 10 guns and 116 men; out 5 days, but had made no captures. The H. is a very fine schooner pierced for 16 guns. The breadth of beam 27 feet; length on deck 108—tonnage (English) about 300; coppered to midway between light and load water mark, and copper fastened. She ran down to the Bulwark, believing her to be a *mast ship!* a mistake directly the reverse of that usually committed by American naval commanders.

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and to lend, and to issue treasury notes, which none but necessitous creditors, or contractors in distress, or commissaries, quarter-masters, and navy agents, acting as it were officially, seemed willing to accept; and of the amount of bank credit scattered through the United States, and principally in the southern and western banks, which had been rendered, in a great degree useless, by the stoppage of payments in specie and the consequent impracticability of transferring the public funds from one place, to meet the public engagements of another place. And 3d, of the current supply of money from the import form internal duties, and from the sales of public lands, which ceased to be a foundation of any rational estimate of revenue, to provide even for the dividend on the funded debt where it was found that the treasury notes (only requiring, indeed a cash payment at the distance of a year) to whomsoever they were issued at the treasury, and almost as soon as they were issued, reached the hands of the collectors in payment of debts, duties & taxes: thus disappointing and defeating the only remaining expectation of productive revenue.

"The act of authorizing the receipt of treasury notes, in payment of subscriptions to a public loan, was passed I fear, too late to answer the purpose for which it was designed. It promises, at this day, little relief either as an instrument to raise money, or to absorb the claim for treasury notes, and from other obvious causes, the dividend on the funded debt, has been punctually paid; a large amount of treasury notes has already been dishonored, and the hopes of preventing further injury and reproach in transacting the business of the treasury ... and a moment's con...

received, and has decently acknowledged by them on occasion of their respective healths being drank, which was done with bursts of applause.

Montreal Gazette.

The Court Martial ordered on Major-General Proctor assembled on Tuesday at the Court House, but was adjourned till yesterday, (owing to the absence of one of the members) when the number being complete, the charges were read, and the evidence of Lieut. Col. Warburton was heard in support thereof—the Court was then adjourned till 11 o'clock this day.

From the Montreal Courant of the 7th inst.

After the paper was prepared for press the Quebec Gazette was received, containing the following:

LONDON, OCT. 27.

It is said that Sir George Prevost is at length ordered home.

Vigorous prosecution of the war in America.

Government has, at length, come to the resolution of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigour in America: our army there will be on the grandest scale. Not only Sir G. Prevost, but most of the Senior Officers come home immediately.

The disembodying the militia is stopped, and all our disposable force will, without loss of time, be sent to America; even cavalry is mentioned, with a large force of Artillery.

The arrangements for the present is said to be, that Major General Kempt with rank as a Lieut. General, shall command in Canada, and Major General Pakenham, as Lieutenant General shall command the land and detached Armies. Most probably a commander of great name will, ere long go out to command in Chief.

The Staff immediately going out in the Statira frigate, is as follows:

The Hon. Sir E. Pakenham, K. B. com... ...t. Second ... ...nerals. ... Hospitals. ...ecretary. ... General. ... to the D. ... General ... the gren... ...r goes out ... Cavalry, ...ons will go ... they can be ... ...e convoy bound ... ...outh Sound on ... ...ition of the Van... ...and Ceylon. We ... ...ence Troops in ... ...e cavalry. The ... ...th a full breeze

as did the troops for Cork and Beerhaven, and the Mackerel schooner, for America, charged with important despatches.

The 2nd, or Gaelic Highlanders, have received orders to embark; their destination is supposed to be America.

Oct. 25—A body of Marine Officers have been suddenly ordered to embark in ships which are under orders to Portsmouth for America, viz.—Major Bateman, Cranmer Farman, Garthwayte, Sparke, White, Elliot, & Reid; Lieutenants Toole, Wilson, Phillips, Shipton, Scotton, Skinner, Carden, Capel, Guernsey, and Stone

November.—In addition to the list of Staff given in a former paper, that proceeding with Sir Edward Pakenham, this gallant and enterprising officer will be joined by Major Gen. Keane and the troops which embarked at Plymouth; and likewise the following officers to go as Gen. Pakenham's staff; Col. ... to command the artillery, Lieut. Col. Burgoyne to command the Engineer department—Soane Esq. Purveyor General.

Report says, that Col. Harvey, of the 14th Dragoons, and Col. Barnard, of the Rifle corps, both of them officers who have greatly distinguished themselves under the Duke of Wellington, go out as Brigadier Generals.

Within the last few days, the command in chief of our armies in America had, in the military circles, been mentioned as being offered to different officers—Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Edward Paget, and Sir George Murray. The latest report is, that Lord Beresford is on his return from Lisbon, in order to proceed to America.

Thursday morning, the soldiers that compose the second battalion 93d regiment, under the command of Major Donald M'Donald, a detachment from the Depot of the Royal Scots, under the command of Captain Logan, and the Depot of the 40th regiment, under the command of Captain Kingdom, to the amount of 700 effective men, embarked at Leith, on board of transports for Cork, to join their respective battalions that are preparing for embarkation to America.

THE TORY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1815.

DIED.

On the Evening of the 21st January, J. P. of Ramsukkan Keeper of the Light House on Gibraltar Point. From circumstances there is every moral proof of his having been murdered. If the horrid crime admits of aggravation, when the inoffensive character of the unfortunate sufferer are considered—his murder will be pronounced most barbarous and inhuman——The parties left with him, are the supposed perpetrators, and are imprisoned.

On the same evening Andrew Anderson a Marine—who on reaching the craft his boat longed to, perished on the beach.

Also—name and character unknown, a person who perished near the River Don.

IN THE PILLORY.

On Friday 13th Inst. Richard De Clute Grenier, Alias Canvale, for THEFT.

Notice.

ON wednesday the 18th Instant being Her Majesty's Birth day [There will be a Ball, the last for the season unless a new subscription takes place] The Managers therefore requests, that all those who are indebted for their Subscription, as well as those Gentlemen who have attended for the evening without paying for their Tickets, will send the money to the Managers before that Evening to enable them to close their accounts.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of the late Michel Fauchard of Wyndham, requests those who have claims thereon, to present them, authenticated for adjustment: and those indebted thereto to make immediate payment.

La Viscount DE CHALUS.

Great Bargain.

THE following Lands will be sold at very reduced prices for prompt payment, or for an instalments in hand when a liberal credit for the balance of the purchase money will be given.

Wyndham, 12th Jan. 1815.

Lots No. 13 and 16 in the 7th Concession of the Township of North Gwillimbury, County of York, in the Home District, containing 400 acres—Lots No. 28, 29 and 37 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Uxbridge, County of York, in the Home District, containing 580 acres—Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitby, Co. of York, in the Home District, containing 200 acres—Broken Lot No. 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of North Crosby, Co. of Leeds, in the District of Johnston, containing 60 acres—Lots No 15 and 16 in the 7th, the South half of No 15 in the 3d, and the North East Quarter of No. 21 in the first Concessions of the Township of Montague, County of Grenville, in the District of Johnstown, containing 550 acres—Lot No. 23 in the 5th, and Lots No. 28 and 29 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Sarit, Co. of York, Home District, containing 600 acres—Lot No. 57 and the North half of Lot No. 56 in the 1st Concession East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Markham, County of York, and Home District, containing 265 acres, forty of which are well cleared and under good fence; a thriving orchard, with a commodious dwelling house, out offices, and a good barn, in thorough repair; it is needless to say any thing in recommendation of the soil of this farm, as there can be no better in the Township.

Apply to Q. St. George Esq. or John Cameron in York, or the subscriber on Yonge-Street; either of the parties will give conveyances for all or any part thereof when sold.

LE CHEVALIER DE MARSEUIL.

For Sale

At the Stores of Messieurs Q. St. George & Co.—J. Young & Co.—and at the Printing-Office, The

U. C. ALMANAC.

Government Contract.

PROPOSALS will be received for furnishing Materials and building a Wharf at this Post. Such persons as willing contract for furnishing the Materials or building the Wharf, will apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Assistant Commissary General.

Asst. C. General's Office,
York, 6th Jan. 1815.

FOR Sale or Rent, the following Farms, viz.—

Lot No. 13, first Concession Township of Nelson, on Dundas Street, with a large improvement and dwelling House thereon.

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Lots Number 50 and one fourth of 51 on Yonge Street, with improvements and dwelling Houses, &c.

Lots No. 49 and 50, on Yonge Street, with ten acres improvement.

Also, two Acre Lots in this Town, opposite the Gaol. Any person or persons desirous of purchasing or renting any of said lands, will be able to obtain the same on very reasonable terms, and liberal credit if wanted, by applying to the Subscriber,

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, 6th Jan. 1815.

STRAYED some time ago to the Land of the Subscriber, where he now is, a black HORSE. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his keeping at the expiration of the time allowed by Law

GEORGE PLAYTER, senr.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 53 and half of 54 in the first Concession of Markham and East side of Yonge Street, with an improvement of 40 Acres.—The Land good and well watered; the cleared part, of which 19 Acres are clover, &c. meadow, is mostly under a new rail fence; the other cleared Land under Crop, &c. two Acres on the premisses are Orchard, bearing for 8 years past, and this year promising abundances and a Hop Yard, producing for 6 years past, with a large convenient House built adjoining [illegible] well situated for Public Business; Water running near it, also a Barn, out Houses, &c.—Also for sale with [illegible] or separately, Cart, Plough, Harrow, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, &c.—also, on the West side of Yonge Street, Lots No. 58 and No. 60, in the first Concession of Vaughan, and No. 61 in the 1st Concession of King, with a clearing of 20 Acres, mostly under meadow, and good rail Fence. For Cash great bargains will be given. Apply to Count Chalus at Windham. York, June 16, 1814.

☞ Favourable terms and liberal credits will be given to purchasers.

The latest Edition of the *PROVINCIAL STATUTES, BLANK DEEDS, &c.* to be had at the above Office. York, June 4, 1814.

Monies to the Public against Forged Army Bills.

President's Office, Kingston, 18 Dec. 1814.

It being ascertained that forged army bills, executed in the United States, and introduced into this Province from Ogdensburg or its neighbourhood, are now in circulation, his Honor the President has been pleased to direct, that the following observations pointing out the most material differences between the genuine and forged Notes be published for the information of the public:—

First, in the counterfeit ten dollar bill "(b)" the tail of the "S." in "Pistares," is distinctly marked with a dot at the lower end of it, which is not the case in any of the fets "(b)" of the Two, Three, Five, and Ten Dollar true bills.

Second, the "(b)" in the corner, at the head, occupies a wider space.

Third, the "o" in the "No." is lower down, close to the "N" and the point "." much smaller.

Fourth, the perpendicular hair stroke in the black letter "Ten Dollars," particularly in the "R." are finer and at greater distances than in the true bill, giving the whole a lighter appearance.

Fifth, the "x" in the black letter "Exchange" wants the lower back hair stroke, and looks like an "r."

Sixth, "By order of the Commander of the Forces" is of a longer faced letter, standing closer to each other than in the genuine.

The same observations hold good with regard to the Two Dollar counterfeit bills, excepting that the "o" of the "No" is a little higher up: And in addition, first, the head of the "T" in "TWO" is much better formed in the forged than in the original: Second, the "a" in "*Dollars*" is remarkably different from that of the true bill, the latter having no dot at the head, and standing further from the "r."

" in "Exchange" has the [illegible] it Two as in [illegible] hair stroke

[illegible] stroke

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XIV. [No. VII.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1815. [4 SOLS. PER ANN.—*Single Papers* 2*d. each.*

YORK (UPPER CANADA) Printed by JOHN CAMERON *Printer to the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.*

UPPER CANADA.

GEORGE the THIRD *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.*

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on Thursday the twelfth day of January next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you. GREETING.

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the thirtieth day of November last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs of our said Province, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until Thursday the twelfth day of January next ensuing at which time, at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear: But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Wednesday the first day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, for the actual Dispatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved GORDON DRUMMOND, Esq. our President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces within our said Province, this thirty-first day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and fifty-fifth year of our

C

D, *President.*

(S)

Reward.

DRUMMOND, [illegible] administering the Government of Upper Canada, and Commanding [illegible] Province.

Proclamation Granting a Reward.

[illegible] of the month [illegible] were Murdered in several places [illegible] District of Niagara, [illegible] unknown. I have [illegible] speedy detection and [illegible] offer, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be immediately paid to any person or persons, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the persons concerned in the said Murder.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.

By Command of his Honor,
WM JARVIS, Sec'y.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in Scarboro', containing 308 Acres, upwards of fifty acres clear and under improvement; 20 acres in Timothy and Clover; a small Orchard of bearing Apple Trees; a Frame Barn 30 by 40 feet; and a dwelling House. The Lot is well supplied with excellent Water, a branch of the Highland Creek running through it sufficient to turn a mill; also a field of Wheat put in last Fall, of 14 bushels. Any person inclined to purchase, may have possession the first of May next, and will know the terms by applying to William Allan, Esq. or the subscriber on the Premises.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 27th Dec. 1814.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has removed his Commission Store two doors West of the one he formerly occupied in King-street, where he has convenient storage and cellar room.—In addition to his other supplies, he has now on hand a large quantity of Port and Teneriffe Wines, Cognac Brandy, high proof and well flavored Jamaica Spirits, which he will sell low for cash.—He shortly expects a general and extensive assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support which he has already experienced in business.

As promptitude and integrity in the Factor infure steady and faithful returns to the Consignor, he hopes that his friends will be amply compensated by employing him—and he pledges himself that his constant aim shall be to advance their interests and deserve their confidence.

STEPHEN JARVIS.

UPPER CANADA, } GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire,
Court of Probate, } President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

York, to wit.

To the next of Kin of Patrick Robertson, late of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, deceased.

WHEREAS Alexander Wood, of the Town of York, in the Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that one Patrick Robertson, some time past, died intestate within this Province, possessed of goods and chattels exceeding the sum of five pounds of lawful money, in two or more several Dioceses thereof; and that Neil Robertson, the Administrator of the said Estate, both lately departed this life without having fully Administered to the same, by reason whereof the goods and chattels, rights and credits remaining of the Estate of the said Patrick Robertson, are yet to be administered, and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death, to be administered, might be granted to him the said Alexander Wood. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province on the last Monday of March next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death to be administered, should not be granted to the said Alexander Wood. Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal, C. P.

W. W. BALDWIN, Registar C. P.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Acquaintance, that he has commenced Business in Duke Street, where he offers for sale,

Tea, Sugar,	Sugar Candy,
Coffee, Chocolate,	Raisins, Wafers,
Soap, Candles,	Sealing Wax,
Starch, Blue,	Sweet Oil,
Snuff, Pipes,	British Oil,
Tobacco, Ping,	Harlem Oil,
Pig Tail, Ladies Twist	Peppermint,
Cut and Dry,	Parregorick,
Spanish Segars,	Barks, Salts,
Salt, Mustard,	Salt Petre,
Crockery, Glass,	Oat Meal,
Window Glass, 7 by 9, 7-h by 8-h, 8-h by 9-h, Putty,	Cottons, Flannels, Buttons, Razors, Shoe-Thread, Shoes,
Nails, Wood Screws,	A few barrels Teneriffe Wine,
Locks, Latches and Hinges,	Spirits,
Files, Plain Irons,	Various other articles
Chalk & Chalk-lines,	for Cash or Country Produce.
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,	
Cloves, Lozenges,	

Also, a span of Horses, Curicle and Harness, Dining Tables and Portable Desks.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, Nov. 12 1814.

N. B. All those who may have any of his small bills which he issued for the convenience of change, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid immediately, either in cash or army bills.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. VI.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.—Single Papers 1s. each.

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ARCH

Scarboro'

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REPEATED

Late Foreign News.

LONDON, Aug. 29—Bonaparte, although born on the 5th of February, thought proper to call the 15 of August his birth-day, in order that the festival of Louis XIII. on occasion of his having a son, and be perpetuated in his name. This was always one of the grandest religious ceremonies in France, and Bonaparte aimed at converting it by time and habit to adoration of himself.

No man has been more unjustly calumniated by a considerable part of his countrymen than Lord Castlereagh, whose only offence has been successful efforts to strengthen the empire, by consol[illegible] thereby,

through English influence are every day dismissed; some of them are even arrested.—It is presumed that the English are preparing to leave us. All materials of the barracks which they constructed in 1810, on the line of the Pharos, have been sold by auction. The Sicilian frigate Minerva sailed on the 9th, with an English frigate, and proceeded for Freiste to bring back Queen Caroline & Prince Leopold.

GENOA, Aug. 22.—Our political situation is singular. Our government has been restored to us, it appoints every employment; we seem to be our own masters, and to consolidate ours lves, and yet the English troops still hold our forts. The arrival of fresh corps belonging to [illegible] nation is even announced. They [illegible] navy and our arsenal; but it is [illegible] not interfere with the civil. [illegible] told that this state of [illegible] hanged at the Congress [illegible] that the whole of our ter[illegible] en back to us. The En[illegible] to say they will support [illegible] reality, they must be [illegible] independance; thus we [illegible] them, but they will [illegible] ablishment at [illegible] watch

HALIFAX, Oct. 25.

Arrived American privateer schooner Harlequin of and from Portsmouth, N. H. of 10 guns and 116 men; out 5 days, but had made no captures. The H. is a very fine schooner pierced for 16 guns. The breadth of beam 27 feet; length on deck 106—tonnage (English) about 360 t copperd to midway between light and load water mark, and copper fastened. She ran down to the Bulwark, beleiving her to be a *mast ship!* a mistake directly the reverse of that usually committed by American naval commanders.

HALIFAX, Nov. 9.

Arrived H. M. ship Bacchante, from a cruize. She has captured the fine American privateer schooner, Commodore M'Donnough, of 5 guns and 70 men, only only one day from Portsmouth. N. H. H. M. ship Saturn, from a cruize; the Saturn has brought a number of wounded men from H. M. S. Endymon.

November 11—Arrived H. M. Ship Bulwark, rear-admiral Milne, from a cruize: American schr. Commodore M'Donnough, of 5 guns and 70 men, prize to the Bacchante, she also recaptured brig Huffar, from Alicante for Newfoundland, which vessel had been taken by the Grand Turk, American [illegible] privateer; Jane, from Liverpool, for [illegible]w-Brunswick, one of H. M ship [illegible]'s convoy, captured by the Ge[illegible]n, privateer, and recaptured [illegible] Maidstone; H. M. ship George Collier, captain, and [illegible]privateer General Putnam, [illegible]80 men, her prize. The [illegible]aptured ship Ocean, from [illegible]land, and took the crew

and to lend, and to issue treasury notes, which none but necessitous creditors, or contractors in distress, or commissaries, quarter-masters, and navy agents, acting as it were officially, seemed willing to accept; 2d, of the amount of bank credits scattered through the United States, and principally in the southern and western banks, which had been rendered, in a great degree useless, by the stoppage of payments in specie and the consequent impracticability of transferring the public funds from one place, to meet the public engagements of another place. And 3d, of the current supply of money from the import form internal duties, and from the sales of public lands, which ceased to be a foundation of any rational estimate of revenue, to provide even for the dividend on the funded debt where it was found that the treasury notes (only requiring, indeed a cash payment at the distance of a year) to whomsoever they were issued at the treasury, and almost as soon as they were issued, reached the hands of the collectors in payment of debts, duties & taxes: thus disappointing and defeating the only remaining expectation of productive revenue.

"The act of authorizing the receipt of treasury notes, in payment of subscriptions to a public loan, was passed I fear, too late to answer the purpose for which it was designed. It promises, at this time, little relief either as an instrument to raise money, or to absorb the claim for treasury notes, and from other obvious causes, the dividend on the funded debt, has been punctually paid; a large amount of treasury notes has already been dishonored, and the hopes of preventing further injury and reproach in transacting the business of the treasury [illegible] afford a moment's con-

received, and handsomely acknowledged by them on occasion of their respective healths being drank, which was done with bursts of applause.

Montreal Gazette.

The Court Martial ordered on Major-General Proctor assembled on Tuesday at the Court House, but was adjourned 'till yesterday, (owing to the absence of one of the members) when the number being complete, the charges were read, and the evidence of Lieut. Col. Warburton was heard in support thereof—the Court was then adjourned 'till 11 o'clock this day.

From the Montreal Courant of the 7th inst.

After the paper was prepared for press the Quebec Gazette was received, containing the following:

LONDON, OCT. 27.

It is said that Sir George Prevoit is at length ordered home.

Vigorous prosecution of the war in America

Government has, at length, come to the resolution of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigour in America: our army there will be on the grandest scale. Not only Sir G Prevoit, but most of the Senior Officers come home immediately.

The disembodying the militia is stopped, and all our disposable free will, without loss of time, be sent to America; even cavalry is mentioned, with a large force of Artillery.

The arrangements for the present is said to be, that Major General Kempt with rank as a Lieut. General, shall command in Canada; and Major General Pakenham, as Lieutenant General shall command the road and detach[illegible] Armies. Most probably a commander of great name will, 'ere long go out to command in Chief

The Staff immediately going out in the Stately frigate, is as follows:

The Hon. Sir E. Pakenham, K. B. com[illegible] of the Forces

[illegible]gt. Second

[illegible]n.

[illegible]neral.

[illegible]f Hospitals.

[illegible]retary.

[illegible]General.

[illegible]r to the D.

[illegible]. General

[illegible]f the grea[illegible]

[illegible]r goes out

[illegible]he Cavalry,

[illegible]ers will go

[illegible]they can be

[illegible]he convoy bound

[illegible]outh Sound on

[illegible]tion of the Van-

[illegible]nd Ceylon. We

[illegible],000 Troops in

[illegible]he cavalry. The

[illegible]th a stiff breeze

as did the convoys for Cork and Bordeaux, and the Mackerel schooner, for America, charged with important dispatches.

The 22d, or Gordon Highlanders, have received orders to embark; their destination is supposed to be America.

Oct 31—A body of Marine Officers have been suddenly ordered to embark in ships which are under orders at Portsmouth for America, viz.—Major Bartleman, Captains Farman, Garthwayte, Spurin, White, Elliot, & Rose; Lieutenants Toole, Willson, Phillips, Shipten, Beeston, Skinner, Carden, Capel, Guernsey, and Stone

November.—In addition to the list of Staff given in a former paper, that proceeding with Sir Edward Pakenham, this gallant and enterprising officer will be joined by Major Gen. Kean and the troops which embarked at Plymouth; and likewise the following officers to go as Gen. Pakenham's staff; Col. Dickson to command the artillery, Lieut. Col. Burgoyne to command the Engineer department—Soare Esq. Purveyor General.

Report says, that Col. Harvey, of the 14th Dragoons, and Col. Barnard, of the Rifle-corps, both of them officers who have greatly distinguished themselves under the Duke of Wellington, go out as Brigadier Generals.

Within the last few days, the command in chief of our armies in America had, in the military circles, been mentioned as being offered to different officers—Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Edward Paget, and Sir George Murray. The latest report is, that Lord Beresford is on his return from Lisbon, in order to proceed to America.

Thursday morning, the soldiers that composed the second battalion 92d regiment, under the command of Major Donald M'Donald, a detachment from the Depot of the Royal Scots, under the command of Captain Logan, and the Depot of the 94th regiment, under the command of Captain Kingdom, in all 700 effective men, embarked at Leith, on board of transports for Cork, to join their respective battalions that are preparing for embarkation to America

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1815.

DIED.

On the Evening of the 2nd January, J. P. RADAMULLER Keeper of the Light House on Gibraltar Point. From circumstances there is every moral proof of his having been murdered. If the horrid crime admits of aggravation, when the inoffensive and benevolent character of the unfortunate sufferer are considered—his murder will be pronounced most barbarous and inhuman—The parties left with him, are the supposed perpetrators, and are imprisoned.

On the same evening Andrew Anderson a Marine—who not reaching the craft he belonged to, perished on the beach.

Also—name and character unknown, a person who perished near the River Don.

REPEATED

IN THE PILLORY.

On Friday 15th Inst. Richard De Clute Senior, Alias Canute, for THEFT.

Notice.

ON wednesday the 18th Instant being Her Majesty's Birth day [There will be a Ball, the last for the season unless a new subscription takes place] The Managers therefore requests, that all those who are indebted for their Subscription, as well as those Gentlemen who have attended for the evening without paying for their Tickets, will send the money to the Managers before that Evening to enable them to close their accounts.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of the late Michel Fauchard of Wyndham, requests those who have claims thereon, to present them, authenticated for adjustment: and those indebted thereto to make immediate payment.

Le Viscount DE CHALUS.

Great Bargain.

THE following Lands will be sold at very reduced prices for prompt payment, or for an instalments in hand when a liberal credit for the balance of the purchase money will be given.

Wyndham, 12th Jan. 1815.

Lots No. 13 and 16 in the 7th Concession of the Township of North Gwillimbury, County of York, in the Home District, containing 400 acres—Lots No. 28, 29 and 37 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Uxbridge, County of York, in the Home District, containing 580 acres—Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitby, Co. of York, in the Home District, containing 200 acres—Broken Lot No. 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of North Crosby, Co. of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, containing 60 acres—Lots No 15 and 16 in the 7th, the South half of No 15 in the 3d, and the North East Quarter of No. 21 in the first Concessions of the Township of Montague, County of Grenville, in the District of Johnstown, containing 550 acres—Lot No. 23 in the 5th, and Lots No. 28 and 29 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Scott, Co. of York, Home District, containing 600 acres—Lot No. 57 and the North half of Lot No 56 in the 1st Concession East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Markham, County of York, and Home District, containing 285 acres, forty of which are well cleared and under good fence; a thriving orchard, with a commodious dwelling house, out offices, and a good barn, in thorough repair; it is needless to say any thing in recommendation of the soil of this farm, as there can be no better in the Township.

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Assistant Commissary General.

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Lots Number 59 and one fourth of 58 on Yonge Street, with improvements and dwelling Houses, &c.

Lots No. 49 and 50, on Yonge Street, with ten acres improvement.

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GEORGE PLAYTER, senr.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 53 and half of 54 in the first Concession of Markham and East side of Yonge Street, with an improvement of 40 Acres.—The Land good and well watered; the cleared part, of which 19 Acres are clover, &c. meadow, is mostly under a new rail fence; the other cleared Land under Crops &c two Acres on the premisses are Orchard, bearing for 8 years past, and this year promising abundance; and a Hop Yard, producing for 6 years past, with a large convenient House built adjoining the first well situated for Public Business; Water running near it, also a Barn, out Houses, &c.—Also for sale with the [illegible] or separately, Cart, Plough, Harrow, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, &c.—also, on the West side of Yonge Street, Lots No. 58 and No. 60, in the first Concession of Vaughan, and No. 61 in the 1st Concession of King, with a clearing of 20 Acres, mostly under meadow, and good rail Fence. For Cash great bargains will be given. Apply to Count Chalus at Windham. York, June 16, 1814.

☞ Favourable terms and liberal credits will be given to purchasers.

The latest Edition of the *PROVINCIAL STATUTES, BLANK DEEDS, &c.* to be had at the above Office. York, June 4, 1814.

Caution to the Public against Forged Army Bills.

President's Office, Kingston, 1st Dec. 1814.

It being ascertained that forged army bills, executed in the United States, and introduced into this Province from Ogdensburg or its neighbourhood, are now in circulation, his Honor the President has been pleased to direct, that the following observations pointing out the most material differences between the genuine and forged Notes be published for the information of the public.

First, in the counterfeit ten dollar bill "(b)" the tail of the "S." in "Pleasures," is distinctly marked with a dot at the lower end of it, which is not the case in any of the sets "(b)" of the Two, Three, Five, and Ten Dollar true bills

Second, the "(b)" in the corner, at the head, occupies a wider space.

Third, the "o" in the "No." is lower down, close to the "N" and the point "." much smaller.

Fourth, the perpendicular hair stroke in the black letter "Ten Dollars," particularly in the "R." are finer and at greater distances than in the true bill, giving the whole a lighter appearance.

Fifth, the "x" in the black letter "Exchange" wants the lower back hair stroke, and looks like an "r."

Sixth, "By order of the Commander of the Forces" is of a longer faced letter, standing closer to each other than in the genuine.

The same observations hold good with regard to the Two Dollar counterfeit bills, excepting that the "o" of the "No" is a little higher up: And in addition, first, the head of the "T" in "TWO" is much better formed in the forged than in the original: Second, the "e" in "*Dollars*" is remarkably different from that of the true bill, the latter having no dot at the head, and standing further from the "r"

" in "Exchange" has the [illegible] hair str[illegible]

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. VII.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.—*Single Papers 1½ each.*

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

UPPER CANADA.

GEORGE the THIRD *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.*

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on Thursday the twelfth day of January next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you. GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirtieth day of November last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs of our said Province, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until Thursday the twelfth day of January next ensuing at which time, at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear: But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Wednesday the first day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, for the actual Dispatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved GORDON DRUMMOND, Esq. our President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces within our said Provi[illegible] his thirty-first day of Decemb[illegible] year of our Lord one [illegible] hundred and four[illegible] fifth year of our [illegible]

G[illegible] D, *President.*

[illegible] *Reward.*

[illegible] DRUMMOND, [illegible]nistering the Government of Upper Canada, [illegible] Commanding [illegible] Province.

[illegible] *Greeting*

[illegible] of the month [illegible] BILLS were Mur[illegible] dered in several places [illegible] District of Niagara, [illegible] by [illegible] ons unknown. I have [illegible] though[illegible] e speedy detection and [illegible] publi[illegible] enders, to offer, and [illegible] with the [illegible] and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be immediately paid to any person or persons, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the persons concerned in the said Murder.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.

By Command of his Honor,
WM JARVIS, Sec'y.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in Scarboro', containing 308 Acres, upwards of Sixty acres clear and under improvement; 20 acres in Timothy and Clover, a small Orchard of bearing Apple Trees, a Frame Barn 30 by 40 feet, and a dwelling House. The Lot is well supplied with excellent Water, a branch of the Highland Creek running through it sufficient to turn a mill; also a field of Wheat put in last Fall, of 14 bushels. Any person inclined to purchase, may have possession the first of May next, and will know the terms by applying to William Allan, Esq. or the subscriber on the Premises.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 29th Dec. 1814.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has removed his Commission Store two doors West of the one he formerly occupied in King street, where he has convenient storage and cellar room.—In addition to his other supplies, he has now on hand a large quantity of Port and Teneriffe Wines, Cogniac Brandy, high proof and well flavored Jamaica Spirits, which he will sell low for cash.—He shortly expects a general and extensive assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support which he has already experienced in business.

As promptitude and integrity in the Factor insure ready and faithful returns to the Consignee, he hopes that his friends will be amply compensated by employing him—and he pledges himself that his constant aim shall be to advance their interests and deserve their confidence. STEPHEN JARVIS.

UPPER CANADA, } GORDON DRUM-
Court of Probate, } MOND, Esquire,
York, to wit. } President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

To the next of Kin of Patrick Robertson, late of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, deceased.

WHEREAS Alexander Wood, of the Town of York, in the Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Patrick Robertson, some time past, died intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels exceeding the sum of five pounds of lawful money, in two or more several Districts thereof; and that Niel Robertson, the Administrator of the said Estate, hath lately departed this life without having fully Administered to the same, by reason whereof the goods and chattels, rights and credits remaining of the Estate of the said Patrick Robertson, are yet to be administered, and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death, to be administered, might be granted to him the said Alexander Wood. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province on the last Monday of March next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death to be administered, should not be granted to the said Alexander Wood. Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal, C. P.

W. W. BALDWIN, Register C. P.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Acquaintance, that he has commenced Business in Duke Street, where he offers for sale,

Tea, Sugar,	Sugar Candy,
Coffee, Chocolate,	Raisins, Wafers,
Soap, Candles,	Sealing Wax,
Syarch, Blue,	Sweet Oil,
Snuff, Pipes,	British Oil,
Tobacco, Plug,	Harlem Oil,
Pig Tail, Ladies Twist	Peppermint,
Cut and Dry,	Parregorick,
Spanish Segars,	Barks, Salts,
Salt, Mustard,	Salt Petre,
Crockery, Glass,	Oat Meal,
Window Glass, 7 by 9, 7-h by 8-h, 8-h by 9-h, Putty,	Cottons, Flannels, Buttons, Razors, Shoe-Thread, Shoes,
Nails, Wood Screws,	A few barrels Teneriffe Wine,
Locks, Latches and Hinges,	Spirits,
Files, Plain Irons,	Various other articles
Chalk & Chalk-lines,	for Cash or Country
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,	Produce.
Cloves, Lozenges,	

Also, a span of Horses, Curicle and Harness, Dining Tables and Portable Desks.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, Nov. 12 1814.

N. B. All those who may have any of his small bills which he issued for the convenience of change, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid immediately, either in cash or army bills.

Extracts from the Speech of the Hon. Cyrus King, of Massachusetts, in the U. States House of Assembly, Oct. 22, against an Increase of the Taxes, as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means.

"MR. CHAIRMAN,

The consequence of this has been such as was probably expected and wished by the government. Many of our respectable citizens, sailors, and mechanics, have, for subsistence been forced into the ranks of your army, and marched into Canada. Yes, sir, I have to regret, nay to lament, the fate of many valuable citizens, some personal friends, who have thus fallen victims to the diseases of that climate, or the sword of the enemy—far distant from their homes, with no friendly hand to relieve their sufferings or sooth their distress; in death they cast a fond recollection back upon their country, and upon the dear objects of their affection and there close their eyes in despair. With the hope of giving some relief, I have since entered the dwellings of their families, once the abodes of their prosperity and happiness—now of wretchedness and woe. I have beheld their disconsolate widows, and helpless sparens, in misery and want; and their children crying for bread: Do then, Oh God, now their only supporter, according to the petition in thy prayer, give them each day their daily bread.

Fourth reason, cannot unite in supporting this administration, with Mr. Madison at their head, because he has always shown a settled and determined spirit of hostility, against the enterprize, the commerce, the rights, and above all, the patriots of New-England. In confirmation of this, with mingled sensations of pride and disdain, I descend to notice the mean, dastardly connection between this government and one John Henry, where your President gave to that scoundrel and traitor, fifty thousand dollars, of the peoples money, to purchase up as he fondly hoped, calumny and detraction against the first patriots in New-England. That he was disappointed in his malicious and revengeful hopes and designs, was not his fault. The traitor received his fifty thousand dollars from the hand of your President, who sent him, in one of our public ships, out of the reach of justice, even to the imperial Bonaparte.

We complain of the oppression of administration, and are told they are the choice of the people. The people do not choose rulers to oppress and tyranize. The moment they thus act, they forfeit their characters of rulers, and ought to be deposed. What, sir? shall we be told that a hereditary sovereign in Europe, may, for his crimes, be deposed and brought to the block——while a petty tyrant of four years standing, "strong enough to oppress, but unable to protect," shall in this free country live out his political life? No, sir—the same crime which would bring one to the block, ought to bring the other to the halter

No, sir, New-England influence was carefully excluded from the palace (before Mr. Madison permitted the enemy to burn it) lest the poor slave should be contaminated. Yes, sir, I consider this administration as alien to us. So much so, that New-England would be justified in declaring them like all foreign nations, "enemies in war, in peace friends." *The States of New-England, Sir, can never be Satellites in any System.* But like primary planets, they revolve round a sun of federalism, until the Almighty hand which created, shall dash them from their orbits forever.

Nay, more; this hall itself is demonstration; driven as we have been by the enemy, and the neglect of the government, from our splendid capitol, to the places of mere patent machines. And that we have the honor even of occupying the places of patent machines, we owe to the charity of the enemy begged by Dr. Thornton, of the patent office, that he might have where to bestow these models of arts and of taste. Yes, sir, every part of your city exhibits vestiges of the enemy and neglect of your government.—Yes, sir, the proud banner of that enemy has waved over the capitol, and all your public edifices are ruins. Add to this—your government, with the President at their head, pale with fear, flying before a few thousand British troops. The patriot turns from this scene with horror and disgust. Is this the man whom the people have chosen "to go in and out before them" and to lead their armies to battle and to conquest? Is this the kind of protection which he affords to this bleeding land? From such protection, and such protectors, O Lord deliver my country!

ANECDOTE OF GEN. BLUCHER.

The following anecdote of this Hero may be implicitly relied on; we have it from a gentleman who was present. On Sunday last, a Lady from Hemmersmith with her family, requested an audience of the Field-Marshal. On being ushered into the room where he was sitting, she was so overpowered by her feelings as to burst into a flood of tears, and sunk senseless on the floor. It was some time before she could be restored, and on being anxiously asked the cause of her emotion, she said that she had entreated that interview, to thank the General for having saved the life of her son. He was Lieut. of Marines on board the Courageux man of war, which was stationed in the Baltic in the year 1812, at a period of war between Great-Britain and Prussia; he commanded a boat's crew who had volunteered to effect a landing, and in the attempt they were cast away in a violent storm on the coast Pomerania, of which province and strong fortress of Colberg, General Blucher was Governor. He made every possible exertion to save these brave men, and succeeded in bringing them to Colberg. They had been some days in the boat, they were naked, famishing, and pennyless. He clothed them, he fed them, and supplied them with money and every other necessary, himself superintending the arrangements for their comfort, and finally restored them to their country. So wholly was the Lady overpowered by her maternal feeling, s that it was with difficulty she could assume sufficient calmness to relate the above narrative, and when she had finished, she threw herself at the Hero's feet, and there in a sort of frenzy snatched a scrap of paper which was lying on the table, which she said she would keep as an eternal memorial of the hero who had saved the life of her son. The General who had been no unmoved spectator of this scene, took out a card, on which he wrote his name, which he presented to her, saying at the time, good God! what have I done; when a soldier beholds a fellow-creature in distress, shall he stay to ask whether he is a friend or an enemy!

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1815.

The Loyal Address of the Officers of Militia, and Principal Inhabitants of the County of Glengary.

To His Honor Lieut. General Drummond, President of the Province of [illegible] &c. &c. &c.

Militia, and
[illegible]nty of
[illegible]st
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 13, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land, well watered and eligibly situated.—The terms of payment will be made easy, and an undeniable Title given. Enquire of the Printer. York, Nov. 19 1814.

THE Subscriber, do hereby give notice to JOHN EAKINS, from whom I bought a Lot of Land in the year 1812, & for which I was to pay him in yearly instalments, that I am now ready to pay him the whole of the purchase Money for the said Lot of Land, as soon as called for, and that I live at Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope.

WILLIAM PURDY.

Hope, Upper Canada, July 30, 1814.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of the late Michel Fauchard of Wyndham, requests those who have claims thereon, to present them, authenticated for adjustment: and those indebted thereto to make immediate payment.

Le Vicount DE CHALUS.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THE following Lands will be sold at very reduced prices for prompt payment, or for an instalments in hand when a liberal credit for the balance of the purchase money will be given.

Wyndham, 12th Jan. 1815.

Lot No. 13 and 16 in the 7th Concession of the Township of North Gwillimbury, County of York, in the Home District, containing 400 acres—Lots No. 28, 29 and 37 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Uxbridge, County of York, in the Home District, containing 580 acres—Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitby, Co. of York, in the Home District, containing 200 acres—Broken Lot No. 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of North Crosby, Co. of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, containing 60 acres—Lots No. 15 and 16 in the 7th, the South half of No 15 in the 3d, and the North East Quarter of No. 21 in the first Concessions of the Township of Montague, County of Grenville, in the District of Johnstown, containing 550 acres—Lot No 23 in the 5th, and Lots No. 28 and 29 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Scott, Co. of York, Home District, containing 600 acres—Lot No. 57 and the North half of Lot No 56 in the 1st Concession East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Markham, County of York, and Home District, containing 285 acres, forty of which are well cleared and under good fence; a thriving orchard, with a commodious dwelling house, out offices, and a good barn, in thorough repair; it is needless to say any thing in recommendation of the soil of this farm, as there can be no better in the Township.

Apply to Q. St. George Esq. or John Cameron in York, or the subscriber on Yonge-Street; either of the parties will give conveyances for all or any part thereof when sold.

LE CHEVALIER DE MARSEUIL.

For Sale

At the Stores of Messieurs Q. St. George & Co—J. Young & Co.—and at the Printing-Office, The

U. C. ALMANAC.

Government Contract.

PROPOSALS will be received for furnishing Materials and building a Wharf at this Post. Such persons as wish to contract for furnishing the Materials or building the Wharf, will apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Assistant Commissary General.

Asst C. General's Office,
York, 6th Jan. 1815.

FOR Sale or Rent; the following Farms, viz.—

Lot No. 13, first Concession Township of Nelson, on Dundas Street, with a large improvement and dwelling House thereon.

Lot No 28 first Concession of Markham, on Yonge Street, with an improvement of about 30 acres, with a good dwelling House, &c. on which lot there is also a good Mill Scite.

Lots Number 59 and one fourth of 58 on Yonge Street, with improvements and dwelling Houses, &c.

Lots No 49 and 50, on Yonge Street, with ten acres improvement.

Also, two Acre Lots in this Town, opposite the Gaol. Any person or persons desirous of purchasing or renting any of said lands, will be able to obtain the same on very reasonable terms, & liberal credit if wanted, by applying to the Subscriber,

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

York 6th Jan. 1815.

STRAYED some time ago to the Lot of the Subscriber, where he now lives, a bark HORSE. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his keeping at the expiration of the time allowed by Law.

GEORGE POAVIER Senr.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 53 and half of 54 in the first Concession of Markham and half Lot of Yonge Street, with an improvement of 40 Acres.—The Land good and well watered; the cleared part, of which 19 Acres are clover, &c. meadow, is mostly under a new rail fence; the other cleared Land under Crops, &c two Acres on the premisses are Orchard, bearing for 8 years past, and this year promising abundance; and a Hop Yard, producing for 6 years past, with a large and convenient House built & joining the Street, and well situated for Public Business; excellent Water running near it, also a Barn and other out Houses, &c.—Also for sale with the Land or separately, Cart, Plough, Harrow, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, &c.—also, on the West side of Yonge Street, Lots No. 58 and No 60, in the first Concession of Vaughan, and No. 61 in the 1st Concession of King, with a clearing of 20 Acres, mostly under meadow, and good rail Fence For Cash great bargains will be given. Apply to Count Chalus at Wyndham York, June 16, 1814.

☞ Favourable terms and liberal credits will be given to purchasers.

The latest Edition of the *PROVINCIAL STATUTES, BLANK DEEDS, &c.* may be had at the above Office. York, June 4, 1814.

Caution to the Public against Forged Army Bills.

President's Office, Kingston, 18 Dec. 1814.

It being ascertained that forged army bills, executed in the United States, are introduced into this Province from Ogdensburg or its neighbourhood, are now in circulation, his Honor the President has been pleased to direct, that the following observations pointing out the most material differences between the genuine and forged Notes be published for the information of the public:—

First, in the counterfeit ten dollar bill "(h)" the tail of the "S" in "PLastr's," is distinctly marked with a dot at the lower extremity, which is not the case in any of the fess "(b)" of the Two, Three, Five, and Ten Dollar true bills

Second, the "(b)" in the corner, at the back, occupies a wider space.

Third, the "o" in the "No." is lower down, close to the "N" and the point is much smaller.

Fourth, the perpendicular hair strokes in the back letter "Ten Dollars" particularly in the "R." are finer and at nearer distances than in the true bill, giving the whole a lighter appearance.

Fifth, the "x" in the back letter Exchange" wants the lower back hair stroke, and looks like an "r"

Sixth, "By order of the Commander of the Forces" is of a longer faced letter, standing closer to each other than in the genuine.

The same observations hold good with regard to the Two Dollar counterfeit bills, excepting that the "o" of the "No" is a little higher up: And in addition, first, the head of the "T" in "TWO" is much better formed in the forged than in the original: Second, the "a" in "Dollars" is remarkably different from that of the true bill, the latter having no dot at the head, and standing further from the "l"

The "x" in "Exchange" has the same defect in the counterfeit Two as in the Ten, though a little of the hair stroke appears, the impression being much stronger.

EDW. MAC MAHON, A. Secretary.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Creditors of the Estate of the late Doctor Anasa Stebins, of the Town of York, deceased, to exhibit their Accounts within six months from the date hereof for settlement, or for ever be debarred a recovery. Likewise all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, at the Union Inn, in the Town of York.

CATHERINE STEBINS, Administratrix.

York, Dec. 14, 1814.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. IX.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.—*Single Papers* 12½ *each.*

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, *Printer to the* KING'S *Most Excellent Majesty*

UPPER CANADA.

GEORGE *the* THIRD, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.*

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the said Province to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on Thursday the twelfth day of January next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you. GREETING.

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the thirtieth day of November last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs of our said Province, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until Thursday the twelfth day of January next ensuing, at which time, at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear: But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Wednesday the first day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, for the actual Dispatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved GORDON DRUMMOND, Esq. our President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces within our said Province, this thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty fifth year of our reign.

GORDON DRUMMOND, *President.*

(Signed) WM JARVIS, Sec'y.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

By his Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire, President, Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces within our said Province.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

WHEREAS in the beginning of the month of November last, three INDIANS were Murdered, and a fourth wounded in several places near Stony Creek, in the District of Niagara, by some person or persons unknown, I have thought fit, for the more speedy detection and punishment of the offenders, to offer, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be immediately paid to any person or persons, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the persons concerned in the said Murder.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.

By Command of his Honor,
WM JARVIS, Sec'y.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm, in Scarboro', containing 308 Acres, upwards of sixty acres clear and under improvement; 20 acres in Timothy and Clover; a small Orchard of bearing Apple Trees, a Frame Barn 30 by 40 feet, and a dwelling House. The Lot is well supplied with excellent Water, a branch of the Highland Creek running through it sufficient to turn a mill; also a field of Wheat put in last Fall, of 14 bushels. Any person inclined to purchase, may have possession the first of May next, and will know the terms by applying to William Allan, Esq. or the subscriber on the Premises.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 27th Dec. 1814

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has removed his Commission Store two doors West of the one in which he formerly occupied in King street, where he has convenient storage and cellar room.—In addition to his other supplies, he has now on hand a large quantity of Port and Teneriffe Wines, Cognac Brandy, high proof and well flavored Jamaica Spirits, which he will sell low for cash.—He shortly expects a general and extensive assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support which he has already experienced in business.

As promptitude and integrity in the Factor insure ready and faithful returns to the Consignee, he hopes that his friends will be amply compensated by employing him—and he pledges himself that his constant aim shall be to advance their interests and deserve their confidence. STEPHEN JARVIS.

☞ Just received, Teas and Tobacco of excellent quality, and a large quantity of sound Butter. He is now opening 8 Bales Cloths, assorted Worsted Hosiery, Jersey Frocks, Striped cotton shirts, &c. which he will sell whole sale or retail at a very moderate advance.

York 25th January 1815.

UPPER CANADA, Court of Probate, York, to wit. } GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province

To the next of Kin of Patrick Robertson, late of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, deceased.

WHEREAS Alexander Wood, of the Town of York, in the Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Patrick Robertson, some time past, died intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels exceeding the sum of five pounds of lawful money, in two or more several Districts thereof; and that Nicol Robertson, the Administrator of the said Estate, hath lately departed this life without having fully Administered to the same, by reason whereof the goods and chattels, rights and credits remaining of the Estate of the said Patrick Robertson, are yet to be administered, and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death, to be administered, might be granted to him the said Alexander Wood. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province on the last Monday of March next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death to be administered, should not be granted to the said Alexander Wood. Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal, C. P.

W. W. BALDWIN, Register C. P.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Acquaintance, that he has commenced Business in Duke Street, where he offers for sale,

Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Snuff, Pipes, Tobacco, Pins, Pig Tail, Lashes Twist Cut and Dry, Spanish Segars, Salt, Mustard, Crockery, Glass, Window Glass, 7 by 9, 7 by 8 n, 8 by 9 n, Putty, Nails, Wood Screws, Locks, Latches and Hinges, Files, Plain irons, Chalk & Chalk-lines, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Lozenges,

Also, a span of Horses, Curicie and Harness, Dining Tables and Portable Desks.

Sugar Candy, Raisins, Waiters, Sealing Wax, Sweet Oil, British Oil, Harlem Oil, Peppermint, Parragorick, Barks, Salts, Sal Petre, Oat Meal, Cottons, Flannels, Buttons, Razors, Shoe-Thread, Shoes, A few barrels Teneriffe Wine, Spirits, Various other articles for Cash or Country Produce.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, Nov. 12, 1814.

Late Foreign News.

London, Sept. 3.

On Monday laſt, the Biſhop of London, who was appointed Viſitor of Eaſt India College, in the Act lately paſſed for the renewal of the Company's Charter, paid his firſt viſit to the inſtitution.

Sept 5.—The Papal Government is taking meaſures for reforming the Criminal Law of Rome. It has forbid the uſe of ſtilettoes, and deprived criminals of the benefit of ſanctuaries, in which they were accuſtomed to find protection.

The Allied Sovereigns have given notice to the Swiss Diet, that if the contending Cantons will not compoſe their differences, they will ſend an armed force into the country, to compel them to be at peace.

It is confidently aſſerted that the Packet Station will be ſhortly tranſferred from Falmouth to Plymouth.

London, oct. 15.

Very alarming riots have taken place in the Heſſian city of Marburg, between the ſtudents of the univerſity of that city and Saxon troops. The officers and ſoldiers of a Saxon regiment made an attack in the open day, upon the ſtudents and wounded ſeveral them. The Saxon Commander in chief, General Tilchman, whoſe head quarters were at Marburg, immediately ordered the grenadiers to depart, and promiſed to give the inhabitants ſatisfaction.

LONDON, Oct. 23—By ſome recent experiments, made by Mr, Bertrand, it appears that charcoal poſſeſſes the power of counteracting the fatal effects of the mineral poiſons on the animal body.

Paris, Aug. 24.—Count Rumford, an aſſociated Member of the French Inſtitute and of the Royal Society of London, &c. died on Monday morning, at his country houſe at Auteuil, of a nervous fever.

VIENNA, Aug. 18—His Majeſty the Emperor has juſt declared the Order of the Iron Crown to be one of the Orders of his Houſe, announting, at the ſame time, that he will be the Grand Maſter. His Majeſty will immediately make known the changes to be made in the Statutes of the Order; in the mean time, the Members are authorized to wear the decorations as they exiſt at preſent.

Bruſſels, oct. 3.

Baron Capellen, the Secretary of State, ſets out to-morrow for Paris, where he will make a ſhort ſtay, and then return to Holland, to go out as governor to Batavia.

From the French frontiers we hear, that the ſpirit of diſcontent which has prevailed in the French Army is by no means appeaſed. A vaſt number of ſoldiers, accuſtomed to the license of war, cannot accommodate themſelves to a ſtate of peace. It is remarked, however, with pleaſure, that the moſt violent of the officers are placed upon half pay, or are penſioned, and the moſt mutinous of the ſoldiers choſen for the ſervice of the colonies.

It is thought very probable, that there is a party in France diſpoſed to go to war to recover the left bank of the Rhine but the French Monarch is too juſt and too moderate not to diſappoint ſuch criminal projects.

Vienna, oct. 16.

The Chronicle of Congreſs (a newspaper ſo called) contains the important ietelligence, that the Prince Regent is diſpoſed to erect the Hanoverian Provinces into a kingdom, and his Royal Highneſs will hence have the title King.

From American Papers.

ST LUIS, (U L) Oct.——From various ſources we learn, that conſiderable bodies of Savages are hovering about the frontier. Mrs. Bates was ſhot laſt week on Shoal Creek, within 100 yards of her houſe.

The inhabitants of Mackay's Saline (Boon's Lick) are in great conſternation by the appearances of large bodies of Indians in their neighborhood. A Mr. Braxton Cooper was killed

Port of Boſton, Nov. 22.

All the prizes (4 in number) manned by the Mammouth, during her laſt cruize, have been retaken—Of 6 manned by the York, 3, (of ſmall value have arrived.) and the others, having valuable caegoes, are retaken. All the veſſels ordered in by the David Porter, during her firſt cruize, have been recaptured.

From Halifax.—By the prize arrival on Tuesday from Halifax, we learn, that a fleet of transports, conveyed by a ſloop of war and a ſtore ſhip, was to ſail from that port on Monday laſt for Martinico, &c. to take the garrions of theſe Iſlands to Bermuda or Halifax These garriſons have been eſtimated at riſing 4000 men, under Generals Elsington and Caſkeil. —Of the regiments, are the 25th and 63d and a rifle battallion.

The Utica "Patriot" ſays, that the loſſes by diſeaſe, expoſure and the ſword, of the American troops in their three months incurſion into Canada, has been eſtimated at from five to ſeven thouſand!

From the NEW-YORK MERCAN. TILE ADVERTISER, Dec. 19.

Building on Lake Ontario, we expect, is determined on by Government, but whether to the extent of a ſeventy-four and two frigates additional, as reported in ſome of the papers, we rather doubt We underſtand the Meſſrs Brown are raiſing a gang of carpenters to proceed to the northward, we preſume Sacket's Harbor. A company ſet off this week; and from that circumſtance we infer the reinforcement of the ſquadron. Columbian.

HARTFORD CONVENTION.

The Grand Convention of New England ſtates met at Hartford on Thurſday, agreeably to appointment, and immediately proceeded to buſineſs, having elected:

Hon. Geo. Cabot, of Maſſachuſetts, Preſident, and Theodore Dwight, Eſq. of Connecticut, Clerk. We underſtand that their proceedings are ſecret.

Levin Winder is re-elected Governor of the ſtate of Maryland by the Legiſlature now in ſeſſion, by a majority of 25 votes over Robert Bowin, who was voted for by the Republicans preſent.

From the Burlington Centinel.

We learn from unqueſtionable authority, that the enemy are preparing to build another fleet at St. Johns and Iſle-aux Noix. Four large frigates and ſeveral ſmaller veſſels, it is ſaid, are contracted for, and to be built and ready for the lake ſervice early next ſpring. The enormous price of three dollars per day is offered American carpenters to work on theſe veſſels. We are happy to learn that only a few wretches are found baſe enough to accept of this offer.

From the Geneva Gazette, Dec. 6.

From the Weſt—The 18th and 19th regiments of infantry, have been ordered from Niagara to Detroit, and were to have commenced their march the 24th ult.

DUEL.—On the 22d ult. a duel was fought near Buffalo, between Dr. Bodge, Surgeon of the 10th infantry, and Capt. Paxtoo, of the 13th, in which the former was killed and the latter mortally wounded.

KINGSTON, Dec. 25, 1814.

Yeſterday an attempt was made to launch the frigate PSYCHE which did not ſucceed owing to the ſeverity of the cold. This day ſhe went ſafely into her element in a moſt handſome ſtyle. She is a beautiful ſhip.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1815

In our laſt, for the ſimple purpoſe of ſhewing how palatable Madiſon's meaſures are, we gave ſome extracts from the ſpeech of a popular member of the U. S. Houſe of Repreſentatives—We now publiſh ſome from Madiſon's gazette the Nat. Int. to ſhew how confidently he thought and ſpoke of our ſubjecting the Canadas from us.

Theſe extracts however, are but a faint portraiture of his preſumption and profanity; yet they are an unqualified avowal of a long entertained and deliberate intention of robbing the Britiſh Empire of theſe provinces—and they developе in glowing colours the cunning ſophiſtry of the hue & cry of impreſſments and orders of Council. A folio volume could not blazon their real views in declaring war, more effectually.

Let us but preſerve the Country from their graſp; let their privateering become unproductive, and we ſee few other points of annoyance: but on theſe ſide we ſee but two alternatives, and one of them deſperate.

"Theſe are in brief our views of the ſubject, and our reaſons for believing that before July next, every Soldier of the enemy in both the Canadas, will be *captive* or *ſlain*, and the territory compleatly in *our* poſſeſſion.

"The value and conſequences of *this* acquiſition of two provinces of the enemy, ſuppoſing it to be made, as we do not doubt it will, we ſhall reſerve for a future paper." *Nov 4 1813.*

"We have already expreſſed our ideas relative to the probability of an early acquiſition to the United-States, by conqueſt of both the Canadas. They may *prove erroneous.* We may not obtain poſſeſſion of theſe territories in the next Summer. But eventually, they muſt be ours; and it is worth to enquire into their value, and the means of holding them after they fall into our power.

"Since then our enemy has forced us to war, and forced us to territorial reprizals for *oceanic* outrages, and ſtill perſiſts in refuſing us a recognition of our violated rights, we truſt that our readers will generally agree with us that the Canadas once ours, they ſhall be as theſe States have been, for ever divorced from Britiſh Sovereignty." *Nov 9.*

"But ſuppoſe Britain had fairly met us under the mediation of Ruſſia, & that on this day, on which we hope & believe Montreal, is in the poſſeſſion of the army a peace ſhall have been concluded at St Peterſburg. We do not know what the views of Government may be, or what may be the opinions of oppoſition editors, but we have no heſitation in expreſſing our own—and that is, that Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Bayard, as well as the Britiſh negociators, will have been guilty of a groſs inattention to the intereſts of their reſpective countries, if they have not included in the treaty a ſtipulation for retaining to each country ſo much territory as may be occupied by either on the day of ratification of the treaty. Upper-Canada alone *will* be worth to us in ſecurity and tranquility to the N. frontier, in breaking up the ſcalp-markets at York and Malden, excluſive of the value of the territory and its waters, as much as the whole coſt of the war to this day." *Nov. 17. 1814.*

"And if we conquer the Canadas, & *conquer them by the bleſſing of God we will*, what are we to do with them if we dont retain them; ſhall they revert to the enemy, to be again made a harbour for Indian prophets, and Britiſh ſpies & traitors? Or ſhall the views of the patriots of the revolution in regard to theſe provinces be realized." *ibid.*

His Honor the PRESIDENT and Suite, arrived at this place, on the morning of Thursday laſt.

DIED] Laſt Tueſday morning, after a ſhort illneſs at his houſe in this town, Mr Of born Cox Tavern-keeper, a native of Youghal, county of Cork, in Ireland.

LEFT about a Month back in the Houſe of an Inhabitant by an Officers Servant belonging to the 41ſt Regiment, a parcel, containing four yards and a quarter of beſt ſuperfine double milled drab cloth, with ſome ſilk and twiſt. Any perſon bringing the ſame to the Office of the Printer, or giving ſuch information as that it may be recovered, will be well rewarded for his trouble.

York, January 28th 1815.

FOUND on the Yonge-Street Road, between the Town of York and the Blue Hill, a fur Cap. Any perſon having loſt the ſame may have it, of the Editor, by giving the deſcription and paying the expence of this advertiſement.

York, 16th January 1815.

NOTICE.

CAME into the Incloſure of the Subſcriber about two months ſince, a red COW, and ſtill remains there.—The owner is requeſted to call, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for her keeping, in one month from this date

JOHN HENRY BOORMASTER.

York, Jan. 28, 1815.

Caution to the Public againſt Forged Army Bills.

Preſident's Office, Kingſton, 18 Dec. 1814.

It being aſcertained that forged army bills, executed in the United States, and introduced into this Province from Ogdensburg or its neighbourhood, are now in circulation, his Honor the Preſident has been pleaſed to direct, that the following obſervations pointing out the moſt material differences between the genuine and forged Notes be publiſhed for the information of the public:—

Firſt, in the counterfeit ten dollar bill "(b)" the tail of the "S" in "Piaſtres," is diſtinctly marked with a dot at the lower end of it, which is not the caſe in any of the ſets "(b)" of the Two, Three, Five, and Ten Dollar true bills

Second, the "(b)" in the corner, at the head, occupies a wider ſpace.

Third, the "o" in the "No." is lower down, cloſe to the "N" and the point "." much ſmaller.

Fourth, the perpendicular hair ſtrokes in the black letter "Ten Dollars," particularly in the "R." are finer and at greater diſtances than in the true bill, giving the whole a lighter appearance.

Fifth, the "x" in the black letter "Exchange" wants the lower back hair ſtroke, and looks like an "r."

Sixth, "By order of the Commander of the Forces" is of a longer faced letter, ſtanding cloſer to each other than in the genuine.

The ſame obſervations hold good with regard to the Two Dollar counterfeit bills, excepting that the "o" of the "No" is a little higher up: And in addition, firſt, the head of the "T" in "TWO" is much better formed in the forged than in the original: Second, the "a" in "Dollars" is remarkably different from that of the true bill, the latter having no dot at the head, and ſtanding further from the "l"

The "x" in "Exchange" has the ſame defect in the counterfeit Two as in the Ten, though a little of the hair ſtroke appears, the impreſſion being much ſtronger.

EDW. MAC MAHON, A. Secretary.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Creditors of the Eſtate of the late Doctor Amaſa Stebins, of the Town of York, deceaſed, to exhibit their Accounts within ſix months from the date hereof for ſettlement, or for ever be debarred a recovery. Likewiſe all perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, at the Union Inn in the Town of York.

CATHERINE STEBINS, Adx

York, Dec. 14, 1814.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 13, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land, well watered and eligibly situated.—The terms of payment will be made easy, and an undeniable Title given. Enquire of the Printer. York Nov. 19, 1814

I The Subscriber, do hereby give notice to JOHN EAKINS, from whom I bought a Lot of Land in the year 1812, & for which I was to pay him in yearly instalments, that I am now ready to pay him the whole of the purchase Money for the said Lot of Land, as soon as called for, and that I live at Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope.

WILLIAM PURDY.

Hope, Upper Canada, July 30, 1814

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of the late Michel Fauchard of Wyndham, requests those who have claims thereon, to present them, authenticated for a justment: and those indebted thereto to make immediate payment.

Le Vicomte DE CHALUS.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THE following Lands will be sold at very reduced prices for prompt payment, or for instalments in hand when a liberal credit for the balance of the purchase money will be given.

Wyndham, 12th Jan. 1815.

Lots No. 13 and 16 in the 7th Concession of the Township of North Gwillimbury, County of York, in the Home District, containing 400 acres—Lots No. 28, 29 and 37 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Uxbridge, County of York, in the Home District, containing 580 acres—Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitby, County of York, in the Home District, containing 200 acres—Broken Lot No. 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of North Crosby, County of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, containing 60 acres—Lots No 15 and 16 in the 7th, the South half of No 15 in the 3, and the North East Quarter of No. 21 in the first Concession of the Township of Mantague, County of Grenville, in the District of Johnstown, containing 550 acres—Lot No 23 in the 5th, and Lots No. 28 and 29 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Scott, County of York, Home District, containing 600 acres—Lot No. 57 and the North half of Lot No 56 in the 1st Concession East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Markham, County of York, and Home District, containing 285 acres, forty of which are well cleared and under good fence; a thriving orchard, with a commodious dwelling house, out offices, and a good barn, in thorough repair; it is needless to say any thing to recommend any of the foregoing farms, as there can be no better in the Township.

Apply to Q. S. George Esq. or John Cameron in York, or the subscriber on Yonge Street; either of the parties will give conveyances for all or any part thereof when sold.

LE CHEVALIER DE MARSEUIL

For Sale

At the Stores of Messieurs Q. St. George & Co—J. Young & Co.—Stephen Jarvis Esq. and at the Printing-Office, The

U. C. ALMANAC.

Government Contract.

PROPOSALS will be received for furnishing Materials and building a Wharf at this Post. Such propositions as without contract for furnishing the Materials or building the Wharf, will apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Assistant Commissary General

Assist. C. General's Office,
York, 6th Jan 1815.

FOR Sale or Rent, the following Farms, viz.—

Lot No. 13, first Concession Township of Nelson, on Dundas Street, with a large improvement and dwelling House thereon.

Lot No. 28, first Concession of Markham, on Yonge Street, with an improvement of about 30 acres, with a good dwelling House, &c. on which lot there is also a good Mill Scite.

Lots Number 59 and one fourth of 58 on Yonge Street, with improvements and dwelling Houses, &c.

Lots No. 45 and 50, on Yonge Street, with ten acres improvement.

Also, two Acre Lots in this Town, opposite the Gaol. Any person or persons desirous of purchasing or renting any of said lands, will be able to obtain the same on very reasonable terms, and liberal credit if wanted, by applying to the Subscriber,

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York 6th Jan. 1815.

STRAYED some time ago to the Land of the Subscriber, where he now is, a black HORSE. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his keeping at the expiration of the time allowed by Law.

GEORGE PLAYTER, senr.

FOR SALE,

LOT No 53 and half of 54 in the first Concession of Markham and East side of Yonge Street, with an improvement of 40 Acres.—The Land good and well watered; the cleared part, of which 19 Acres are clover, &c. meadow, is mostly under a new rail fence; the other cleared Land under Crops, &c two Acres on the premisses are Orchard, bearing for 8 years past, and this year promising abundance; and a Hop Yard, promising for 6 years past, with a large and convenient House built a joining the Street, and well situated for Public Business; excellent Water running near it; also a Barn and other out Houses, &c.—Also for sale with the Land or separately, Cart, Plough, Harrow, Oxen, or Cows, young Cattle, &c.—also, on the West side of Yonge Street, Lots No. 58 and No. 60, in the first Concession of Vaughan, and No. 61 in the 1st Concession of King, with a clearing of 20 Acres, mostly under meadow, and good rail Fence. For Cash great bargains will be given. Apply to Count Chalus at Windham. York, June 16, 1814.

Who has for sale, the South half of Lot No. 61 Wyndham East side of Yonge-Street, of which 20 Acres are cleared, and a small dwelling house thereon—Also a fine young nursery of about 200 choice apple-trees.

☞ Favourable terms and liberal credits will be given to purchasers.

Province of Upper Canada.

GORDON DRUMMOND Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces within our said Province

To all to whom these presents shall come:—
Greeting.

KNOW YE, that finding expedient and necessary to continue the Prohibition of the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines, from any Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province; I do hereby, under the authority of the several Acts of the Parliament of this Province in force for that purpose, and by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, PROHIBIT the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines from any Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province, to the end of the next Session of Parliament, under the Penalties and Forfeitures by the said Acts imposed.

And I do for that purpose, issue this my Proclamation, declaring the Provisions and Restrictions of the said Acts, so far as they relate to the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines from Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province, to be in force for the period above mentioned.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.

By Command of his Honor,
(Signed)
WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

Forestalling, Regrating, and Extortion.

Home District } WHEREAS at a Special Sessions of the Peace, holden at the Town of York on Saturday the 17th day of the present month of December 1814, It was represented to the Magistrates that sundry persons residing in the said Town, make it a practice of intercepting and buying up the Provisions and other necessaries coming to the said Town for sale—and that the said persons sell the same at very advanced prices to the Inhabitants, who are compelled to purchase from them.

Notice is hereby given, that any person or persons who shall, after the date hereof, intercept any provision on its way to the said Town, or purchase the same on its way in or after it shall be brought into the Town, with a view to sell the same again, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law, for each and every time he, she, or they shall so offend.

☞ THE EDITOR has by an arrangement with Mr. Wm. Waters, (his Assistant) transferred his present property in THE YORK GAZETTE to Mr. W. referring twenty-four Papers for his own disposal. Persons wishing to Subscribe, or the insertion of Advertisements, or the execution of Printing Jobs, are referred to Mr. Waters.

J. CAMERON.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. X.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1815. 14 DOLS. PER ANN.—*Single Papers 1½ each.*

YORK [UPPER CANADA:] Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty

500 *Dollars Reward.*

His Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding his Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,
Greeting:—

WHEREAS, on or about the night of the twenty first day of October last, Captain WILLIAM FRANCIS, of the Norfolk Militia, in the District of London, was most inhumanly murdered in his dwelling-house which was at the same time burat to ashes.

I have thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province (the persons guilty may be the more speedily detected) to offer the above reward of Five Hundred Dollars, or One Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be paid immediately to any person or persons who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all, or any of the persons concerned in the murder or in the arson, or burning of the dwelling house of the said William Francis.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.

By Command of his Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

N. B. One John Dixon, a principal ringleader of a party of Rebels, occasionally infesting the District of London, is suspected of having been concerned in the murder and arson

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

By his Honor GORDON DRUMMOND Esquire, President, Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces within our said Province.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting

WHEREAS in the beginning of the month of November last, three INDIANS were Murdered, and a fourth wounded in several places near Stony Creek, in the District of Niagara, by some person or persons unknown, I have thought fit, for the more speedy detection and punishment of the offenders, to offer, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be immediately paid to any person or persons, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the persons concerned in the said Murder.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.

By Command of his Honor,
Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in Scarboro', containing 308 Acres, upwards of sixty acres clear and under improvement; 20 acres in Timothy and Clover, a small Orchard of bearing Apple Trees, a Frame Barn 30 by 40 feet, and a dwelling House. The Lot is well supplied with excellent Water, a branch of the Highland Creek running through it sufficient to turn a mill; also a field of Wheat put in last Fall, of 14 bushels. Any person inclined to purchase, may have possession the first of May next, and will know the terms by applying to William Allan, Esq. or the subscriber on the Premises.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 27th Dec. 1814.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has removed his Commission store two doors West of the one he formerly occupied in King Street, where he has convenient Storage and cellar room.—In addition to his other supplies, he has now on hand a large quantity of Port and Teneriffe Wines, Cognac Brandy, high proof and well aged Jamaica Spirits, which he will sell low for cash.—He shortly expects a general and extensive assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support which he has already experienced in business.

As promptitude and integrity in the Factor insure ready and faithful returns to the Consignee, he hopes that his friends will be amply compensated by employing him—and he pledges himself that his constant aim shall be to advance their interests and deserve their confidence. STEPHEN JARVIS.

☞ Just received, Teas and Tobacco of excellent quality, and a large quantity of sound Butter. He is now opening Blue Cloths, assorted Worsted Hosiery, Jersey Frocks, striped cotton shirts, &c. which he will sell wholesale or retail at a very moderate advance.

York 25th January 1815.

UPPER CANADA, } GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the Old Province

Court of Probate, York, to wit.

To the next of Kin of Patrick Robertson, late of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, deceased.

WHEREAS Alexander Wood, of the Town of York, in the Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Patrick Robertson, some time past, died intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels exceeding the sum of five pounds of lawful money, in two or more several Districts thereof; and that Niel Robertson, the Administrator of the said Estate, hath lately departed this life without having fully Administered to the same, by reason whereof the goods and chattels, rights and credits remaining of the Estate of the said Patrick Robertson, are yet to be administered, and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death, to be administered, might be granted to him the said Alexander Wood. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province on the last Monday of March next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson, at the time of his death to be administered, should not be granted to the said Alexander Wood. Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal, C. P.

W. W. BALDWIN, Register C P.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Acquaintance, that he has commenced Business in Duke Street, where he offers for sale,

Tea, Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Soap, Candles,
Starch, Blue,
Snuff, Pipes,
Tobacco, Plug,
Pig Tail, Ladies Twist
Cut and Dry,
Spanish Segars,
Salt, Mustard,
Crockery, Glass,
Window Glass, 7 by 9, 7 by 8 and 8 by 9,
Nails, Wood Screws,
Locks, Latches and Hinges,
Files, Plain Engines,
Chalk & Cinnamon,
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,
Cloves, Lozenges,
Sugar Candy,
Raisins, Wafers,
Sealing Wax,
Sweet Oil,
British Oil,
Harlem Oil,
Peppermint,
Parragorick,
Barks, Salts,
Sal Petre,
Oat Meal,
Cottons, Flannels,
Buttons, Razors,
Shoe-Thread,
Shoes,
A few barrels Teneriffe Wine,
Spirits,
Various other articles for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, a span of Horses, Cutter and Harness, Dining Tables and Portable Desks.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, Nov. 12, 1814.

N. B. All those who may have any outstanding bills which he issued for the convenience of change, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid immediately, either in cash or any thing else.

Late Foreign News.

Entry of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia into Vienna.

VIENNA, September 26.

The Emperor of Russia made his journey from Peterfburgh to Vienna with incredible rapidity.—The artillery placed on the road from Brunn to Vienna gave the signal of the arrival of his Majesty in the morning of yesterday. At eleven he was announced at Welkersdorff. The Emperor Alexander found there the King of Prussia, who awaited him and the two monarchs continued their journey together. As soon as the Emperor of Austria was informed of the approach of these Illustrious guests, he departed from his Palace, mounted on his horse accompanied by all the Princes, Archdukes and General Officers, to meet the illustrious foreigners. In the mean time all the troops of the garrison, the arquebusiers, and the noble Hungarian guard, were in parade at the entrance of the Prater, and shortly after the city guards joined these corps. The three Monarchs met on the left bank of the Danube, at the end of the Tabor bridge, and after the most affectionate compliments the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia mounted the state horses brought for their conveyance. The entire cavalcade crossed the bridge. The Monarchs made a short review of the troops which were on parade, and at 12 the procession commenced solemn entrance into the capital of Austria. The regiment of Hussars of Prince Schwartzenberg opened the march: the curassiers of Albert or Saxe Teschin in person.—Then came the Emperor and King, having on his left the Emperor of Russia, and on his right the King of Prussia; a numerous and brilliant Staff followed; the noble guards and other military bodies closed the march. The procession lasted an hour, and in this period a thousand cannon were discharged from the ramparts. As the weather was fine, and it was Sunday, it may be said, that the whole population of Vienna, and the neighbourhood had collected to witness a spectacle never before seen—three powerful Monarchs of Europe sincerely and intimately united for the repose of the world. The air echoed with the acclamations and cries of joy that accompanied their majesties to the imperial Palace, where the guards were paraded. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia alighted and entered their appartments. The persons of their Court, and their respective suits, attended those Monarchs.

Quebec, Dec. 27.

MARRIED—Yesterday, by the Rev. J. L. Mills, Brigade Chaplain, Lt. Col. Smelt, 103d, Regiment to Miss Robinson, daughter of Commissary General Robinson.—The Governor in Chief, Lady Prevost and Family, honoured the Ceremony with their presence.

Yesterday in a quarrel at the tower No. 3, one of the Veterans shot his comrade through the body with a musket, so as to put him out of existence.

Extract of a Letter Dated Banger, November 15, 1814.

"Since I wrote you last, business has become brisk in this country. Castine the former shire town of this country, 35 miles from Banger, on the eastern side of the Penobscot, and now in possession of the British, is perhaps one of the most admirable military positions in the world. The harbor is one of the finest in the U. States. The British consider it a most important acquisition, and are making it impregnable by land. The place is something like Gibraltar.

The Peninsula is elevated, and connected with the main by a low neck, across which they are digging a ditch 30 feet wide, Several batteries on the hill render this neck impassable.

"The war, or rather Peace, with the British, is become very popular here."

POTATOE-ROOT—The College of Medicine of Stockholm has discovered that the leaves of the Potatoe root, dried in a particular manner, give a tobacco far superior in fragrance to ordinary tobacco. The King has ordered the public authorities to favour the cultivation of this root. The Danish Gazettes warmly recommend the use of the substitute instead of foreign tobacco.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1815

House opened on the 1st

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

SINCE the last Session of this Legislature, many important and unexpected events have taken place.

The European Continent, after having been long oppressed by the Calamities of Tyranny and of War, has at last been revived, by the return of Tranquility and Peace.

Contemplating with pleasure these glorious events, which will transmit the names of Men, and of Nations, of the present day, with Honor, to future generations; we have the additional gratification to know, that, under Divine Providence, this happy revolution in Human affairs, has chiefly been accomplished by the Arms and Councils of our Parent State.

It would give me peculiar satisfaction to have it in my power to announce to you, that the Blessings of Peace were extended over every part of the British Empire. But, in this Province, the conflict is not yet at an end; we have still a most arduous contest to maintain.

With respect to internal Police, I deem it proper to recommend to your consideration, the repair of the Public Highways:—a measure, not only necessary for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the Province, in their ordinary and commercial intercourses; but, more especially, for facilitating the movements of His Majesty's Troops, so essentially requisite for the Public protection and defence.

The same causes which induced the Legislature, at the last Session, to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, render it advisable that you take into your most serious consideration, the expediency of further continuing that suspension.

Your attention will necessarily be called to such Acts as require either to be continued or renewed. And such other matters as require the consideration of the Legislature, your knowledge, grounded on experience, will suggest.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have ordered the Provincial Accounts to be laid before you; not doubting but that they will be examined by you with your accustomed assiduity and attention.

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

It is unnecessary for me to enter into a detail of the Military operations in this Province, during the last Campaign. With Pride, and Pleasure, will every Loyal Subject rejoice, that, notwithstanding the inequality on our side, in numbers, and the perseverance and avowed determination of the Enemy, His Majesty's Regular, and Militia Forces, have gloriously sustained the high character of British Soldiers, and have rendered every effort of the Enemy, to gain possession of this Province, vain and ineffectual.

I need not exhort you, I trust, to use Despatch in conducting the Business of the Session.

And I have only to add, that I will enjoy particular satisfaction in concurring with you in every measure, which can tend, in any way, to promote the peace, prosperity and happiness of this Province.

We were favored by a friend with a Montreal Courant of 14th—its general contents are as follow.

The Crown Prince had accepted the Constitution decreed at Eidswald—a wise measure which was tranquilizing Norway.——France has formally protested in the Vienna Congress against the aggrandizement of any of the parties concerned (this we view at present as a mere negative) her protest is transformed by the Statement that she will have no participation in such steps. The Ghent negotiation waited further instructions from America. A new diplomatic Character had gone to Vienna, to claim property in part of the Island of Elba; Bonaparte's further fate was to be decided on at the Congress. Whatever was done by the Hartford Convention is kept secret——Our cruizers are not idle on the American Coast—from 60 to 70 of our Vessels had arrived at the Mississippi with troops, New Orleans their supposed object of attack. The American General Jackson not suspecting the visit had dismissed 3000 Militia——The credit of the American National funds so deplorably low that even Contractors and Staff Agents had refused endorsing Treasury Notes! ——Public charities encouraged in our Sister Province—partial fires at Montreal and Quebec fortunate with but little damage. Goods plenty and the provision markets a perfect contrait to ours.

[BIRTH] At Prescott on Thursday night the Lady of Captain Loring A. D. C. and Private Secretary to His Honor Lieutenant General Drummond, was safely delivered of a daughter. The happy Father had returned from a state of captivity with the Enemy but a few hours previous to the joyful event.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Kingston, December 26, 1814.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

I. IT appearing to His Honor, the President, that there are various outstanding claims, still unsettled, throughout the Militia of the Province, for Pay, Allowances, &c. principally due, prior to the Lieut. General's Administration of the Government; His Honor directs, that Commanding Officers of Regiments and Corps will immediately collect the same, to the 24th of December, instant, inclusive, and transmit them, duly authenticated, and properly vouched, to Lt. Colonel Nichol, Quarter Master General, at Head Quarters, on, or before the 21st day of February next.

II. No attention whatever will be paid to any application, as aforesaid; which may be received, after that period.

III. Staff, and Departments, will make their Demands, individually.

IV. For an impartial, and just investigation of these several Claims, a Board, consisting of Lieut. Col. Nichol, Quarter Master General, Lieut. Colonel Foster, Adjutant General Lieut. Col. Coffin, Dept. Adjt. General, and Alexander Mc. Donell, Esq. Depty. Pay Master General, will assemble, at Head Quarters, on the 21st Day of February next; and will continue its sittings, from Day to Day, as occasion may require.

V. The Board will report its opinion, on the merits of each claim, respectively.

VI. And His Honor, the President's, Decision thereon is to be considered final.

By Command of His Honor the President, and Lt. Gen. Commanding.

C. FOSTER,
Adit. Gen of Militia,
Upper Canada.

Wanted for Service of Government,

TO be delivered at the Garrison of York by the first day of May next; any person or persons wishing to contract for the whole or part thereof will send in their proposals to this Office on or before the 15th instant.

1,035 Flatted pine Logs 14ft. long 1 ft. thick.
10,978 feet pine Timber.
90 Pine Logs 16 feet long 12 In. Diam.
1,000 feet 4 Inch pine Scantling,
6 800 feet 3 & 4 ditto. ditto
2 563 feet 3 & 4 of Ribbon,
7,300 Cedar Pickets,
10,000 feet 3 Inch Pine Plank,
6,200 feet 2 do. do. do.
1,000 1 and a half do. do. do.
5,000 feet Inch do. Boards,
3,400 feet 3 Inch Oak Plank,
488 feet 2 Inch do. do,
100 Toises Stone,
100 Thousand Brick,
50 Thousand Shingles.

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Aff. Comy. Genl.

Aff. Comy. Genls. Office,
York, 24 Feb. 1815.

Notice.

ON Wednesday next a quatity of Salt, a feather Bed and sundry other articles will be sold at public Auction, by the Subscriber at his Commission Store, Sale to begin at 12 o'clock. A Shawl left at the above Store, the owner may have it by giving a right description, and paying for the advertisement.

STEPHEN JARVIS.

The latest Edition of the *PROVINCIAL STATUTES, BLANK DEEDS, &c.* to be had at the above Office. York, June 4, 1814.

Caution to the Public against Forged Army Bills.

Presidents Office, Kingston, 1st Dec. 1814.

It being ascertained that forged army bills, executed in the United States, and introduced into this Province from Ogdensburg or its neighbourhood, are now in circulation, his Honor the President has been pleased to direct, that the following observations pointing out the most material differences between the genuine and forged Notes be published for the information of the public:—

First, in the counterfeit ten dollar bill "(b)" the tail of the "S." in "Piastres," is distinctly marked with a dot at the lower end of it, which is not the case in any of the sets "(b)" of the Two, Three, Five, and Ten Dollar true bills

Second, the "(b)" in the corner, as the head, occupies a wider space.

Third, the "o" in the "No." is lower down, close to the "N" and the point "." much smaller.

Fourth, the perpendicular hair strokes in the black letter "Ten Dollars," particularly in the "R." are finer and at greater distances than in the true bill, giving the whole a lighter appearance.

Fifth, the "x" in the black letter "Exchange" wants the lower back hair stroke, and looks like an "r."

Sixth, "By order of the Commander of the Forces" is of a longer faced letter, standing closer to each other than in the genuine.

The same observations hold good with regard to the Two Dollar counterfeit bills, excepting that the "o" of the "No" is a little higher up; And in addition, first, the head of the "T" in "TWO" is much better formed in the forged than in the original: Second, the "a" in "*Dollars*" is remarkably different from that of the true bill, the latter having no dot at the head, and standing further from the "l"

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EDW. MAC MAHON, A. Secretary.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Creditors of the Estate of the late Doctor Amasa Stebins, of the Town of York, deceased, to exhibit their Accounts within six months from the date hereof for settlement, or for ever be debarred a recovery. Likewise all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, at the Union Inn, in the Town of York.

CATHERINE STEBINS, Administratrix.
York, Dec. 14, 1814.

Late Foreign News.

Entry of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia into Vienna.

VIENNA, September 26.

The Emperor of Russia made his journey from Petersburgh to Vienna with incredible rapidity.—The artillery placed on the road from Brunn to Vienna gave the signal of the arrival of his Majesty in the morning of yesterday. At eleven he was announced at Welkersdorff. The Emperor Alexander found there the King of Prussia, who awaited him and the two monarchs continued their journey together. As soon as the Emperor of Austria was informed of the approach of these illustrious guests, he departed from his Palace, mounted on his horse accompanied by all the Princes, Archdukes and General Officers, to meet the illustrious foreigners. In the mean time all the troops of the garrison, the arquebusiers, and the noble Hungarian guard, were in parade at the entrance of the Prater, and shortly after the city guards joined these corps. The three Monarchs met on the left bank of the Danube, at the end of the Tabor bridge, and after the most affectionate compliments the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia mounted the state horses brought for their conveyance. The entire cavalcade crossed the bridge. The Monarchs made a short review of the troops which were on parade, and at 12 the procession commenced solemn entrance into the capital of Austria. The regiment of Hussars of Prince Schwartzenberg opened the march: the curassiers of Albert or Saxe Teschin in person.—Then came the Emperor and King, having on his left the Emperor of Russia, and on his right the King of Prussia; a numerous and brilliant Staff followed; the noble guards and other military bodies closed the march. The procession lasted an hour, and in this period a thousand cannon were discharged from the ramparts. As the weather was fine, and it was Sunday, it may be said, that the whole population of Vienna, and the neighbourhood had collected to witness a spectacle never before seen—three powerful Monarchs of Europe sincerely and intimately united for the repose of the world. The air echoed with the acclamations and cries of joy that accompanied their majesties to the imperial Palace, where the guards were paraded. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia alighted and entered their appartments. The persons of their Court, and their respective suits, attended those Monarchs.

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MARRIED—Yesterday, by the Rev. J. L. Mills, Brigade Chaplain, Lt. Col. Smelt, 103d, Regiment to Miss Robinson, daughter of Commissary General Robinson.—The Governor in Chief, Lady Prevost and Family, honoured the Ceremony with their presence.

Yesterday in a quarrel at the tower No. 3, one of the Veterans shot his comrade through the body with a musket, so as to put him out of existence.

Extract of a Letter Dated Bangor, November 15, 1814.

"Since I wrote you last, business has become brisk in this country. Castine the former shire town of this country, 35 miles from Bangor, on the eastern side of the Penobscot, and now in possession of the British, is perhaps one of the most admirable military positions in the world. The harbor is one of the finest in the U. States. The British consider it a most important acquisition, and are making it impregnable by land. The place is something like Gibraltar.

The Peninsula is elevated, and connected with the main by a low neck, across which they are digging a ditch 30 feet wide, Several batteries on the hill render this neck impassable.

"The war, or rather Peace, with the British, is become very popular here."

POTATOE-ROOT—The College of Medicine of Stockholm has discovered that the leaves of the Potatoe root, dried in a particular manner, give a tobacco far superior in fragrance to ordinary tobacco. The King has ordered the public authorities to favour the cultivation of this root. The Danish Gazettes warmly recommend the use of the substitute instead of foreign tobacco.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1815.

House opened on the 7th

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

SINCE the last Session of this Legislature, many important and unexpected events have taken place.

The European Continent, after having been long oppressed by the Calamities of Tyranny and of War, has at last been revived, by the return of Tranquility and Peace.

Contemplating with pleasure these glorious events, which will transmit the names of Men, and of Nations, of the present day, with Honor, to future generations; we have the additional gratification to know, that, under Divine Providence, this happy revolution in Human affairs, has chiefly been accomplished by the Arms and Councils of our Parent State.

It would give me peculiar satisfaction to have it in my power to announce to you, that the Blessings of Peace were extended over every part of the British Empire. But, in this Province, the conflict is not yet at an end; we have still a most arduous contest to maintain.

With respect to internal Police, I deem it proper to recommend to your consideration, the repair of the Public Highways:—a measure, not only necessary for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the Province, in their ordinary and commercial intersourses; but, more especially, for facilitating the movements of His Majesty's Troops, so essentially requisite for the Public protection and defence.

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Your attention will necessarily be called to such Acts as require either to be continued or renewed. And such other matters as require the consideration of the Legislature, your knowledge, grounded on experience, will suggest.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have ordered the Provincial Accounts to be laid before you; nor doubting but that they will be examined by you with your accustomed assiduity and attention.

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It is unnecessary for me to enter into a detail of the Military operations in this Province, during the last Campaign. With Pride, and Pleasure, will every Loyal Subject rejoice, that, notwithstanding the inequality on our side, in numbers, and the perseverance and avowed determination of the Enemy, His Majesty's Regular, and Militia Forces, have gloriously sustained the high character of British Soldiers, and have rendered every effort of the Enemy, to gain possession of this Province, vain and ineffectual.

I need not exhort you, I trust, to use Despatch in conducting the Business of the Session.

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We are favored by a friend with a Montreal Courier of 14th—its general contents are as follow.

The Crown Prince had accepted the Constitution decreed at Eidswald—a wise measure which was tranquilizing Norway.——France has formally protested to the Vienna Congress against the aggrandizement of any of the parties concerned (this we view at present as a mere negative) her protest is transformed by the Statement that she will have no participation in such steps. The Ghent negociation waited further instructions from America. A new diplomatic Character had gone to Vienna, to claim property in part of the Island of Elba; Bonaparte's further fate was to be decided on at the Congress. Whatever was done by the Hartford Convention is kept secret——Our cruizers are not idle on the American Coast—from 60 to 70 of our Vessels had arrived at the Mississippi with troops, New Orleans their supposed object of attack. The American General Jackson not suspecting the visit had dismissed 3000 Militia——The credit of the American National funds so deplorably low that even Contractors and Staff Agents had refused endorsing Treasury Notes!——Public charities encouraged in our Sister Province—partial fires at Montreal and Quebec fortunate with but little damage. Goods plenty and the provision markets a perfect contrait to ours.

BIRTH] At Prescott on Thursday night the Lady of Captain Loring A. D. C. and Private Secretary to His Honor Lieutenant General Drummond, was safely delivered of a daughter. The happy Father had returned from a state of captivity with the Enemy but a few hours previous to the joyful event.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Kingston, December 26, 1814.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

I. IT appearing to His Honor, the President, that there are various outstanding claims, still unsettled, throughout the Militia of the Province, for Pay, Allowances, &c. principally due, prior to the Lieut. General's Administration of the Government; His Honor directs, that Commanding Officers of Regiments and Corps will immediately collect the same, to the 24th of December, instant, inclusive, and transmit them, duly authenticated, and properly vouched, to Lt. Colonel Nichol, Quarter Master General, at Head Quarters, on, or before the 21st day of February next.

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III. Staff, and Departments, will make their Demands, in triviquate.

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V. The Board will report its opinion, on the merits of each claim, respectively.

VI. And His Honor, the President's, Decision thereon is to be considered final.

By Command of His Honor the President, and Lt. Gen. Commanding.

C. FOSTER,
Adit. Gen of Militia,
Upper Canada.

Wanted for Service of Government,

TO be delivered at the Garrison of York by the first day of May next; any person or persons wishing to contract for the whole or part thereof will send in their proposals to this Office on or before the 15th instant.

1,035 Flatted pine Logs 14ft. long 1 ft. thick.
10,978 feet pine Timber.
900 Pine Logs 16 feet long 12 In. Diam.
1,000 feet 4 Inch pine Scantling.
6,800 feet 3 & 4 ditto. ditto
2,563 feet 3 & 4 of Ribbon.
7,300 Cedar Pickets,
10,000 feet 3 Inch Pine Plank,
6,200 feet 2 do. do. do.
1,000 1 and a half do. do do.
5,000 feet Inch do. Boards,
3,400 feet 3 Inch Oak Plank,
488 feet 2 Inch do. do,
100 Toises Stone,
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50 Thousand Shingles.

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Asst. Comy. Genl.

Asst. Comy. Genls. Office,
York, 21 Feb. 1815.

Notice.

ON Wednesday next a quatity of Salt, a feather Bed and sundry other articles will be sold at public Auction, by the Subscriber at his Commission Store, Sale to begin at 12 o'clock. A Shawl left at the above Store, the owner may have it by giving a right description, and paying for the advertisement.

STEPHEN JARVIS.

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Second, the "(b)" in the corner, as the head, occupies a wider space.

Third, the "o" in the "No." is lower down, close to the "N" and the point "." much smaller.

Fourth, the perpendicular hair strokes in the black letter "Ten Dollars," particularly in the "R." are finer and at greater distances than in the true bill, giving the whole a lighter appearance.

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EDW. MAC MAHON, A. Secretary.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Creditors of the Estate of the late Doctor Amasa Stebins, of the Town of York, deceased, to exhibit their Accounts within six months from the date hereof for settlement, or for ever be debarred a recovery. Likewise all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, at the Union Inn, in the Town of York.

CATHERINE STEBINS, Administratrix.

York, Dec. 14, 1814.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 13, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land, well watered and eligibly situated.—The terms of payment will be made easy, and an undeniable Title given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 19, 1814.

THE Subscriber, do hereby give notice to JOHN EAKINS, from whom I bought a Lot of Land in the year 1812, & for which I was to pay him in yearly installments, that I am now ready to pay him the whole of the purchase Money for the said Lot of Land, as soon as called for, and that I live at Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope.

WILLIAM PURDY.

Hope, Upper Canada, July 30, 1814.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of the late Michel Fauchard of Wyndham, requests those who have claims thereon, to present them, and those indebted thereto to make immediate payment.

Who has for sale, the South half of Lot No. 6 in Wyndham East side of Yonge-Street, of which 20 Acres are cleared, and a small dwelling house thereon—Also a fine young nursery of about 200 choice apple-trees.

The Viscount DE CHALUS.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THE following Lands will be sold at reduced prices for prompt payment, or for a instalments in hand when a liberal credit for the balance of the purchase money will be given.

Wyndham, 12th Jan 1815.

Lots No. 13 and 16 in the 7th Concession of the Township of North Gwillimbury, County of York, in the Home District, containing 400 acres—Lots No. 28, 29 and 37 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Uxbridge, County of York, in the Home District, containing 580 acres—Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitby, Co. of York, in the Home District, containing 200 acres—Broken Lot No. 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of North Crosby, Co. of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, containing 60 acres—Lots No. 15 and 16 in the 7th, the South half of No. 15 in the 3d, and the North East Quarter of No. 21 in the first Concessions of the Township of Montague, County of Grenville, in the District of Johnstown, containing 550 acres—Lot No. 23 in the 5th, and Lots No. 28 and 29 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Scott, Co. of York, Home District, containing 600 acres—Lot No. 57 and the North half of Lot No. 56 in the 1st Concession East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Markham, County of York, and Home District, containing 285 acres, forty of which are well cleared and under good fence; a thriving orchard, with a commodious dwelling house, out offices, and a good barn, in thorough repair; it is needless to say any thing in recommendation of the soil of this farm, as there can be no better in the Township.

Apply to Q. St. George Esq. or John Cameron in York, or the subscriber on Yonge-Street; either of the parties will give conveyances for all or any part thereof when sold.

LE CHEVALIER DE MARSEUIL

NOTICE.

CAME into the Inclosure of the Subscriber about two months since, a red COW, and still remains there.—The owner is requested to call, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her keeping, in one month from this date.

JOHN HENRY BOORMASTER.

York, Jan. 18, 1815.

LEFT about a Month back in the House of an Inhabitant by an Officers Servant belonging to the 41st Regiment, a parcel, containing four yards and a quarter of best superfine double milled drab cloth, with some silk and twist. Any person bringing the same to the Office of the Printer, or giving such information as that it may be recovered, will be well rewarded for his trouble.

York, January 28th 1815.

Government Contract.

PROPOSALS will be received for furnishing Materials and building a Wharf at this Post. Such persons as wish to contract for furnishing the Materials or building the Wharf, will apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANE,
Assistant Commissary General.

Asst. C. General's Office,
York, 6th Jan. 1815.

FOR Sale or Rent, the following Farms, viz.—

Lot No. 13, first Concession Township of Nelson, on Dundas Street, with a large improvement and dwelling House thereon.

Lot No. 28, first Concession of Markham, on Yonge Street, with an improvement of about 30 acres, with a good dwelling House, &c. on which lot there is also a good Mill Scite.

Lots Number 59 and one fourth of 58 on Yonge Street, with improvements and dwelling Houses, &c.

Lots No. 49 and 50, on Yonge Street, with ten acres improvement.

Also, two Acre Lots in this Town, opposite the Gaol. Any person or persons desirous of purchasing or renting any of said lands, will be able to obtain the same on very reasonable terms, and liberal credit if wanted, by applying to the Subscriber,

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, 6th Jan. 1815.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 53 and half of 54 in the first Concession of Markham and East side of Yonge Street, with an improvement of 40 Acres.—The Land good and well watered; the cleared part, of which 19 Acres are clover, &c. meadow, is mostly under a new rail fence; the other cleared Land under Crops, &c. two Acres on the premisses are Orchard, bearing for 8 years past, and this year promising abundance; and a Hop Yard, producing for 6 years past, with a large and convenient House built adjoining the Street, and well situated for Public Business; excellent Water running near it, also a Barn and other out Houses, &c.—Also for sale with the Land or separately, Cart, Plough, Harrow, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, &c.—also, on the West side of Yonge Street, Lots No. 58 and No. 60, in the first Concession of Vaughan, and No. 61 in the 1st Concession of King, with a clearing of 20 Acres, mostly under meadow, and good rail Fence. For Cash great bargains will be given. Apply to Count Chalus at Windham

York, June 16, 1814.

☞ Favourable terms and liberal credits will be given to purchasers.

Province of Upper Canada.

GORDON DRUMMOND Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces within our said Province.

To all to whom these presents shall come :—
Greeting.

KNOW YE, that finding expedient and necessary to continue the Prohibition of the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines, from any Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province; I do hereby, under the authority of the several Acts of the Parliament of this Province in force for that purpose, and by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, PROHIBIT the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines from any Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province, to the end that the said Statutes of Parliament, under the Penalties and Forfeitures by the said Acts imposed

And I do for that purpose, issue this my Proclamation, declaring the Provisions and Restrictions of the said Acts, so far as they relate to the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines from Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province, to be in force for the period above mentioned.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.

By Command of his Honor,
(Signed)
WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

☞ THE Editor has by an arrangement with Mr. Wm. Waters, (his Assistant) transferred his present property in THE YORK GAZETTE to Mr. W. reserving twenty-four Papers for his own disposal. Persons wishing to Subscribe, or the insertion of Advertisements, or the execution of Printing Jobs, are referred to Mr. Waters.

J. CAMERON.

For Sale
At the Stores of Messieurs Q. St. George & Co.—J. Young & Co.—Stephen Jarvis Esq. and at the Printing-Office, The
U. C. ALMANAC.

York Gazette Extra.

Montreal. Wednesday morning, Feb 15. 1815.

A Gentleman who came Expreſs from Miſſiſiqui Bay, brings the following Intelligence:

PEACE!

Tueſday, Feb. 14, 1815. 9 o'clock P. M.

From the Albany Regiſter Extra. Feb. 12, 5 *o'clock, P. M.*

We haſten to perform the moſt grateful task ever impoſed upon us, in the whole of our editorial labours. If the following intelligence ſhall be finally realized, in the completion of an Honorable Peace, the Country may rejoice.—With what anxiety muſt all parties wait for the promulgation of the Treaty, which is to realize our hopes, or our fears.

Governor Tomkins has this moment received an Expreſs from Jacob Barker, Eſq. of New York, bringing the agreeable news, that

A TREATY OF PEACE

Was ſigned at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814. Was ratified by the Prince Regent on the 29th, and left England on the ſecond of January, and arrived at New York in the Britiſh ſloop of war Favorite. Hoſtilities are to ceaſe upon the Ratification of the Treaty by the American Government. Mr. Carol, Secretary of the Legation arrived in the Favorite with the Treaty. Mr. Baker with Britiſh deſpatches, has alſo arrived, and Mr. Hughes embarked from Bordeaux with Duplicates.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. XII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.—*Single Papers* 1s. *each.*

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON *Printer to the* KING's *Most Excellent Majesty.*

500 *Dollars Reward.*

His Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:—

WHEREAS, on or about the night of the twenty first day of October last, Captain WILLIAM FRANCIS, of the Norfolk Militia, in the District of London, was most inhumanly murdered in his dwelling-house, which was at the same time burnt to ashes.

I have thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province (that the persons guilty may be the more speedily detected) to offer the above reward of Five Hundred Dollars, or One Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be paid immediately to any person or persons, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all, or any of the persons concerned in the murder or in the arson, or burning of the dwelling house of the said William Francis.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) GORDON DRUMMOND, President

By Command of his Honor,
WM JARVIS, Sec'y.

N. B. One John Dixon, a principal ring leader of a party of Rebels, occasionally infesting the District of London, is suspected of having been concerned in the murder and arson

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

By his Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire, President, Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces within our said Province.

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting

WHEREAS in the beginning of the month of November last, three INDIANS were Murdered, and a fourth wounded in several places near Stony Creek, in the District of Niagara, by some person or persons unknown, I have thought fit, for the more speedy detection and punishment of the offenders, to offer, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be immediately paid to any person or persons, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the persons concerned in the said Murder.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.

By Command of his Honor,
WM JARVIS, Sec'y.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in Scarboro', containing 308 Acres, upwards of sixty acres clear, and under improvement; 20 acres in Timothy and Clover; a small Orchard of bearing Apple Trees, a Frame Barn 30 by 40 feet, and a dwelling House. The Lot is well supplied with excellent Water, a branch of the Highland Creek running through it sufficient to turn a mill; also a field of Wheat put in last Fall, of 14 bushels. Any person inclined to purchase, may have possession the first of May next, and will know the terms by applying to William Allan, Esq. or the subscriber on the Premises.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 27th Dec. 1814.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has removed his Commission Store two doors West of the one he formerly occupied in King street, where he has convenient storage and cellar room.—In addition to his other supplies, he has now on hand, a large quantity of Port and Teneriffe Wines, Cogniac Brandy, high proof and well flavored Jamaica Spirits, which he will sell low for cash.—He shortly expects a general and extensive assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support which he has already experienced in business.

As promptitude and integrity in the Factor insure ready and faithful returns to the Consignee, he hopes that his friends will be amply compensated by employing him—and he pledges himself that his constant aim shall be to advance their interests and deserve their confidence. STEPHEN JARVIS.

☞ Just received, Teas and Tobacco of excellent quality, and a large quantity of sound Butter. He is now opening Blue Cloths, assorted Worsted Hosiery, Jersey Frocks, striped cotton shirts, &c. which he will sell wholesale or retail at a very moderate advance.

York 25th January 1815.

UPPER CANADA, Court of Probate, York, to wit. } GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province

To the next of Kin of Patrick Robertson, late of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, deceased.

WHEREAS Alexander Wood, of the Town of York, in the Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Patrick Robertson, some time past, died intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels exceeding the sum of five pounds of lawful money, in two or more several Districts thereof; and that Niel Robertson, the Administrator of the said Estate, hath lately departed this life without having fully Administered to the same, by reason whereof the goods and chattels, rights and credits remaining of the Estate of the said Patrick Robertson, are yet to be administered, and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death, to be administered, might be granted to him the said Alexander Wood. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province on the last Monday of March next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death to be administered, should not be granted to the said Alexander Wood. Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal, C. P.

W. W. BALDWIN, Register C. P.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Acquaintance, that he has commenced Business in Duke Street, where he offers for sale,

Tea, Sugar,	Sugar Candy,
Coffee, Chocolate,	Raisins, Wafers,
Soap, Candles,	Sealing Wax,
Starch, Blue,	Sweet Oil,
Snuff, Pipes,	British Oil,
Tobacco, Pins,	Harlem Oil,
Pig Tail, Ladies Twist	Peppermint,
Cut and Dry,	Parragorick,
Spanish Segars,	Barks, Salts,
Salt, Mustard,	Salt Petre,
Crockery, Glass,	Oat Meal,
Window Glass, 7 by 9, 7-h by 8-h, 8-h by 9-h, Putty,	Cottons, Flannels,
	Buttons, Razors,
	Shoe-Thread,
Nails, Wood Screws,	Shoes,
Locks, Latches and Hinges,	A few barrels Teneriffe Wine,
Files, Plain Ik-lines,	Spirits,
Chalk & Chark lines,	Various other articles
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,	for Cash or Country Produce.
Cloves, Lonenges,	

Also, a span of Horses, Carricle and Harness, Dining Tables and Portable Desks

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, Nov. 12 1814.

N. B All those who may have any of his small bills which he issued for the convenience of change, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid immediately, either in cash or army bills.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1815.

President's Office, 24th Jan. 1815.

His Honor the President has been pleased to appoint Mr. Allan M'Nabb, to be Serjeant at Arms to the House of Assembly, vice Stanton, resigned.

February 5, 1815.

His Honor the President has been pleased to appoint Mr. John M'Lean of Cornwall, to be Clerk of the Peace for the Eastern District; and also to be Register for the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Russell, in the said District.

Among other instances of the treatment experienced by our officers who have unhappily fallen into the hands of the enemy, we record the following,—of the truth of which we are in possession of such "damning proofs" as to enable us to pronounce the fact unquestionable.

One of our officers in depot at Cheshire in Massachusett's, having been authorised by a gentleman at Boston to draw upon him for a certain sum, put the bill for the amount thereof into the hands of the deputy Marshal having charge of the prisoners of war at Pittsfield and the adjacent depots, whose services to negociate the same, had been voluntarily proffered.

It will be recollected that the banks of the state of New York having stopt payment in specie, a very large premium was necessarily created in favor of Boston where it continued to be issued.

Under pretence that a letter containing the oath had been mislaid, our officer did not receive his money for three weeks after the sale of the bill, and then only to the simple amount of it. An explanation being demanded, the deputy Marshal, (who is himself from Boston,) actually had the face to profess total ignorance of the existence of any premium; and stated in direct terms, that he had negociated the bill at the Albany bank, and had remitted to our officer the whole proceeds thereof.

Apprehensive no doubt, that so simple a circumstance, notwithstanding his precautions to the contrary, could not fail to be discovered, he affected the utmost surprise on the occasion, and said he would make inquiry on the subject.—What followed? About a fortnight afterwards the premium to a large amount was inclosed to our officer, with a letter from the deputy Marshal, stating, that he found upon investigation, the same had been credited to him by the bank at Albany,—and that altho having *sustained* that he had remitted to our officer *the whole proceeds of the bill.*

Such conduct needs no comment, and must in the mind of every honest man, carry with it that disgrace which is indelibly attached not only to the individual, but to those who employ him.

We understand that Major General Brisbane has received a New York Paper of the 4th instant, confirming the taking of New Orleans by our troops under the orders of General Pakenham.

Last Tuesday the first division of the 89th regiment, commanded by Major Clifford, quartered here for some time past, took its departure from this place for Ernesttown, where it will be joined by the remainder of that corps in a few days.

We hear that the Canadian Fencibles are to do duty here in place of the 89th.

DIED.] On Saturday morning the 4th inst. aged 23, Mrs. Harriet Thom, wife of Dr. Thom, Staff surgeon in the army, and stationed at this post.

To commemorate departed worth is an office always agreeable to a feeling mind, nor can merited praises, and the offers, scattered over the grave, where female excellence lies entombed, fail to interest and gratify every kind and affectionate heart. Snatched from the agonized embrace of connubial affection, and consigned to her native dust, this lovely woman has left the tenderest of husbands to lament her early and premature death, and two smiling babes unconscious of the greatness of their loss. This, not as those "without hope," deep indeed is their cause of affliction, for to uncommon sweetness of temper and benevolence of soul, the deceased united all those estimable qualities that can endear a wife and a mother,

"Only a few days are past away, since she was seen in full health and in the prime of life, and no doubt promised herself yet many years enjoyment of that domestic felicity, which the wisdom of her choice, the mildness, the affability, and cheerfulness of her disposition, even more than her extraordinary beauty, rendered eminently hers and for the long continuance of which her pleasing manners, and unaffected kindness had engaged the sincere wishes of all her acquaintance."

Seldom does an individual carry to the grave a regret so universal, for who that knew her is not afflicted at her death. Nothing could be more engaging than the amiable purity of her mind—nothing more excellent than her moral habits.

Short has been her time in this school of moral discipline, yet our grief is mingled with the balm of consolation, for she bore her illness with a serenity, composure and resignation to the will of the Almighty God, that was truly edifying.—And what greater comfort can her surviving friends enjoy, than to reflect, that she was a sincere Christian, and possessed an excellence of character which few are able to acquire. Surely the thought of such a death cannot be unconnected with immortality.

From the New Hampshire Gazette of Dec. 27.

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

We have been disposed to treat this unlawful assemblage with ridicule and contempt rather than sober consideration, believing that so large a portion of the federal party were opposed to a seperation of the union, as to check the other part in their headlong ruinous course. But it now behoves the friends to the union, both federal and republican to be on their guard, "disc untenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that (the national union) can, in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." The assemblage undoubtedly intend to concert their nefarious plans secretly, "covertly and insidiously." The silent stream may gradually undermine the majestic oak which the winds of heaven might have assailed in vain. So may this assemblage unless immediately checked, undermine, by their arts and influences the basis of the republic, which if the power of faction, with banners, unfurled, could not subvert.

We solemnly forewarn our countrymen, that this assemblage, if not at this, at a future meeting intend a seperation. With the union, would perish our hopes and liberties. We conjure our countrymen to read over and over the solemn and parting advice of our beloved Washington. A sacred regard for his monitions may save us at this eventful crisis.

The eloquent Randolph has made, indirectly, a solemn appeal to the Hartford Convention. He conjures his fellow citizens, by all they hold dear and by a regard for their future destinies, to oppose a seperation of the union. For this act of magnanimity, he is instantly denounced by the Bolton Junto and the federal papers. His language now reminds them of the "skip, hop and jump" There is now no connection of his ideas. He who just now was cried up as the eloquent statesman and ingenious patriot, is now suddenly cried down as a mad-

THE PRESIDENT FRIGATE.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Decatur, late commander of the U. S. frigate President, dated 16th January, 1815

The night we left the Hook, owing to some blunder of our Pilots, we struck on the Bar, and there remained thumping two hours until the tide rose; at day light we fell in with the British squadron consisting of the Majestic, Endymion, Pomona, Tenedos and Dispatch brig.

"My ship owing to her getting aground, lost her sailing I lightened her as much as possible, but the enemy gained on us. The Endymion mounting 24 pounders on her gun-deck, was the leading ship of the enemy. She got close under my quarter, and was cutting my rigging, without my being able to bring a gun to bear upon her. To suffer this was making my capture certain; and that too without injury to the enemy.

"I therefore bore up for the Endymion, and engaged her for two hours; when we silenced and beat her off. At this time the rest of the ships had got within two miles of us. We made all the sail we could from them, but is was in vain. In 3 hours the Pomona and Tenedos were along side, and the Majestic and Endymion were close to us. All that was now left me to do, was to receive the fire of the nearest ships and surrender.

"My loss has been severe; the precise number I do not know, but believe it to be between eighty and ninety; of this about twenty-five are killed Babbit, Hamilton and Howell, are among the slain. Mr. Dale is wounded, but is doing well.

"I am in great haste.—We sail to day for Bermuda."

Extract from a character of Buonaparte.

We may now pause before that splendid prodigy, which towered among us like some ancient ruin, whose frown terrified the glance its magnificence attracted. Grand, gloomy, and peculiar, he sat upon the throne, a sceptered hermit, wrapt in the solitude of his awful originality. A mind bold, independent, and decisive; a will despotic in its dictates; an energy that distanced expedition; and a conscience pliable to every touch of interest, marked the outline of this extraordinary character, the most extraordinary perhaps, that in the annals of this world, ever rose, or reigned, or fell.—Flung into life in the middle of a revolution, that quickened every energy of a people that acknowledged no superior, he commenced his course, a stranger by birth, and a scholar by chance! With no friend but his sword, and no surface but his talents, he rushed into the lists where rank and wealth, and genius had arrayed themselves, and competition fled from him as from the chance of destiny. He knew no motive but interest; he acknowledged no criterion but success; he worshipped no God but ambition, and with a stern devotion, knelt at the shrine of his idolatry Subsidiary to this, there was no creed that he did not profess; there was no opinion he did not promulgate; in the hope of a dynasty, he upheld the crescent; for the sake of a divorce he bowed before the cross; the orphan of St. Louis, he became the adopted child of the republic; and with a parricidal ingratitude, on the ruins of the throne and the tribune, he reared the tower of his despotism! A professed Catholic, he imprisoned the Pope, a pretended patriot, he impoverished the country, and in the name of Brutus, he grasped without remorse, and wore without shame, the diadem of the Ceasars.

Such a medley of contradictions, and at the same time, such an individual inconsistency, were never united in the same character—A royalist, a republican, and an emperor: a mahometan, a catholic, and a patron of the Synagogue; a subaltern and a sovereign; a traitor and a tyrant; a christian and an infidel; he was, through all his vicissitudes, the same stern, impatient, inflexible, original; the same mysterious, incomprehensible self; the man without a model, and without a shadow.

His fall, like his life, baffled all speculation. In short, his whole history was like a dream of the world, and no man can tell how or why he was awakened from the reverie. Such is a faint and feeble picture of Napoleon Bonaparte, the first, and it is hoped the last, Emperor of the French.

Contract.

PERSONS willing to Contract for the Building an HOSPITAL at York, are directed to enquire at this Office, where the Plan may be seen

Quarter Master General's Office,
York, Feb 18, 1815.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber at the Humber, some time since, on which land she had been trespassing for a considerable time, a middle sized dark brown Horse, about 12 years old; whoever has lost him, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, other wise he will be sold for the keeping in one month from this date.

GEORGE DENNISON.

Humber, Feb. 22, 1815.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Kingston, December 26, 1814.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

I. IT appearing to His Honor, the President, that there are various outstanding claims, still unsettled, throughout the Militia of the Province, for Pay, Allowances, &c. principally due, prior to the Lieut. General's Administration of the Government; His Honor directs, that Commanding Officers of Regiments and Corps will immediately collect the same, to the 24th of December, instant, inclusive, and transmit them, duly authenticated, and properly vouched, to Lt. Colonel Nichol, Quarter Master General, at Head Quarters, on, or before the 21st day of February next.

II. No attention whatever will be paid to any application, as aforesaid; which may be received, after that period.

III Staff, and Departments, will make their Demands, individually,

IV. For an impartial, and just investigation of these several Claims, a Board, consisting of Lieut. Col. Nichol, Quarter Master General, Lieut. Colonel Foster, Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. Coffin, Dep. Adj. General, and Alexander Mc. Donell, esq. Deputy Pay Master General, will assemble at Head Quarters, on the 1st Day of February next; and will continue its sittings, from Day to Day, as occasion may require.

V. The Board will report its opinion on the merits of each claim, respectively.

VI And His Honor, the President, Decision thereon is to be considered final.

By Command of His Honor the President, and Lt Gen Commanding.

C FOSTER,
Adjt. Gen of Militia,
Upper Canada.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 13, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land, well watered and eligibly situated.—The terms of payment will be made easy, and an undeniable Title given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 19, 1814.

THE Subscriber, do hereby give notice to JOHN RAKINS, from whom I bought a Lot of Land in the year 1812, for which I was to pay him a yearly rental of six, that I am now ready to pay him the whole of the purchase Money for the said Lot of Land, as soon as called for, and that I live at Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope.

WILLIAM PURDY,

Hope, Upper Canada, June 30 1814.

For Sale

At the Stores of Messieurs Q. St George & Co.—J Young & Co.—Stephen Jarvis Esq. and at the Printing Office, the

U. C. ALMANAC.

Caution to the Public against Forged Army Bills.

President's Office, Kingston, 1st Dec. 1814.

It being ascertained that forged army bills, executed in the United States, and introduced into this Province from Ogdensburg or its neighbourhood, are now in circulation, his Honor the President has been pleased to direct, that the following observations pointing out the most material differences between the genuine and forged Notes be published for the information of the public:—

First, in the counterfeit ten dollar bill "(b)" the tail of the "S." in "Pistres," is distinctly marked with a dot at the lower end of it, which is not the case in any of the sets "(b)" of the Two, Three, Five, and Ten Dollar true bills

Second, the "(b)" in the corner, at the head, occupies a wider space.

Third, the "o" in the "No." is lower down, close to the "N" and the point "." much smaller.

Fourth, the perpendicular hair strokes in the black letter "Ten Dollars," particularly in the "R." are finer and at greater distances than in the true bill, giving the whole a lighter appearance.

Fifth, the "x" in the black letter "Exchange" wants the lower back hair stroke, and looks like an "r."

Sixth, "By order of the Commander of the Forces" is of a longer faced letter, standing closer to each other than in the genuine.

The same observations hold good in regard to the Two Dollar counterfeit bills, excepting that the "o" of the "No" is a little higher up: And in addition, first, the head of the "T" in "TWO" is much better formed in the forged than in the original: Second, the "a" in "*Dollars*" is remarkably different from that of the true bill, the latter having no dot at the head, and standing further from the "*l*"

The "x" in "Exchange" has the same defect in the counterfeit Two as in the Ten, though a little of the hair stroke appears, the impression being much stronger.

EDW. MAC MAHON, A. Secretary.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the Creditors of the Estate of the late Doctor Amasa Stebbins, of the Town of York, deceased, to exhibit their Accounts within six months from the date hereof for settlement, or for ever be debarred a recovery. Likewise all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, at the Union Inn, in the Town of York.

CATHERINE STEBBINS, Administratrix.

York, Dec. 14, 1814.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of the late Michel Fauchard of Wyndham, requests those who have claims thereon, to present them, and the discharged for adjustment; and those indebted thereto to make immediate payment.

Who has for sale, the South half of Lot No. 6 in Wyndham East side of Yonge-Street, of which 20 Acres are cleared, and a small dwelling house thereon.—Also a fine young nursery of about 200 choice apple-trees.

Le Vicomte DE CHALUS.

Government Contract.

PROPOSALS will be received for furnishing Materials and building a Wharf at this Post. Such persons as wish to contract for furnishing the Materials or building the Wharf, will apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Assistant Commissary General.

Asst. C. General's Office, York, 6th Jan. 1815.

FOR Sale or Rent, the following Farms, viz.—

Lot No. 13, first Concession Township of Nelson, on Dundas Street, with a large improvement and dwelling House thereon.

Lot No. 28, first Concession of Markham, on Yonge Street, with an improvement of about 30 acres, with a good dwelling House, &c. on which lot there is also a good Mill Seite.

Lots Number 59 and one fourth of 58 on Yonge Street, with improvements and dwelling Houses, &c.

Lots No. 49 and 50, on Yonge Street, with ten acres improvement.

Also, two Acre Lots in this Town, opposite the Gaol. Any person or persons desirous of purchasing or renting any of said lands, will be able to obtain the same on very reasonable terms, and liberal credit if wanted, by applying to the Subscriber,

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York 6th Jan. 1815.

FOR SALE,

LOT No 53 and half of 54 in the first Concession of Markham and East side of Yonge Street, with an improvement of 40 Acres.—The Land good and well watered; the cleared part, of which 19 Acres are clover, &c. meadow, is mostly under a new rail fence; the other cleared Land under Crops, &c two Acres on the premisses are Orchard, bearing for 8 years past, and this year promising abundance; and a Hop Yard, producing for 6 years past, with a large and convenient House built adjoining the street, and well situated for Public Business; excellent Water running near it, also a Barn and other out Houses, &c.—Also for sale with the Land or separately, Cart, Plough, Harrow, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, &c.—also, on the West side of Yonge Street, Lots No 58 and No. 60, in the first Concession of Vaughan, and No. 61 in the 1st Concession of King, with a clearing of 20 Acres, mostly under meadow, and good rail Fence. For Cash great bargains will be given. Apply to Count Chalus at Windham York, June 16, 1814.

☞ Favourable terms and liberal credits will be given to purchasers.

THE GREAT BARGAIN.

THE following Lands will be sold at very reduced prices for prompt payment, or for an instalments in hand when a liberal credit for the balance of the purchase money will be given.

Wyndham, 12th Jan 1815.

Lots No. 13 and 16 in the 7th Concession of the Township of North Gwillimbury, County of York, in the Home District, containing 400 acres—Lots No. 28, 29 and 37 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Eadridge, County of York, in the Home District, containing 580 acres—Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitby, Co of York, in the Home District, containing 200 acres—Broken Lot No. 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of North Crosby, Co. of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, containing 60 acres—Lots No. 15 and 16 in the 7th, the South half of No. 15 in the 3d, and the North East Quarter of No. 21 in the first Concession of the Township of Montague, County of Grenville, in the District of Johnstown, containing 550 acres—Lot No. 23 in the 5th, and Lots No. 28 and 29 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Scott, Co. of York, Home District, containing 600 acres—Lot No. 57 and the North half of Lot No 56 in the 1st Concession East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Markham, County of York, and Home District, containing 285 acres, forty of which are well cleared and under good fence; a thriving orchard, with a commodious dwelling house, out offices, and a good barn, in thorough repair; it is needless to say any thing in recommendation of the soil of this farm, as there can be no better in the Township.

Apply to Q. St. George Esq. or John Cameron in York, or the subscriber on Yonge Street; either of the parties will give conveyances for all or any part thereof when sold.

LE CHEVALIER DE MARSEUIL.

LEFT about a Month back in the House of an Inhabitant by an Officers Servant belonging to the 41th Regiment, a parcel, containing four yards and a quarter of best superfine double milled drab cloth, with some silk and twist. Any person bringing the same to the Office of the Printer, or giving such information as that it may be recovered, will be well rewarded for his trouble.

York, January 28th 1815

☞ THE EDITOR has by an arrangement with Mr. Wm. Waters, (his Assistant) transferred his present property in THE YORK GAZETTE to Mr. W. reserving twenty-four Papers for his own disposal. Persons wishing to Subscribe, or the insertion of Advertisements, or the execution of Printing Jobs, are referred to Mr. Waters.

J. CAMERON.

For Sale, at the Printing Office, Superfine Wove Demy of superior quality.—The Thief who Stole a Ream Foolscap from the Office between the 2d and 6th instant, is modestly requested not to repeat his visits.

J. Cameron

York, 9th Jan. 1815.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. XII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1815 [4 DOLS. PER ANN.—*Single Papers* 1*s. each*

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON *Printer to the* KING'S *Most Excellent Majesty.*

500 *Dollars Reward.*

His Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:—

WHEREAS, on or about the night of the twenty first day of October last, Captain WILLIAM FRANCIS, of the Norfolk Militia, in the District of London, was most inhumanly murdered in his dwelling house, which was at the same time burnt to ashes.

I have thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province (that the persons guilty may be the more speedily detected) to offer the above reward of Five Hundred Dollars, or One Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be paid immediately to any person or persons, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all, or any of the persons concerned in the murder or in the arson, or burning of the dwelling house of the said William Francis.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)

GORDON DRUMMOND, President

By Command of his Honor,

WM JARVIS, Sec'y.

N. B. One John Dixon, a principal ring leader of a party of Rebels, occasionally in setting the District of London, is suspected of having been concerned in the murder and arson

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

By his Honor GORDON DRUMMOND Esquire, President, Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces within our said Province.

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting

WHEREAS in the beginning of the month of November last, three INDIANS were Murdered, and a fourth wounded in several places near Stony Creek, in the District of Niagara, by some person or persons unknown. I have thought fit, for the more speedy detection and punishment of the offenders, to offer, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be immediately paid to any person or persons, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the persons concerned in the said Murder.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty fifth year of his Majesty's Reign

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.

By Command of his Honor,

WM JARVIS, Sec'y.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in Scarboro', containing 308 Acres, upwards of sixty acres clear and under improvement; 20 acres in Timothy and Clover; a small Orchard of bearing Apple Trees, a Frame Barn 30 by 40 feet, and a dwelling House The Lot is well supplied with excellent Water, a branch of the Highland Creek running through it sufficient to turn a mill; also a field of Wheat put in last Fall, of 14 bushels. Any person inclined to purchase, may have possession the first of May next, and will know the terms by applying to William Aman, Esq. or the subscriber on the Premises.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON

Scarboro', 27th Dec. 1814.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has removed his Commission store two doors West of the one he formerly occupied in King street, where he has convenient storage and cellar room.—In addition to his other supplies, he has now on hand a large quantity of Port and Teneriffe Wines, Cognac Brandy, high proof and well flavored Jamaica Spirits, which he will sell low for cash.—He shortly expects a general and extensive assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support which he has already experienced in business.

As promptitude and integrity in the Factor insure ready and faithful returns to the Consignee, he hopes that his friends will be amply compensated by employing him—and he pledges himself that his constant aim shall be to advance their interests and deserve their confidence. STEPHEN JARVIS.

☞ Just received, Teas and Tobacco of excellent quality, and a large quantity of sound Butter. He is now opening Blue Cloths, assorted Worsted Hosiery, Jersey Frocks, striped cotton shirts, &c. which he will sell wholesale or retail at a very moderate advance.

York 25th January 1815.

UPPER CANADA, } GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire,
Court of Probate, } President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province

To the next of Kin of Patrick Robertson late of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, deceased

WHEREAS Alexander Wood, of the Town of York in the Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Patrick Robertson, some time ago past, died intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels exceeding the sum of five pounds of lawful money, in two or more several Districts thereof; and that Niel Robertson, the Administrator of the said Estate, hath lately departed this life without having fully Administered to the same, by reason whereof the goods and chattels, rights and credits remaining of the Estate of the said Patrick Robertson, are yet to be administered, and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death, to be administered, might be granted to him the said Alexander Wood. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province on the last Monday of March next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death to be administered, should not be granted to the said Alexander Wood. Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal, C. P.

W. W. BALDWIN, Register C. P.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Acquaintance, that he has commenced Business in Duke Street, where he offers for sale,

Tea, Sugar,	Sugar Candy,
Coffee, Chocolate,	Raisins, Wafers,
Soap, Candles,	Sealing Wax,
Starch, Blue,	Sweet Oil,
Snuff, Pipes,	British Oil,
Tobacco, Plug,	Harlem Oil,
Pig Tail, Ladies Twist	Peppermint,
Cut and Dry,	Parragorick,
Spanish Segars,	Barks, Salts,
Salt, Mustard,	Salt Petre,
Crockery, Glass,	Oat Meal,
Window Glass, 7 by 9, 7 by 8, 8 by 9, 8 by 10,	Cottons, Flannels, Buttons, Razors, Shoe-Thread,
Nails, Wood Screws,	Shoes,
Locks, Latches and Hinges,	A few barrels Teneriffe Wine,
Files, Plain Looking-glasses,	Spirits,
Chalk & Chalk lines,	Various other articles
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,	for Cash or Country
Cloves, Lonenges,	Produce.

Also, a span of Horses, Curicle and Harness, Dining Tables and Portable Desks

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, Nov. 12 1814.

N. B. All those who may have any of his small bills which he issued for the convenience of change, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid immediately, either in cash

Washington, Jan. 14.

Letters received by yesterday's mail from Baton Rouge, announce that the Kentuckey and Fenneſſee troops paſſed that poſt on the 17th and 18th. There is little doubt that they arrived at New Orleans in time to aſſiſt in meeting the enemy, if he has made an attack on the city. This reinforcement was not previouſly expected at New Orleans, to have arrived there in time for that purpoſe.

The following letter, with a copy of which we have been obligingly favored by the Editor of the Kentucky Reporter, gives a few particulars which our letters heretofore publiſhed do not contain of the ſtate of things in Louiſiana.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the U. S. army, to the printer of the Lexington Reporter, dated New Orleans, Dec. 16, 1814.

"My Dear Sir,

"The Britiſh have had eight or ten veſſels between this and Mobile for ten or 12 days, by which the water communication between this and Mobile Bay has been cut off. On the 13th inſtant their number was increaſed to forty or fifty ſail, and there is no doubt they contain an army deſigned to conquer this country. On the 14th inſt. with forty barges, each containing a large 18 or 24 pounder, they attacked our gun boats in the bay of St. Louis, and carried them, after a deſperate action of one hour and an half. The enemy have alſo taken a ſmall guard at Baliſe and the pilots there —We are weak here at preſent, ſay 1200 regulars and 2000 militia. We expect Coffee with 2000 more in a day or two, and ere long the Kentucky and Tenneſſee drafts. When they all arrive, we are ready to ſtand any number they may ſend —As we are, the enemy may out number us, but even if my Lord Wellington has trained them, they are not better ſoldiers. We will weather the ſtorm like honeſt fellows; and if our weakneſs is taken advantage of, they ſhall at leaſt have a fight in minature.

"Our old general ſtands it nobly and is full of fight. The French turn out handſomely."

Extract of a letter from a citizen of Ohio at Baton Rouge, to a member of Congreſs, Dec. 18.

"All is confuſion and preparation to go to the ſcene of action. An expreſs has juſt arrived, ſtating that the Britiſh forces are landing 18 miles from New Orleans, to take that place—Gen Coffee, with the mounted Tenneſſeans paſſed here yeſterday in high ſpirits. Gen. Carroll with the Kentuckians and other Tenneſſeans, about 3000 troops, paſſed here this morning in boats, and will be at New Orleans in 24 hours. Gen. Jackſon and his forces were yeſterday at 12 o'clock at the city. The militia general Thomas has juſt received an order by expreſs, that the militia muſt turn out en maſſ and proceed on.

"2 o'clock—The mail not yet being gone, I have juſt time to ſay, that every additional information confirms the above. The volunteers are turning out lively."

From a Poſtſcript to the Philadelphia Democratic Preſs of Saturday evening.

We ſtop the preſs to announce that a paſſenger in the Southern Mail ſtage informs that on the 27th of Dec. New Orleans had not been attacked but had been conſiderably reinforced by general Coffee and his troops.

Quebec, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1815.

This day at one o'clock, his Excellency the Governor in Chief came down in ſtate to the Legiſlative Council, and being ſeated on the Throne with the uſual ſolemnities, the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod was ſent down to the Aſſembly, to command the attendance of that Houſe; and the members being come up, the hon. Speaker of the Legiſlative Council ſignified his Excellency's pleaſure that they ſhould return to the uſual place of their ſittings, & chuſe a fit perſon to be their Speaker, and preſent him to his Excellency on Tueſday the 24th, at one o'clock.

Tueſday, Dec. 24 His Excellency being ſeated on the throne, and the Aſſembly with Mr. Papineau, their ſpeaker elect, being in attendance below the bar, the hon. the Speaker of the Legiſlative Council expreſſed his Excellency's approbation of the choice of the Houſe of Aſſembly, and then his Excellency was pleaſed to deliver the following Speech.

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

I have availed myſelf of an early period, after the cloſe of the active operations of war, to ſummon you to the diſcharge of your legiſlative duties. I meet you in the full aſſurance that the deliberations in the firſt ſeſſion of the preſent Provincial Parliament will be diſtinguiſhed by principles of patriotic loyalty, and by a diſpoſition to cordiality, confidence and mutual good-will.

I have to call your attention to the renewal of thoſe ſtatutes, formed for the welfare of the people and the permanent ſecurity of the Province, which are about to expire, and I indulge a confident expectation that in all the meaſures which ſhall be adopted by you his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, will receive freſh proofs of the high ſenſe you entertain of the excellent conſtitution which his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to confer upon this country.

His Majeſty's ſubjects have to lament the continuance of indiſpoſition with which the King has ſo long been afflicted; and our affectionate attachment to his Majeſty, prompts us at this moment the more deeply to deplore a fatality which excuſes our venerable Monarch from the general exultation of his ſubjects and of his allies.

The re-eſtabliſhment of ancient thrones in their juſt rights, the ſubverſion of the tyranny which had oppreſſed them, and the return of tranquility and order, to a world long diſturbed, are ſubjects of ſincere congratulation, and demand our gratitude to that Omnipotent Hand which alone could have wrought the conſummation.

Peace, which has bleſſed the nations of Europe has not yet extended her influence to the Councils of America. The high pretenſions and impracticable diſpoſition of the government of the United States, have diſappointed the deſire of his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, for an honorable termination to a war, which has aſſumed a particularly vindictive character. Individuals have thus been expoſed to horrors unparalled in the later hiſtory of civilized warfare; but it is alone to be attributed to the repeated outrages of the enemy; which from the magnanimity of his Majeſty, and the conſequent forbearance of his troops remained long unavenged by an offended people.

The proud capitol at Waſhington has, however, as a juſt retribution, experienced a ſimilar fate to that inflicted by an American force on the ſeat of government in Upper Canada. The operations contemplated on the ſhores of Lake Champlain, were completely fruſtrated by the failure of our naval means in the very outſet of the enterpriſe.

The reinforcements I have received from his Majeſty's government, have enabled me to diminiſh the preſſure of the war on the inhabitants of the Province; but on all occaſions, when I have called for their ſervices, the alacrity and zeal with which they have been rendered, ſufficiently teſtify their faithful, loyal, and patriotic adherence to his Majeſty.

Notwithſtanding a ſtate of war, proſperity dwells among you. After a long and ſevere campaign the American army has been compelled to ſurrender the partial advantages it had gained in the Upper Province, and you have been ſecured from aggreſſion.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

I ſhall direct to be laid before you a ſtatement of the Provincial Revenue of the Crown, and of the expenditure during the laſt year.

The demands of the public ſervice continuing various and large, I look to your liberality for continued exertions to meet them—for a renewal of a productive Revenue Bill, not eſtabliſhed in the laſt ſeſſion, and of ſuch of the proviſions of the army bill act as it ſhall be deemed expedient to adopt for the future.

I recommend alſo to your attention, the improvement of the communications in the Province.

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

To you the community look for example, I therefore truſt, that in all your proceedings, you will manifeſt that liberal confidence in his Majeſty's government, and unanimity among yourſelves which is ſo eſſential to the public ſervice, and with us which your exertions, and my own, alike muſt neceſſarily diminiſh in influence and effect.

From the Montreal Herald of Jan 28.

Our attentive correſpondents have for warded to us Boſton and Albany papers to the 21ſt inſtant; files from New York to the 19th; the Boſton Repertory gives London dates to the 18th Nov. inclusive, via Bermuda. General Hill had not failed for America. The paragraphs taken from American papers, relate chiefly to the operations below New Orleans, but they do not come officially—wherefore we ſuſpend our comments, until we ſhall be furniſhed with ſolid materials. It is ſaid that a paper has been received from New York of the 19th inſt. which contains a rumour that the Britiſh troops had been repulſed at New Orleans.

Poſtſcript, one o'clock—The N. York E. Poſt of the 20th is juſt come to hand. The report of our being repulſed at New Orleans, is falſe. It was fabricated at Waſhington, where it is really believed, that New Orleans was in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh about the 24th ult.

Montreal Wedneſday morning, Feb 15, 1815

A Gentleman who came Expreſs from Miſſiſqui Bay, brings the following Intelligence:

PEACE!

Tueſday, Feb. 14, 1815, 9 o'clock P. M.

From the Albany Argus Extra. Feb 12, 5 o'clock P. M.

We haſten to perform the moſt grateful task ever impoſed upon us, in the whole of our editorial labours. If the following intelligence ſhall be finally realized, in the completion of an Honorable Peace, the Country may rejoice.—With what anxiety muſt all parties wait for the promulgation of the Treaty, which is to realize our hopes, or our fears.

Governor Tompkins has this moment received an Expreſs from Jacob Barker, Eſq. of New York, bringing the agreeable news, that

A TREATY OF PEACE

Was ſigned at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814. Was ratified by the Prince Regent on the 29th, and left England on the ſecond of January, and arrived at New York in the Britiſh ſloop of war Favorite. Hoſtilities are to ceaſe upon the Ratification of the Treaty by the American Government. Mr. Carol, Secretary of the Legation arrived in the Favorite with the Treaty. Mr. Baker with Britiſh deſpatches, has alſo arrived, and Mr. Hughes embarked from Bordeaux with Duplicates.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1815.

Head Quarters, York February 10th, 1815.

Militia Promotions and Appointments.

1st Regt. of Norfolk Militia—Enſign Samuel Ryerſon, to be Lieutenant, commiſſion dated January 20, 1815

Enſign Romaine Ralph, to be Lieutenant, commiſſion dated the 21ſt Jan 1815

William Ryerſon, gent. to be Enſign, commiſſion dated 20th Jan. 1815.

Walter Anderſon, gent. to be Enſign, commiſſion dated 21ſt Jan 1815.

Samuel Tiſdale, gent to be Adjutant, commiſſion dated Oct. 25, 1814.

By command of his Hon. the Preſident,

C. FOSTER, Actg. Gen. of Militia.

A LIST of ſundry Perſons who are returned by Lieut. Colonel Chewett, commanding 3d Regiment of York Militia, to the Treaſurer of the Diſtrict, as Exempts from Draft on Militia Duty, and liable to pay a Fine of Two Pounds per annum, according to Law. York, 31ſt Dec 1814.

Wm. Thomſon	James Degear
John Burkholder	Charles Tripp
Andrew Morow	Gad. Welker
Philip Hans	Wm. Knowles
John Giles	Arch. Wright
John Berry	Robert Johnſon
Moſes Mc Grath	John Proctor
Wm. Mattice	George Cornell
James Wyment	Joſeph Sheppard
Joſeph Burton	George Carey
Wm. Wooten	Abraham Johnſtone
Richard Wilſon	H. B. Mohollland
Jacob Smith	Robert Lackie
Thomas Cooper	Jacob Comer
Andrew Cake	Jeremiah Brown
John Cake	John Lawrance
Conrad Cake	Patrick Burns
Parker Mills	Thos. Hunbourn
John Aldbridge	James Athey
Thos Kennedy	Stuart Grafton
Daniel Waters	Wm. Keils
John Bruce	Francis Brook
Wm Jones	John Mc. Dougal
J[illegible]	Jacob Millers
James Palmer, ſenr.	Wm. Holloway
Wm Waters	James Jemmerſon
Thos Jobbit	Saml. Jamerſon
George Soring	Charles Jamerſon
Wm. Wood	Caleb Humphry
Wm Sheffield	Nat. Thomas
Harvey Gilbert	Benjamin Cozins
Ira Allan	James Goodin
Charles Jaulin	Iſaiah Howe
John Evans	Charles Willcocks
John Furon	John Bekie
John Badger	Alex. Wood
John Thorn	Thos. Wood
John Mc. Intoſh	Wm. Not
Mark Mc. Cauly	Hugh Cafrae
Dyer Woodruff	John Hunter
Thos. Rory	Wm. Cooper
George Poſt	Samuel Smith
John Smith	Stephen Jarvis
John Clark	Quetton St. George
Wm. Peak	Fred. De Hoen
Peter Chriſty	Julius Quiſnell
John Laurence	Samuel Heron
John Mc. Wain	John Willſon, ſenr.
Wm. Mc. Cauſland	Wm. B. Peters
Edward Laurence	John Jordan
Ebenezer Every	John Mayers
Abraham Stoney	George Detlor
Timothy Rogers	Allan Mc. Nabb
John Hate	Henry Jackſon
James Powell	Wm. Prue
Eliazer Lockwood	Joſeph Ogden
John Relo, jun.	Jacob Winters
Henry Crawford	Anthony Trumpr
Benjamin Oarnum	Caleb Peck
Moody Farewell	George Johnſton
Daniel Dehart, ſenr.	Joſeph Phillips
Wm. Farewell	Job Bondbridge
AuguEus Barber	John Deves

York, 21 February, 1815.

W. ALLAN, Treaſurer, H. D.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the Eſtate of the late Osborn Cox, of the Town of York Tavern Keeper, deceaſed, to exhibit their Accounts properly authenticated, within three months for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make payment to the Subſcriber, at her Houſe in York, within the ſaid period, in order to ſave trouble and expence, as no further time will be given.

SARAH PAMERLEE, Adminiſtratrix.

York, Feb. 25, 1815.

WANTED as a Clerk in a Store, a young Lad of about 14 or 15. Enquire of the Printer. York, Feb. 23, 1815.

Contract.

PERSONS willing to Contract for the Building an HOSPITAL at York, are directed to enquire at this Office, where the Plan may be ſeen.

Quarter Maſter General's Office, York, Feb. 18, 1815.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber at the Humber, ſome time ſince, on whole land he had been treſpaſſing for a conſiderable time, a middle ſized dark brown Horſe, about 12 years old; whoever has loſt him, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his keeping in one month from this date

GEORGE DENNISON.

Humber, Feb. 13, 1815.

Caution to the Public against Forged Army Bills.

President's Office, Kingston, 1st Dec. 1814.

It being ascertained that forged army bills, executed in the United States, and introduced into this Province from Ogdensburg or its neighbourhood, are now in circulation, his Honor the President has been pleased to direct, that the following observations pointing out the most material differences between the genuine and forged Notes be published for the information of the public:—

First, in the counterfeit ten dollar bill "(b)" the tail of the "S." in "Pasfres," is distinctly marked with a dot at the lower end of it, which is not the case in any of the sets "(b)" of the Two, Three, Five, and Ten Dollar true bills

Second, the "(b)" in the corner, at the head, occupies a wider space.

Third, the "o" in the "No." is lower down, close to the "N" and the point "." much smaller.

Fourth, the perpendicular hair strokes in the black letter "Ten Dollars," particularly in the "R." are finer and at greater distances than in the true bill, giving the whole a lighter appearance.

Fifth, the "x" in the black letter "Exchange" wants the lower back hair stroke, and looks like an "r."

Sixth, "By order of the Commander of the Forces" is of a longer faced letter, standing closer to each other than in the genuine.

The same observations hold good with regard to the Two Dollar counterfeit bills, excepting that the "o" of the "No" is a little higher up: And in addition, first, the head of the "T" in "TWO" is much better formed in the forged than in the original: Second, the "a" in "*Dollars*" is remarkably different from that of the true bill, the latter having no dot at the head, and standing further from the "*l*"

The "x" in "Exchange" has the same defect in the counterfeit Two as in the Ten, though a little of the hair stroke appears, the impression being much stronger.

Edw. Mac Mahon, A. Secretary.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the Creditors of the Estate of the late Doctor Amasa Stebins, of the Town of York, deceased, to exhibit their Accounts within six months from the date hereof for settlement, or for ever be debarred a recovery. Likewise all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, at the Union Inn, in the Town of York.

CATHERINE STEBINS, Administratrix.

York, Dec. 14, 1814.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of the late Michel Fauchard of Wyndham, requests those who have claims thereon, to present them, authenticated for adjustment: and those indebted thereto to make immediate payment.

Who has for sale, the South half of Lot No. 6 in Wyndham East side of Yonge Street, of which 20 Acres are cleared, and a small dwelling house thereon.—Also a fine young nursery of about 200 choice apple-trees.

Le Vicomte DE CHALUS.

Government Contract.

PROPOSALS will be received for furnishing Materials and building a Wharf at this Post. Such persons as will to contract for furnishing the Materials or building the Wharf, will apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Assistant Commissary General.

Assist. C. General's Office,
York, 6th Jan. 1815.

FOR Sale or Rent, the following Farms, viz.—

Lot No. 13, first Concession Township of Nelson, on Dundas Street, with a large improvement and dwelling House thereon.

Lot No. 28, first Concession of Markham, on Yonge Street, with an improvement of about 30 acres, with a good dwelling House, &c. on which lot there is also a good Mill Seite.

Lots Number 59 and one fourth of 58 on Yonge Street, with improvements and dwelling Houses, &c.

Lots No. 49 and 50, on Yonge Street, with ten acres improvement.

Also, two Acre Lots in this Town, opposite the Gaol. Any person or persons desirous of purchasing or renting any of said lands, will be able to obtain the same on very reasonable terms, and liberal credit if wanted, by applying to the Subscriber,

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York 6th Jan. 1815.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 53 and half of 54 in the first Concession of Markham and East side of Yonge Street, with an improvement of 40 Acres.—The Land good and well watered; the cleared part, of which 19 Acres are clover, &c. meadow, is mostly under a new rail fence; the other cleared Land under Crops, &c two Acres on the premisses are Orchard, bearing for 8 years past, and this year promising abundance; and a Hop Yard, producing for 6 years past, with a large and convenient House built adjoining the street, and well situated for Public Business; excellent Water running near it, and a Barn and other out Houses, &c.—Also for sale with the Land or separately, Cart, Plough, Harrow, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, &c.—also, on the West side of Yonge Street, Lots No. 58 and No. 60, in the first Concession of Vaughan, and No. 61 in the 1st Concession of King, with a clearing of 20 Acres, mostly under meadow, and good rail Fence For Cash great bargains will be given. Apply to Count Chalus at Windham York, June 16, 1814.

☞ Favourable terms and liberal credits will be given to purchasers.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THE following Lands will be sold at very reduced prices for prompt payment, or for instalments in hand when a liberal credit for the balance of the purchase money will be given.

Wyndham, 12th Jan 1815.

Lots No. 13 and 16 in the 7th Concession of the Township of North Gwillimbury, County of York, in the Home District, containing 400 acres—Lots No. 28, 29 and 37 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Uxbridge, County of York, in the Home District, containing 580 acres—Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitby, Co. of York, in the Home District, containing 200 acres—Broken Lot No. 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of North Crosby Co. of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, containing 60 acres—Lots No 15 and 16 in the 7th, the South half of No. 15 in the 3d, and the North East Quarter of No. 21 in the first Concessions of the Township of Montague, County of Grenville, in the District of Johnstown, containing 550 acres—Lot No. 23 in the 5th, and Lots No. 28 and 29 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Scott, Co. of York, Home District, containing 600 acres—Lot No. 57 and the North half of Lot No 56 in the 1st Concession East side of Yonge Street in the Township of Markham, County of York and Home District, containing 285 acres, forty of which are well cleared and under good fence; a thriving orchard, with a commodious dwelling house, out offices, and a good barn, in thorough repair; it is needless to say any thing in recommendation of the soil of this farm, as there can be no better in the Township.

Apply to Q. St. George Esq. or John Cameron in York, or the subscriber on Yonge Street; either of the parties will give conveyances for all or any part thereof when sold.

LE CHEVALIER DE MARSEUIL

LEFT about a Month back in the House of an Inhabitant by an Officers Servant belonging to the 4th Regiment, a parcel, containing four yards and a quarter of best superfine double milled drab cloth, with some silk and twist. Any person bringing the same to the Office of the Printer, or giving such information as that it may be recovered, will be well rewarded for his trouble.

York, January 28th 1815

☞ THE EDITOR has by an arrangement with Mr. Wm. Waters, (his Assistant) transferred his present property in THE YORK GAZETTE to Mr. W. reserving twenty-four Papers for his own disposal. Persons willing to Subscribe, or the insertion of Advertisements, or the execution of Printing Jobs, are referred to Mr. Waters.

J. CAMERON.

For Sale, at the Printing Office. Superfine Wove Demy of superior quality.—The Thief who Stole a Ream Foolscap from the Office between the 2d and 6th instant, is modestly requested not to repeat his visits.

J. Cameron.

York, 9th Jan. 1815.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. XIV.] SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.—*Single Papers* 1*s. each.*

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, *Printer to the* KING'S *Most Excellent Majesty.*

500 *Dollars Reward.*

His Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:—

WHEREAS, on or about the night of the twenty first day of October last, Captain WILLIAM FRANCIS, of the Norfolk Militia, in the District of London, was most inhumanly murdered in his dwelling-house, which was at the same time burnt to ashes.

I have thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province (that the persons guilty may be the more speedily detected) to offer the above reward of Five Hundred Dollars, or One Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be paid immediately to any person or persons, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all, or any of the persons concerned in the murder or in the arson, or burning of the dwelling house of the said William Francis.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)
GORDON DRUMMOND, President

By Command of his Honor,
WM JARVIS, Sec'y.

N. B. One John Dixon, a principal ring leader of a party of Rebels, occasionally infesting the District of London, is suspected of having been concerned in the murder and arson.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

By his Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire, President, Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces within our said Province.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

WHEREAS in the beginning of the month of November last, three INDIANS were Murdered, and a fourth wounded in several places near Stony Creek, in the District of Niagara, by some person or persons unknown, I have thought fit, for the more speedy detection and punishment of the offenders, to offer, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be immediately paid to any person or persons, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the persons concerned in the said Murder.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.

By Command of his Honor,
WM JARVIS, Sec'y.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in Scarboro', containing 308 Acres, upwards of [illegible] Acres clear and under improvement; 20 [illegible] Timothy and Clover; a small Orchard of [illegible]ng Apple Trees, a Frame Barn 30 by [illegible] and a dwelling House. The Lot is [illegible]ied with excellent Water, a branch of [illegible] Highland Creek running through it sufficient to turn a mill; also a field of Wheat put in last Fall, of 14 bushels. Any person inclined to purchase, may have possession the first of May next, and will know the terms by applying to William Allan, Esq. or the subscriber on the Premises.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 27th Dec. 1814.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has removed his Commission Store two doors West of the one he formerly occupied in King street, where he has convenient storage and cellar room.—In addition to his other supplies, he has now on hand a large quantity of Port and Teneriffe Wines, Cogniac Brandy, high proof and well flavored Jamaica Spirits, which he will sell low for cash.—He shortly expects a general and extensive assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support which he has already experienced in business.

As promptitude and integrity in the Factor insure ready and faithful returns to the Consignor, he hopes that his friends will be amply compensated by employing him—and he pledges himself that his constant aim shall be to advance their interests and deserve their confidence. STEPHEN JARVIS.

☞ Just received, Teas and Tobacco of excellent quality, and a large quantity of sound Butter. He has for opening Blue Cloths, assorted Worsted Hosiery, Jersey Frocks, striped cotton shirts, &c. which he will sell wholesale or retail at a very moderate advance.

York, 25th January 1815.

UPPER CANADA, } GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire,
York, to wit. } President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

To the next of Kin of Patrick Robertson, late of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, deceased

WHEREAS Alexander Wood, of the Town of York, in the Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Patrick Robertson, some time past, died intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels exceeding the sum of five pounds of lawful money, in two or more several Districts thereof; and that Niel Robertson, the Administrator of the said Estate, hath lately departed this life without having fully Administered to the same, by reason whereof the goods and chattels, rights and credits remaining of the Estate of the said Patrick Robertson, are yet to be administered, and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death, to be administered, might be granted to him the said Alexander Wood. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province on the last Monday of March next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death to be administered, should not be granted to the said Alexander Wood. Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal, C. P.

W. W. BALDWIN, Register C. P.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Acquaintance, that he has commenced Business in Duke Street, where he offers for sale,

Tea, Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Soap, Candles,
Starch, Blue,
Snuff, Pipes,
Tobacco, Plug,
Pig Tail, Ladies Twist
Cut and Dry,
Spanish Segars,
Salt, Mustard,
Crockery, Glass,
Window Glass, 7 by 9, 7 by 8, 8 by 9, 8 by 9, Putty,
Nails & Wood Screws,
Locks, Latches and Hinges, [illegible]rons,
Files, Pen Knives,
Chalk & Chalk lines,
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,
Cloves, Lozenges,
Sugar Candy,
Raisins, Wafers,
Sealing Wax,
Sweet Oil,
British Oil,
Harlem Oil,
Peppermint,
Parragorick,
Barks, Salts,
Salt Petre,
Oat Meal,
Cottons, Flannels,
Buttons, Razors,
Shoe-Thread,
Shoes,
A few barrels Teneriffe Wine,
Spirits,
Various other articles for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, a span of Horses, Curicle and Harness, Dining Tables and Portable Desks.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, Nov. 12, 1814.

N. B. All those who may have any of his small bills which he issued for the convenience of change, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid immediately, either in cash or army bills.

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Spanish Segars,
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Crockery, Glass,
Window Glass, 7 by 9, 7 by 8, 8 by 9, 8 by 9, Putty,
Nails & Wood Screws,
Locks, Latches and Hinges, [illegible]rons,
Files, Pen Knives,
Chalk & Chalk lines,
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,
Cloves, Lozenges,
Sugar Candy,
Raisins, Wafers,
Sealing Wax,
Sweet Oil,
British Oil,
Harlem Oil,
Peppermint,
Parragorick,
Barks, Salts,
Salt Petre,
Oat Meal,
Cottons, Flannels,
Buttons, Razors,
Shoe-Thread,
Shoes,
A few barrels Teneriffe Wine,
Spirits,
Various other articles for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, a span of Horses, Curicle and Harness, Dining Tables and Portable Desks.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, Nov. 12, 1814.

N. B. All those who may have any of his small bills which he issued for the convenience of change, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid immediately, either in cash or army bills.

Address of the House of Assembly of L. Canada, in Answer to the Speech of Sir George Prevost, Baronet. &c. &c. &c. published in our last.

To His Excellency
SIR GEORGE PREVOST, Baronet, &c. &c. &c.

WE His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to return to your Excellency our humble thanks for your gracious speech at the opening of this Session.

In the early convocation of the Legislature, after the close of the active operations of the war, we find a new proof of your Excellency's solicitude for the public welfare. Called upon by our duty to co-operate in measures deemed necessary for the public interest, we shall be anxious to concur in whatever may advance it, and shall be influenced by the strongest desire to realize, so far as may depend on us, your Excellency's anticipation that the deliberations of the Legislature in this Session, will be distinguished by patriotic loyalty, and by a disposition to cordiality, confidence and mutual good will.

The statutes formed for the welfare of the people, and the permanent security of the Province which are about to expire, and to which your Excellency has been pleased to direct our attention, will receive our immediate consideration; and in the measures we may adopt, it will be our anxious wish that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent may receive fresh proofs of the high sense we entertain of the excellent constitution which His Majesty, in conjunction with the other branches of the Imperial Parliament, has been pleased to confer on this Country.

We lament with your Excellency the continuance of the indisposition with wich our gracious Sovereign has so long afflicted; and when we consider the high satisfaction which the recent public events in Europe have been calculated to afford His Majesty we are prompted by our affectionate attachment to His Majesty, to deplore that dispensation by which our venerable Monarch is excluded from a participation in the general exultation of his subjects and of his allies, which those glorious events have excited.

In the re-establishment of ancient thrones in their just rights the subversion of the tyranny which had oppressed them, and in the return of tranquility and order to a world long disturbed, we find with your Excellency subjects of sincere congratulation which demand our gratitude to that omnipotent hand by which alone a consummation so long and so ardently desired, could have been wrought.

While we regret that peace, which has blessed the nations of Europe, has not yet extended her influence to the Councils of America, we are not the less sensible that the high pretentions and perverse disposition of the Government of the U. States have been the obstacles of pacification and have disappointed the desire of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to affect an honorable termination of a war which has assumed, in many instances, peculiarly vindictive character. In a contest thus unnecessarily prolonged, it is painful to reflect, that individuals have been exposed to horrors unparalleled in the more recent history of civilized nations. These are no doubt to be charged on the repeated outrages committed by the enemy, which the magnanimity of His Majesty and the forbearances of his troops, long permitted to remain unrevenged. In the destruction however of the proud Capitol at Washington, the enemy has experienced the effect of retaliation, and may consider it as a just retribution for a similar fate inflicted on the seat of Government in Upper Canada.

The operations contemplated on the Shores of Lake Champlain, we are led to believe, by our confidence in your Excellency's judgement were planned in consequence of wise combinations, and our proximity to the scene of action has enabled us to acquire a perfect conviction that they were frustrated by causes beyond your Excellency's controul: we are equally convinced that the failure of our naval means, rendered necessary, at the very onset, an immediate abandonment of the enterprize.

The protecting hand of His Majesty's government, has been agreeably felt in the reinforcements received by your Excellency, for the diminution of the pressure of the war on the Inhabitants of this province. The testimony which your Excellency is pleased to bear to the zeal and alacrity, with which their services have been rendered, cannot but be most flattering to their feelings, and demands, through their representatives their warmest acknowledgements. It is under your Excellency's wise and just administration that their character and conduct have been justly appreciated; and whatever merit their services may be entitled to, a large portion of it is unquestionably due to your Excellency, whose well founded confidence in them has enabled them, by those services to testify their faithful, loyal and patriotic abherence to His Majesty, of which under your Excellency's administration, they hope many opportunities during a long time to come, will be afforded them to give additional proofs.

We have reason to be particularly thankful for the prosperous state of the Country, notwithstanding the continuance of the war, and after a long and severe Campaign, we are happy in finding that the American army has been compelled to surrender the partial advantages it had gained in Upper Canada, while under your Excellency's protecting care we have been secured from aggression.

We will receive with due attention the statement of Provincial Revenue of the Crown, and of the expenditures during the last year, which your Excellency purposes to cause to be laid before us.

In our endeavors to meet the demands of the public Service, your Excellency may expect that our liberality will be exerted as far as may be consistent with our means, and our attention will be directed to the renewal of the Revenue Bill which was in the first instance passed in the Assembly in the last Session, and such provisions of the Army Bill Act, as it may be expedient to adopt for the future.

We are sensible of the benefits that would arise from an improvement of the means of communication in the Province and will apply our particular attention to the subject.

Having no other desire but to discharge our duty, by maintaining the civil and political rights of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, as happily established by law, and by providing for the security and welfare of the Province, our views must coincide with those of His Majesty's Government, and beget reciprocal confidence. On our part we shall only follow the impulse of our feelings, in placing the most liberal and implicit confidence in his Majesty's Government, and it will always be our wish to cultivate unanimity in our proceedings, being sensible with your Excellency that the Public Service will be thus promoted and that without such conduct the influence and effect of our exertions as well as those of your Excellency must be diminished.

—

An important discovery of the efficacy of yeast in the cure of Typhus and Putrid Diseases, will be found in the "Emporium of Arts and Sciences," Vol 5, No 3, to 461, where several cures in desperate cases are enumerated—"The Contents of this article cannot be too generally known. How many valuable lives are yearly lost by putrid sore throats fevers, &c. which might be saved to the community, and to their relatives, if the cure here recommended was generally known and restored to with prompt Medical aid, where it can be had."—

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1815.

WE are given to understand that the Treaty of Peace with U. States, was signed and approved by the American Government on the 9th Ult.

Head Quarters, York, February 10th, 1815.
Militia Promotions and Appointments.

1st Regt. of Norfolk Militia—Ensign Samuel Ryerson, to be Lieutenant, commission dated January 20, 1815.

Ensign Romaine Rolph, to be Lieutenant, commission dated the 21st Jan. 1815

William Ryerson, gent. to be Ensign, commission dated 20th Jan. 1815.

Walter Anderson, gent. to be Ensign, commission dated 21st Jan 1815.

Samuel Tiddale, gent. to be Adjutant, commission dated Oct. 25, 1814.

By command of his Hon. the President,
C. FOSTER, Adjt. Gen. of Militia.

A LIST of sundry Persons who are returned by Lieut Colonel Chewett, commanding 3d Regiment of York Militia, to the Treasurer of the District, as Exempts from Draft on Militia Duty, and liable to pay a Fine of Ten Pounds per annum, according to Law. York, 3rd Dec 1814

Wm. Thomson	James Degear
John Burkholder	Charles Tripp
Andrew Morow	Gad. Weller
Philip Hams	Wm. Knowles
John Giles	Arch. Wright
John Berry	Robert Johnston
Moses Mc. Grath	John Proctor
Wm. Mattice	George Cornell
James Wyment	Joseph Sheppard
Joseph Burton	George Carey
Wm Wooten	Abraham Johnstone
Richard Willton	H. B. Moiholland
Jacob Smith	Robert Lackie
Thomas Cooper	Jacob Comer
Andrew Cake	Jeremiah Brown
John Cake	John Lawrance
Conrod Cake	Patrick Burns
Parker Mills	Thos Hubburs
John Ashbridge	James Athy
Thos Kennedy	Stuart Grafton
Daniel Waters	Wm. Kells
John Ellice	Francis Brock
Wm Jones	John Mc. Dougal
John Stoner	Jacob Miners
James Palmer, senr.	Wm Holloway
Wm. Waters	James Jemmerson
Thos Jobbit	Saml. Jamerson
George Storing	Charles Jamerson
Wm. Wood	Caleb Humphry
Wm Shefield	Nat. Thomas
Harvey Gilbert	Benjamin Comstock
Ira Allan	James Goodin
Charles Jaulin	Isaiah Howe
John Evans	Charles Willcocks
John Fuson	John Bekie
John Badger	Alex. Wood
John Thorn	Thos. Wood
John Mc. Intosh	Wm. Not
Mark Mc. Cauly	Hugh Cafrae
Dyer Woodruff	John Hunter
Thos. Rony	Wm. Cooper
George Post	Samuel Smith
John Smith	Stephen Jarvis
John Clark	Quetton St. George
Wm. Peak	Fred. De Hoen
Peter Christy	Julius Quinsell
John Laurence	Samuel Heron
John Mc. Wain	John Willson, senr.
Wm. Mc. Caufland	Wm. B. Peters
Edward Laurence	John Jordan
Ebenezer Every	John Meyers
Abraham Stoner	George Detlor
Timothy Rogers	Allan Mc. Nabb
John Hate	Henry Jackson
James Powell	Wm Prue
Eliazer Lockwood	Joseph Ogden
John Relo, jun.	Jacob Winters
Henry Crawford	Anthony Trumpf
Benjamin Oarnum	Caleb Peck
Mooty Farewell	George Johnston
Daniel Dehart, senr.	Joseph Phillips
Wm. Farewell	Job Bonobridge
Augustus Barber	John Dever

York, 21 February, 1315.
W. ALLAN, Treasurer, H. D.

Wanted.

400 FENCE RAILS, to be delivered at the Printing Office in the course of 6 weeks. Pine Rails would be preferred—Also 1000 feet refuse boards, 60 Cedar or Yellow Pine Pickets of Merchantable size.

THE next Subscription Assembly, will be on Tuesday evening next at O'Keefe's——Dancing to begin at 8 Oclock.

Dr. O'Leary and Mr. J. Robinson, } Stewards.

York, March 4th 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the Estate of the late Osborn Cox, of the Town of York, Tavern Keeper, deceased, to exhibit their Accounts properly authenticated, within three months for settlement; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment to the Subscriber at her House in York, within the said period, in order to save trouble and expence, as no further time will be given.

SARAH PAMERLEE, Administratrix
York, Feb 25, 1815.

WANTED as a Clerk in a Store, a young Lad of about 14 or 15. Enquire of the Printer. York, Feb. 23, 1815.

Province of Upper Canada.

GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces within our said Province.

To all to whom these presents shall come:—Greeting.

KNOW YE, that finding expedient and necessary to continue the Prohibition of the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines, from any Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province; I do hereby, under the authority of the several Acts of the Parliament of this Province in force for that purpose, and by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, PROHIBIT the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines from any Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province, to the end of the next Session of Parliament, under the Penalties and Forfeitures by the said Acts imposed.

And I do for that purpose, issue this my Proclamation, declaring the Provisions and Restrictions of the said Acts, so far as they relate to the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines from Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province, to be in force for the period above mentioned.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)
GORDON DRUMMOND, President.
By Command of his Honor,
(Signed)
WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber at the Humber, some time since, on whose land he had been trespassing for a considerable time, a middle sized dark brown Horse, about 12 years old; whoever has lost him, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his keeping in one month from this date.

GEORGE DENNISON.
Humber, Feb 12. 1815.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 23, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Scarr, in the Home District, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land, well watered and chiefly situated.—The terms of payment will be made easy, and an undeniable Title given. Enquire of the Printer. York, Nov. 19, 1814.

I The Subscriber, do hereby give notice to JOHN EAKINS, from whom I bought a Lot of Land in the year 1812, & for which I was to pay him in yearly installments, that I am now ready to pay him the whole of the purchase Money for the said Lot of Land, as soon as called for, and that I live at Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope.

WILLIAM PURDY.
Hope, Upper Canada, July 30, 1814.

Address of the House of Assembly of L. Canada, in Answer to the Speech of Sir George Prevost, Baronet. &c. &c. &c. published in our last.

To His Excellency
SIR GEORGE PREVOST, Baronet, &c. &c. &c.

WE His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to return to your Excellency our humble thanks for your gracious speech at the opening of this Session.

In the early convocation of the Legislature, after the close of the active operations of the war, we find a new proof of your Excellency's solicitude for the public welfare. Called upon by our duty to co-operate in measures deemed necessary for the public interest, we shall be anxious to concur in whatever may advance it, and shall be influenced by the strongest desire to realize, so far as may depend on us, your Excellency's anticipation that the deliberations of the Legislature in this Session, will be distinguished by patriotic loyalty, and by a disposition to cordiality, confidence and mutual good will.

The statutes formed for the welfare of the people, and the permanent security of the Province which are about to expire, and to which your Excellency has been pleased to direct our attention, will receive our immediate consideration; and in the measures we may adopt, it will be our anxious wish that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent may receive fresh proofs of the high sense we entertain of the excellent constitution which His Majesty, in conjunction with the other branches of the Imperial Parliament, has been pleased to confer on this Country.

We lament with your Excellency the continuance of the indisposition with wich our gracious Sovereign has so long afflicted; and when we consider the high satisfaction which the recent public events in Europe have been calculated to afford His Majesty we are prompted by our affectionate attachment to His Majesty, to deplore that dispensation by which our venerable Monarch is excluded from a participation in the general exultation of his subjects and of his allies, which those glorious events have excited.

In the re-establishment of ancient thrones in their just rights the subversion of the tyranny which had oppressed them, and in the return of tranquility and order to a world long disturbed, we find with your Excellency subjects of sincere congratulation which demand our gratitude to that omnipotent hand by which alone a consummation so long and so ardently desired, could have been wrought.

While we regret that peace, which has blessed the nations of Europe, has not yet extended her influence to the Councils of America, we are not the less sensible that the high pretentions and perverse disposition of the Government of the U. States have been the obstacles of pacification and have disappointed the desire of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to affect an honorable termination of a war which has assumed, in many instances, peculiarly vindictive character. In a contest thus unnecessarily prolonged, it is painful to reflect, that individuals have been exposed to horrors unparalleled in the more recent history of civilized nations. These are no doubt to be charged on the repeated outrages committed by the enemy, which the magnanimity of His Majesty and the forbearances of his troops, long permitted to remain unrevenged. In the destruction however of the proud Capitol at Washington, the enemy has experienced the effect of retaliation, and may consider it as a just retribution for a similar fate inflicted on the seat of Government in Upper Canada.

The operations contemplated on the Shores of Lake Champlain, we are led to believe, by our confidence in your Excellency's judgement were planned in consequence of wise combinations, and our proximity to the scene of action has enabled us to acquire a perfect conviction that they were frustrated by causes beyond your Excellency's controul: we are equally convinced that the failure of our naval means, rendered necessary, at the very onset, an immediate abandonment of the enterprize.

The protecting hand of His Majesty's government, has been agreeably felt in the reinforcements received by your Excellency, for the diminution of the pressure of the war on the Inhabitants of this province. The testimony which your Excellency is pleased to bear to the zeal and alacrity, with which their services have been rendered, cannot but be most flattering to their feelings, and demands, through their representatives their warmest acknowledgements. It is under your Excellency's wise and just administration that their character and conduct have been justly appreciated; and whatever merit their services may be entitled to, a large portion of it is unquestionably due to your Excellency, whose well founded confidence in them has enabled them, by those services to testify their faithful, loyal and patriotic abherence to His Majesty, of which under your Excellency's administration, they hope many opportunities during a long time to come, will be afforded them to give additional proofs.

We have reason to be particularly thankful for the prosperous state of the Country, notwithstanding the continuance of the war, and after a long and severe Campaign, we are happy in finding that the American army has been compelled to surrender the partial advantages it had gained in Upper Canada, while under your Excellency's protecting care we have been secured from aggression.

We will receive with due attention the statement of Provincial Revenue of the Crown, and of the expenditures during the last year, which your Excellency purposes to cause to be laid before us.

In our endeavors to meet the demands of the public Service, your Excellency may expect that our liberality will be exerted as far as may be consistent with our means, and our attention will be directed to the renewal of the Revenue Bill which was in the first instance passed in the Assembly in the last Session, and such provisions of the Army Bill Act, as it may be expedient to adopt for the future.

We are sensible of the benefits that would arise from an improvement of the means of communication in the Province and will apply our particular attention to the subject.

Having no other desire but to discharge our duty, by maintaining the civil and political rights of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, as happily established by law, and by providing for the security and welfare of the Province, our views must coincide with those of His Majesty's Government, and beget reciprocal confidence. On our part we shall only follow the impulse of our feelings, in placing the most liberal and implicit confidence in his Majesty's Government, and it will always be our wish to cultivate unanimity in our proceedings, being sensible with your Excellency that the Public Service will be thus promoted and that without such conduct the influence and effect of our exertions as well as those of your Excellency must be diminished.

—

An important discovery of the efficacy of yeast in the cure of Typhus and Putrid Diseases, will be found in the "Emporium of Arts and Sciences," Vol 5, No 3, to 461, where several cures in desperate cases are enumerated—"The Contents of this article cannot be too generally known. How many valuable lives are yearly lost by putrid sore throats fevers, &c. which might be saved to the community, and to their relatives, if the cure here recommended was generally known and restored to with prompt Medical aid, where it can be had."—

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1815.

WE are given to understand that the Treaty of Peace with U. States, was signed and approved by the American Government on the 9th Ult.

Head Quarters, York, February 10th, 1815.
Militia Promotions and Appointments.

1st Regt. of Norfolk Militia—Ensign Samuel Ryerson, to be Lieutenant, commission dated January 20, 1815.

Ensign Romaine Rolph, to be Lieutenant, commission dated the 21st Jan. 1815

William Ryerson, gent. to be Ensign, commission dated 20th Jan. 1815.

Walter Anderson, gent. to be Ensign, commission dated 21st Jan 1815.

Samuel Tiddale, gent. to be Adjutant, commission dated Oct. 25, 1814.

By command of his Hon. the President,
C. FOSTER, Adjt. Gen. of Militia.

A LIST of sundry Persons who are returned by Lieut Colonel Chewett, commanding 3d Regiment of York Militia, to the Treasurer of the District, as Exempts from Draft on Militia Duty, and liable to pay a Fine of Ten Pounds per annum, according to Law. York, 3rd Dec 1814

Wm. Thomson	James Degear
John Burkholder	Charles Tripp
Andrew Morow	Gad. Weller
Philip Hams	Wm. Knowles
John Giles	Arch. Wright
John Berry	Robert Johnston
Moses Mc. Grath	John Proctor
Wm. Mattice	George Cornell
James Wyment	Joseph Sheppard
Joseph Burton	George Carey
Wm Wooten	Abraham Johnstone
Richard Willton	H. B. Moiholland
Jacob Smith	Robert Lackie
Thomas Cooper	Jacob Comer
Andrew Cake	Jeremiah Brown
John Cake	John Lawrance
Conrod Cake	Patrick Burns
Parker Mills	Thos Hubburs
John Ashbridge	James Athy
Thos Kennedy	Stuart Grafton
Daniel Waters	Wm. Kells
John Ellice	Francis Brock
Wm Jones	John Mc. Dougal
John Stoner	Jacob Miners
James Palmer, senr.	Wm Holloway
Wm. Waters	James Jemmerson
Thos Jobbit	Saml. Jamerson
George Storing	Charles Jamerson
Wm. Wood	Caleb Humphry
Wm Shefield	Nat. Thomas
Harvey Gilbert	Benjamin Comstock
Ira Allan	James Goodin
Charles Jaulin	Isaiah Howe
John Evans	Charles Willcocks
John Fuson	John Bekie
John Badger	Alex. Wood
John Thorn	Thos. Wood
John Mc. Intosh	Wm. Not
Mark Mc. Cauly	Hugh Cafrae
Dyer Woodruff	John Hunter
Thos. Rony	Wm. Cooper
George Post	Samuel Smith
John Smith	Stephen Jarvis
John Clark	Quetton St. George
Wm. Peak	Fred. De Hoen
Peter Christy	Julius Quinsell
John Laurence	Samuel Heron
John Mc. Wain	John Willson, senr.
Wm. Mc. Caufland	Wm. B. Peters
Edward Laurence	John Jordan
Ebenezer Every	John Meyers
Abraham Stoner	George Detlor
Timothy Rogers	Allan Mc. Nabb
John Hate	Henry Jackson
James Powell	Wm Prue
Eliazer Lockwood	Joseph Ogden
John Relo, jun.	Jacob Winters
Henry Crawford	Anthony Trumpf
Benjamin Oarnum	Caleb Peck
Mooty Farewell	George Johnston
Daniel Dehart, senr.	Joseph Phillips
Wm. Farewell	Job Bonobridge
Augustus Barber	John Dever

York, 21 February, 1315.
W. ALLAN, Treasurer, H. D.

Wanted.

400 FENCE RAILS, to be delivered at the Printing Office in the course of 6 weeks. Pine Rails would be preferred—Also 1000 feet refuse boards, 60 Cedar or Yellow Pine Pickets of Merchantable size.

THE next Subscription Assembly, will be on Tuesday evening next at O'Keefe's——Dancing to begin at 8 Oclock.

Dr. O'Leary and Mr. J. Robinson, } Stewards.

York, March 4th 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the Estate of the late Osborn Cox, of the Town of York, Tavern Keeper, deceased, to exhibit their Accounts properly authenticated, within three months for settlement; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment to the Subscriber at her House in York, within the said period, in order to save trouble and expence, as no further time will be given.

SARAH PAMERLEE, Administratrix
York, Feb 25, 1815.

WANTED as a Clerk in a Store, a young Lad of about 14 or 15. Enquire of the Printer. York, Feb. 23, 1815.

Province of Upper Canada.

GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces within our said Province.

To all to whom these presents shall come:—Greeting.

KNOW YE, that finding expedient and necessary to continue the Prohibition of the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines, from any Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province; I do hereby, under the authority of the several Acts of the Parliament of this Province in force for that purpose, and by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, PROHIBIT the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines from any Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province, to the end of the next Session of Parliament, under the Penalties and Forfeitures by the said Acts imposed.

And I do for that purpose, issue this my Proclamation, declaring the Provisions and Restrictions of the said Acts, so far as they relate to the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines from Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province, to be in force for the period above mentioned.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)
GORDON DRUMMOND, President.
By Command of his Honor,
(Signed)
WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber at the Humber, some time since, on whose land he had been trespassing for a considerable time, a middle sized dark brown Horse, about 12 years old; whoever has lost him, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his keeping in one month from this date.

GEORGE DENNISON.
Humber, Feb 12. 1815.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 23, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Scarr, in the Home District, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land, well watered and chiefly situated.—The terms of payment will be made easy, and an undeniable Title given. Enquire of the Printer. York, Nov. 19, 1814.

I The Subscriber, do hereby give notice to JOHN EAKINS, from whom I bought a Lot of Land in the year 1812, & for which I was to pay him in yearly installments, that I am now ready to pay him the whole of the purchase Money for the said Lot of Land, as soon as called for, and that I live at Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope.

WILLIAM PURDY.
Hope, Upper Canada, July 30, 1814.

Caution to the Public against Forged Army Bills.

Presidents Office, Kingston, 1st Dec. 1814.

It being ascertained that forged army bills, executed in the United States, and introduced into this Province from Ogdensburg or its neighbourhood, are now in circulation, his Honor the President has been pleased to direct, that the following observations pointing out the most material differences between the genuine and forged Notes be published for the information of the public:—

First, in the counterfeit ten dollar bill "(b)" the tail of the "S." in "Piastres," is distinctly marked with a dot at the lower end of it, which is not the case in any of the sets "(b)" of the Two, Three, Five, and Ten Dollar true bills

Second, the "(b)" in the corner, at the head, occupies a wider space.

Third, the "o" in the "No." is lower down, close to the "N" and the point "." much smaller.

Fourth, the perpendicular hair strokes in the black letter "Ten Dollars," particularly in the "R." are finer and at greater distances than in the true Bill, giving the whole a lighter appearance.

Fifth, the "x" in the black letter "Exchange" wants the lower back hair stroke, and looks like an "r."

Sixth, "By order of the Commander of the Forces" is of a longer faced letter, standing closer to each other than in the genuine.

The same observations hold good with regard to the Two Dollar counterfeit bills, excepting that the "o" of the "No" is a little higher up: And in addition, first, the head of the "T" in "TWO" is much better formed in the forged than in the original: Second, the "*a*" in "*Dollars*" is remarkably different from that of the true bill, the latter having no dot at the head, and standing further from the "*l*"

The "x" in "Exchange" has the same defect in the counterfeit Two as in the Ten, though a little of the hair stroke appears, the impression being much stronger.

EDW. MAC MAHON, A. Secretary.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Creditors of the Estate of the late Doctor Amasa Stebins, of the Town of York, deceased, to exhibit their Accounts within six months from the date hereof for settlement, or for ever be debarred a recovery. Likewise all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, at the Union Inn, in the Town of York.

CATHERINE STEBINS, Administratrix

York, Dec. 14, 1814.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of the late Michel Fauchard of Wyndham, requests those who have claims thereon, to present them, authenticated for adjustment: and those indebted thereto to make immediate payment.

Who has for sale, the South half of Lot No. 6 in Wyndham East side of Yonge-Street, of which 20 Acres are cleared, and a small dwelling house thereon—Also a fine young nursery of about 200 choice apple-trees.

Le Viscount DE CHALUS.

Government Contract.

PROPOSALS will be received for furnishing Materials and building a Wharf at this Post. Such persons as with to contract for furnishing the Materials or building the Wharf, will apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Assistant Commissary General.

Asst. C. General's Office, York, 6th Jan. 1815.

FOR Sale or Rent; the following Farms, viz.—

Lot No. 13, first Concession Township of Nelson, on Dundas Street, with a large improvement and dwelling House thereon.

Lot No. 28, first Concession of Markham, on Yonge Street, with an improvement of about 30 acres, with a good dwelling House, &c. on which lot there is also a good Mill Scite.

Lots Number 59 and one fourth of 58 on Yonge Street, with improvements and dwelling Houses, &c.

Lots No. 49 and 30, on Yonge Street, with ten acres improvement.

Also, two Acre Lots in this Town, opposite the Gaol. Any person or persons desirous of purchasing or renting any of said lands, will be able to obtain the same on very reasonable terms, and liberal credit if wanted, by applying to the Subscriber,

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York 6th Jan. 1815.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 53 and half of 54 in the first Concession of Markham and East side of Yonge Street, with an improvement of 40 Acres.—The Land good and well watered; the cleared part, of which 19 Acres are clover, &c. meadow, is mostly under a new rail fence; the other cleared Land under Crops, &c two Acres on the premisses are Orchard, bearing for 8 years past, and this year promising abundance; and a Hop Yard, producing for 6 years past, with a large and convenient House built adjoining the street, and well situated for Public Business; excellent Water running near it, also a Barn and other out Houses, &c.—Also for sale with the Land or separately, Cart, Plough, Harrow, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, &c.—also, on the West side of Yonge Street, Lots No. 58 and No. 60, in the first Concession of Vaughan, and No. 61 in the 1st Concession of King, with a clearing of 20 Acres, mostly under meadow, and good rail Fence. For Cash great bargains will be given. Apply to Count Chalus at Windham

York, June 16, 1814.

☞ Favourable terms and liberal credits will be given to purchasers.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THE following Lands will be sold at very reduced prices for prompt payment, or for an instalments in hand when a liberal credit for the balance of the purchase money will be given.

Wyndham, 12th Jan. 1815.

Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 7th Concession of the Township of North Gwillimbury, County of York, in the Home District, containing 400 acres—Lots No. 28, 29 and 37 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Uxbridge, County of York, in the Home District, containing 580 acres—Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitby, Co of York, in the Home District, containing 200 acres—Broken Lot No. 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of North Crosby, Co. of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, containing 60 acres—Lots No 15 and 16 in the 7th, the South half of No. 15 in the 3d, and the North East Quarter of No. 21 in the first Concessions of the Township of Montague, County of Grenville, in the District of Johnstown, containing 550 acres—Lot No. 23 in the 5th, and Lots No. 28 and 29 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Scott, Co. of York, Home District, containing 600 acres—Lot No. 57 and the North half of Lot No. 58 in the 1st Concession East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Markham, County of York, and Home District, containing 285 acres, forty of which are well cleared and under good fence; a thriving orchard, with a commodious dwelling house, out offices, and a good barn, in thorough repair; it is needless to say any thing in recommendation of the soil of this farm, as there can be no better in the Township.

Apply to Q. St. George Esq. or John Cameron in York, or the subscriber on Yonge Street; either of the parties will give conveyances for all or any part thereof when sold.

LE CHEVALIER DE MARSEUIL

LEFT about a Month back in the House of an Inhabitant by an Officers Servant belonging to the 41st Regiment, a parcel, containing four yards and a quarter of best superfine double milled drab cloth, with some silk and twist. Any person bringing the same to the Office of the Printer, or giving such information as that it may be recovered, will be well rewarded for his trouble.

York, January 28th 1815.

☞ THE EDITOR has by an arrangement with Mr. Wm. Waters, (his Assistant) transferred his present property in THE YORK GAZETTE to Mr. W. reserving twenty-four Papers for his own disposal. Persons wishing to Subscribe, or the insertion of Advertisements, or the execution of Printing Jobs, are referred to Mr. Waters.

J. CAMERON.

For Sale, at the Printing Office, Superfine Wove Demy of superior quality.—The Thief who Stole a Ream Foolscap from the Office between the 21 and 6th instant, is modestly requested not to repeat his visits.

J. Cameron.

York, 9th Jan. 1815.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. XV.] SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.—*Single Papers 1s each.*

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty

The following was officially handed us for publication, and we lose no time in laying it before our friends and readers.—The welcome confirmation was announced by a discharge of artillery from the Garrison, at 5 P. M. yesterday.

Ratified Treaty of PEACE.

JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come,—Greeting:

Whereas a Treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, was signed at Ghent on the 24th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by the Plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose; and the said Treaty having been, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, duly accepted, ratified and confirmed, on the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and ratified copies thereof having been exchanged agreeably to the tenor of the said Treaty, which is in words following, to wit:

Treaty of Peace and Amity between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.

His Britannic Majesty & the United States of America, desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship and good understanding, between them, have for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say, his Britannic Majesty on his part, has appointed the Right Hon. James Lord Gambier, late Admiral of the white, now Admiral of the red squadron of his Majesty's fleet, Henry Goulburn, Esqr. a member of the Imperial Parliament, and under Secretary of State, & William Adams, Esq Doctor of Civil Laws:—And the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed John Quincey Adams, James A Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin, citizens of the United States who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article the first.—There shall be a firm and universal Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the U. States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns & people, of every degree, without exception of places or persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease as soon as this treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as herein after mentioned. All territory, places and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or any slaves or other private property, & all archives, records, deeds and papers, either of a public nature, or belonging to private persons, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, as may be practicable, forthwith delivered to the proper authorities of whom they respectively [illegible] lands in the Bay of [illegible] by both parties [illegible] the party in [illegible] time of [illegible] treaty [illegible] commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall, by a declaration or report, under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of peace of 1783. And if the said commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed that in the event of the two commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said commissioners refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting to act as such, they shall make jointly or separately a report or reports, as well to the government of his Britannic Majesty as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have so refused, declined or omitted to act.

And his Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said commissioners, to some friendly Sovereign or State, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other commissioner shall have refused, declined or omitted to act, as the case may be. And if the commissioner so refusing, declining or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly sovereign or state together with the report of such other commissioner, then such sovereign or state shall decide exparte upon the said report alone. And his Britannic Majesty and the government of the U. States engage to consider the decision of such friendly sovereign or state to be final and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

Art. 5. Whereas neither that point of the highlands lying due north from the source of the river Saint Croix, designated in the former treaty of peace between the two powers, as the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, nor the north westernmost head of Connecticut river, has not yet been ascertained, and where as that part of the boundary line between the dominion of the two powers, which extends from the source of the river St Croix directly north to the above-mentioned north west angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said high lands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, has not yet been surveyed; it is agreed that for these several purposes, two commissioners shall be appointed, sworn and authorized, to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article. The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrew's in the province of N Brunswick & shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall have power to ascertain & determine the points above mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said treaty of peace of 1783, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid from the source of the river St. [illegible] the river Iroquois or Catara-

qay to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions. The said commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularising the latitude and longitude of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finayll, and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both or either of them, refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports,declarations,or ftatements shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or ftate, shall be made, in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

Art. 6. Whereas by the former treaty of peace, that portion of the boundary of the U. States from the point where the forty-fifth degree of north latitude ftrikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquy, to the Lake Superior, was declared to be, "along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake, until it ftrikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication into the Lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior And whereas doubts have arifen what was the middle of said river, lakes and water communications, and whether certain ilands lying in the fame, were within the dominions of his Britannic Majefty, or of the U. States; in order therefore finally to decide thefedoubts they fhall be referred to two commiffioners,to be appointed, fworn and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with refpect to thofe mentioned in the next preceding article, unlefs otherwife fpecified in this prefent article. The faid commiffioners fhall meet in the firft inftance at Albany, in the ftate of New York, and fhall have power to adjourn to fuch other place or places, as they fhall think fit; the faid commiffioners fhall by a report or declaration, under their hands and feals, defignate the boundary through the faid river,lakes and water communications, and decide to which of the two contracting parties the feveral ilands lying within the faid river, lakes and water communications, do refpectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the saidtreatyof 1783 And both parties agree to confider fuch defignation and decifion as final and conclufive. And in the event of the faid two commiffioners differing, or both, or either of them, refufing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, fuch reports, declarations, or ftatements, fhall be made by them, or either of them, and fuch reference to a friendly fovereign or ftate fhall be made in all refpects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the fame was herein repeated.

Art. 7. It is further agreed that the faid two laft mentioned commiffioners, after they fhall have executed the duties affigned them in the preceding article, fhall be and they are hereby authorifed, upon their oaths impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the faid treaty of peace, of 1783 that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the watercommunication between LakeHuron and Lake Superior, to the moft north weftern point of the Lake of the Woods, to decide to which of the two parties the feveral ilands lying in the lakes, water communications,and rivers, forming the faid boundary, do refpectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the faid treaty of peace of 1783; and to cauſe fuch parts of the faid boundary as require it, to be furveyed and marked. The faid commiffioners fhall by a report or declaration under their hands and feals, defignate the boundary aforefaid, ftate their decifion on the points referred to them, and particularife the latitude and longitude of the moft northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, and of fuch other part of the faid boundary as they deem proper. And both parties agree to conſider fuch defignation and decifion as final and conclufive And in the event of the said two commiffioners differing, or both or either of them refuſing, declining or wilfully omitting to act, fuch reports, declarations or ftatements, fhall be made by them, and fuch reference to a friendly fovereign or ftate fhall be made in all refpects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the fame was herein repeated.

Art. 8. The feveral boards of two commiffioners mentioned in the four preceding articles, fhall refpectively have power to appoint a fecretary, and to employ fuch furveyors or other perſons as they fhall judge neceſſary. Duplicates of all their refpective reports, declarations, ftatements and decifions, and of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, fhall be delivered by them to the agents of his Britannic Majeſty and to the agents of the United States, who may be refpectively appointed and authorifed to manage the buſineſs on behalf of their refpective governments. The commiffioners fhall be refpectively paid in fuch manner as fhall be agreed between the two contracting parties, fuch agreement being to be fettled at the time of the exchange of the ratification of the treaty, and all other expences attending the faid commiffioners,fhall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in cafe of death, ſickneſs, reſignation, or neceſſary abſence, the place of every fuch commiffioner refpectively fhall be fupplied in the fame manner as fuch commiffioner was firſt appointed, and the new commiffioner fhall take the fame oath or affirmation, and do the fame duties. It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that in cafe any of the ifands mentioned in any of the preceding articles which were in poſſeſſion of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the preſent war between the two countries, fhould by the deciſion of any of the boards of commiſſioners aforeſaid, or of the ſovereign or ſtate, ſo referred to, as in the four next preceding articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party,of all grants of land made previous to the commencement of the war by the party having had ſuch poſſeſſion, ſhall be as valid as if ſuch iſland or iſlands, had, by ſuch deciſion or deciſions, been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having ſuch poſſeſſion.

Art 9. The United States of America engage to put an end immediately after the ratification of the preſent Treaty, to hoſtilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians, with whom they may be at war at the time of ſuch ratification, and forthwith to reſtore to ſuch tribes or nations reſpectively, all the poſſeſſions, rights and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811, previous to ſuch hoſtilities: Provided always, that ſuch tribes or nations ſhall agree to deſiſt from all hoſtilities againſt the United States of America, their citizens and ſubjects, upon the ratification of the preſent Treaty being notified to ſuch tribes or nations, and ſhall ſo deſiſt accordingly. And his Britannic Majeſty engages on his part, to put an end, immediately after the ratification of the preſent Treaty, to hoſtilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom he may be at war at the time of ſuch ratification,and forthwith to reſtore to ſuch tribes or nations reſpectively, all the poſſeſſions, rights and privileges which they have enjoyed or been entitled to previous to ſuch hoſtilities: that ſuch tribes or nations ſhall deſiſt from all hoſtilities againſt the United States of America, their citizens and ſubjects, upon the preſent Treaty being notified to ſuch tribes or nations & ſhall ſo deſiſt accordingly.

Article 10. Whereas the traffic in ſlaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and juſtice, and whereas both his Majeſty and the United States are deſirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties ſhall uſe their beſt endeavours to accompliſh ſo deſirable an object.

Art. 11. This treaty, when the ſame ſhall have been ratified on both ſides without alteration by either of the contracting parties,and the ratifications mutually exchanged ſhall be binding on both parties and the ratification ſhall be exchanged at Waſhington, in the ſpace of four months from thisday, or ſooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we, the reſpective Plenipotentiaries have ſigned this Treaty, and have thereunto affixed our ſeals.

Done in triplicate, at Ghent, the 24th day of December, 1814.

(L.S.) GAMBIER.
(L.S.) HENRY GOULBURN.
(L.S.) WILLIAM ADAMS
(L.S.) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
(L.S.) J. A BAYARD.
(L.S.) H. CLAY.
(L.S.) JONA. RUSSELL.
(L.S.) ALBERT GALLATIN.

Now, therefore, to the end that the ſaid Treaty of Peace and Amity may be obſerved with good faith, on the part of the United States, I, James Madiſon, Preſident, as aforeſaid, have cauſed the premiſes to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin all perſons bearing office, civil or military, within the U States, and all other citizens and inhabitants thereof, or being within the ſame, faithfully to obſerve and fulfil the ſaid Treaty and every clauſe and article thereof

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand.

Done at the city of Waſhington, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the ſovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
JAMES MUNROE,
Acting Secretary of State.

It is impoſſible that the joy diſplayed in Boſton at the receipt of the glad tidings of Peace,has been exceeded, or can be exceeded any where. The inſtant the news was announced, individuals ruſhed to the churches, and the numerous bells ſpread the report of important intelligence to the moſt remote parts of the city, and to the towns which environ it. The hearts of all ſuggeſted to them the happy cauſe of the merry peal, and they abandoned their avocations to felicitate each other, and to learn the particulars. The ſtreets were crowded, and the ſhaking of hands,hearty congratulations, and loud huzzas, were every where ſeen and heard, The colours, long laid aſide; of our numerous ſhipping, were again hoiſted to the maſt's head, and ſeveral houſes and ſtreets were decorated with flags. Many ſalutes were fired; and the general joy was expreſſed in every way, which the gratified feelings ſuggeſted.

Harvard Univerſity, at Cambridge. ſplendidly illuminated in the evening happy occaſion.

LATEST FR

It appe
tha

contributions have been exacted from the merchants of Cadiz, one of whom has paid 10,000 dollars to accelerate the armament deſtined for South America.

Poland it is ſaid, has been placed under the Crown of Alexander. *Lord Caſtlereagh ſtrenuouſly oppoſed it, but without effect.*

Hanover is erected into a kingdom, and the Sovereign of Great Britiain has added to his other titles, that of King of Hanover and Duke of Brunſwick.—This has been announced by proclamation.

The Kingdom of Saxony is annexed to Pruſſia and has been delivered into the poſſeſſion of the King of Pruſſia. The King of Saxony has reſerved to him the Biſhopric of Munſter only.—The Emperor Alexander aſſumes the title of the King of Poland.

Some reports had reached England of conſideeable diſturbances in France.

"Paris papers to Wednesday, are juſt received Saxony has been united to Pruſſia beyond doubt. G. Britain acceded to it.—The French force intended to take poſſeſſion of Bourbon, ſailed from Basque roads on Tuesday —We hear that it is fully determined than Maj. Gen. Sir George Murray ſhould be ſent to America. Several engineer officers have lately been ordered to the Netherlands.

Extract of Letters.

Savannah, Jan. 23.

"We this moment have an express from Amelia, (the expreess succeeded by getting in a boat at night and arriving at St. Simons.) We have received letters from a friend at Amelia, under date of the 18th inſt. in which he says, that Admiral Cockburn is in command at St. Mary's: his force there 2000 men, and at Cumberland 1500 more; that he had off the bar two 74's, eight large frigates and four ſloops of war He has allowed his troops to plunder every article in the town break open all houſes that were found ſhut, and remove and deſtroy their contents The Admiral had laid his hands upon all the cotton, tobacco, dry goods, rum, and every article that could be conveniently; and ſent ſome off by the veſſels found at St. Mary's. Our friend further adds that he no doubt intends paying Savannah a viſit, and that ſhortly; this is publicly expreſſed by him and his officers.

Another Extract, ſame date.

"There is letter in town from a gentleman at Amelia to another here, ſaying that a veſſel had arrived there from Liſbon, bringing accounts of a declaration of War between Great and France, in conſequence of the French government [illegible] and reſpecting the Netherlands [illegible] Sot preſs, &c. had ta[illegible] It is alſo ſtated [illegible] was to be [illegible] laſt

was expected, in conſequence of a demand made by the latter, of the annexation of the Netherlands to France, in conſequence of which naval and military requiſitions were making in England.

"It is alſo ſaid, that Admiral Cockburn has received deſpatches by the Surprise frigate from Bermuda, confirming this intelligence and adding that the American Blockade would be raiſed by the 2d of March."

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1815.

President's Office,
York, 24th February, 1815.

His Honor the Preſident, has been pleaſed this day to appoint the Honorable James Baby, to be Inſpector General of Public Provincial Accounts in this Province.

C A R D.

Doctor Strachan begs leave to return his thanks to the Inhabitants of the town of York, and alſo to the Military, and ſeveral reſpectable ſtrangers, for their prompt aſſiſtance, laſt Sunday, in firſt endeavouring to extinguiſh the fire, which broke forth at his houſe, and in afterwards ſaving his property.

Married at Kingſton, on Wedneſday the 25th of January, by the Rev. G. O. Stuart, Mr. Charles Merrill, merchant, of Adolphuſtown,to Miſs Elizabeth Anſley of Kingſton.

By His Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Eſq Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieut. General commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the ſaid Province.

WHEREAS I have this day received from his Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in his Majeſty's North American Provinces, an official communication, ſignifying that a Treaty of Peace had been concluded between Great Britain and the United States of America, the Ratifications of which had been duly exchanged at Waſhington on the ſeventeenth day of February laſt, by which Treaty it is ſtipulated, amongſt other things, that there ſhall be a firm and univerſal Peace between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States and between their reſpective Countries, Territories, Cities, Towns, and People of every degree, without exceptions of places or perſons, and that all Hoſtilities both by Sea and Land ſhall immediately ceaſe.

I do therefore hereby proclaim the ſame to all his Majeſty's loving Subjects in this Province, ſtrictly charging and enjoining them to obſerve inviolably the ſaid Treaty of Peace accordingly

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Home Diſtrict of Upper Canada, this tenth day of March, A. D. 1815, and of his Majeſty's Reign the fifty-fifth.

GORDON DRUMMOND, Preſident.
By His Honor's Command,
R. R. LORING, Secretary.

York Aſſemblies.

The Aſſembly will be on Friday next at O'Keeffe's.
To commence at 8 o'clock preciſely.
EMBLE, JARVIS, } Stewards.
March 10, 1815.

FOR SALE

TWELVE hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Vaughan, being compoſed of Lots No. 51, Weſt of Yonge Street, 23, 25 and 26 in the 2nd, and 23 and 26 in the 3d Conceſſions—the above Lands will be ſold together or ſeperately on liberal terms to the purchaſer—for excellence of ſoil and good water, no tract can exceed it; it is therefore an object to any one who may be diſpoſed to enter into the buſineſs of Diſtilling, &c. &c. as well as to the Farmer Should the ſaid Lands not be ſold at private ſale before the 27th inſtant, they will be expoſed at public Auction at the Houſe of Monis Laurence, Inn keeper, in the Town of York, at ten o'clock on that day. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Alſo for ſale, a handſome Chaiſe with Harneſs. York, March 11, 1815.

Sheriff's Office, York 10th March 1815.
Home Diſtrict } NOTICE is hereby given,
to wit, } that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Aſſize and Niſi Prius, will be holden for this Diſtrict, at the Court Houſe, in the Town of York, on Tueſday the 28th of March inſtant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaoliers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice; and that they be reſpectively then and there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the Eſtate of the late Osburn Cox of the Town of York Tavern Keeper, deceaſed, to exhibit their Accounts properly authenticated, within three months for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make payment to the Subſcriber, at her Houſe in York, within the ſaid period, in order to ſave trouble and expence, as no further time will be given.

SARAH PAMERLEE, Adminiſtratrix.
York, Feb 25, 1815

Wanted

400 FENCE RAILS, to be delivered at the Printing Office in the courſe of 6 weeks. Pine Rails would be preferred—Alſo 1000 feet refuſe boards, 60 Cedar or Yellow Pine Pickets of Merchantable ſize.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 53 and half of 54 in the firſt Conceſſion of Markham and Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, with an improvement of 40 Acres.—The Land good and well watered; the cleared part, of which 19 Acres are clover, &c. meadow, is moſtly under a new rail fence; the other cleared Land under Crops, &c two Acres on the premiſes are Orchard, bearing for 8 years paſt, and this year promiſing abundance; and a Hop Yard, producing for 6 years paſt, with a large and convenient Houſe built adjoining the ſtreet, and well ſituated for Public Buſineſs; excellent Water running near it, alſo a Barn and other out Houſes, &c.—Alſo for ſale with the Land or ſeparately, Cart, Plough, Harrow, Oxen Cows, young Cattle, &c.—alſo, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, Lots No. 58 and No. 60, in the firſt Conceſſion of Vaughan, and No. 61 in the 1ſt Conceſſion of King, with a clearing of 20 Acres, moſtly under meadow, and good rail Fence. For Caſh great bargains will be given. Apply to Count Chalus at Windham York, June 16, 1814.

☞ Favourable terms and liberal greats will be gi[illegible] purchaſers.

FOR Sale or Rent; the following Farms, viz —

Lot No. 13, first Concession Township of Nelson, on Dundas Street, with a large improvement and dwelling House thereon.

Lot No 28, first Concession of Markham, on Yonge Street, with an improvement of about 30 acres, with a good dwelling House, &c. on which lot there is also a good Mill Seat.

Lots Number 59 and one fourth of 58 on Yonge Street, with improvements and dwelling Houses, &c.

Lots No 49 and 50, on Yonge Street, with ten acres improvement.

Also, two Acre Lots in this Town, opposite the Gaol. Any person or persons desirous of purchasing or renting any of said lands, will be able to obtain the same on very reasonable terms, and liberal credit if wanted, by applying to the Subscriber,

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York 6th Jan. 1815.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of the late Michel Fauchard of Wyndham, requests those who have claims thereon, to present them, authenticated for adjustment: and those indebted thereto to make immediate payment.

Who has for sale, the South half of Lot No. 6 in Wyndham East side of Yonge-Street, of which 20 Acres are cleared, and a small dwelling house thereon—Also a fine young nursery of about 200 choice apple-trees.

Le Viscount DE CHALUS.

Government Contract.

PROPOSALS will be received for furnishing Materials and building a Wharf at this Port. Such persons as wish to contract for furnishing the Materials or building the Wharf, will apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Assistant Commissary General.

Assist C. General's Office,
York 6th Jan 1815.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber at the Humber, some time since, on whose land he had been trespassing for a considerable time, a middle sized dark brown Horse, about 12 years old; whoever has lost him, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his keeping in one month from this date.

GEORGE DENNISON.

Humber, Feb 12, 1815.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 13, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land, well watered and eligibly situated.—The terms of payment will be made easy, and an undeniable Title given. Enquire of the Printer. York, Nov. 19 1814.

I the Subscriber, do hereby give notice to JOHN EAKINS, from whom I bought a Lot of Land in the year 1812. & for which I was to pay him in yearly installments, that I am now ready to pay him the whole of the purchase Money for the said Lot of Land, as soon as called for, and that I live at Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope.

WILLIAM PURDY.

Hope, Upper Canada, July 30, 1814.

LEFT about a Month back in the House of an Inhabitant by an Officers Servant belonging to the 41st Regiment, a parcel, containing four Yards and a quarter of best superfine double milled drab cloth, with some silk and twist. Any person bringing the same to the Office of the Printer, or giving such information as that it may be recovered, will be well rewarded for his trouble.

York, January 28th [illegible]

GREAT BARGAIN.

THE following Lands will be sold at very reduced prices for prompt payment, or for an instalments in hand when a liberal credit for the balance of the purchase money will be given.

Wyndham, 12th Jan 1815.

Lots No. 13 and 16 in the 7th Concession of the Township of North Gwimbury, County of York, in the Home District, containing 400 acres—Lots No. 28, 29 and 37 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Uxbridge, County of York, in the Home District, containing 580 acres—Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitby, Co of York, in the Home District, containing 200 acres—Broken Lot No. 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of North Crosby, Co. of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, containing 60 acres—Lots No 15 and 16 in the 7th, the South half of No. 15 in the 3d, and the North East Quarter of No. 21 in the first Concessions of the Township of Montague, County of Grenville, in the District of Johnstown, containing 550 acres—Lot No. 23 in the 5th, and Lots No. 28 and 29 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Scott, Co. of York, Home District, containing 600 acres—Lot No. 57 and the North half of Lot No. 56 in the 1st Concession East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Markham, County of York, and Home District, containing 285 acres, forty of which are well cleared and under good fence; a thriving orchard, with a commodious dwelling house, out offices, and a good barn, in thorough repair; it is needless to say any thing in recommendation of the soil of this farm, as there can be no better in the Township.

Apply to Q. St. George Esq or John Cameron in York, or the subscriber on Yonge Street; either of the parties will give conveyances for all or any part thereof when sold.

LE CHEVALIER DE MARSEUIL

Province of Upper Canada.

GORDON DRUMMOND Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces within our said Province.

To all to whom these presents shall come :—
Greeting

KNOW YE, that finding expedient and necessary to continue the Prohibition of the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines, from any Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province; I do hereby, under the authority of the several Acts of the Parliament of this Province in force for that purpose, and by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, PROHIBIT the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines from any Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province, to the end of the next Session of Parliament, under the Penalties and Forfeitures by the said Acts imposed

And I do for that purpose, issue this my Proclamation, declaring the Provisions and Restrictions of the said Acts, so far as they relate to the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines from Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province, to be in force for the period above mentioned.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.

By Command of his Honor,

(Signed)

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

UPPER CANADA, } GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire,
Court of Probate, } President, administering the Government of the Province of
York, to wit. } Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province

To the next of Kin of Patrick Robertson, late of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, deceased

WHEREAS Alexander Wood, of the Town of York, in the Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Patrick Robertson, some time past, died intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels exceeding the sum of five pounds of lawful money, in two or more several Districts thereof; and that Niel Robertson, the Administrator of the said Estate, hath lately departed this life without having fully Administered to the same, by reason whereof the goods and chattels, rights and credits remaining of the Estate of the said Patrick Robertson, are yet to be administered, and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death, to be administered, might be granted to him the said Alexander Wood. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province on the last Monday of March next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death to be administered, should not be granted to the said Alexander Wood. Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal, C. P.

W. W. BALDWIN. Registrar C. P.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Acquaintance, that he has commenced Business in Duke Street, where he offers for sale,

Tea, Sugar,	Sugar Candy,
Coffee, Chocolate,	Raisins, Wafers,
Soap, Candles,	Sealing Wax,
Starch, Blue,	Sweet Oil,
Snuff, Pipes,	British Oil,
Tobacco, Plug,	Harlem Oil,
Pig Tail, Ladies Twist	Peppermint,
Cut and Dry,	Parragorick,
Spanish Segars,	Barks, Salts,
Salt, Mustard,	Salt Petre,
Crockery, Glass,	Oat Meal,
Window Glass, 7 by 9, 7 by 8, 8 by 9,	Cottons, Flannels,
Putty,	Buttons, Razors,
Nails, Wood Screws,	Shoe-Thread,
Locks, Latches and Hinges,	Shoes,
Files, Plain Ukelines,	A few barrels Teneriffe Wine,
Chalk & Chalk lines,	Spirits,
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,	Various other articles
Cloves, Lozenges.	for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, a span of Horses, Carioe and Harness, Dining Tables and Portable Desks

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, Nov. 12 1814.

N. B. All those who may have any of his small bills which he issued for the convenience of change, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid immediately, either in cash or army bills.

☞ THE EDITOR has left with Mr. Wm. Waterhouse a proof sheet of the present prospectus of the GAZETTE to be forwarded to four Papers in the Province wishing to republish the same.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. XVI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1815. 14 DOLS. PER ANN.—*Single Papers 1½ each*

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

By His Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esq President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieut. General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the said Province.

WHEREAS I have this day received from his Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in his Majesty's North American Provinces, an official communication, signifying that a Treaty of Peace had been concluded between Great Britain and the United States of America, the Ratifications of which had been duly exchanged at Washington on the seventeenth day of February last, by which Treaty it is stipulated, amongst other things that there shall be a firm and universal Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States and between their respective Countries, Territories, Cities, Towns, and People of every degree, without exception of places or persons, and that all Hostilities, both by Sea and Land, shall immediately cease.

I do therefore hereby proclaim he same to all his Majesty's loving Subjects in this Province, strictly charging and enjoining them to observe inviolably the said Treaty of Peace accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Home District of Upper Canada, this tenth day of March, A. D. 1815, and of his Majesty's Reign the fifty-fifth.

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.

By His Honor's Command,
R. R. LORING, Secretary.

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500 *Dollars Reward.*

His Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,
Greeting :—

WHEREAS, on or about the night of the twenty first day of October last, Captain WILLIAM FRANCIS, of the Norfolk Militia, in the District of London, was most inhumanly murdered in his dwelling house, which was at the same time burnt to ashes.

I have thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the affairs of this Province (that the persons guilty may be the more speedily detected) to offer the above reward of Five Hundred Dollars, or One Hundred and Twenty five Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be paid immediately to any person or persons, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all, or any of the persons concerned in the murder or in the arson, or burning of the dwelling house of the said William Francis.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen and in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)

GORDON DRUMMOND, President

By Command of his Honor,

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

The [illegible] John Dixon, a principal ringleader of Rebels, occasionally imprisoned in the Gaol of London, is [illegible]ected of [illegible] in the murder and

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One Hundred Pounds Reward.

By his Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire, President, Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces within our said Province.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

WHEREAS in the beginning of the month of November last, three INDIANS were murdered, and a fourth wounded in several places near Stony Creek, in the District of Niagara, by some person or persons unknown, I have thought fit, for the more speedy detection and punishment of the offenders, to offer, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be immediately paid to any person or persons, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the persons concerned in the said Murder.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.

By Command of his Honor,
Wm Jarvis, Sec'y.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in Scarboro', containing 308 Acres, upwards of 60 acres clear and under improvement; 20 acres in Timothy and Clover, a small Orchard of bearing Apple Trees, a Frame Barn 30 by 40 feet, and a dwelling House. The Lot is well supplied with excellent Water, a branch of the High land Creek running through it sufficient to turn a mill; also a field of Wheat put in last Fall, of 14 buthels. Any person inclined to purchase, may have possession the first of May next, and will know the terms by applying to William Allan, Esq. or the subscriber on the Premises.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 27th Dec. 1814.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has removed his Commission store two doors West of the one he formerly occupied in King street, where he has convenient storage and cellar room.—In addition to his other supplies, he has now on hand a large quantity of Port and Teneriffe Wines, Cogniac Brandy, high proof and well flavored Jamaica Spirits, which he will sell low for cash.—He shortly expects a general and extensive assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support which he has already experienced in business.

As promptitude and integrity in the Factor insure ready and faithful returns to the Consignee, he hopes that his friends will be amply compensated by employing him—and he pledges himself that his constant aim shall be to advance their interests and deserve their confidence. STEPHEN JARVIS

☞ Just received, Teas and Tobacco of excellent quality, and a large quantity of sound Butter. He is now opening Blue Cloths, assorted Worsted Hosiery, Jersey Frocks, striped cotton shirts, &c. which he will sell wholesale or retail at a very moderate advance.

York, 25th January 1815.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

☞ The Upper Canada Almanack for the Year 1815; also Blank Deeds of Conveyance with Memorials.

Caution to the Public against Forged Army Bills.

President's Office, Kingston, 1st Dec. 1814.

It being ascertained that forged army bills, executed in the United States, and introduced into this Province from Ogdensburg or its neighbourhood, are now in circulation, his Honor the President has been pleased to direct, that the following observations pointing out the most material differences between the genuine and forged Notes be published for the information of the public:—

First, in the counterfeit ten dollar bill "(b)" the tail of the "S" in "Pillsters," is distinctly marked with a dot at the lower end of it, which is not the case in any of the sets "(b)" of the Two, Three, Five, and Ten Dollar true bills

Second, the "(b)" in the corner, at the head, occupies a wider space.

Third, the "o" in the "No." is lower down, close to the "N" and the point "." much smaller.

Fourth, the perpendicular hair strokes in the black letter "Ten Dollars," particularly in the "R." are finer and at greater distances than in the true bill, giving the whole a lighter appearance.

Fifth, the "x" in the black letter "Exchange" wants the lower back hair stroke, and looks like an "r."

Sixth, "By order of the Commander of the Forces" is of a longer faced letter, standing closer to each other than in the genuine.

The same observations hold good with regard to the Two Dollar counterfeit bills, excepting that the "o" of the "No" is a little higher up: And in addition, first, the head of the "I" in "TWO" is much better formed in the forged than in the original: second, the "s" in "*Dollars*" is remarkably different from that of the true bill, the latter having no dot at the head, and standing further from the "l"

The "x" in "Exchange" has the same defect in the counterfeit Two as in the Ten, though a little of the hair stroke appears, the impression being much stronger.

EDW. MAC MAHON, Secretary.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the Creditors of the Estate of the late Doctor Amasa Stebins, of the Town of York, deceased, to exhibit their Accounts within six months from the date hereof for settlement, or for ever be debarred a recovery. Likewise all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, at the Union Inn, in the Town of York.

CATHERINE STEBINS, Administratrix.

York, Dec. 14, 1814.

For Sale, at the Printing Office Superfine Wove Demy of superior quality.—The Thief who stole a Ream Foolscap from the Office between the 3d and 6th instant, is modestly requested not to repeat his visits.

J. Cameron.

York, 9th Jan. 1815.

Official Account of the Capture of Washington.

London Gazette Extraordinary, Sept. 27.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Sept. 27.

Capt. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General to the troops under the command of Major General Ross, arrived this morning with a dispatch from that officer, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:

Tonnant, in the Patuxent, Aug. 3.

My Lord—I have the honor to communicate to your Lordship, that on the night of the 24th inst. after debarking the army of the United States on that day, the troops under my command entered and took possession of the city of Washington.

It was determined between Sir A. Cochrane and myself, to disembark the army at the village of Benedict, on the right bank of the Patuxent, with the intention of co-operating with Rear Admiral Cockburn in an attack upon a flotilla of the enemy's gun boats under the command of Commodore Barney. On the 20th inst. the army commenced its march having landed the previous day without opposition. On the 21st it reached Nottingham and on the 22d moved on to Upper Marlborough a few miles distant from Pig Point, on the Patuxent, where Admiral Cockburn fell in with and defeated the flotilla, taking and destroying the whole. Having advanced to within 16 miles of Washington, and ascertaining the force of the enemy to be such as might authorise an attempt at carrying his capital. I determined to make it, and accordingly put the troops in movement on the evening of the 23d. A corps of about twelve hundred men appeared to oppose us, but retired after firing a few shots. On the 24th, the troops resumed their march, and reached Bladensburg, a village situated on the left bank of the eastern branch of the Potomac, about five miles from Washington.

On the opposite side of that river the enemy was discovered strongly posted on very commanding heights, formed in two lines, his advance occupying a fortified house, which, with artillery, covered the bridge over the E. branch across which the British troops had to pass. A broad and straight road, leading from the bridge to Washington, ran through the position, which was carefully defended by artillery and riflemen.

The disposition for the attack being made, it was commenced with so much impetuosity by the light brigade consisting of the 85th light infantry and the light infantry companies of the army, under the command of Col. Thornton, that the fortified house was shortly carried, the enemy retiring to the higher ground.

In support of the light brigade, I ordered up a brigade under the command of Colonel Brooke, who, with the 44th regiment, attacked the enemy's left, the 4th regiment pressing his right with such effect as to cause him to abandon his guns. His first line giving way, was driven on the second, which yielding to the irresistible attack of the bayonet, and the well directed discharge of rockets, got into confusion and fled, leaving the British masters of the field. The rapid flight of the enemy, and his knowledge of the country, precluded the possibility of many prisoners being taken, more particularly as the troops had, during the day, undergone considerable fatigue.

The enemy's army, amounting to 8 or 9000 men, with 3 or 400 cavalry, was under the command of General Winder, being formed of troops drawn from Baltimore and Pennsylvania. His artillery, ten pieces of which fell into our hands, was commanded by Com. Barney, who was wounded and taken prisoner. The artillery I directed to be destroyed.

Having halted the army for a short time, I determined to march upon Washington, and reached that city at 8 o'clock that night. Judging it of consequence to complete the destruction of the public buildings with the least possible delay, so that the army might retire without l[illegible] the following buildings were set fi[illegible] consumed; the capitol, including the senate house and house of representatives; the arsenal, the dock-yard, navy office, president's palace, rope walk, and the great bridge across the Potomac; in the dock-yard a frigate nearly ready to be launched, and a sloop of war, were consumed. The two bridges leading to Washington over the eastern branch had been destroyed by the enemy, who apprehended an attack from that quarter. The object of the expedition being accomplished, I determined, before any greater force of the enemy could be assembled, to withdraw the troops, and accordingly commenced retiring on the night of the 25th. On the evening of the 29th we reached Benedict, and re-embarked the following day. In the performance of the operation I have detailed, it is with the utmost satisfaction that I observe to your Lordship, that cheerfulness in undergoing fatigue, and anxiety for the accomplishment of the object, were conspicuous in all ranks.

[Here follow encomiums on officers.]

An attack upon an enemy so strongly posted could not be effected without loss. I have to lament that the wounds received by Col. Thomas and the other officers and soldiers left at Bladensburg, were such as prevented their removal. Among of the wounded as could be brought off were removed, the others being left with medical care and attendants. The arrangements made by Staff Surgeon Baxter for their accommodation have been as satisfactory as circumstances would admit of. The agent for British prisoners of war very fortunately residing at Bladensburg, I have recommended the wounded officers and men to his particular attention, and trust to his being able to effect their exchange when sufficiently recovered. I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBT. ROSS, Major General.

Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of Troops under the command of Major-General Ross, in an action with the enemy, on the 24th of August, 1814, on the Heights above Bladensburg.

Total.—1 captain; 2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants 50 rank and file, 16 horses, killed; 2 lieutenant colonels, 1 major, 1 captain, 14 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 10 sergeants, 153 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.

Names of Officers killed.

44th Light Infantry—Capt. D. S. Hamilton, Lieut. G. P. R. Codd.

4th, or King's own—Lieut. Thos. Woodware.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Ordnance Stores taken from the enemy by the Army under the command of Major General Robert Ross, between the 19th and 25th of August, 1814.

Total amount of cannon taken—260.

300 barrels powder.

400,000 rounds of musket ball cartridges.

40 barrels fine grained powder.

A large quantity of ammunition of different natures made up.

The navy yard and arsenal having been set on fire by the enemy before they retired, an immense quantity of every description was destroyed, of which no account could be taken several very heavy explosions during the night denoted that there had been large magazines of powder.

(Signed) F. G. J. WILLIAMS, Lt. Royal Artillery, A. Q. M.

From the London Gazette, Oct. 17.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, October 17.

Captain Macdougall arrived early this morning with a despatch, addressed to Lord Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by Col. Brook, of which the following is a copy:

On board H. M. ship Tonnant, Chesapeake, Sept. 17, 181

My Lord

I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that the division of troops under the command of Major General Ross effected a disembarkation on the morning of the 12th of September, near North Point, on the left point of the Patapsco River, distant from Baltimore about thirteen miles, with the view of pushing a recognizance, in co-operation with the naval forces, to that town; and acting thereon as the enemy's strength and positions might dictate.

The approach on this side to Baltimore lays thro' a small peninsula formed by the Patapsco and Black Rivers, and generally from two to three miles broad, whilst it narrows in some places to less than half a mile.

Three miles from North Point, the enemy had entrenched himself quite across this neck of land, towards which (the disembarkation having been completed at an early hour) the troops advanced.

The enemy was actively employed in the completion of this work, deepening the ditch, and strengthening its front by a low abbatis, both which, however, he precipitately abandoned at the reproach of our skirmishers, having in our hands some few dragoons, being part of his rear guard.

About two miles beyond this post, our advance became engaged; the country was here closely wooded, and the enemy's riflemen were enabled to conceal themselves. At this moment the gallant General Ross received a wound in his breast, which proved mortal. He only survived to recommend a young and unprovided family to the protection of his King and country.

Thus fell at an early age one of the brightest ornaments of his profession;—one who, whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade, or corps, had alike displayed the talents of command; who was not less beloved in his private, than enthusiastically admired in his public character; and whose only fault, if it may deemed so, was an excess of Gallantry, enterprize, and devotion to the service.

If ever it were permitted to a soldier to lament those who fell in battle, we may indeed in this instance claim that melancholy privilege.

Thus it is, that the honor of addressing your Lordship, and the command of this army, have devolved upon me; duties which, under any other circumstances, might have been embraced as the most enviable gifts of fortune and here I venture to solicit through your Lordship, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's consideration to the circumstance of my succeeding during operations of so much moment, to an officer of such high and established merit.

Our advance continuing to press forward, the enemy's light troops were pushed to within five miles of Baltimore, where a corps of about 6000 men, six pieces of artillery, and some hundred cavalry, were discovered posted under cover of a wood, drawn up in a very dense order, and lining a very strong paling, which crossed the main road nearly at right angles. The creeks and inlets of the Patapsco and Black River, which approach each other at this point, will in some measure account for the contracted nature of the enemy's position.

I immediately ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack. The light brigade under the command of Major Jones, of the 4th, consisting of the 85th light Infantry. der Major Gubbins, and the light co of the army under Major Pringle covered the whole of the f enemy's skirmishers main body. Th Faunce, by ways.

[illegible]

[illegible] attachment of seamen, under capt. Money, of the Tonve, formed line along the enemy's front, while the left brigade under Col. Patterson, consisting of the 21st regiment, commanded by Major Whittaker, the 2d battalion of marines, by Lt. Col Malcolmb, and a detachment of marines by Major Lewis, remained in columns on the road with orders to deploy to his left, and press the enemy's right, the moment the ground became sufficiently open to admit of that movement.

In this order the signal being given, the troops advanced rapidly to the charge. In less than fifteen minutes the enemy's force being utterly broken and dispersed fled in every direction over the country, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, with a considerable number of killed, wounded and prisoners.

The enemy lost in this short but brilliant affair from 5 to six hundred killed & wounded; while as the most moderate computation, he is at least one thousand hors de combat. The 5th regiment of militia in particular, has been represented as nearly annihilated.

The day being now far advanced and the troops (as is always the case on the first march after disembarkation) much fatigued, we halted for the night on the ground of which the enemy had been dispossessed. Here I received a communication from Vice Admiral the Hon Sir Alexander Cochrane, informing me that the frigates, bomb ships and flotilla of the fleet, would on the ensuing morning take their station as previously proposed.

Baltimore is completely surrounded by strong but detached hills, on which the enemy had constructed a chain of palisaded redoubts, connected by a small breast work: I have, however, reason to think that the defence to the north east and westward of the place were in a very unfinished state. Chicapin hill, which lay in front of our position, completely commands the town; this was the strongest part of the line, and here the enemy seemed most apprehensive of attack. These works were defended, according to the best information which we could obtain, by about fifteen thousand men with a large train of artillery.

Judging it perfectly feasible with the description of forces under my command, I made arrangement for a night attack, during which the superiority of the enemy's artillery would not have been so much felt, and Capt. Macdougall, the bearer of these despatches, will have the honor to point out to your Lordship those particular points of the line which I had proposed to act on.

During the evening, however I received a communication from the Commander in Chief of the naval forces, by which I was informed that in consequence of the entrance of the harbor being closed up by vessels sunk for that purpose by the enemy, a naval co-operation against the town and camp was found impracticable.

Under these circumstances, and keeping in view your Lordship's instructions, it was agreed between the Vice Admiral and myself that the capture of the town would not have been a sufficient equivalent to the loss which might probably be sustained in storming the height.

Having formed this resolution, after com[illegible]ling the enemy to sink up wards of 20 ves[illegible] different parts of the harbor, causing [illegible]s to remove almost the whole of [illegible] to places of more security in[illegible] Government to concentrate [illegible] of the surrounding States, [illegible] forcing them to col[illegible]ects, causing the [illegible]ank, with o[illegible] clear the [illegible]'s ha[illegible]

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18. 1815.

On Tuesday last at 3 P M. His Honor the President and Lieut. General, accompanied by a very general Suite, came down to the Council Chamber, when He was pleased to affix to the Acts passed;—and then prorogued the Session. From information, we believe the acts excellent and of much import. A list and their titles will be given in our next.

His Honor the President, embarked on board a batteaux this morning, for Kingston.

Head Quarters York, March 10, 1815.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

1. The General Staff, Battalion of Incorporated, Company of Artillery, Company of Loyal Kent Volunteers, and all other Incorporated and Embodied Militia, will be permitted to return to their Homes on the 24th instant; from which day all Pay, and Garrison, Field, and other Allowances to them will cease; with the exception of the Battalion of Incorporated Militia, to whom One Month's Pay, to the 24th of April inclusive, free of Deductions on account of Rations, will be paid, to take them to their respective Districts.

2. The Arms, Accoutrements, and Extra Clothing of this Battalion will be delivered into Store, at this Post. And the Official Books and Papers will be deposited in the Office of the Adjutant General of Militia.

3. Regular Discharges will be granted to each Non Commissioned Officer and Private; to the end that those who have remained ready to their engagement, may be distinguished from those who have basely deserted their Corps, and their Country's Cause.

4. His Honor, the President cannot dismiss that truly deserving Corps, the Battalion of Incorporated Militia, without expressing his warmest approbation of their Bravery, Steadiness, and uniform good Conduct on all occasions; as the strongest instance of which he had already made application for Colours to be granted them, by his Majesty's Government; upon which, and upon their application, his Honor likewise had humbly solicited the Royal Permission, that the word "*Niagara,*" might be borne, in testimony of his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent's gracious consideration of their merits.

5. It is with particular satisfaction that his Honor has to announce to the Incorporated Militia, the high sense entertained of their conduct by the Provincial Legislature; who, with most grateful liberality, have bestowed, amongst other donations, a gratuity of Six Months Pay to the whole Corps.

By Command of his Honor the President,

C. FOSTER, A. J. Genl. of Militia.

A return of Town and Parish Officers for the Town and Township of York, by annual Town Meeting, held at Aaron Leonard's, on the 6th of March, 1815.

Donald M'Arthur, Town Clerk—Alexander Legge, Assessor for the town of York—Stilwell Wilson, do for the township of do.—John Jordan, Collector—Monis Lawrence, overseer of the highways of the Old Town of York—Lardner Boltwick, do. for the New Town of do.—Philip Clinger, pound keeper—Jordan Post, fence viewer—Ben. Mosley, path master from the Don bridge to the township line East—Jacob Fisher, from the centre of Heron's bridge to the township line East—Jacob Fisher, from the centre of Heron's bridge to No 17 North of Yonge Street—Benj Barrett from No. 16 to 25, North of Yonge Street—Richard Heron, between No 5 and 6 in the second concession West of Yonge Street—William Harrison, between No. 11 and 10 and 16 East of Yonge Street.

John Huff, between No. 15 and 16 East Yonge street—James Johnson, between No 26 & 27 do.—Jacob Mc Kay, from the cross broad on Yonge street, to the line between A. O'Keefe and Broad, on the Humber and from Higgins to Copcen Mills—Samuel Snyder, from the river humber to the township line west—John Playter, from the Dufferd Road North to upper mills on the Don River—Phillip Haynes, Pound keeper for the humber—William B. Peters do. for Yonge street—Swine are to run at large in the township of York, but not to town agreeable to the act of the legislature.

WM. KNOTT, H. C.

MISSING.

Supposed to be taken by mistake on the night of Wednesday last, from a bed room in the Inc RD RATED MILITIA Mess House, An Officer's Military Surtout. The Person having it, is requested to leave it at the Printing Office.

York 18th March 1815.

NOTICE.

FROM an increase of ill health and other ills the Editor feels himself strongly admonished to insist on payment of debts due to him, as well to enable him to discharge debts owning by him as to prevent fictitious Accounts from being foisted upon his Executors;—an iniquitous custom (the prevalent about York) and to guard against which, he now calls publicly upon all concerned. No further Credit for the Printing Office will be given, and *very few* asked

JOHN CAMERON.

York, March 18 1815.

Executive Council Office, York, March 15, 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons who have any Orders of Council for Town Lots in the Town of York, must take out their Patents for the same within one month from the date hereof, or they will be thrown open for other Applicants.

By order of his Honor the President in Council.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Government Contract.

PROPOSALS will be received, at this Office for Building a Range of STORES for Public Service at this Post, 160 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 20 feet high. Such persons willing to contract for the same and furnishing Scantling, Boards and Shingles, will send in their Proposals in writing by the 1st of April next.

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Assist. Comy. Gen.

Commiss. Office, York, March, 17 1815.

Wanted for Service of Government,

1,400,000 Bricks,
15,000 Bushels of Roach Lime,
300 Toises of Stone,
15,000 Bushels of Sand,
33,000 feet Timber and Scantling,
3,000 feet 3 inch Oak Plank,
20,000 feet 2 inch Pine ditto,
30,500 feet 1 and half inch do. do.
5,000 feet 1 and quarter inch do. do.
65,000 feet 1 inch do. Boards,
6,000 feet 3 quarter inch do. do.
16,300 feet half inch do. do.
123,000 eighteen inch Shingles.

Such persons willing to contract for the above mentioned Materials, will send their Proposals in writing, on or before the 30 day of April next, stating the quantities they will furnish, and the period of delivery.

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Assis. Comy. Genl.

Commiss. Office, York, March, 17 1718

FOUND by one of my Sons, on Sunday the 12th inst. on the Road leading from York to Kingston, a Silver Watch. The owner may have it by calling at my house, describing the Watch, proving property, and paying for this advertisement. THOS. HAMILTON.

York, March 18, 1815.

FOR SALE

TWELVE hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Vaughan, being composed of Lots No. 51, West of Yonge Street, 23, 25 and 26 in the 2nd, and 23 and 26 in the 3d Concessions—the above Lands will be sold together or seperately on liberal terms to the purchaser—for excellence of soil and good water, no tract can exceed it; it is therefore an object to any one who may be disposed to enter into the business of Distilling, &c. &c. as well as to the Farmer. Should the said Lands not be sold at private sale before the 27th instant, they will be exposed at public Auction at the House of Monis Laurence, Inn-keeper, in the Town of York, at ten o'clock on that day. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Also for sale, a handsome Chaise with Harness. York, March 11, 1815.

Sheriff's Office, York 10th March, 1815.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby given
to wit, } that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for the District, at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 28th of March instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice; and that they be respectively then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, *Sheriff.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the Estate of the late Osborn Cox, of the Town of York, Tavern Keeper, deceased, to exhibit their Accounts properly authenticated, within three months for settlement; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment to the Subscriber, at her House in York, within the said period, in order to save trouble and expence, as no further time will be given.

SARAH PAMERLEE, Administratrix.
York, Feb 25, 1815.

Wanted.

400 FENCE RAILS, to be delivered at the Printing Office in the course of 6 weeks. Pine Rails would be preferred—Also 1000 feet refuse boards; 60 Cedar or Yellow Pine Pickets of Merchantable size.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 53 and half of 54 in the first Concession of Markham and East side of Yonge Street, with an improvement of 40 Acres.—The Land good and well watered; the cleared part, of which 19 Acres are clover, &c. meadow; is mostly under a new rail fence; the other cleared Land under Crops, &c two Acres on the premisses are Orchard, bearing for 8 years past, and this year promising abundance; and a Hop Yard, producing for 6 years past, with a large and convenient House built adjoining the street, and well situated for Public Business; excellent Water running near it, also a Barn and other out Houses, &c.—Also for sale with the Land or seperately, Cart, Plough, Harrow, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, &c.—also, on the West side of Yonge Street, Lots No. 58 and No. 60, in the first Concession of Vaughan, and No. 61 in the 1st Concession of King, with a clearing of 20 Acres, mostly under meadow, and good rail Fence. For Cash great bargains will be given. Apply to Count Chalus at Windham York, June 16, 1814.

☞ Favourable terms and liberal credits will be given to purchasers.

FOR Sale or Rent, the following Farms, viz.—

Lot No. 13, first Concession Township of Nelson, on Dundas Street, with a large improvement and dwelling House thereon.

Lot No. 28, first Concession of Markham, on Yonge Street, with an improvement of about 30 acres, with a good dwelling House, &c. on which lot there is also a good Mill Seite.

Lots Number 59 and one fourth of 58 on Yonge Street, with improvements and dwelling Houses, &c.

Lots No. 49 and 50, on Yonge Street, with ten acres improvement.

Also, two Acre Lots in this Town, opposite the Gaol. Any person or persons desirous of purchasing or renting any of said lands, will be able to obtain the same on very reasonable terms, and liberal credit if wanted, by applying to the Subscriber,

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, 6th Jan. 1815.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of the late Michel Fauchard of Wyndham, requests those who have claims thereon, to present them, authenticated for adjustment: and those indebted thereto to make immediate payment.

Who has for sale, the South half of Lot No. 6 in Wyndham East side of Yonge-Street, of which 80 Acres are cleared, and a small dwelling house thereon—Also a fine young nursery of about 200 choice apple-trees.

Le Viscount DE CHALUS.

Government Contract.

PROPOSALS will be received for furnishing Materials and building a Wharf at this Post. Such persons as wishto contract for furnishing the Materiols or building the Wharf, will apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Assistant Commissary General.

Asst. C. General's Office,
York, 6th Jan. 1815.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber at the Humber, some time since, on whose land he had been trespassing for a considerable time, a middle sized dark brown Horse, about 12 years old; whoever has lost him, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his keeping in one month from this date.

GEORGE DENNISON.

Humber, Feb. 12, 1815.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 13, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land, well watered and eligibly situated.—The terms of payment will be made easy, and an undeniable Title given. Enquire of the Printer. York, Nov. 19, 1814.

THE Subscriber, do hereby give notice to JOHN EAKINS, from whom I bought a Lot of Land in the year 1812, & for which I was to pay him in yearly installments, that I am now ready to pay him the whole of the purchase Money for the said Lot of Land, as soon as called for, and that I live at Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope.

WILLIAM PURDY.

Hope, Upper Canada, July 30, 1814.

LEFT about a Month back in the House of an Inhabitant by an Officers Servant belonging to the 41st Regiment, a parcel, containing four yards and a quarter of best superfine double milled drab cloth, with some silk and twist. Any person bringing the same to the Office of the Printer, or giuving such information as that it may be recovered, will be well rewarded for his trouble.

York, January 28th 1815.

UPPER CANADA, } GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire,
Court of Probate, } President, administering the Government of the Province of
York, to wit. } Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

To the next of Kin of Patrick Robertson, late of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, deceased

WHEREAS Alexander Wood, of the Town of York, in the Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Patrick Robertson, some time past, died intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels exceeding the sum of five pounds of lawful money, in two or more several Districts thereof; and that Niel Robertson, the Administrator of the said Estate, hath lately departed this life, without having fully Administered to the same, by reason whereof the goods and chattels, rights and credits remaining of the said Patrick Robertson, are yet to be administered, and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death, to be administered, might be granted to him the said Alexander Wood. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province on the last Monday of March next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death to be administered, should not be granted to the said Alexander Wood. Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal, C. P.

W. W. BALDWIN, Register C. P.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Acquaintance, that he has commenced Business in Duke Street, where he offers for sale,

Tea, Sugar,	Sugar Candy,
Coffee, Chocolate,	Raisins, Wafers,
Soap, Candles,	Sealing Wax,
Starch, Blue,	Sweet Oil,
Snuff, Pipes,	British Oil,
Tobacco, Plug,	Harlem Oil,
Pig Tail, Ladies Twist	Peppermint,
Cut and Dry,	Parragorick,
Spanish Segars,	Barks, Salts,
Salt, Mustard,	Salt Petre,
Crockery, Glass,	Oat Meal,
Window Glass, 7 by 9, 7-h by 8-h, 8-h by 9-h, Putty,	Cottons, Flannels, Buttons, Razors, Shoe-Thread,
Nails, Wood Screws,	Shoes,
Locks, Latches and Hinges, rons,	A few barrels Teneriffe Wine,
Files, Plain Ilk-lines,	Spirits,
Chalk & Chalk lines,	Various other articles
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,	for Cash or Country Produce.
Cloves, Lozenges,	

Also, a span of Horses, Curicle and Harness, Dining Tables and Portable Desks.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, Nov. 12, 1814.

N. B. All those who may have any of his small bills which he issued for the convenience of change, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid immediately, either in cash or army bills.

☞ THE EDITOR has by an arrangement with Mr. Wm. Waters, (as Assistant) transferred his present property in the YORK GAZETTE to Mr. W[illegible] four Papers for his wishing to Subscribe certificates. Jobs, &c

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. XVII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.—*Single Papers 12½ each*

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

London Gazette, Oct. 17.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

This tardy movement was partly caused by an expectation that the enemy might possibly be induced to move out of the entrenchments and follow us; but he profited by the lesson which he had received on the 12th, and towards the evening I retired the troops about 3 miles further, where I took up my ground for the night.

Having ascertained, at a late hour on the morning of the 13th, that the enemy had no disposition to quit his entrenchments, I moved down and re-embarked the army at North Point, not leaving a man behind and carrying with me about 200 prisoners, being persons of the best families in the city, and which number might have been very considerably encreased, was not the fatigue of the troops an object principally to be avoided.

I have now to remark to your Lordship that nothing could surpass the zeal unanimity and valour displayed by every description of force whether naval and military, or marine during the whole of these operations.

I am highly indebted to Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, Commander in Chief of the naval for the active assistance and zealous co-operation which he was ready, upon every occasion, to afford me; a disposition conspicuous in every branch of the naval service, and which cannot fail to ensure success to every combined operation of this armament.

Captain Edward Crofton commanding the brigade of seamen appointed to the small arms, for the animated and enthusiastic example which he held forth to his men, deserves my approbation—as do also Captains Nourse, Money, Sullivan, and Ramsay, Royal Navy, for the steadiness and good order which they maintained their several directions.

I feel every obligation to Rear Admiral Cockburn, for the counsel and assistance which he afforded me, and from which I derived the most signal benefit.

To Colonel Patterson, for the steady manner in which he brought his column into action, I give my best thanks.

The Hon. Lieut. Col Mullins, deserves every approbation for the excellent order in which he led that part of the light brigade under his immediate command, while charging the enemy in line.

Major Jones commanding the light brigade gave me my best acknowledgements, for the active and skilful dispositions by which he covered all the movements of the army.

The distinguished gallantry of Captain De Bathe 95th light infantry, has been particularly reported to me, and I beg to record my own knowledge of similar conduct on former occasions.

To Major Faunce, 44th regiment, for the manner in which he gained and turned the enemy's left, as well as for the excellent discipline maintained in that regiment every particular praise is due.

The exertions of Major Gubbins commanding the 85th light infantry; and of Major Kenny commanding the light companies, were highly commendable.

Captain Mitchel, commanding the royal artillery, Captain Carmichael, a meritorious officer that corps, and Lieut. Lawrence of the marine artillery, are entitled to my best thanks; as is captain Blanchard, commanding royal engineers, for the ability he displayed in his particular branch of the service.

To Lieut Evans 3d dragoons, Acting Deputy Quarter Master General to this army, the unremitting zeal, activity, and for the perfect intelligence which he evinced in the discharge of the various and difficult duties of his department. I feel warmly indebted; and I beg leave to solicit, through your Lordship a promotion suitable to the high professional merits of this officer.

Capt. Macdougall, Aid de Camp to the late Gen. Ross (and who has acted as Assistant Adjutant General, in the absence of Major Debbeig through indisposition) is the bearer of these despatches, having been in confidence of General Ross as well as in mine, with be found perfectly capable of giving your Lordship any further information relative to the operation of this army which you may require; he is an officer of great merit and promise, and I beg to recommend him to your Lordship's protection. I have the honor to be &c.

ARTHUR BROOK,
Colonel Commanding.

Return of the Killed and Wounded in action with the enemy, near Baltimore, on the 12th of September, 1814.

General Staff—1 Major General, 2 horses killed 1 horse wounded.

Royal Artillery—6 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marine Artillery—1 rank and file killed 3 rank and file wounded.

4th Regiment, 1st batt.—1 sergeant, 1 rank and file killed 1 3 sergeants, 10 rank and file wounded.

21st Regiment, 1st batt.—1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 9 rank & file killed; 1 Captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 77 rank and file wounded.

44th Regiment, 1st Batt.—11 rank and file killed, 3 captains, 3 subalterns, 5 serjeants, 78 rank and file wounded.

85th Light Infantry—3 rank and file killed 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 26 rank and file wounded.

Royl Marines, 1st Batt.—4 rank and file killed; 10 rank and file wounded

Royal Marines, 3d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines from the ships attached to the 2d battalion—2 rank and file killed; 11 rank and file wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines under he command of Captain Robbyns—2 rank and file killed; 1 Captain, 9 rank and file wounded.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, Feb 21.

The following most interesting message was yesterday transmitted by the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and
House of Representatives of the U. S.

I lay before Congress copies of the treaty of peace and amity between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, which was signed by the commissioners of both parties at Ghent on the 24th of December, 1814, and the ratification of which have been duly exchanged.

While performing this act, I congratulate you, & our constituents, upon an event which is highly honorable to the nation, and terminates with peculiar felicity a campaign signalized by the most brilliant successes.

The late war, although reluctantly declared by Congress, had become a necessary resort, to assert the rights and independence of the nation. It has been waged with a success which is the natural result of the legislative counsels, of the patriotism of the people, of the public spirit of the militia, and of the valour of the military and naval forces of the country. Peace, at all times a blessing, is peculiarly welcome, therefore, at a period when the causes of the war have ceased to operate; when the government has demonstrated the efficiency of its powers of defence; and when the nation can review its conduct without regret and without reproach.

I recommend to your care and beneficence, the gallant men whose achievements, in every department of military service, on the land and on the water, have so essentially contributed to the honor of the American name, and to the restoration of peace. The feelings of conscious patriotism and worth will animate such men, under every change of fortune and pursuit; but their country performs a duty to itself, when it bestows those testimonials of approbation and applause, which are, at once, the reward and the incentive to great actions.

The reduction of the public expenditure to the demands of a peace establishment, will doubtless, engage the immediate attention of Congress. There are, however, important considerations which forbid a sudden and general revocation of the measures that have been produced by the war. Experience has taught us, that neither the pacific dispositions of the American people, nor the pacific character of their political institutions, can altogether exempt them from that share which appears, beyond the ordinary lot of nations, to be incident to the actual period of the world: and the same faithful monitor demonstrates that a certain degree of preparation for war is not only indispensible to avert disaster in the onset but affords also the best security for the continuance of peace. The wisdom of Congress will, therefore, I am confident provide for the maintenance of an adequate regular force; for the gradual advance of the naval establishment; for improving all the means of harbor defence; for adding discipline to the distinguished bravery of the militia, and for cultivating the military art, in its [illegible] branches under the liberal patronage of government.

The resources of our country were, at all times, competent to the attainment of every national object; but they will now be enriched & invigorated by the activity which peace will introduce into all the scenes of domestic enterprise and labour. The provision that has been made for the public creditors during the present session of Congress, must have a decisive effect in the establishment of the public credit, both at home and abroad. The reviving interests of commerce will claim the legislative attention at the earliest opportunity; and such regulations will, I trust, be seasonably devised as shall secure to the U. States their just proportion of the navigation of the world. The most liberal policy towards other nations, if met by corresponding dispositions will, in this respect, be found the most beneficial policy towards ourselves.

But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberation of Congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the United States during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress.

The termination of the legislative session will soon seperate you, fellow citizens from each other, and restore you to your constituents. I pray you to bear with you the expressions of my sanguine hope, that the peace which has been just declared will be the foundation of the most friendly [illegible] between the United States and Great Britain, but that it will also be followed by [illegible] pineſs and harmony in our beloved country. [illegible] cepts and example [illegible]

By His Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esq President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieut. General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the said Province.

WHEREAS I have this day received from his Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in his Majesty's North American Provinces, an official communication, signifying that a Treaty of Peace had been concluded between Great Britain and the United States of America, the Ratifications of which had been duly exchanged at Washington on the seventeenth day of February last, by which Treaty it is stipulated, amongst other things, that there shall be a firm and universal Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States and between their respective Countries, Territories, Cities, Towns, and People of every degree, without exceptions of places or persons, and that all Hostilities both by Sea and Land shall immediately cease.

I do therefore hereby proclaim the same to all his Majesty's loving Subjects in this Province, strictly charging and enjoining them to observe inviolably the said Treaty of Peace accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Home District of Upper Canada, this tenth day of March, A. D. 1815, and of his Majesty's Reign the fifty-fifth.

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.

By His Honor's Command,
R. R. LORING, Secretary.

Head Quarters York, March 10, 1815.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER,

1. The General Staff, Battalion of Incorporated, Company of Artillery, Company of Loyal Kent Volunteers, and all other Incorporated and Embodied Militia, will be permitted to return to their Homes on the 24th instant; from which day all Pay, and Garrison, Field, and other Allowances to them will cease; with the exception of the Battalion of Incorporated Militia, to whom One Month's Pay, to the 24 h of April inclusive, free of Deductions on account of Rations, will be paid, to take them to their respective Districts.

2. The Arms, Accoutrements, and Extra Clothing of this Battalion will be delivered into Store, at this Post. And the Official Books and Papers will be deposited in the Office of the Adjutant General of Militia.

3. Regular Discharges will be granted to each Non Commissioned Officer and Private; to the end that those who have remained steady to their engagement, may be distinguished from those who have basely deserted their Corps, and their Country's Cause.

4. His Honor, the President cannot dismiss that truly deserving Corps, the Battalion of Incorporated Militia, without expressing his warmest approbation of their Bravery, Steadiness, and uniform good Conduct on all occasions; as the strongest instance of which he had already made application for Colours to be granted them, by his Majesty's Government; upon which, and upon their application, his Honor likewise had humbly solicited the Royal Permission, that the word "*Niagara*," might be borne, in testimony of his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent's gracious consideration of their merits.

5. It is with particular satisfaction that his Honor has to announce to the Incorporated Militia, the high sense entertained of their [illegible] by the Provincial Legislature; who, [illegible] grateful liberality, have bestowed, [illegible]e donations, a gratuity of Six [illegible]he whole Corps.

[illegible]s Honor the President.

[illegible]ajr. Genl. of Militia.

OFFICE, [illegible]ack for the

UPPER CANADA, } GORDON DRUM-
Court of Probate, } MOND, Esquire,
York, to wit. } President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

To the next of Kin of Patrick Robertson, late of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, deceased.

WHEREAS Alexander Wood, of the Town of York, in the Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Patrick Robertson, some time past, died intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels exceeding the sum of five pounds of lawful money, in two or more several Districts thereof; and that Niel Robertson, the Administrator of the said Estate, hath lately departed this life without having fully Administered to the same, by reason whereof the goods and chattels, rights and credits remaining of the Estate of the said Patrick Robertson, are yet to be administered, and praying that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death, to be administered, might be granted to him the said Alexander Wood. NOW therefore these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province on the last Monday of March next ensuing the date hereof; then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Patrick Robertson at the time of his death to be administered, should not be granted to the said Alexander Wood. Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal, C. P

W. W. BALDWIN, Registar C. P.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Acquaintance, that he has commenced Business in Duke Street, where he offers for sale,

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Coffee, Chocolate,
Soap, Candles,
Srarch, Blue,
Snuff, Pipes,
Tobacco, Plug,
Pig Tail, Ladies Twist
Cut and Dry,
Spanish Segars,
Salt, Mustard,
Crockery, Glass,
Window Glass, 7 by 9, 7-h by 8-h, 8-h by 9-h, Putty,
Nails, Wood Screws,
Locks, Latches and Hinges, [illegible]rons,
Files, Plain Ik-lines,
Chalk & Chalk lines,
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,
Cloves, Lozenges,
Sugar Candy,
Raisins, Wafers,
Sealing Wax,
Sweet Oil,
British Oil,
Harlem Oil,
Peppermint,
Parragorick,
Barks, Salts,
Salt Petre,
Oat Meal,
Cottons, Flannels,
Buttons, Razors,
Shoe-Thread,
Shoes,
A few barrels Teneriffe Wine,
Spirits,
Various other articles for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, a span of Horses, Curicle and Harness, Dining Tables and Portable Desks

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, Nov. 12, 1814.

N. B. All those who may have any of his small bills which he issued for the convenience of change, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid immediately, either in cash or army bills.

☞ THE EDITOR has by an arrangement with Mr. Wm. Waters, (his Assistant) transferred his present property in THE YORK GAZETTE to Mr. W. reserving twenty-four Papers for his own disposal. Persons wishing to Subscribe, or the insertion of Advertisements, or the execution of Printing

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FOR SALE

TWELVE hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Vaughan, being composed of Lots No 51, West of Yonge Street, 23, 25 and 26 in the 2nd, and 23 and 26 in the 3d Concessions—the above Lands will be sold together or seperately on liberal terms to the purchaser—for excellence of soil and good water, no tract can exceed it; it is therefore an object to any one who may be disposed to enter into the business of Distilling, &c. &c. as well as to the Farmer. Should the said Lands not be sold at private sale before the 27th instant, they will be exposed at public Auction at the House of Mouis Laurence, Inn-keeper, in the Town of York, at ten o'clock on that day. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Also for sale, a handsome Chaise with Harness. York, March 11, 1815.

Sheriff's Office, York 10th March, 1815.
Home District, } NOTICE is hereby given,
to wit, } that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 28th of March instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice; and that they be respectively then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.

JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the Estate of the late Osborn Cox, of the Town of York Tavern Keeper, deceased, to exhibit their Accounts properly authenticated, within three months for settlement; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment to the Subscriber, at her House in York, within the said period, in order to save trouble and expence, as no further time will be given.

SARAH PAMERLEE, Administratrix.

York, Feb. 25, 1815.

Wanted.

400 FENCE RAILS, to be delivered at the Printing Office in the course of 6 weeks. Pine Rails would be preferred—Also 1000 feet refuse boards, 60 Cedar or Yellow Pine Pickets of Merchantable size.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 53 and half of 54 in the first Concession of Markham and East side of Yonge Street, with an improvement of 40 Acres.—The Land good and well watered; the cleared part, of which 19 Acres are clover, &c. meadow, is mostly under a new rail fence; the other cleared Land under Crops, &c two Acres on the premises are Orchard, bearing for 8 years past, and this year promising abundance; and a Hop Yard, producing for 6 years past, with a large and convenient House built adjoining the street, and well situated for Public Business; excellent Water running near it, also a Barn and other out Houses, &c.—Also for sale with the Land or separately, Cart, Plough, Harrow, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, &c.—also, on the West side of Yonge Street, Lots No 58 and No. 60, in the first Concession of Vaughan, and No. 61 in the 1st Concession of King, with a clearing of 20 Acres, mostly under meadow, and good rail Fence For Cash great bargains will be given. Apply to Count Chalus at Windham York, June 10, 1814.

☞ Favourable terms and liberal credits will be given to purchasers.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. XVIII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1815. 14 DOLLS PER ANN.—*Single Papers* 12½ *each.*

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Print[illegible] *to the* KING's *Most Excellent Majesty.*

LEIPSIC, Oct. 24—The brother of the King of Prussia, his royal highness Frederick William, is to be viceroy of Saxony, and to marry an Austrian princess. The constitution of Saxony will not be changed. The return of the King is no more spoken of. We hear from Berlin that he is returned to Frederickfield, where he has bespoke his apartments for three months.

VIENNA, Nov 13—It is believed the emperor Alexander, and King of Prussia, will depart for Berlin after the ceremony shall have taken place, of re-establishing the Imperial dignity of Germany in the house of Austria. If nothing intervenes to prevent it, this grand ceremony will take place on the 20th. The rights of the new emperor will be chiefly honorary.—The head of the empire will call for declarations of war, will receive proposals for peace, will communicate them to the general diet, and will propose to it every thing he may deem useful to the interests of Germany. In concert with the kings of the empire, he will watch over the German constitution. Germany will be divided into seven principal branches of nations or families; at the head of each will be placed a monarch to direct the military force. Two nations will be subordinate to Austria, two to Prussia, one to Bavaria, another to Wirtemberg, and the seventh to Hanover.

It is presumed that the medial princes of Germany will be appointed grand dignitaries around the future Emperor, and the organs of that head of kings at the general diet.

As the imperial cities, it is affirmed that those of them maintained by the vote of the empire of 1803, will continue as such They are Frankfort, Nuremberg and Augsberg. Dantzic will be Prussian.

LONDON, November 11.

This day the Prince Regent went to the House of Peers, and the Commons having been summoned to the bar, made the following

SPEECH:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

It would have given me great satisfaction to communicate to you the termination of the war between this country and the U. States of America.

Although this war originated in the most unprovoked aggression on the part of the government of the U. States, and was calculated to promote the designs of the common enemy of Europe, against the rights and independence of all other nations, I never have ceased to entertain a sincere desire to bring it to a conclusion on just and honorable terms.

I am still engaged in negociations for this purpose; the success of them must, however depend on the disposition being met with corresponding sentiments on the part of the enemy.

The operations of his majesty's forces by sea and land in the Chesepeake in the course of the present year, have been attended with the most brilliant and successful results.

The flotilla of the enemy in the Patuxent [illegible] destroyed. The signal defeat of their [illegible] enabled a detachment of his Ma[illegible] to take possession of the city of [illegible] and the spirit of enterprize [illegible] acterised all the movements in [illegible] produced on the inhabitants [illegible] impression of [illegible] calamities they have been so wan-

[illegible]ved from Halifax to the Northern coast of the U. States has terminated in a manner not less satisfactory. The successful course of this operation has been followed by the immediate submission of the extensive and important district east of the Penobscot River to His Majesty's arms.

In adverting to these events, I am confident you will be disposed to render full justice to the valor, and discipline which have distinguished his Majesty's land and sea forces, and you will regret with me the severe loss the country has sustained by the fall of the gallant commander of his Majesty's troops in the advance upon Baltimore.

I availed myself of the earliest opportunity, afforded by the state of affairs in Europe, to detach a considerable military force to the River St. Lawrence; but its arrival could not possibly take place till an advanced period of the campaign.

Notwithstanding the severe which appears to have taken place on Lake Champlain, I entertain the most confident expectation as well from the amount as from the description of the British force now serving in Canada, that the ascendency of his Majesty's arms throughout that part of North America will be effectually established.

The opening of the Congress at Vienna has been retarded from unavoidable causes to a later period than had been expected.

It will be my earnest endeavor in the negociations which are now in progress to promote such arrangements as may tend to consolidate that peace which in conjunction with his Majesty's allies, have had the happiness of concluding and to re-establish that equilibrium, amongst the different powers which will afford the best prospect of permanent tranquility to Europe.

The peculiar character of the late war, as well as the extraordinary lenght of its duration, must have materially affected the situation of all the countries engaged in it, as well as the commercial relations which formerly subsisted between them.

Under these circumstances I am confident you will see the expediency of proceeding with due caution in the adoption of such regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of extending our trade and securing our present advantages; and you may rely on my cordial co-operation and assistance in every measure which is calculated to the prosperity and welfare of his Majesty's dominions.

His Royal Highness having finished the reading of the Speech which he did in an audible and commanding voice, he retired, and returned to Carlton House in the same state as that in which he proceeded to Parliament.

Their Lordships then adjourned during pleasure, and at 5 o'clock they met again.

Nov. 24—The general opinion of the public respecting the duke of Wellington's embassy to Paris, will, we have reason to suppose be verified by his grace's recall. His life is even said to be exposed to some danger in the French capital, from the evil passions which his presence there has excited, and the most ordinary civilities, or proposals are received with coldness and caution, only because they come from him. Report selects lord Harrowby as the duke's successor in his present employment; lord Mulgrave to be president of the council, in the room of Lord Harrowby; and the Duke of Wellington, master-general of the ordinance, in the place of Lord Mulgrave.

We have been positively assured that, in point of fact, orders have been prepared in the respective departments, of the French military administration, for an additional recruiting to a very large extent. 80 or 100,000 men as it is stated to us. These orders have not yet been issued; and for the present they seem destined to wait the course of political events.

A pretty general rumor was current yesterday towards the close Change, that there had been some serious commotions in France, though no particulars of the time and place could be collected. An order was given to the ministers of the ex-emperor to quit Paris. They have not submitted to this order, saying that the constitution does not admit of arbitrary acts.

Nov 25—The duke of Wellington is said to have remonstrated successfully, against the observations made in the Paris papers on the capture of Washington; against the exemption of American armed vessels in the ports of France; and even against the pending out of French commercial consuls to the ports of America, during our blockade. Reference was had to the duke to obtain a pass through the blockade of the ports of America, to a French ship which had been some time in readiness to take her departure from Havre de Grace. The application has been ineffectual, and the cause of its ill success may be easily explained, as there are above 300 French Officers who have taken their passage by this vessel, and who had applied to Mr Crawford, the republican minister at Paris, to know whether they could acquire rank in the army of the United States.

Nov. 26

In the House of Commons, Nov. 24, the Chancellor of the Exchequer after high eloguims upon the late General Ross, moved that the Prince Regent be humbly requested to give directions for the erection of a monument to his memory. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

In the course of his remarks, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said:

"He could not help expressing a hope, that this vengeance, thus signally inflicted (*alluding to the destruction at Washington*) would be the last, and that no aggravation would render a resource to similar measures necessary. He also would take that opportunity of stating, that instructions had been sent out to the coast of America to abstain from further inflictions unless rendered necessary by fresh enormities, an order which he was satisfied, Gen. Ross, had he lived, would have felt sincere pleasure in promulgating."

London, Dec. 28—Peace being now concluded with America, there can be no further pretence for the continuance of the Income Tax. We may, therefore, now venture to congratulate the country upon the end of that oppressive burden, on the 6th of April next, as a matter of course.

31.—Spain is now more than ever infested with banditti. The Spanish troops are all without pay, and suffering, at the same time, privations in provisions. Every thing is in disorder; the government is not yet sufficiently established to enforce its decrees, and the wicked and desperate take the advantage of the times and circumstances. In corroboration of the above, we have to state, that Lieut. Col. R. J. Harvey, assistant quarter master general to the Portuguese army, while travelling post on horseback from Bayonne to Lisbon, a few weeks since, was stopped by six men, mounted and armed as guerillas, upon the high road, at about 11 o'clock in the day, and robbed of every thing he had. On his arrival at Valladolid, the captain general of Province, (Pasfox) furnished the colonel with what money he required, to provide himself with clothes, &c. to enable him to pursue his journey.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

The effects of Peace, on many articles of foreign produce, on specie, and on the various descriptions of government paper, has been very sudden and extraordinary.

Muscovado Sugars, which on Saturday commanded a ready sale at twenty-six dollars per hundred weight, were, on Monday, sold at auction at thirteen.

Teas, as well as some other articles, fell in price, during the two days, from 75 to 100 per cent.

Specie, which on Saturday commanded 23 per cent. above par, cannot now be sold at 5.

From the Halifax Weekly Chronicle.

PHOEBE and CHERUB.

Most of our readers are, we believe, already aware of the arts by which the Americans invariably endeavour, whenever opportunities present themselves, to seduce our brave Tars from their duty, and thus to sap the foundation of a Power which is at once their envy and their dread. It is also well known, that the honour and honesty of John Bull have, on all occasions been proof against every temptation which Yankee cunning could devise; but we, notwithstanding, have great pleasure in publishing the following account of some circumstances that took place at Valparaiso, whilst his Majesty's ships Phœbe and Cherub were lying there in company with the frigate Essex and her prizes; because it must be as mortifying to the Americans, as gratifying to us, to find that no advantages of situation can ever enable them to practice their dirty artifices with success. Tho' removed almost as it were to another world, and tempted in every possible way to desert, not a single man was found in either of our ships base enough to do so; and we are satisfied that the same sentiments of unshaken attachment to their King and Country, which have been so nobly evinced by the crews of the Phœbe and Cherub, are generally prevalent throughout the British Navy.

The Letter from which these particulars are taken, is from an officer of the Navy, who, after describing the different places at which they had sought the Essex, thus continues:—"On the 8th of February we arrived off this port;—and had the pleasure, on opening the Bay, to see the long and anxiously looked-for frigate Essex, an English Whaler, which Captain Porter had armed with 20 eighteen pound carronades, and manned with 150 men, and two other English Whalers, prizes, at onchor there; having arrived about ten days before us, from the Marquesa Islands, where Porter has left three of his prizes. The little C. was anchored within half a cable's length of the American Frigates's larboard bow. At 8 o'clock the following morning the Essex and Little Essex hoisted their Ensigns, with a white Flag at the Fore Top Gallant Mast Head, written on it—"Free Trade and Sailor's Rights,"—manned their rigging, and gave three cheers.—About 6 minutes after the Phœbe and Cherub hoisted their St. George's Enfign with "God and our Country," "Sailors' best Rights" "Traitors offend Both," written on the Flag, manned our riggion, and gave three hearty cheers. Soon after the enemy manned all their boats, crowded with liberty men, going ashore, and with a Flag in each boat written on it "Sons of Commerce, Sons of Freedom;" pulling close under our bows; and on their gaining the heights just above us, spreading wide their flags, the Sailors mounted some on Horses, some on Mules, cheering and pointing at us.——No language can convey to you an idea of my feelings on witnessing the good conduct, loyalty and forbearance displayed by the seamen and marines of both our ships upon this and a number of other occasions during our continuance at Valparaiso. Whenever a boat from the Phœbe or Cherub went on shore, as we were obliged to beach them, the American Sailors wol'd ride to the boats with grog, and offer our people Horses to ride on; but it was all to no purpose, and some of our fellows told them they would give them a Water-Cask in the Fore-Hold to ride on, if they would venture from under the protection of the Spanish Flag. In the evenings the Americans would assemble forward, and commence singing. The Cherub's men requested to be allowed to do the same, and this being granted them, they commenced with—God save the King, Rule Britannia, Battle of the Nile, &c. and the singing on both sides continued every night during our stay. The Americans having thus discovered that all their attempts to seduce our men were insufficient; soon changed their tone and began to insult us, by replying in answer to our Cry of All's well, all's well on board the Guerriere—All's well on board the Java—All's well on board the Macedonian; and such an animosity has been excited between us and them, thro' these means, that our people most cheerfully submit to all the hardships, and inconveniencies attending a close blockade in the most unsettled climate I have yet known, in the hope of being one day able to punish their insolence."

Note. The above letter was written on the 27th of March, and the very next day the Essex was taken.

BOTANY BAY.

Extract of a letter from Sydney Cove, dated May 28, 1814.

"We have met with very great losses lately, in consequence of the very bad seasons last year. There was not, for nearly ten months, two hours rain. A vast number of cattle were starved to death, and if rain had not at last come, in two months there would not have been one animal alive of any kind in the country. Besides this mortality among the cattle, there was not three bushels of wheat to the acre all over the settlement. But the cattle did not merely die for want of food arising from the season, but from the practice of the natives, who set fire to the grass, which soon spread the flame, as it was so dry for want of rain, and the fire ran over the country in all directions with great rapidity. The natives catch their mangories, upon which they chiefly subsist, by setting fire to the grass round the bushes, and the mangories, seeing the fire around them, run from their holes, and are easily caught. You will hear with pleasure, on the other hand, that the ridge of mountains, called the Blue Mountains, which formed the boundaries on the west and north, which none had passed to observe the country beyond them, have been lately passed by three gentlemen, Messrs. Wentworth, Bloxland, and Lawson, who have found the country to be the more beautiful and fertile than can well be conceived. The Governor, in consequence of this discovery, intends to have a road made over these mountains, in order to form a settlement there without delay. A survey or has been sent for that purpose, and many persons accompanied the mission, exploring the country upwards of one hundred and fifty miles, who all concur in bestowing the highest praises upon its beautiful appearance, and the fecundity of the soil. The open country appears to be very well watered. They saw a fine river which seemed to extend through the whole, as far as the eye could reach. It is deemed a discovery of the utmost importance, for when it is properly cultivated we may hope then for abundance. The Governor has allotted a thousand acres to each of the gentlemen who first ventured to pass the mountains, which they well deserve for their zeal, intrepidity and perseverance. Other adventurers are also to be rewarded in proportion to their efforts.

"What renders this discovery and territorial acquisition of such great importance, is the consideration that all the land on this side of the mountain would soon have been in cultivation, but which would by no means have been sufficient for the wants of the colony, almost daily augmenting in population."

DIED.

On the 19th instant, CLEMENTINA, wife of Major General Sir Sydney Beckwith, Quarter-Master-General to the Forces in British North America, and daughter of Thomas Loughan, Esquire of London.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1815.

Miscellaneous—and without application.

It has been discovered in Europe, that in British America a thief is better than its substitute a dickie—The discovery was made after 30 months intense experiment.

Taken from a Scrivener's Mem. Book.

"Mem.—to remember to forget to call at Dobb's and pay my boot and shoe account—ditto at the peruke-makers—ditto at the printer's to pay for Burke on the Constitution."

The PEACE, has had a Cent. per Cent. discount effect on the price of Eatables in the Home District of Upper Canada.

JUSTICE, however slow in its approaches, will overtake offenders.—Our Court of Oyer and Terminer has much business before it.

NOTICE is hereby given to [illegible] of the Estate of the late [illegible] the Town of York, Tavern [illegible] to exhibit their Accounts [illegible] cated, within three m[illegible] and those indebted to [illegible] quested to make pa[illegible] at her House in Yo[illegible] in order to save [illegible] further time will [illegible]

SARAH [illegible]

York, Febr[illegible]

To sell or let,

WILL be at the Printing Office as soon as repaired—a Wheel-barrow.——Selling price Five Dollars—*Daily hire Two Shillings, with good Security.* York, March 30, 1815.

Sheriff's Office York, March 29th, 1815
Home District, } NOTICE is hereby given,
To wit. } that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the eleventh day of April now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gayers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Acquaintance, that he has commenced Business in Duke Street, where he offers for sale,

Tea, Sugars,	Sugar Candy,
Coffee, Chocolate,	Raisins, Wafers,
Soap, Candles,	Sealing Wax,
Starch, Blue,	Sweet Oil,
Snuff Pipes,	British Oil,
Tobacco, Plug,	Harlem Oil,
Pig Tail, Ladies Twist	Peppermint,
Cut and Dry,	Paregoric,
Spanish Segars,	Barley, Salts,
Salt, Mustard,	Sal Petre,
Crockery, Glass,	Oat Meal,
Window Glass, 7 by 9, 7 by 8, 8 by 9, 8 by 10,	Cottons, Flannels, Buttons, Razors, Shoe-Thread,
Nails, Wood Screws,	Shoes,
Locks, Latches and Hinges,	A few barrels Tenerriffe Wine,
Files, Pen Knives,	Spirits,
Chalk & Chalk lines,	Various other articles
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,	for Cash or Country
Cloves, Lozenges,	Produce.

Also, a span of Horses, Carriage and Harness, Dining Tables and Portable Desks

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, Nov. 12 1814.

N. B. All those who may have any of his small bills which he issued for the convenience of change, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid immediately, either in cash or army bills.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 53 and half of 54 in the first Concession of Markham and East side of Yonge Street, with an improvement of 40 Acres—The Land good and well watered; the cleared part, of which 19 Acres are clover, &c. meadow, is mostly under a new rail fence; the other cleared Land under Crops, the two Acres on the premises are Orchard, bearing for 8 years past, and this year promising abundance; and a Hop Yard, producing for 6 years past, with a large and convenient House built a joining the street, and well situated for Public Business; excellent Water running near, also a Bar and other out Houses, &c.—Also for sale with the Land or separately, Cart, Plough, Harrow, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, &c.—also, on the West side of Yonge Street, Lots No. 58 and No. 60, in the first Concession of Vaughan, and No. 61 in the 1st Concession of King, with a few Acres mostly under meadow,

Terms: For Cash great bargains
Apply to Count Chalus at
York, June 16, 1814.
and liberal credits will

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By His Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esq. President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieut. General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the said Province.

WHEREAS I have this day received from his Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in his Majesty's North American Provinces, an official communication, signifying that a Treaty of Peace had been concluded between Great Britain and the United States of America, the Ratifications of which has been duly exchanged at Washington on the seventeenth day of February last, by which Treaty it is stipulated, amongst other things, that there shall be a firm and universal Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States and between their respective Countries, Territories, Cities, Towns, and People of every degree, without exception of places or persons, and that all Hostilities both by Sea and Land shall immediately cease

I do therefore hereby proclaim the same to all his Majesty's loving Subjects in this Province, strictly charging and enjoining them to observe inviolably the said Treaty of Peace accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Home District of Upper Canada, this tenth day of March, A. D. 1815, and of his Majesty's Reign the fifty-fifth.

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.

By His Honor's Command,
R. R. LORING, Secretary.

Head Quarters York, March 10, 1815.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

1. The General Staff, Battalion of Incorporated, Company of Artillery, Company of Loyal Kent Volunteers, and all other Incorporated and Embodied Militia, will be permitted to return to their Homes on the 24th instant; from which day all Pay, and Garrison, Field, and other Allowances to them will cease; with the exception of the Battalion of Incorporated Militia, to whom One Month's Pay, to the 24th of April inclusive, free of Deductions on account of Rations, will be paid, to take them to their respective Districts.

2. The Arms, Accoutrements, and Extra Clothing of this Battalion will be delivered into Store, at this Post. And the Official Books and Papers will be deposited in the Office of the Adjutant General of Militia.

3. Regular Discharges will be granted to each Non Commissioned Officer and Private; to the end that those who have remained ready to their engagement, may be distinguished from those who have basely deserted their Corps, and their Country's Cause.

4. His Honor, the President cannot dismiss that truly deserving Corps, the Battalion of Incorporated Militia, without expressing his warmest approbation of their Bravery, Steadiness, and uniform good Conduct on all occasions; as the strongest instance of which he had already made application for Colours to be granted them, by his Majesty's Government; upon which, and upon their application, his Honor likewise had humbly solicited the Royal Permission, that the word "Niagara," might be borne, in testimony of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's gracious consideration of their merits.

5. It is with particular satisfaction that his Honor has to announce to the Incorporated Militia, the high sense entertained of their conduct by the Provincial Legislature; who, with most grateful liberality, have bestowed, amongst other donations, a gratuity of Six Months Pay to the whole Corps.

By Command of his Honor the President,
C. FOSTER, Adjt. Genl. of Militia.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

☞ The Upper Canada Almanack for the Year 1815; also Blank Deeds of Conveyance with Mortgages.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received within these few days, a large consignment of high proof Jamaica Spirits and Irish Whiskey in Barrels, Madeira Wine, Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy of the best quality in addition to his other Goods, which he has now for sale at very reduced prices—Jamaica Spirits of the best quality at 15s. Halifax currency per gallon by the barrel.

S. JARVIS,
Commission Merchant.

York, March 22, 1815.

Caution to the Public against Forged Army Bills.

President's Office, Kingston, 1st Dec. 1814.

It being ascertained that forged army bills, executed in the United States, and introduced into this Province from Ogdensburg or its neighbourhood, are now in circulation, his Honor the President has been pleased to direct, that the following observations pointing out the most material differences between the genuine and forged Notes be published for the information of the public:—

First, in the counterfeit ten dollar bill "(b)" the tail of the "S" in "Plastras," is distinctly marked with a dot at the lower end of it, which is not the case in any of the sets "(b)" of the Two, Three, Five, and Ten Dollar true bills.

Second, the "(b)" in the corner, at the head, occupies a wider space.

Third; the "o" in the "No." is lower down, close to the "N" and the point "." much smaller.

Fourth, the perpendicular hair strokes in the black letter "Ten Dollars," particularly in the "R." are finer and at greater distances than in the true bill, giving the whole a lighter appearance.

Fifth, the "x" in the black letter "Exchange" wants the lower back hair stroke, and looks like an "r."

Sixth, "By order of the Commander of the Forces" is of a longer faced letter, standing closer to each other than in the genuine.

The same observations hold good with regard to the Two Dollar counterfeit bills, excepting that the "o" of the "No" is a little higher up: And in addition, first, the head of the "T" in "TWO" is much better formed in the forged than in the original: Second, the "a" in "Dollars," is remarkably different from that of the true bill, the latter having no dot at the head, and standing further from the "l"

The "x" in "Exchange" has the same defect in the counterfeit Two as in the Ten, though a little of the hair stroke appears, the impression being much stronger.

EDW. MAC MAHON, A. Secretary.

☞ THE EDITOR has by an arrangement with Mr. Wm. Waters, (his Assistant) transferred his present property in THE YORK GAZETTE to Mr. W. reserving to himself four Papers for his own disposal. Persons wishing to Subscribe, or the insertion of Advertisements, or the execution of Printing Jobs, are referred to Mr. Waters.

S. JARVIS, Commission Merchant, has

☞ Just received, Teas and Tobacco of excellent quality, and a large quantity of sound Butter. He is now opening Bar Cloths, assorted Worsted Hosiery, Jersey Frocks, striped cotton Shirts, &c. which he will sell wholesale or retail on a very moderate advance.

York, 25th January 1815.

MISSING.

Supposed to be taken by mistake on the night of Wednesday last, from a hall or room in the INCORPORATED MILITIA Mess House, An Officer's Military Sash. The Person having it, is requested to leave it at the Printing Office.

York 18th March 1815.

NOTICE.

FROM an increase of ill health and other causes; the Editor feels himself strongly admonished to insist on payment of debts due to him, as well to enable him to discharge debts owing by him as to prevent fictitious Accounts from being foisted upon his Executors;—an iniquitous custom (too prevalent about York) and to guard against which, he now calls publicly upon all concerned No further Credits from the Printing Office will be given, and very few asked.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, March 18, 1815.

Executive Council Office, York, March 15, 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons who have any Orders of Council for Town Lots in the Town of York, must take out their Patents for the same within one month from the date hereof, or they will be thrown open for other Applicants.

By order of his Honor the President in Council. JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

FOR Sale or Rent; the following Farms, viz.—

Lot No. 13, first Concession Township of Etobicoke, on Dundas Street, with a large improvement and dwelling House thereon.

Lot No. 28, first Concession of Markham, on Yonge Street, with an improvement of about 30 acres, with a good dwelling House, &c. on which lot there is also a good Mill Seite.

Lots Number 50 and one fourth of 58 on Yonge Street, with improvements and dwelling Houses, &c.

Lots No. 49 and 50, on Yonge Street, with ten acres improvement.

Also, two Acre Lots in this Town, opposite the Gaol. Any person or persons desirous of purchasing or renting any of said lands, will be able to obtain the same on very reasonable terms, and liberal credit if wanted, by applying to the Subscriber,

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, 6th Jan. 1815.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of the late Michel Fauchard of Wyndham, requests those who have claims thereon, to present them, authenticated for adjustment: and those indebted thereto to make immediate payment.

Who has for sale, the South half of Lot No. 6 in Wyndham East side of Yonge-Street, of which 20 Acres are cleared, and a small dwelling house thereon.—Also a fine young nursery of about 200 choice apple-trees.

Le Viscomte DE CHALUS.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 13, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land, well watered and eligibly situated.—The terms of payment will be made easy, and an undeniable Title given. Enquire of the Printer. York, Nov. 19, 1814.

For Sale, at the Printing Office, Superfine Wove Demy of superior quality.—The Thief who Stole a Ream Foolscap from the Office between the 2d and 6th instant, is modestly requested not to repeat his visits.

J. Cameron.

York, 9th Jan. 1815.

FOUND by one of my Sons, on Sunday the 15th inst. on the Road leading from York to Kingston, a Silver Watch. The owner may have it by calling at my house, describing the Watch, proving property, and paying for this advertisement. THOS. HAMILTON.

York, March 13, 1815.

LEFT about a Month back in the House of an Inhabitant by an Officers Servant belonging to the 41st Regiment, a parcel, containing four yards and a quarter of best superfine double milled drab cloth, with some silk and twist. Any person bringing the same to the Office of the Printer, or giving such information as that it may be recovered, will be well rewarded for his trouble.

York, January 28th 1815.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

By his Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire, President, Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces within our said Province.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

WHEREAS in the beginning of the month of November last, three INDIANS were Murdered, and a fourth wounded in several places near Stony Creek, in the District of Niagara, by some person or persons unknown, I have thought fit, for the more speedy detection and punishment of the offenders, to offer, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be immediately paid to any person or persons, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the persons concerned in the said Murder.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.

By Command of his Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

500 *Dollars Reward.*

His Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:—

WHEREAS, on or about the night of the twenty-first day of October last, Captain WILLIAM FRANCIS, of the Norfolk Militia, in the District of London, was most inhumanly murdered in his dwelling-house, which was at the same time burnt to ashes.

I have thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province (that the persons guilty may be the more speedily detected) to offer the above reward of Five Hundred Dollars, or One Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be paid immediately to any person or persons, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all, or any of the persons concerned in the murder or in the arson, or burning of the dwelling house of the said William Francis.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)
GORDON DRUMMOND, President

By Command of his Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y

N. B. One John Dixon, a principal ringleader of a party of Rebels, occasionally infesting the District of London, is suspected of having been concerned in the murder and arson.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in Scarboro', containing 308 Acres, upwards of sixty acres clear and under improvement; 20 acres in Timothy and Clover; a small Orchard of bearing Apple Trees, a Frame Barn 30 by 40 feet, and a dwelling House. The Lot is well supplied with excellent Water, a branch of the Highland Creek running through it sufficient to turn a mill; also a field of Wheat put in last Fall, of 14 bushels. Any person inclined to purchase, may have possession the first of May next, and will know the terms by applying to William Allan, Esq. or the subscriber on the Premises.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 27th Dec. 1814.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has removed his Commission Store two doors West of the one he formerly occupied in King street, where he has convenient Storage and cellar room.—In addition to his other supplies, he has now on hand a large quantity of Port and Teneriffe Wines, Cogniac Brandy, high proof and well flavored Jamaica Spirits, which he will sell low for cash.—He shortly expects a general and extensive assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support which he has already experienced in business.

As promptitude and integrity in the Factor insure ready and faithful returns to the Consigner, he hopes that his friends will be amply compensated by employing him—and he pledges himself that his constant aim shall be to advance their interests and deserve their confidence. STEPHEN JARVIS.

THE GREAT BARGAIN.

THE following Lands will be sold at very reduced prices for prompt payment, or for an instalments in hand when a liberal credit for the balance of the purchase money will be given.

Wyndham, 12th Jan 1815,

Lots No. 13 and 16 in the 7th Concession of the Township of North Gwillimbury, County of York, in the Home District, containing 400 acres—Lots No. 28, 29 and 37 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Uxbridge, County of York, in the Home District, containing 580 acres—Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitby, Co. of York, in the Home District, containing 200 acres—Broken Lot No. 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of North Crosby, Co. of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, containing 60 acres—Lots No. 15 and 16 in the 7th, the South half of No. 15 in the 3d, and the North East Quarter of No. 21 in the first Concessions of the Township of Montagne, County of Grenville, in the District of Johnstown, containing 550 acres—Lot No. 23 in the 5th, and Lots No. 28 and 29 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Scott, Co. of York, Home District, containing 600 acres—Lot No. 57 and the North half of Lot No. 56 in the 1st Concession East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Markham, County of York, and Home District, containing 2[illegible] acres, forty of which are well [illegible] der good fence; a thriving commodious dwelling hou[illegible] a good barn, in thoro[illegible] less to say any thing [illegible] foil of this farm, as the Township.

Apply to Q. S[illegible] meron in York Street, either [illegible] ages for [illegible]

L.R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. XIX.] SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.—*Single Papers* 1*s each.*

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON *Printer to the* KING'S *Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

From the London Morning Poſt.

On the Conduct of the United States.

To trace the fluctuations of public opinion, regarding the intrinſic value of our North American colonies, were not only a ſubject of curious inquiry, but is in ſome degree eſſential to a right underſtanding of their real importance, as component parts of the Britiſh empire.

Adverting to the known fact, that a diſpute reſpecting the limits of Canada & Nova Scotia, was the oſtenſible ground of war between France and England, in 1756, it were rational to infer, that proportionate importance muſt from that period have been attached to the poſſeſſion of thoſe provinces. Subſequent events have, however, clearly ſhewn, that ſo long as our original American colonies remained in ſubjection, the true value of the poſſeſſions we yet retain in N. America, was either unknown to the miniſters of Great Britain, or if known, moſt unaccountably diſregarded. This obſervation being peculiarly applicable to Canada, which had been deemed of ſufficient conſequence to involve the nation in hoſtilities, it may not be unintereſting conciſely to notice the opinions that were held on the policy of retaining that conqueſt at the peace of 1763.

In 1763, when from the ſucceſs of our arms, peace with France was anticipated, it became a queſtion of general diſcuſſion, whether Canada, or the iſland of Guadaloupe, were the preferable acquiſition to be retained by this country.—Both had been wreſted by conqueſt from France—the reſtoration of one was indiſpenſible, and the adminiſtration of that day evidently heſitated in their deciſion. At this juncture the Earl of Bath addreſſed a letter through the medium of the Preſs, to Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Newcaſtle, ſtrongly urging the expediency of retaining Canada. To that letter, an anſwer was publiſhed under the title of "Remarks," &c. as ſtrenuouſly recommending the reſtoration of Canada.—The ground of argument on which this writer urged that meaſure was twofold. Firſt, the impolicy of giving facility to the extenſion of our American colonies, "which by increaſing infinitely in population, might eventually become dangerous to the mother country;" and next, by the increaſing importation of ſugar, that muſt reſult from our attention to Guadaloupe.

In refutation of theſe "Remarks," Dr. Franklin produced his celebrated "Canada Pamphlet," which is believed to have had conſiderable influence on the deciſion of miniſters, to retain the province of Canada.

That the policy of retaining a ſugar iſland, could have ever been oppoſed to that of poſſeſſing the Canadas, the great river of St. Lawrence, and the lakes of North America, forming altogether the moſt extended inland navigation known to mankind, may, naturally, at this day, be diminiſhed on a view of the arguments adduced by Dr. Franklin, in ſupport of the policy recommended by the Earl of Bath. Thoſe productions of the ſoil and coaſts, and the extraordinary facilities of inland navigation, which now conſtitute the value and importance of the Canadas to this country, appear to have been wholly diſregarded, in diſcuſſing the relative value of thoſe important provinces, when compared with that of the iſland of Guadaloupe. Neither the foreſts of Canada; the capacity of the ſoil for producing a vaſt ſurplus of grain; the abundance of fiſh on the coaſt; the traffic in furs; nor the probable extenſion of our maritime ſtrength, are adverted to in the "Canada Pamphlet." "If," ſays the Doctor, "it is aſked what are the productions which the farmer of Canada can offer in return for the manufactures of G. Britain; I anſwer, hemp, flax, potaſh, & above all, ſilk. From the ſouthern parts may alſo be derived olive oil, raiſins, currants, indigo, and cochineal." A ſingle glance at the annual ſtatement of exports from Quebec, may ſerve to ſhow with how little foreſight Dr Franklin appreciated the proſpective value of Canada to this country! with the ſolitary exception of potaſh, there is not an article in his enumeration, which has found its way in any quantity to this country. Of hemp and flax, there is, indeed, no queſtion that the ſoil of Canada is adapted to an abundant production; but hitherto, from various cauſes, every effort to cultivate thoſe articles extenſively has proved unſucceſsful.

Nor will that ſurpriſe

The truth is, that the poſſeſſion of Canada by Great Britain, was at that time viewed as infinitely more important to our other provinces of North America, than to the parent country. By the removal of the French government, our colonies were delivered from that apprehenſion of Indian outrage, which ſo greatly impeded and reſtrained the extenſion of their back ſettlements; and although many collateral arguments are urged by Dr. Franklin in favour of the annexation of Canada, it cannot be doubted, that the anxiety of our coloniſts was founded upon the hope and proſpect of ſecurity againſt the Indians

To appreciate the policy which led to the retention of Canada and to refuſe the adviſers of that meaſure free from the imputation of defective foreſight, it is, however, proper to keep in remembrance, that the dependence of our Weſt India iſlands upon a foreign, and by poſſibility, an adverſe power, could not at the peace of 1763, be within the range of political anticipation.

In our American colonies, lumber, tobacco, rice, and indigo, were then conſidered as the chief ſtaple articles of exportation. With rice and lumber our Weſt India iſlands were naturally ſupplied from the American ſtates; but the ſalted fiſh, beef, and pork, the flour and biſcuit conſumed in theſe iſlands, were principally derived from Great Britain and Ireland. For the population of the parent country had not yet attained that exceſs beyond agricultural production which has ſince rendered the importation of grain eſſential to exiſtence. Theſe iſlands during ſeveral years, between 1750 and 1760, produced a ſurplus of grain ſuch as to admit the exportation of conſiderable quantities.

Hence the viciſſitude of political events has tended naturally to produce a fluctuation of public opinion, regarding the value of our American colonies; and Canada, which originally was deemed valuable chiefly as a poſſeſſion of ſecurity, muſt now be viewed as the great and invaluable reſource on which can alone be founded the independence of our Weſt Indian poſſeſſions—the independence of our navy againſt defective ſupplies of timber from the Baltic—and as the certain means, if duly cheriſhed, of increaſing our commercial wealth and maritime power.

SORCERY.

(From the Gazette de France.)

On the 25th day of January laſt, L. Rollaſſey, Jean Parſon, Etienne Morlet, ann Jean Dupen, of the commune Jouy complained that on the 6th of that month Claude Griffée circulated a report, that on that day he had ſeen them dance round a fire and a table on which were a quantity of bottles and glaſſes of wine, in the midſt of which was placed a gilt chair in which was the Devil, who preſided over the dance They complained that theſe reports injured their characters and commerce; that their children even dared not to go to the public ſchools, nor into the ſtreets, being hooted and pelted by other children The complainants concluded that Griffée ſhould be required to contradict his aſſertion, and pay a certain ſum to each of them by way of compenſation. The tribunal of the police of Ile-ſur-le-Serin diſcharged the parties out of court, the charge of ſorcery being too contemptible to occupy the attention of the court.

The Procureur General, Merlin, required ex officio, the revocation of this deciſion. Nothing (ſaid the Magiſtrate) would be more proper than the judgment of the tribunal of Ile-ſur-le-Serein, if reaſon were the guide of the multitude—but it is not. That the people may give eaſy credit to the charge of ſorcery, is proved by numerous facts. Hence to accuſe an individual of ſorcery, is to injure him, in the opinion of the multitude—conſequently it is committing a puniſhable offence.

The court being of opinion that the imputation of ſorcery was a grievous injury done to the complainants; that by its being credited, it might miſlead the opinion of the people, diſturb the public repoſe, and occaſion fatal conſequences; and that by refuſing to decide upon a demand of reparation, the tribunal of

police of the canton of Ile-sur-le-Serin had violated the 471st article of the penal code, annul the said judgement.

A Paris paper has the following anecdote:—An inkeeper of Troys, read in a newspaper, that the Princess Amelia, of Savoy, had clandestinely quitted the court of her father; and she was travelling in France with an Italian Count, and that his Sardanian Majesty had ordered the arrest of the fugitives wherever they might be found. If the King however, had his emmissaries, the Princess had also her's, and the Sieur Marcel, her intended, who was at Troyes, determined, in order to relax the pursuit, to make a peasant girl, who had arrived at the inn, named Tonton, pass for the Princess of Savoy. Mademoisseile Elomire Tonton had, however, so little the air of a Princess, that the inhabitants of Troyes, could scarcely be deceived. Tonton retired to rest, and uttered in her sleep some incoherent phrases, which the intended interpreted in his own manner; and moreover, there were found in a parcel, a purse full of gold, and some letters with the seal bearing the arms of Savoy. After these proofs there remained no doubt, and the good Troyens hastened to offer their homage to her highness. A Gascon barber, named Bosquet-Gayandan played the character of the Italian count. He partook all the honor rendered to the Princess Amelia Tonton, and sat at table with her. Marcel, who, by this stratagem, had gained sufficient time, finished the masquerade by marrying the barber and Tonton.

PARIS, Oct. 14.

FRENCH MARINE.

The King has not yet appointed the Minister of Marine. The Minister who at present fills that office is incapacitated by years, as well as by want of natural ability, for an office, in which all the enterprise of youth should concur with the caution and experience of age. Public attention seems to fix upon M. de Travarsee, who is now in Paris. He seems to have those qualities which admirably fit him for an office of so much importance. He possesses the confidence of the sailors, who regard him as the only man capable of raising the prostrate flag of France, without exciting jealousy in England, whom we desire to conciliate, and ever respect.

The King and the Ministers act with perfect good faith on this point, but the nation do not partake in their sentiments. We are humbled, we are mortified, as much by her greatness, as by the sense of obligation which we owe her. Our animosity, our jealousy, mixes itself in every thing; in our public spectacles, in our songs and our epigrams. No satire is so much relished as that against England. Malice is always heard with favor, when it is employed to depreciate her.

M. de Travarsee served in the navy before the Revolution, and distinguished himself as an officer. He was well known to Louis XVIII. at Milan, and is the most accomplished in nautical skill of any man in France. He has all the genius of Colbert, with more of the practical knowledge. His Majesty has tendered to him the office; but, it is said, that he has declined it.

The opinion of M. de Traversee, is, that France, rich in noble harbors, and arsenals, upon both seas; having gates, at the same time to the Mediterranean, and Atlantic; cannot but excell in her fleet, at a time moreover, when England restores to her the Colonies—A restitution vainly made, unless she has power to protect and defend them in case of war. Our military advisers are all of this opinion; but our finances hold directly opposite sentiments; and they use all their efforts to persuade the King, that the restoration of a navy exceeds the powers of the revenue, and that a mercantile marine is alone within the reach of France.

These two opinions divide the Cabinet, and there seems little prospect of a composition. Our administration is at this moment without a head.—The nation behold talent in some, whose integrity they suspect; and they lament the want of ability in many whose honesty they applaud.

[*By an arrival at New-York.*]

The Surprize, left the port of Brest on the 9th Jan. By this arrival the Editors of the commercial advertizer are favoured with a file of the Paris Moniteur to the 21 Jan. inclusive.

Translated for the Commercial Advertizer.

Madrid, Dec. 13.—A report, which is unfortunately too well confirmed, has spread abroad in this city the greatest consternation. The royalists and insurgents of the kingdom of Mexico, have united and proclaimed, unanimously, the political independence of the northern part of our possessions in America.

It is said that the Empress of Russia is pregnant. This event will be very important for Russia. The Emperor has no children.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Letters from Madrid state that England has demanded of Spain; as an indemnity for the war, Mahon and Ceuta; they add that the Spaniards are making preparations for the defence of Mahon; these reports do not appear to be well founded.

Altona Dec. 11.—It is said that the Senate of Hamburgh has been obliged lately to sign an engagement, not to make any alterations in the fortification of the city, until the end of Congress.

From the Moniteur of January 2.

VIENNA, Dec.—The report gains strength that the Prince Royal of Wirtemburg will marry a Princess of the north.

Hamburg: Dec. 22. The Russian army, under the orders of Count Bennigsen marches in three columns for the Duchy of Warsaw.

PROCLAMATION.

Frederick Augustus, by the grace of God, King of Saxony and Duke of Warsaw. We have learned with the most lively grief, that our kingdom of Saxony is about being provisionally occupied by the troops of his Majesty the King of Prussia.

Ever decided not to seperate our [illegible] from that of our people, filled with confidence in the justice and magnanimity of the Allied Monarchs, and intending to accede to their alliance as soon as we had it in our power, we resolved, after the battle of Leipsick to wait upon the conquerors; but the Sovereigns refused to listen to us; and obliged us to depart from our States and retire to Berlin. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia nevertheless gave us to understand that our separation from Saxony was only required by the military exigencies of the time and his Majesty invited us at the same time to place the most entire confidence in him. We received also from their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia the most feeling proofs of interest and sensibility. We were therefore permitted to indulge ourselves in the hope that as soon as these military considerations should cease, we should be reinstated in our rights and restored to our dear subjects. We were still more authorised to expect a prompt and happy change in our situation because we had made known to the allied Sovereigns our sincere desire of co-operating in the establishment of the peace and liberty of Europe: and because we had manifested, in every way which was in our power, our true devotion for their persons and for the cause which was the object of their efforts.

When peace was concluded with France, it was a source of infinite grief to learn that our reiterated requests for a prompt restoration had not been accorded; that our just hopes were yet unattended to; and that the decision of our dearest interests and of our people, had been adjourned to the Congress of Vienna. Far, however, from crediting the rumors spread abroad in relation to the fate of our States, since the peace of Paris, we reposed an entire confidence in the justice of the allied monarchs, it was impossible for us to penetrate the motives of the proceeding which they had observed towards us.

The preservation of the consolidation of the legimate dynalties had been the grand end of the war which had terminated so happily. The Allied powers, for this purpose, had proclamed at different times, in the most solemn manner, that far from any project of conquest and aggrandizement, they had only in view the establishment of the rights and liberty of Europe. Saxony, in particular, has received assurances the most positive, that its integrity should be maintained. This integrity comprehended essentially the preservation of the dynasty for which the nation had publicly manifested its constant attachment, and an unanimous desire of being re-united to its sovereign.

We have committed to the principal powers of Europe, a frank and complete avowal of the motives which had directed our political conduct during the late years and from the unshaken confidence which we place in their intelligence and justice, we are persuaded, that not only perceived the intentions, but also fity which [illegible] position [illegible]

The inviolability of our rights, and of those of our house, under the inheritance honorably and justly acquired by our ancestors, must be perceived; Our speedy restoration to them ought to follow of course.

We would fail in our sacred duties to our Royal House and to our people were we to keep silence upon the new measures projected against our States, at a moment when we have a right to expect their restitution. The intention manifested by the Court of Prussia, to occupy, provisionally, the States of Saxony, obliges us to fortify our well established rights against the consequences which may grow out of such a measure.

It is in the presence of the Congress of Vienna, and in the face of all Europe, that we acquit ourselves of this duty, signing these presents with our own hand and in reiterating it the same time publicly the declaration communicated some time ago to the allied Court, that we will never consent to the cession of the States inherited from our ancestors; and that we will not accept any recompence or equivalent which may be offered us for them.

Given at the Frederickofeld, the 4th of November, 1814.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8 1815

MR. EDITOR.

In your last I observed a Miscellaneous paragraph, prefaced "without application."—I think, judging from recent things, that you were premature and much mistaken.

It is well known that honorable appreciation of a soldier's unclouded merits is an article of our country's ethics—If in the instance alluded to, the present result of such appreciation was not sooner declared, let it be remembered that we are in one continent and our political judges in another country; from whence such fiat alone can come; where its fitness alone can be judged, however much *we* feel its necessity. I think also, that if a puny writer (like you) could be permitted to copy the immortal *Sam Johnson* in parallel or simile, he might pronounce that a section of *our* continent had now a "Shirt" instead of its ostensible substitute.—If you will further help to an application, you may publish the enclosed biographical Sketch of *my mirror*.

"John Burgoyne, an English general "and dramatist. He is said to have been "a natural son of Lord Bingley. In "the American war he distinguished "himself by his proclamations, his "marches, and his disgraceful capture "at Saratoga. As a writer he appears "to some advantage in his Maid of the "Oaks, a comic opera; Bon Ton, an "entertainment; and the Heiress, a co-"medy, which were all very successful. "died in 1792."

several plays; and to height-
I have acted several far-
after one of my
to have had a
unluckily,
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dent.

Individually, I do not much regret that the Rare Show was noticed; but my auxiliary brigade of play-bill writers and bulletin bakers, who had a number spitted and parboiled, and seasoned to 1080 palates, felt a sensible decay of trade in consequence. As laborious application to business has sensibly impaired my nervous system, I am compelled to ask leave of absence for a *short* period, to try the efficacy of sea air and bathing.

It is recorded of Cincinatus, that, when his country requested his services, he quitted his plough and humble cottage, and obeyed her call.—Agriculture is represented as his favourite pursuit in retirement: Ventri quisque mine; and however much more interesting it may be than his was, I shall cheerfully resign it to wield again my "Country's Destinies."

Should my health and vigour be reinstated, you may hear frequently from

Baron Trenck, junr.

A Tenant wanted

UPON an improved Farm, in the Vicinity of the Town of York, a single Man of moral and industrious habits will meet with a very liberal offer. Enquire at the Printing Office. York, 8th April, 1815.

Aaron Leonard,

Clock and Watch Maker,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has re commenced his Occupation in the House known by the name of the Union Inn, in the Town of York, where the Commands of his Customers shall be attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

April 8 1815.

To Rent, five miles and a half from the Town of York,

LOT No. 6, East side of Yonge Street, six acres of which are well cleared and under good Fence, with a convenient dwelling House and Barn thereon. Terms will be moderate. For further information apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Jordan Post, junr.

G. CARY.

York, April 8, 1815.

Harvey Gilbert,

Cabinet Maker and Joiner,

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has commenced the Cabinet Making and Joinery Business in this Town, one Door North of Mr. Thomas Deary's Store, where all Work in his line will be executed with neatness and dispatch. York, April 8 1815

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him by bond note or account to call at his house and make payment or other arrangements for the same between this and the 25th Instant at farthest, as he wishes to leave the Province before the first of May.

Any Person having demands against him of any nature whatsoever are requested to bring in their accounts before the 20th Inst.

QUETON ST GEORGE.

York April 8th, 1815.

N. B. He has for sale of his private stock. Port Wine of the best quality, also, London P. Madeira, and a quantity of best Jamaica spirits which he will sell by the quantity at twenty four shillings N. Y. C. per Gallon.

THERE will be a Meeting of Directors of the Loyal and Patriotic Society, at the Chief Justice's on Monday the 10th instant, at one o'clock afternoon

York, April 8 1815

ALEX WOOD Secy L and P. Society.

TO be sold by Public auction, at Mons Lawrence's Tavern on Saturday the 15th Instant, Six Puncheons strong and well flavored Jamaica Spirits. Samples to be seen at the subscribers.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, April 7th, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE following Land in the Township of Bayham, in the London District, having been granted to the Subscriber, all persons are hereby warned from Trespassing thereon.

The Lots are

No. 12 in the 2nd Concession
13 in the 3rd Concession } Bayham.
South part 14 in the front Con.

WM. STANTON.

York, April 8, 1815.

WANTED

FROM 30 to 40 h. Planter of Paris and a right Fowling Piece.—Enquire at the Printing Office. April 8 1815

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of the late Adam Beerson, of Yonge Street, deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and all those who are any way indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to settle and receive the same

JOSEPH SHEPARD, sole Executor.

Yonge Street, April 8, 1815.

Sheriff's Office York March 29th 1815.
Home District.
To wit.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the eleventh day of April now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gentlemen, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall then to be done. JOHN BEIKIE, Sheriff.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Acquaintance, that he has commenced Business in Duke Street, where he offers for sale,

Tea, Sugar,	Sugar Candy,
Coffee, Chocolate,	Raisins, Wafers,
Soap, Candles,	Sealing Wax,
Starch, Blue,	Sweet Oil,
Snuff, Pipes,	British Oil,
Tobacco, Plug,	Harlem Oil,
Pig Tail, Ladies Twist	Peppermint,
Cut and Dry,	Parragorick,
Spanish Segars,	Bark, Salts,
Salt, Mustard,	Sal Petre,
Crockery, Glass,	Oat Meal,
Window Glass, 7 by 9, 7 by 8, 8 by 9,	Cottons, Flannels,
Nails, Wood Screws,	Britons Razors,
Locks, Latches and Hinges,	Shoe-Thread,
Files, Pen Knives,	Shoes,
Chalk & Chalk lines,	A few barrels Teneriffe Wine,
Nutmegs, Cinamon,	Spirits,
Cloves, Lozenges,	Various other articles

Also, a span of Horses. Cutter and Harness, Dining Tables and Breakfast Desks for Cash or Country Produce.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, Nov. 12 1814.

N B. All those who may have any of his Handbills which he issued for the convenience of change, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid immediately, either in cash or army bills.

By His Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esq President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieut. General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the said Province.

WHEREAS I have this day received from his Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in his Majesty's North American Provinces, an official communication, signifying that a Treaty of Peace had been concluded between Great Britain and the United States of America, the Ratifications of which has been duly exchanged at Washington on the seventeenth day of February last, by which Treaty it is stipulated, amongst other things, that there shall be a firm and universal Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States and between their respective Countries, Territories, Cities, Towns, and People of every degree, without exceptions of places or persons, and that all Hostilities both by Sea and Land shall immediately cease

I do therefore hereby proclaim the same to all his Majesty's loving Subjects in this Province, strictly charging and enjoining them to observe it violably the said Treaty of Peace accordingly

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Home District of Upper Canada, this tenth day of March, A. D. 1815, and of his Majesty's Reign the fifty fifth.

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.

By His Honor's Command,
R. R. TORING, Secretary.

Head Quarters York, March 10, 1815.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER,

1. The General Staff, Battalion of Incorporated, Company of Artillery, Company of Lincoln Volunteers, and all other Incorporated and Embodied Militia, will be permitted to return to their Homes on the 22d instant; from which day all Pay, and Garrison, Field, and other Allowances to them will cease; with the exception of the Battalion of Incorporated Militia, to whom One Month's Pay, to the 24th of April inclusive, free of Deductions on account of Rations, will be paid, to take them to their respective Districts.

2. The Arms, Accourrements, and Extra Clothing of this Battalion will be delivered into Store, at this Post And the Official Books and Papers will be deposited in the Office of the Assistant General of Militia

3. Regular Discharges will be granted to each Non Commissioned Officer and Private; to the end that those who have remained steady to their engagement, may be distinguished from those who have basely deserted their Corps, and their Country's Cause.

4. His Honor, the President cannot dismiss that truly deserving Corps, the Battalion of Incorporated Militia, without expressing his warmest approbation of their Bravery, Steadiness, and uniform good Conduct on all occasions; as the strongest instance of which he had already made application for Colours to be granted them, by his Majesty's Government; upon which, and upon their application, his Honor likewise had humbly solicited the Royal Permission, that the word "*Niagara,*" might be borne, in testimony of his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent's gracious consideration of their merits.

5. It is with particular satisfaction that his Honor has to announce to the Incorporated Militia, the high sense entertained of their conduct by the Provincial Legislature; who, with most grateful liberality, have bestowed, amongst other donations, a gratuity of Six Months Pay to the whole Corps.

By Command of his Honor the President,
C. FOSTER, Actg. Genl. of Militia.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
☞ The Upper Canada Almanack for the Year 1815; also Blank Deeds of Conveyance with Memorials.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 53 and half of 54 in the first Concession of Markham and East side of Yonge Street, with an improvement of 40 Acres.—The Land good and well watered; the cleared part, of which 19 Acres are clover, &c. meadow, is mostly under a new rail fence; the other cleared Land under Crops, &c two Acres on the premises are Orchard, bearing for 8 years past, and this year promising abundance; and a Hop Yard, producing for 6 years past, with a large and convenient House built adjoining the street, and well situated for Public Business; excellent Water running near by, also a Barn and other out Houses, &c —Also for sale with the Land or separately, Cart, Plough, Harrow, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, &c.—also, on the West side of Yonge Street, Lots No 58 and No. 66, in the first Concession of Vaughan, and No. 61 in the 1st Concession of King, with a clearing of 20 Acres, mostly under meadow, and good rail Fence For Cash great bargains will be given. Apply to Count Chalus at Windham York, June 16, 1814.

☞ Favourable terms and liberal credit will be given to purchasers.

Wanted

400 FENCE RAILS, to be delivered at the Printing office in the course of 6 weeks. Pine Rails would be preferred—Also 1000 feet refuse boards, 60 Cedar or Yellow Pine Pickets of Merchantable size.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received within these few days, a large confignment of high proof Jamaica Spirits and Irish Whiskey in Barrels, Madeira Wine, Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy of the best quality in addition to his other Goods, which he has now for sale at very reduced prices—Jamaica Spirits of the best quality at 15. Halifax currency per gallon by the barrel.

S. JARVIS,
Commission Merchant.

York, March 22, 1815

Executive Council Office, York, March 15, 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons who have any Orders of Council for Town Lots in the Town of York, must take out their Patents for the same within one month from the date hereof, or they will be thrown open for other Applicants.

By order of his Honor the President in Council. JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of the late Michel Fauchard of Wyndham, requests those who have claims thereon, to present them, authenticated for adjustment: and those indebted thereto to make immediate payment.

Who has for sale, the South half of Lot No. 6 in Wyndham East side of Yonge-Street, of which 40 Acres are cleared, and a small dwelling house thereon—Also a fine young nursery of about 200 choice apple-trees.

Le Viscount DE CHALUS.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 13, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land, well watered and eligibly situated.—The terms of payment will be made easy, and an indemnable Title given. Enquire of the Printer. York, Nov. 19, 1814

For Sale, at the Printing Office, Superfine Wove Demy of superior quality.—The Thief who Stole a Ream Foolscap from the Office between the 2d and 6th instant, is modestly requested not to repeat his visits.

J. Cameron.

York, 9th Jan. 1815.

FOUND by one of my Sons, on Sunday the 12th inst. on the Road leading from York to Kingston, a Silver Watch. The owner may have it by calling at my House, describing the Watch, proving property, and paying for this advertisement. THOS. HAMILTON.

York, March 13 1815

TO BE SOLD.

A Farm in Scarboro', containing 308 Acres, upwards of sixty acres clear and under improvement; 20 acres in Timothy and Clover, a small Orchard of bearing Apple Trees, a Frame Bar 30 by 40 feet, and a dwelling House The Lot is well supplied with excellent Water; a branch of the Highland Creek running through it sufficient to turn a mill; also a field of Wheat put in last Fall, of 18 bushels. Any person inclined to purchase may have possession the first of May next, and will know the terms by applying to William Allan, Esq. or the subscriber on the Premises.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON

Scarboro', 27th Dec. 1814.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has removed his Commission Store two doors West of the one he formerly occupied in King street, where he has convenient storage and cellar room.—In addition to his other supplies, he has now on hand a large quantity of Port and Teneriffe Wines, Cognac Brandy high proof and well flavored Jamaica Spirits, which he will sell low for cash.—He shortly expects a general and extensive assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support which he has already experienced in business.

As promptitude and integrity in the Factor insure a speedy and faithful returns to the Consignee, he hopes that his friends will be amply compensated by employing him—and he pledges himself that his constant attention to advance their interests and deserve their confidence. STEPHEN JARVIS

GREAT BARGAIN.

THE following Lands will be sold at very reduced prices for prompt payment, or for an instalments in hand when a liberal credit for the balance of the purchase money will be given.

Wyndham, 12th Jan 1815.

Lots No. 13 and 16 in the 7th Concession of the Township of North Gwillimbury, County of York in the Home District, containing 400 acres—Lots No. 28. 29 and 37 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Uxbridge, County of York, in the Home District, containing 580 acres—Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitby, County of York, in the Home District, containing 200 acres—Broken Lot No. 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of North Crosby, County of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, containing 60 acres—Lots No. 15 and 16 in the 7th, the South half of No 15 in the 3, and the North East Quarter of No. 21 in the first Concession of the Township of Montague, County of Grenville, in the District of Johnstown, containing 550 acres—Lot No 23 in the 5th and Lots No. 28 and 29 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Scott, Co. of York, Home District, containing 600 acres—Lot No. 57 and the North half of Lot No. 56 in the 1st Concession East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Markham, County of York and Home District, containing 288 acres, forty of which are well cleared and under good fence; a thriving orchard, with a commodious dwelling house, out offices, and a good barn, in thorough repair; it is needless to say any thing in recommendation of the soil of this farm, as there can be no better in the Town ship

Apply to Q. St. George Esq. or John Cameron in York, or the subscriber on Yonge Street; either of the parties will give conveyances for the same part thereof when sold.

LE CHEVALIER DE MARSEUL.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. XX.] SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1815. [14 DOLS. PER ANN.—*Single Papers 1½ each.*

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

From the Montreal Herald of March 11, 1815
Communicated by a Correspondent.

Guernsey, April 2, 1814.

SIR,

Major General Sir Roger H. Sheaffe, has communicated to us a copy of the humble address of the Commons of Upper Canada, in Parliament assembled, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom, in which they beg leave to suggest "that a grant to the family of Major General Sir Isaac Brock, of a portion of his Majesty's most valuable waste lands in the Province of Upper Canada, would be most gratifying to them, and would, they doubt not, be acceptable to his family, as it would be the means of perpetuating the name of Brock, in a country in defence of which the General so nobly fell, and which his exertions had so eminently contributed to save,"—and also, a copy of a letter from Earl Bathurst, to Sir Roger, in which his Lordship states that his Royal Highness is pleased most graciously to acquiesce in the wishes of the Parliament.

In appreciating, as we ought, this affecting tribute of the Honorable the Commons of Upper Canada, to the merits of their late and lamented President, we should be wanting as much to the high sense we entertain of the honor it confers upon his memory as to the sentiments of affection which embalms in our hearts the remembrance of our dear brother, if we delayed, most respectfully, to express our grateful thanks to the Parliament, for thus giving the fraction of their high authority to his character.

A character indeed worthy of their love; the warm affection he entertained for the people of the Upper Province, and the many friendships he had formed with the most distinguished individuals among them, were independently of his most public services, so many domestic claims which he had acquired to their attachment and confidence; his letters to us, breathed one continued prayer for their welfare; and he felt only happy in the belief of possessing their esteem

At the same time we should derogate from the high opinion he had formed of them as well as from the unassuming modesty of his own mind, if we forbore to mention that he ever ascribed the success which attended his measures to the wisdom and spirit which marked the deliberations of the Parliament of the Upper Province, to the correspondent exertions on the part of the other branches of its government, and the loyalty and courage of its population.

In accepting, Sir, the favor which it hath pleased his Royal Highness the Prince Regent at the solicitation of the Commons of Upper Canada, graciously to bestow upon us, may we be permitted through you to assure them, that we shall ever retain the most grateful and respectful remembrance of their honorable intervention on our behalf; fully sensible that we owe it to the merits of him whose loss we never can cease to deplore; it will be our sacred duty to impress this truth upon the hearts of our descendants, as it is already engraven upon our own; so that they, as well as ourselves, may unceasingly labor to preserve the affection which the people of Canada entertain for the name of Brock; and by striving to imitate the virtues of him who has illustrated it, may study to acquire the esteem of the country of his love; a country which will be endeared to our descendants, as it is to us being the scene of his triumphs; the occasion of his glorious death; and the tomb of his honored remains.

We have the honor to be most respectfully Sir, your most obedient, most humble servants,

Signed { Daniel De Lisle Brock, William Brock, John Savery Brock, Irving Brock.

To Allan M'Lean, Esq. Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada.

From the same.——A FRAGMENT.

1. And it came to pass, in the reign of Jonathan, King of Fredonia, beyond the Western Sea, towards the setting sun, that the servants of George, King of the Isles; whose servants do business on the great waters, grievously oppressed the servants of Jonathan, by searching their ships and taking away by force, a few of the servants of George their Master, who had deserted his service

2. And behold the wrath of Jonathan was kindled; and he said to his princes and councellors: "See I pray you, what the servants of George, King of the Isles do unto our people, how they tame them into captivity in time of peace, and shall we sit still?"

3. And the princes and councellors of Jonathan consulted together what ought to be done in vindication of their rights, and said, "Let us arise in the greatness of our power and make war upon the people of the King of the Isles Let us seize upon their numerous ships on the great waters, wherever we can find them; and send our captains of thousands at the head of our young men, to subdue their distant provinces."

4 Therefore Jonathan hearkened to the voice of his Princes who counselled to make war against the servants of the King of the Isles; and commanded his servant the captain of his host, and the captains of thousands to gird on their armour and smite the Canadians, who inhabit the country on the great river, lying on the north of Fredonia, with the edge of the sword.

5. And it came to pass, in the third year of the war, that Jonathan and his servants were discomfited in all their attempts to subdue the provinces lying on the great river, insomuch that he sent messengers unto George, King of the Isles, praying him for conditions of peace.

6. And the King of the Isles being a good man, peaceably inclined and full of days, hearkened unto the voice of the messengers of Jonathan, and granted them conditions of peace, on the grievances of which Jonathan complained; and for which he made war, were not considered in the league; for Jonathan was more desirous of being freed from the calamities of war, than of asking a redress of the grievances which at first made him gird on his sword.

7. Thus Jonathan, having made a mighty stir concerning a pretended oppression which had at the beginning, greatly kindled his anger, and having found how hard it was to obtain redress by fighting, and to subdue the King of the Isles, as many battles went sore against him, he took counsel that it was better to drop the subject of the original quarrel, in which he had to much to lose and nothing to expect

8 Wherefore he sent unto George, King of the Isles, by the hands of his messengers, saying, "Let there be no strife between me and thee, and between my people and thy people, for we be brethren. Let us ascertain the boundaries and land marks which were in old times placed between thy country and my country, and swear to each other, that our people shall not pass over these land marks to do each other any hurt." So George King of the Isles, and Jonathan set their seals to the writing and made peace, which caused great joy throughout the land. Behold the rest of the acts of Jonathan, are they not written in the Chronicles of the Kings of Fredonia?

New York Feb. 27. We believe that it is the intention of government to send out a naval force to the Mediterranean, to chastise the insolence of the Algerines, who have provokedly commenced war upon us, and carried our citizens into captivity. On the 24th inst. Com. Bainbridge received orders from the Secretary of the Navy, to prepare the Independence of 74 guns, for sea with all despatch The Independence is at Charleston, near Boston.

We have said from the moment that Algiers availed herself of our war with England, to insult our minister and make prisoners of our countrymen, that the day of peace with England ought to be the day of war against Algiers. We repeat the declaration. Not one moment should be lost in equiping our navy to attack the Pirate. He should give our captive countrymen, and shrunk his annual tribute, or his town should be battered about his ears. We could not wish a finer school for our navy. The Tripolitan war brought great talents to light. A war with Algiers would be productive of the same benefits

National Intelligencer.

The British population in Newfoundland is reckoned at 18 000—in Nova Scotia at one hundred thousand by Mr Colquhoun.

London, Dec. 6 Louis XVIII. has stated the debts incurred by him and other branches of his family in foreign countries, at thirty millions of francs; the interest of which he first engages to pay out of his civil list; the principal to be afterwards incorporated in the French funds.

Dec 28 It is affirmed, that the Russian corps which are on their march for the borders of Turkey, and which will be under the orders of Gen. Bennigsen, will form an army of 120,000 men.

On Saturday the Lords of the Council met to investigate a charge of murder in Portugal. The accused belonged to the commissariat department, in Lord Wellington's army, and is charged with shooting a female with a pistol. Three witnesses attest, that the prisoner after he had shot the deceased, had cut his own throat, from the effects of which he had but lately recovered. The defence set up by the prisoner was romantic in the extreme. He stated, that the deceased cohabited with a person in the same department; during which time a mutual attachment took place between her and himself; but a strict sense of honour forbad her quitting that person's protection; even though he offered her marriage; they therefore determined, since honor prevented their forming any connection in life, to die together, and he accordingly shot her. He then prepared to dispatch himself, but finding the butt of his pistol, was too large for the pistol, he placed it on his head, and fired against it, supposing that would eject his purpose; but finding himself mistaken, he cut his throat, and this a so proved ineffectual.—The case occupied their Lordships attention from one till three o'clock; when the prisoner was remanded to Tothil fields bridewell.

Army.—By a return from the Adjutant General's office, it appears that the following regiments or battalions have been disbanded since the 1st of May, 1st Royal Veteran battalion, 2d do one company; 3d, 4th and 5th do.; 6th do; eight companies; 7th; 8th, five companies; 9th, eight companies; 11th, seven companies; and the 12th; also the second battalions of the 15th, 16th, 22d, 23d, 24th,

27th, 28th, 31st, 32d, 37th, 38th, 41st, 42d, 45th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 60th, 61st, 63d, 80th, 92d, and 96th foot; the Chasseurs Britanniques, and three foreign independent companies. The whole of the men of these battalions who were fit for service, were transferred in the 1st battalions.

Philadelphia, March 15. The Savannah Republican of Feb. 21, says, "We have seen letters from the South, which state, that Admiral Cockburn took possession of East Florida on the 12th instant, it having been ceded to the British government by Spain.

Quebec, March 23. An officer of the 98th regt. arrived in this city on Saturday last from Halifax, the bearer of government despatches brought to that place by his Majesty's ship Tamar, on the 4th inst.

It is with regret we learn, that in consequence of advices received through that channel, his Excellency Sir George Prevost, will very shortly leave Quebec, on his return to England; and, we understand the civil and military command will devolve, *pro tempore*, on Lieut. Gen. Sir Gordon Drummond, as the officer next in seniority in Canada. Whether a successor has been named as Governor in Chief, or whether his Excellency will return, we know not; but it is rumoured, and we believe it, that Sir George's presence in England has been required to explain circumstances relative to the operations on Lake Champlain, which we have seen so grossly misrepresented to the public.—*Canadian Courant.*

Montreal, March 11 On Monday last the Grand Jury for this District found a bill of indictment against the Printer of the Montreal Herald for a libel on the Commander in Chief. On Wednesday *two* bills *were* found against the Editor *for the same offences.* To all the charges contained in the indictments the defendants pleaded *not guilty* They readily found security to appear in another term for trial.

Court of King's Bench—March Term. 1815.

Alpius Lovell, and Daniel Emanuel, convicted of horse-stealing, were sentenced to be executed on Friday the 14th of April next.

Andrew Pelletier, convicted of privately stealing in a ware house, was sentenced to receive 39 lashes on Friday the 17th instant, and afterwards to be kept at hard labour for the space of six months.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the London Gazette of December 24.

This Gazette contains an Order in Council permitting for six months from the 16th inst. the importation into and exportation from the West India islands belonging to the British (including Bahama and Somer islands) and also territories in South America (from freindly states) of corn, grain, meal, flour, bran, biscuit, pulse, rice, horses, mules, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, and every other species of live stock, and provisions except sugar, coffee, cocoa, indigo, and cotton wool. The above must be the growth and produce of the country to which the vessel importing shall belong, and the cargoes must be delivered and reloaded at places where regular custom-houses shall be established, and where at the time the following duties shall be levied on articles being the growth or produce of the United States of America, viz.

Current money of Jamaica.

On wheat flour per bbl. not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight.	0 6 8
On bread or biscuit of wheat flour, any other grain per bbl. not weighing more that 100lbs. net weight.	0 3 4
On bread, for 100lbs. made from wheat or any other grain whatever, imported in bags or other packages than barrels, weighing aforesaid.	0 3 4
On flour or meal, made from rye, peas, beans, Indian corn, or other grain than wheat per bbl not weighing more than 196lbs.	0 3 4
On peas, beans, rye, Indian corn, Guinea corn or other grain per bushel.	0 0 10
On rice for every 112 lbs. net weight.	0 3 4
And so in proportion for less or larger quantity, horses, neat cattle, or other live stock, for every 100£ of value thereof at the port or the place of importation.	10 0 0

Corn Exchange, Dec 30.

The wheat trade was exceeding heavy this morning, and sales could not be affected even at a reduction of 4s. per quarter from Monday's prices.—Barly continues nominally as on Wednesday, having none of fine quality at market. Oats and beans are full 1s. per quarter, and grey peas are 2s. per quarter lower. In other articles there is no alteration.

Wheat (English)	40s	60s 70s
Wheat (Foreign)	40s	64s 70s
Fine Flour	60s	to 65s

BOSTON, Feb. 26.

It has been asserted, that the Congress frigate, now lying at Portmouth, N. H. was destined to carry out minister and suite to Holland. This is probably not correct. She is however under orders to fit immediately for sea, as are the Washington, 74, at Portsmouth, and the Independence, 74, at this port.

JAVA.—We have received from Macassar, the following report of the effects produced by the abolition of the slave trade:—"The influence on the abolition of slavery is already felt to a great degree in this country.—Murders, which were formerly so numerous here, now happen very seldom; the people of the country travel about to any distance in perfect security. Those wretches, whose former employment was stealing and selling children into slavery, are now obliged to confine their depredations to horses and buffaloes and the scantiness and precariousness of this mode of subsistence compells many to cultivate the land to procure a livelihood. Under these circumstances cultivation and civilization are daily increasing, and must extend rapidly over the country. The native chiefs in Celebes do not conceal that they are much poorer in consequence of the change, but although they cannot at present be expected to co-operate willingly in the suppression of slavery, they are perfectly conscious of the blessings it must ultimately produce."—*London Paper.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.

On this interesting subject, Mr WILBERFORCE has written to a friend in the following terms:—"I am happy to inform you that a letter from the Duke of Wellington, brought me a few days ago the welcome intelligence, hat the French Government had actually issued an order, prohibiting the Slave Trade by French subjects, any where to the northward of Cape Formosa. By this measure protection is afforded to 1500 miles of coast, and the measure is the more important because, from the shape of the coast, slaves might be brought from the interior, either to the southward or to westward coast. Let us hope that this concession is the earnest of more complete success."

Portsmouth, Dec. 3, 1815.

The *Prometheus* sloop of War, Capt. Dashwood is fitting out with 20 32-prs. carronades, and she is to have a complement of 123 men. The American sloop of war *Wasp* mounts 22 32 pounders, and has 170 men; the *Peacock* sloop (American) has 20 32-pounders, 2 long 18 pounders, and 180 men.

A detachment of the 32d Foot (200 men) embarked this day for the Mauritius.

The friends of humanity will hear with much satisfaction, that three Merchants in the African slave-trade have been brought from Sierra Leone, in the Ariel sloop of war, and lodged in this gaol, in order to their being sent to New South Wales, for 14 *years*; that being the sentence of punishment passed upon them after their trial before Judge Thorpe, at the Colony of Sierra Leone. Their names are *James Dunbar*, by birth a Spaniard, *Malcolm Brodie*, a native of Manchester, and *George ooke*, an American.

The disbanding of the three regiments of East-India Volunteers, in consequence of the peace, is a saving to the company of 30 000l. per annum; each man received his cloaths, a one pound note, and 4s for a dinner, when finally dismissed.

DEATH OF THE DAY TUNIS.

The French papers contain the following account of the death of the Dey of Tunis: "A letter from Tunis, dated the 3d of October, says this event took place on the 17th of September. It was the last day of the RAMADAN (the Mahometan lent,) and this Prince had fasted during 24 hours. He was surrounded by the grandees of the Regency, and his Courtiers, who had assembled all the bards, to celebrate the last day of the Ramadan. He shewed no appearance of indisposition, when he suddenly fainted and expired, without convulsions or any symptoms of pain. He was 57 years of age, and had reigned 32 years. All the Princes of the family were immediately convoked, and Sadi Ottoman, the brother of the deceased Dey, was that very night declared his successor. He assumed the reigns of Government without any obstacle. The funeral of the Dey was celebrated on the 17th with much ceremony. On the same day Sadi Ottoman was saluted Dey of Tunis by the Divan and the Diplomatic Body. The letter adds, that the new Dey is indolent and rather remarkable for his taciturnity, but of a mild and pacific disposition.

BARBADOES.

BRIDGE-TOWN,

DEC. 15.

Restoration of the French Colonies.

By the politeness of a friend from Martiniquewe have received the accounts of the final furrender of that Colony to the French, pursuant to the preleminary treaty signed at Paris in May last.

St. Pierre and its Jurisdictions were taken possession of on Friday the 2d instant. The French frigate L'Erigene, which had arrived at the Island a day or two preceding, with troops from Europe came to anchor at the port of St. Pierre at 9 A. M. and exchanged salutes with the batteries. About 1 P. M. the Venerable, 74 also arrived, on board Rear-Admiral Durham, Naval Commander in Chief on this station; Sir James L[illegible] Commander in Chief of the [illegible]ces; Major Gen. Lindsay, the Colony,—and several other officers of rank. The Venerable likewise received the ceremony of salute with the batteries, and anchored at half past three.—The French authorities, Messrs. Du Buc, le Baron de Labarthe, and De Perinelle had previously arrived from Fort Royal.

Sir James Leith, with the General officers and the respective authorities of both Governments arrived at the battery D'Esnotz,—and at five o'clock the change of Flag was announced by the thunder of artillery from the batteries in conjuction with the ships in the harbor.

The French troops, thronged in their progress by the populace, who rent the air with reiterated cheers of Vive le Roi! Vive les Bourbons! proceeded to occupy the post of the principal battery, which had been evacuated by our force.

The most cordial unanimity prevailed amongst all parties, and a splendid entertainment was given at the Government House by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, in honor of the ceremony.

On Friday last, the 9th inst. the British garrison, consisting of the right wing of the 63d Regiment, commanded by Lt. Colonel Ratry and a detachment of the West India Rangers, under Capt Hubbard, evacuated Fort Edward, and embarked on board the frigate Galatea and Lord Eldon transport,—and at the same time the French troops to the number of about 300, landed from the Meduse frigate, and thereby proceeded to the vacated Fort, their fine full band playing national airs, which were greeted by the huzzas of the people.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the British Union was struck, and replaced by the White Flag,—which ceremony was greeted by a general salute from the vessels at anchor in the harbor and by the respective batteries. The frigate Galatea and Swaggerer, brig, together with the French men of war, were beautifully decorated with flags,—and the elegant appearance of the Galeata is said to have excited the particular admiration of all present.

Old Fort Dessaix or Fort Bourbon, together with Pigeon Island, were given up to the French a few days previous to the evacuation by our forces of Fort Royal.

The Colony of Martinique is now, therefore under the entire controul of the Government of France.

Trade, it is supposed, will remain unshackled by any material obstruction,—as the French Authorities are said to have signified their intention to ensure every facility in their power to the general mercantile interest of the West-Indies, and to admit the importation by our vessels of almost every article except flour.

After the surrender of Fort Edward on Friday last, His Excellency Major-General Lindsay embarked in the afternoon on board the army ship Captain Seymour, which sailed with H. M. S. Swaggerer, in company with several sail of small craft laden with Government stores, the same evening for Dominique. The Galatea, with the transport Lord [illegible] and several small vessels, sailed [illegible] with stores to be deposited at Grenada & Tobago.

The right wing of the 63d Regt. we understand, is to be stationed at Grenada, and the left wing at St. Vincent. And the detachment of the West-India Rangers, which embarked on Friday from Fort Edward, are destined for Tobago.

On the return of the Swaggerer from Dominique, she was to take charge of the brig Penelope, with Lt. Colonel Evans, of the Royal Artillery, and one part of the government stores for this Island. If this be correct their arrival may now be momently expected.

Our informant states that three British Officers of the Commissariat, Ordnance and Barrack Departments, are to remain at Fort Royal a short time, to superintend the entire removal of all property from the place, belonging to our government.

Several transports are arrived at Greenock for the purpose of conveying troops to Cork, destined for America. A detachment of the 2d battalion 79th regiment, has been in readiness at Fort Glasgow these three weeks past, a detachment from the 71st is daily expected there.

The 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Garrison battalions, now in Ireland, are all to be reduced on the 24th; and Courts of Inquiry, to examine into the accounts of the above battalions, are ordered in the mean time.

The 2d battalions of the 12th and 40th Regiments, from Cork, are arrived at Plymouth; and the 2d Battalion of the 59th have left Fermoy for Dublin.

Emerick Pyeny, an Hungarian nobleman, who was travelling on the 31st of August near Drebeczin, alighted from his carriage to shoot some ducks, directing his servants to proceed. The report roused eight or ten shepherd's dogs, that were tending numerous flocks in those extensive uncultivated plains, who tore him in pieces before assistance could arrive.

In the account of monies paid out of the Civil List, and not provided for by Parliament, the following item appears: To Captain G. Hewson, for conveying the American Commissioners from *Dover to Calais, one hundred and ninety three pounds thirteen shillings and six pence!*

New-York, March 7.

The following Message was on Monday last, transmitted by the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and

House of Representatives of the U. S.

Peace having happily taken place between the United States and G. Britain, it is desirable to guard against accidents, which, during the periods of war in Europe, might tend to interrupt it: and it is believed, in particular, the navigation of American vessels exclusively by American seamen, either natives or such as are already naturalized, would not only conduce to the attainment of that object, but, also increase the number of our seamen, and consequently, to render our commerce and navigation independent of the service of foreigners, who might be recalled by their governments, under circumstances the most inconvenient to the United States. I recommend the subject, therefore, to the consideration of Congress, and, in deciding upon it, I am persuaded that they will sufficiently estimate the policy of manifesting to the world a desire, on all occasions to cultivate harmony with other nations, by any reasonable accommodations, which do not impair the enjoyment of any of the essential rights of a free and independent people.—The example on the part of the American Government will merit, and may be expected to receive a reciprocal attention from all the freindly powers of Europe. JAMES MADISON.

February 25, 1815.

The message was read and committed in each House.

The following horrid circumstance, has been communicated to us. by a friend from Glengary, under date of the 13th March, 1815:—

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27th, 28th, 31st, 32d, 35th, 36th, 41st, 42d, 45th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 60th, 61st, 63d, 86th, 92d, and 96th foot; the Chasseurs Britanniques, and three foreign independent companies. The whole of the men of these battalions who were fit for service, were transferred to the 1st battalions.

Philadelphia, March 15. The Savannah Republican of Feb. 21, says, "We have seen letters from the South, which state, that Admiral Cockburn took possession of East Florida on the 13th instant, it having been ceded to the British government by Spain.

Quebec, March 23. An officer of the 98th regt. arrived in this city on Saturday last from Halifax, the bearer of government despatches brought to that place by his Majesty's ship Tamar, on the 4th inst.

It is with regret we learn, that in consequence of advices received through that channel, his Excellency Sir George Prevost, will very shortly leave Quebec, on his return to England; and, we understand the civil and military command will devolve, *pro tempore*, on Lieut. Gen. Sir Gordon Drummond, as the officer next in seniority in Canada. Whether a successor has been named as Governor in Chief, or whether his Excellency will return, we know not; but it is rumoured, and we believe it, that Sir George's presence in England has been required to explain circumstances relative to the operations on Lake Champlain, which we have seen so grossly misrepresented to the public.—*Canadian Courant.*

Montreal, March 11 On Monday last the Grand Jury for this District found a bill of indictment against the Printer of the Montreal Herald for a libel on the Commander in Chief. On Wednesday *two* bills were found against the Editor for the *same offences*. To all the charges contained in the indictments the defendants pleaded *not guilty* They readily found security to appear in another term for trial.

Court of King's Bench—March Term. 1815.

Alpius Lovell, and Daniel Emanuel, convicted of horse-stealing, were sentenced to be executed on Friday the 14th of April next.

Andrew Pelletier, convicted of privately stealing in a ware house, was sentenced to receive 39 lashes on Friday the 17th instant, and afterwards to be kept at hard labour for the space of six months.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the London Gazette of December 24.

This Gazette contains an Order in Council permitting for six months from the 16th inst. the importation into and exportation from the West India islands belonging to the British (including Bahama and Somer islands) and also territories in South America (from freindly states) of corn, grain, meal, flour, bran, biscuit, pulse, rice, horses, mules, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, and every other species of live stock, and provisions except sugar, coffee, cocoa, indigo, and cotton wool. The above must be the growth and produce of the country to which the vessel importing shall belong, and the cargoes must be delivered and reloaded at places where regular custom houses shall be established, and where at the time the following duties shall be levied on articles being the growth or produce of the United States of America, viz.

Current money of Jamaica.

On wheat flour per bbl. not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight. o 6 8

On bread or biscuit of wheat flour, any other grain per bbl. not weighing more that 100lbs. net weight. o 3 4

On bread, for 100lbs. made from wheat or any other grain whatever, imported in bags or other packages than barrels, weighing aforesaid. o 3 4

On flour or meal, made from rye, peas, beans, Indian corn, or other grain than wheat per bbl not weighing more than 196lbs. o 3 4

On peas, beans, rye, Indian corn, calivances or other grain per bushel. o 0 10

On rice for every 112 lbs. net weight. o 3 4

And so in proportion for less or larger quantity, horses, neat cattle, or other live stock, for every 100£ of value thereof at the port or the place of importation. 10 0 0

Corn Exchange, Dec 30.

The wheat trade was exceeding heavy this morning, and sales could not be affected even at a reduction of 4s. per quarter from Monday's prices.—Barly continues nominally as on Wednesday, having none of fine quality at market. Oats and beans are full 1s. per quarter, and grey peas are 2s. per quarter lower. In other articles there is no alteration.

Wheat (English)	40s 60s 70s
Wheat (Foreign)	40s 64s 70s
Fine Flour	60s to 65s

BOSTON, Feb. 26.

It has been asserted, that the Congress frigate, now lying at Portmouth, N. H. was destined to carry out minister and suite to Holland. This is probably not correct. She is however under orders to fit immediately for sea, as are the Washington, 74, at Portsmouth, and the Independence, 74, at this port.

JAVA.—We have received from Macassar, the following report of the effects produced by the abolition of the slave trade:—"The influence on the abolition of slavery is already felt to a great degree in this country.—Murders, which were formerly so numerous here, now happen very seldom; the people of the country travel about to any distance in perfect security. Those wretches, whose former employment was stealing and selling children into slavery, are now obliged to confine their depredations to horses and buffaloes and the scantiness and precariousness of this mode of subsistence compells many to cultivate the land to procure a livelihood. Under these circumstances cultivation and civilization are daily increasing, and must extend rapidly over the country. The native chiefs in Celebes do not conceal that they are much poorer in consequence of the change, but although they cannot at present be expected to co-operate willingly in the suppression of slavery, they are perfectly conscious of the blessings it must ultimately produce."—*London Paper.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.

On this interesting subject, Mr WILBERFORCE has written to a friend in the following terms:—"I am happy to inform you that a letter from the Duke of Wellington, brought me a few days ago the welcome intelligence, that the French Government had actually issued an order, prohibiting the Slave Trade by French subjects, any where to the northward of Cape Formosa. By this measure protection is afforded to 1500 miles of coast, and the measure is the more important because, from the shape of the coast, slaves might be brought from the interior, either to the southward or to westward coast. Let us hope that this concession is the earnest of more complete success."

Portsmouth, Dec. 3, 1815.

The *Prometheus* sloop of War, Capt. Dashwood is fitting out with 20 32-prs. carronades, and she is to have a complement of 123 men. The American sloop of war *Wasp* mounts 22 32 pounders, and has 170 men; the *Peacock* sloop (American) has 20 32-pounders, 2 long 18 pounders, and 180 men.

A detachment of the 32d Foot (200 men) embarked this day for the Mauritius.

The friends of humanity will hear with much satisfaction, that three Merchants in the African slave-trade have been brought from Sierra Leone, in the Ariel sloop of war, and lodged in this gaol, in order to their being sent to New South Wales, for 14 *years*; that being the sentence of punishment passed upon them after their trial before Judge Thorpe, at the Colony of Sierra Leone. Their names are *James Dunbar*, by birth a Spaniard, *Malcolm Brodie*, a native of Manchester, and *George ooke*, an American.

The disbanding of the three regiments of East-India Volunteers, in consequence of the peace, is a saving to the company of 30 000l. per annum; each man received his cloaths, a one pound note, and 4s for a dinner, when finally dismissed.

DEATH OF THE DAY TUNIS.

The French papers contain the following account of the death of the Dey of Tunis: "A letter from Tunis, dated the 3d of October, says this event took place on the 17th of September. It was the last day of the RAMADAN (the Mahometan lent,) and this Prince had fasted during 24 hours. He was surrounded by the grandees of the Regency, and his Courtiers, who had assembled all the bards, to celebrate the last day of the Ramadan. He shewed no appearance of indisposition, when he suddenly fainted and expired, without convulsions or any symptoms of pain. He was 57 years of age, and had reigned 32 years. All the Princes of the family were immediately convoked, and Sadi Ottoman, the brother of the deceased Dey, was that very night declared his successor. He assumed the reigns of Government without any obstacle. The funeral of the Dey was celebrated on the 17th with much ceremony. On the same day Sadi Ottoman was saluted Dey of Tunis by the Divan and the Diplomatic Body. The letter adds, that the new Dey is indolent and rather remarkable for his taciturnity, but of a mild and pacific disposition.

BARBADOES.

BRIDGE-TOWN,

DEC. 15.

Restoration of the French Colonies.

By the politeness of a friend from Martiniquewe have received the accounts of the final furrender of that Colony to the French, pursuant to the preleminary treaty signed at Paris in May last.

St. Pierre and its Jurisdictions were taken possession of on Friday the 2d instant. The French frigate L'Erigene, which had arrived at the Island a day or two preceeing, with troops from Europe came to anchor at the port of St. Pierre at 9 A. M. and exchanged salutes with the batteries. About 1 P. M. the Venerable, 74 also arrived, on board Rear-Admiral Durham, Naval Commander in Chief on this station; Sir James L[illegible] Commander in Chief of the Forces; Major Gen. Lindsay, Commandant of Martinique, and several other officers of rank. The Venerable likewise received the ceremony of salute with the batteries, and anchored at half past three. —The French authorities, Messrs. Du Buc, le Baron de Labarthe, and De Perinelle had previously arrived from Fort Royal.

Sir James Leith, with the General officers and the respective authorities of both Governments arrived at the battery D'Esnotz,—and at five o'clock the change of Flag was announced by the thunder of artillery from the batteries in conjuction with the ships in the harbor.

The French troops, thronged in their progress by the populace, who rent the air with reiterated cheers of Vive le Roi! Vive les Bourbons! proceeded to occupy the post of the principal battery, which had been evacuated by our force.

The most cordial unanimity prevailed amongst all parties, and a splendid entertainment was given at the Government House by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, in honor of the ceremony.

On Friday last, the 9th inst. the British garrison, consisting of the right wing of the 63d Regiment, commanded by Lt. Colonel Ratry and a detachment of the West India Rangers, under Capt Hubbard, evacuated Fort Edward, and embarked on board the frigate Galatea and Lord Eldon transport,—and at the same time the French troops to the number of about 300, landed from the Meduse frigate, and thereby proceeded to the vacated Fort, their fine full band playing national airs, which were greeted by the huzzas of the people.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the British Union was struck, and replaced by the White Flag,—which ceremony was greeted by a general salute from the vessels at anchor in the harbor and by the respective batteries. The frigate Galatea and Swaggerer, brig, together with the French men of war, were beautifully decorated with flags,—and the elegant appearance of the Galeata is said to have excited the particular admiration of all present.

Old Fort Dessaix or Fort Bourbon, together with Pigeon Island, were given up to the French a few days previous to the evacuation by our forces of Fort Royal.

The Colony of Martinique is now, therefore under the entire controul of the Government of France.

Trade, it is supposed, will remain unshackled by any material obstruction,—as the French Authorities are said to have signified their intention to ensure every facility in their power to the general mercantile interest of the West-Indies, and to admit the importation by our vessels of almost every article except flour.

After the surrender of Fort Edward on Friday last, His Excellency Major General Lindsay embarked in the afternoon on board the army ship Captain Seymour, which sailed with H. M. S. Swaggerer, in company with several sail of small craft laden with Government stores, the same evening for Dominique. The Galatea, with the transport Lord [illegible] and several small vessels, sailed [illegible] with stores to be deposited at Grenada & Tobago.

The right wing of the 63d Regt. we understand, is to be stationed at Grenada, and the left wing at St. Vincent. And the detachment of the West-India Rangers, which embarked on Friday from Fort Edward, are destined for Tobago.

On the return of the Swaggerer from Dominique, she was to take charge of the brig Penelope, with Lt. Colonel Evans, of the Royal Artillery, and one part of the government stores for this Island. If this be correct their arrival may now be momently expected.

Our informant states that three British Officers of the Commissariat, Ordnance and Barrack Departments, are to remain at Fort Royal a short time, to superintend the entire removal of all property from the place, belonging to our government.

Several transports are arrived at Greenock for the purpose of conveying troops to Cork, destined for America. A detachment of the 2d battalion 79th regiment, has been in readiness at Port Glasgow these three weeks past, a detachment from the 71st is daily expected there.

The 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Garrison battalions, now in Ireland, are all to be reduced on the 24th; and Courts of Inquiry, to examine into the accounts of the above battalions, are ordered in the mean time.

The 2d battalions of the 13th and 40th Regiments, from Cork, are arrived at Plymouth; and the 2d Battalion of the 59th have left Fermoy for Dublin.

Emerick Pyeny, an Hungarian nobleman, who was travelling on the 31st of August near Drebeczin, alighted from his carriage to shoot some ducks, directing his servants to proceed. The report roused eight or ten shepherd's dogs, that were tending numerous flocks in those extensive uncultivated plains, who tore him in pieces before assistance could arrive.

In the account of monies paid out of the Civil List, and not provided for by Parliament, the following item appears: To Captain G. Hewson, for conveying the American Commissioners from *Dover to Calais one hundred and ninety three pounds thirteen shillings and six pence!*

New-York, March 7.

The following Message was on Monday last, transmitted by the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and

House of Representatives of the U. S.

Peace having happily taken place between the United States and G. Britain, it is desirable to guard against accidents, which, during the periods of war in Europe, might tend to interrupt it: and it is believed, in particular, the navigation of American vessels exclusively by American seamen, either natives or such as are already naturalized, would not only conduce to the attainment of that object, but, also increase the number of our seamen, and consequently, to render our commerce and navigation independent of the service of foreigners, who might be recalled by their governments, under circumstances the most inconvenient to the United States. I recommend the subject, therefore, to the consideration of Congress, and, in deciding upon it, I am persuaded that they will sufficiently estimate the policy of manifesting to the world a desire, on all occasions to cultivate harmony with other nations, by any reasonable accommodations, which do not impair the enjoyment of any of the essential rights of a free and independent people.—The example on the part of the American Government will merit, and may be expected to receive a reciprocal attention from all the freindly powers of Europe. JAMES MADISON.

February 25, 1815.

The message was read and committed to a committee of one member from each House.

The following horrid circumstance, has been communicated to us by a friend from Glengary, under date of the 13th March, 1815:—

"A melancholy affair happened in this neighbourhood on Thursday last; a German Soldier, I believe of D. Meuron's Regiment, came to a tavern at M'Martin's Mills, River Raisin, in company with a boy; after being some time in the house, the Soldier went off, and left the boy behind. He had not been long gone before the boy missed a bundle that he had brought with him; and fell a crying; upon which the tavern keeper, a Dr. Brown, and one the name of Montgomery, who had his sleigh at the door rode after the thief, and soon overtook him, with the bundle under his arm. He made no resistance: but while they were on their way, and not suspecting any mischief, the villian pulled from his pockets two knives, sprung on the man that was before driving the horses, and run the knives thro' his heart; he expired without uttering a groan; then turning to Dr. Brown gave him a desperate stab betwixt the shoulder and the collar bone; and thinking him despatched he made off. The horses kept forward until met by a person to whom the Dr. who was languishing with the loss of blood, related what had happened. He brought back the sleigh to the Dr's House; and two young men armed went in pursuit of the villian whom they soon overtook by his track in the snow, he having left the road. They commanded him to surrender, which he refused, saying he was not the person they were in pursuit of, at the same time coming up to them with his hands and the knives in his bosom. One of the men then cocked his gun to shoot him, but it miss'd fire; on seeing this he sprung upon him, but the young man fell down to avoid the blow that was aimed at him, while the other with his fixed bayonett ran in upon him, and pierced him thro' the body; he fell, with the knife still in his hand, making a back handed stroke at his adversary, in the doing of which he wounded himself in the thigh or leg. Having secured and bound him, they drew the Bayonet from his body, and brought him to Dr. Brown's house. He was sent off to Cornwall gaol, where he is languishing, refusing medical assistance, and will not let any one come nigh him. Dr. Brown is alive, but in a very low condition, far from being out of danger."—*Montreal Herald.*

On the subject of the late peace we have noticed but few remarks:—From the present silence of America on the mighty pretensions for which war was declared; and from not seeing mention made of them, nor even allusion in the treaty.—We feel it relatively a subject little worthy of comment; but, when we look to the motives which caused them to time their aggression as they did, we are fully enabled to anticipate what consequences will follow. On their part we set down the peace as an armistice of convenience.—In any case, let a faction of mercenary zealots against the commonwealth, we are not to look for time nor consistence, in a war declaration—on the contrary, a phrensy, an undigested fit may madden them, and premature war be again waged upon us. If, on the other hand, a sober and reflecting government should unexpectedly be formed, situated as the American boundary is, British America is obviously too desirable—have it they ultimately will if the acquisition is possible to them.—Thro' their mouth piece, the official "National Intelligencer," they have glaringly and repeatedly avowed it. To traverse for a moment the ground plan of the United States, to view how they are intersected and washed by the lakes and rivers, their present northern and western boundaries; to consider the incalculable value of their outlets to a trading and agricultural people; to appreciate the boundless tract of country to the north and east of them, the ultimate object of America is as easily distinguished as the letters of the alphabet are named. We cannot doubt but that our government, which has seen the venomed adder leap its length, will guard against its sting so far as may be.—It has witnessed our infantine worth, it sees our growing value, it views the immense future consequences linked with retaining us—and it will never yield us to an enemy whilst Providence affords the means of protection.

[Never was a government more disappointed at not conquering a country than the American government at not over running this Province. Let us quote as a proof, and as an object of some visibility, that their Commanders were instructed to name provisionally, the places they successively conquered—and Newark, whilst in their possession, was in all their local officials, dubbed "West Niagara, in the County of Ontario, and State of Columbia."]

Local Remarks.

The Ontario, uncommonly high—The ice disappeared from the bay of York a fortnight earlier than in the two preceding seasons—The roads in the neighbourhood never in a worse state, or more nearly impassable.—Immense flights of the wild pigeon, from west to east, on the 27th ult.—No conviction of the supposed murderers of the late J. P Raddelmuller—One person sentenced to death for counterfeiting—another to pillory and imprisonment for misdemeanors.—An annual Register Ship to Botany Bay wanted—The wild duck revisit our waters since peace was made.

WANTED,
AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

From 30 to 40 lbs. Plaister of Paris, A light Fowling Piece, A Barrel superfine Flour.—To hire for 6 or 12 Months, a servant man of honesty and sobriety, his service will be easy, and his wages and treatment such as to interest him. No one but a person of the above description need apply

York, April 15 1815

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

☞ The Upper Canada Almanack for the Year 1815; also Blank Deeds of Conveyance with Memorials.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE.

Provincial Statutes to 1812 inclusive.
Militia Field & Manuel Exercise.
Ditto. Inspection and Review.
Blank Deeds, of sorts.
Ditto Memorials.
District Court Summons's.
Ditto to Court of Request's.
Executions, from ditto.
Arbitration Bonds, &c.

TO be sold by Public auction, at Monis Lawrence's Tavern on Saturday the 15th Instant, Six Puncheons strong and well flavored Jamaica Spirits. Samples to be seen at the subscribers.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, April 7th, 1815.

Aaron Leonard,

Clock and Watch Maker,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has re commenced his Occupation in the House known by the name of the Union Inn, in the Town of York, where the Commands of his Customers shall be attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

April 8, 1815.

To Rent, five miles and a half from the Town of York,

LOT No. 6, East side of Yonge Street, sixty acres of which are well cleared and under good Fence, with a convenient dwelling House and Barn thereon. Terms will be moderate. For further information apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Jordan Post, junr.

G. CARY.

York, April 8, 1815.

Harvey Gilbert,

Cabinet Maker and Joiner,

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has commenced the Cabinet Making and Joinery Business in this Town, one Door North of Mr. Thomas Deary's Store, where all Work in his line will be executed with neatness and dispatch. York, April 8 1815.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him by bond note or account to call at his house and make payment or other arrangements for the same between this and the 25th Instant at farthest, as he wishes to leave the Province before the first of May.

Any Person having demands against him of any nature whatsoever are requested to bring in their accounts before the 20th Inst.

QUETON ST. GEORGE.

York, April 8th, 1815.

N. B. He has for sale of his private stock, Port Wine of the best quality, also, London P Madeira, and a quantity of best Jamaica spirits which he will sell by the quantity at twenty four shillings N. Y. C. per Gallon.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in Scarboro', containing 308 Acres, upwards of sixty acres clear and under improvement; 20 acres in Timothy and Clover; a small Orchard of bearing Apple Trees, a Frame Barn 30 by 40 feet, and a dwelling House. The Lot is well supplied with excellent Water, a branch of the Highland Creek running through it sufficient to turn a mill; also a field of Wheat put in last Fall, of 14 bushels. Any person inclined to purchase, may have possession the first of May next, and will know the terms by applying to William Allan, Esq. or the subscriber on the Premises.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 27th Dec. 1814.

NOTICE.

THE following Land in the Township of Bayham, in the London District, having been granted to the Subscriber, all persons are hereby warned from Trespassing thereon.

The Lots are
No. 12 in the 2nd Concession, } Bayham.
" 13 in the 3d Concession, }
South part 14 in the front Con.

WM. STANTON.

York, April 8, 1815.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of the late Adam Everson, of Yonge Street, deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and all those who are any way indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to settle and receive the same.

JOSEPH SHEPARD, sole Executor.

Yonge Street, April 8, 1815.

Executive Council Office, York, March 15, 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons who have any Orders of Council for Town Lots in the Town of York must take out their Patents for the same within one month from the date hereof, or they will be thrown open for other Applicants.

By order of his Honor the President in Council. JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 13, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land, well watered and eligibly situated.—The terms of payment will be made easy, and an undeniable Title given. Enquire of the Printer. York, Nov. 19 1814.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received within these few days, a large consignment of high proof Jamaica Spirits and Irish Whiskey in Barrels, Madeira Wine, Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy of the best quality, in addition to his other Goods, which he has now for sale at very reduced prices—Jamaica Spirits of the best quality at 15s. Halifax currency per gallon by the barrel.

S JARVIS,
Commission Merchant.

York, March 22, 1815

FOR SALE,

LOT No 53 and half of 54 in the first Concession of Markham and East side of Yonge Street, with an improvement of 40 Acres.—The Land good and well watered, the cleared part, of which 19 Acres are clover, &c. meadow, is mostly under a new rail fence; the other cleared Land under Crops, &c. two Acres on the premisses are Orchard, bearing for 8 years past, and this year promising abundance; and a Hop Yard, producing for 6 years past, with a large and convenient House built a joining the street, and well situated for Public Business; excellent Water running near it, also a Barn and other our Houses, &c.—Also for sale with the Land or separately, Cart, Plough, Harrow, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, &c.—also, on the West side of Yonge Street, Lots No 58 and No. 60, in the first Concession of Vaughan, and No. 61 in the 1st Concession of King, with a clearing of 20 Acres, mostly under meadow, and good rail Fence For Cash great bargains will be given. Apply to Count Chalus at Windham York, June 16, 1814.

☞ Favourable terms and liberal credits will be given to purchasers.

Wanted.

400 FENCE RAILS, to be delivered at the Printing office in the course of 6 weeks. Pine Rails would be preferred.—Also 1000 feet refuse boards, 60 Cedar or Yellow Pine Pickets of Merchantable size.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. XXI.] SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.—*Single Papers 1½ each.*

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty

UPPER CANADA.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the twenty-first day of April, to be commenced held, called and elected, and to every of you. GREETING.

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

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved GORDON DRUMMOND Esq. our President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces within our said Province this twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty fifth year of our reign.

GORDON DRUMMOND, *President*

(Signed) WM JARVIS, Sec'y.

LONDON, November 10.

We have now as prisoners about 20 000 American seamen, and the *inactive, ruined, degraded* British navy, has *only* taken from the Americans 228 ships of war and armed vessels, and about 1,700 other vessels forming 20.000 *Prisoners, and nearly* 2 000 *Vessels capture from the Americans!!!*

But the captures from us.—Aye, there's the rub,' say the opposition. Let us see it! Since the Peace of Paris, before which our navy could not be applicable entirely to America, we have lost 176 vessels. By the fault of the Admiralty! Let us enquire. Of these 176, 94 were running ships, the loss of which cannot be imputed to the Navy; 38 others taken seperated from their convoy either from threfs of weather or wilfully. The number lost of the coasting trade, which have no convoy, amounted to 11.. thus

Running ships	94
Separated from Convoy	38
Coasting Trade	11
	143

So that the number taken under convoy amounts to just 33, and this Mr Whitbread's so corrected, ruined British trade, and supine British navy, and this is his active, successful and enriched American navy. TWENTY THOUSAND American seamen prisoners, and two THOUSAND American vessels, to be set against 176 British vessels.

Lord Grenville, supposing the report of his speech to be correct, seems to think it is "impossible for two great nations to give up their territories to the wretchedness of war, for an abstract question." Without dwelling upon the equality, in point of greatness, implied in these expressions, between England and America, we must ask, whether we or America entertered into the war for abstract question? Did not America ally herself with Bonaparte for the purpose of producing this great practical object, the humiliation and ruin of this country? She went to war to support him in his continental system, the exclusion of British commerce and intercourse from the Continent. She went to war to enforce and establish the principle of free bottoms making free goods: to put an end to the right of search; to establish that damnable doctrine by which a man is to view the homes of his ancestors, the graves of his forefathers, the altars of his God, as objects of indifference or contempt, and is to be permitted to take up arms against his native country with impunity. This was no abstract point with America. She hoped to accomplish it, and hence she refused to make peace with us, though the sole grounds upon which she had pretended to go to war, were done away by the repeal of the Orders in Council. However, by the destruction of her great ally Bonaparte, the question of maritime rights has become an abstract one to her, though she has not failed to use her efforts with the Continental Powers to take it up. But she is ready to abandon this question, say the party, and that is all we ought to require: in other words, America finds she cannot accomplish it, and that is to satisfy us. But let us not forget there was another little object which she avowed. To the question we have already stated, was attached another...the conquest of Canada. This was avowed to be one of the great objects of the war...it was the Government's project easy in its accomplishment, on account of the American possessions on the Lakes, and glorious and golden in its results. But the plan of aggrandizement has failed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, November 11.

Mr. Croker rose, pursuant to notice, to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the further encouragement and reward of the Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the Royal Navy. He briefly stated to the House the object of this Bill. For the reward and maintenance of the Seamen and Royal Marines, when disabled by wounds, or absolutely worn out, a fund was provided by the chest at Greenwich; but for seamen who were discharged after a certain length of service, tho' not absolutely worn out, no reward was appointed. The Governor and Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, though anxious to extend relief to that class of claimants, found themselves restricted by the Act of Parliament, which expressly pointed out those men only who were wounded, disabled, or worn out, as the specific objects of that fund. The intention of the present Bill was to do away that restriction, and to render the chest at Greenwich and the Hospital there, available, as far as they would go, to all those Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines, whom a certain length of service entitled to claim such benefit; it was also the intention of the Admiralty, after a certain length of service to grant to Seamen and Marines free discharge, with a pension, instead of that *Interminable* service which now existed; taking care to make the regulations as analogous to those of the Army as, upon a fair and liberal view, the two services will admit.

Mr. Croker, in reply to an Hon. Member, whose name we could not learn, who asked a question as to the intentions of the Admiralty with regard to the midshipmen and master's mates, said, that it has been found impossible to arrange any system of half pay for that numerous class of claimants. The Board of Admiralty intended, however, as soon as proper returns could be made, to adopt a plan of just and liberal promotion, which would extend to all the different classes of midshipmen and master's mates *(Hear, hear, hear!)*, and all those who could not be promoted, would be maintained on full pay, instead of being cast forth destitute into the world, as was apprehended by some Honourable Gentlemen. *(Hear!)*

METHOD OF CUTTING IRON WITH A SAW.

It was lately stated in the papers on the authority of a French publication, that iron at a red heat, could be cut into thin pieces with a common saw. This important discovery was put to the test on Saturday last, in the presence of several Gentlemen, at the Iron Foundry of Mr. Williams, in Waterford, and the success was repeated, and each time afforded satisfactory evidence of the truth of the statement to which we allude. This discovery must be of very great importance to locksmiths and others who have to cut iron with nicety, as much time may be saved by its application to the purpose of business, and the waste of materials which is otherwise unavoidable, will be prevented. The iron should be heated to a cherry red, and the saw need only be selected according to the fineness of the pieces into which the metal is to be cut. The operation is perfectly easy, and the saw is uninjured by the work. Mr. Williams is entitled to the thanks of his fellow citizens for the readiness with which he performed the experiment, and the amenity with which he demonstrated its importance to workers in iron.

Observations of Mr. KING of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives of the United States, February 27, 1815, on the Bill for the Military Peace Establishment of the United States on the late war and present peace, and on other Topics introduced by the Majority into the debate

MR SPEAKER—I regret to consume, on this subject, even a few moments of the remainder of the session: pressing and important is the business which ought to engage our attention. But it does appear to me, that in the wide range which gentlemen have taken, they have lost sight of the object and provisions of the bill. If it is to fix the military peace establishment of the United States, it has no relation to our connexion with foreign nations or even the position and intentions of our late enemy. All arguments, therefore, drawn from these considerations or sources, are entirely out of place. But suppose further danger was to be apprehended from your late enemy, or from Spain or any other power, does not the fifth section of the bill leave it discretionary with the president, whether to disband your regular army, on the 1st day of April next, or not. Should circumstances render it necessary, in his opinion, you give him the power, however improperly, to retain the whole of your present army. And there can be no doubt of his disposition to do it, whether warranted by circumstances or not. The power of wielding 60,000 swords, or of turning 60,000 bayonets against his foreign or domes-

tic foes, poſſeſs infinite charms for him, and the patronage which they confess is all important, the vital principle, to him, and most profitable to his friends.

Sir—When I came to the house this morning, and saw a flock of executive birds, of ill omen, flattering round the hall, I expected a war breeze—I expected that executive influence would be extended to the utmoſt, to fix your peace eſtabliſhment as high as poſſible. These ominous, ill fated birds, are never on the wing but a ſtorm, deſtructive of ſome important intereſt of the people, immediately follows—A regular force of 6000 men, nearly double the number of your former peace eſtabliſhment, are as many ought to be retained, for any and every beneficial purpoſe; indeed, are more than can be intruſted with the preſent abuſers of power, with ſafety to the people.

Mr. Speaker—On the ſubject of the peace, and the events and progreſs of the late war, relative to which ſo much has here been ſaid, I would obſerve, that neither foreign nations nor our own, will judge thereof by your harangue here, or even by the deceptive meſsage of your preſident. No, sir—they have read in your declaration of war the alledged cauſes thereof, and will look into the treaty of peace, to see what you have gained. They will there see that not one of the objects for which you went to war, has been ſecured or obtained—even the point of honor rests with your late enemy with the poſſeſſion of Moose Iſland; your own envoys having *very wiſely* ſubmitted to commiſsioners, whether a part of your own territory and inhabitants belong to you or not.

Adminiſtration ſhould not deceive themſelves by the enthuſiaſtic expreſsions of unbounded joy on the return of the bleſſing of peace—a joy which has ſpread like lightening through our country, electrifying our citizens, and it echoed and re-echoed, and echoed again, from Maine to Louiſiana. Its peals are ſtill heard, like remote thunder, in the extremes of our nation. It implies the ſeverſt meaſures on, and I devoutly hope and believe, will ſeal the doom of this worthleſs adminiſtration. It is not in commendation of the terms of peace: becauſe it burſts forth ſpontaneouſly, before thoſe terms were known. Yes, sir, it implies an utter deteſtation and abhorrence of our war; and of war men and war meaſures. Yes, sir, an abhorrence of a war, from which the ſurvivors rejoice to have eſcaped with their lives, and with the miſerable remnants of their property, before you had completed the ruin of your country.

But miſtake me not, sir—moſt cordially do I unite with honorable gentlemen on this floor, and with all my fellow citizens, in mutual congratulations on the return of peace: already our beloved country is ſaved from further danger and deſolation—moſt cordially do I join with honorable gentlemen here, in voting thanks, and monuments, and ſwords, and medals, to the brave defenders of the country by ſea and land; in wreathing for them the laurels of immortality; and in every other teſtimonial of national gratitude to thoſe who have preſerved America from the power and ſtrength of our late enemy, and from the wickedneſs and folly of our rulers. But, sir, in all this, there is nothing to conſole the wicked adminiſtration; unleſs, like the fooliſh bird, they decorated their diſgraced body with the plumage of others. Notwithſtanding this truth, others might preſume from the language of gentlemen this day, that they had beaten their late enemy at all points, had indeed conquered him in the cabinet, and in the field, and had emerged from the horrors of this war, covered with glory. Yes, sir, that glory, like the all extended mantle of charity, had covered the multitude of their political sins. But where are we to look for this glory? It is mounted on the ſhoulders of your officers (who ſwarm our ſtreets) in the pretty form of epaulettes, right and left; or in the ſuits of your captains? In the heroic attacks of our warriors; or in the precipitate and diſgraceful flight of your preſident, your conſtitutional commander in chief, from the unfought field at Bladensburg? In the numerous and ſplendid victories of our gallant "ocean warriors;" or in the wreck of public credit, and in the loſs of 30,000 brave Americans, and of 150,000,000 of treaſure, ſacrificed in your late ruinous war. In theſe ſcenes we find no glory for the adminiſtration.

Accompany me next, to the cottages of the poor, and to the palaces of thoſe who were once rich, for your war, like pale death, as deſcribed by the elegant latin poet "æquo pulſat pede pauperum tabernas regumque turres." Yes sir, war

"With impartial fate
Knocks at the cottage and the palace gate."

Enter with me theſe dwellings of wretchedneſs; inquire of the ten thouſand widows, made ſuch by your war, there find, if glory will compenſate for the loſs of every thing dear to their hearts; aſk the twice ten thouſand fatherleſs children, orphaned by your war, if glory will give them bread, when they cry therefor, or clothes when naked, or inſtruction to reſtore to them the endearing relation of father: No. sir, no; they are thrown deſtitute and helpleſs upon the "the mercy of a rude world, which muſt forever hide them." and will be taght to lisp in curses, the name of Madison, and Madison's war. Follow me to your various encampments, viſit with me your numerous fields of battle, and of blood, and cry glory, glory, glory, over the mouldering remains of thirty thouſand ſlaughtered, murdered American citizens; victims to your ambition and folly; and ſee if it will reanimate, and reſtore them to their country and their friends. No, sir, no—their accuſing ſpirits have aſcended to their God, and their blood will be required at your hands. Cry glory, glory to your deſtroyed public creditors, and ſee if it will drown their clamours, or ſatisfy their demands, or fill the empty vaults of your treaſury. If your glory can do none of theſe things, it is of no national importance, "'tis air, a mere 'ſcuthcheon;" when weighed againſt our loſs—the mere duſt of the balance.

Sir, as to this peace—I fervently pray God, it may be perpetual! As to the treaty, whatever may be its terms, and I grant they are humiliating—ſince it is ratified—fulfill it with the moſt ſcrupulous good faith, extend to your late enemy a generous confidence, in advance; you will loſe nothing by your magnanimity, though you may every thing by your enmity and diſtruſt; reduce your army immediately to the loweſt peace eſtabliſhment—the American people will not maintain a ſtanding army, to gratify the pride and ambition of any man; curtail your enormous expences, by the moſt œconomy, and thus relieve the people from ſome of the grievous burdens, which your war, and your madneſs, and your folly, have impoſed upon them. As to the fears pretended to be entertained by ſome of the majority, of further hoſtile deſigns, meditated by your late enemy, or by any other nation; they are vain; againſt them, I will point to the brave yeomanry of our country, and be ſilent.

Waſhington, March 23d, 1815.

NOOANHEVA.

Com. PORTER has publiſhed a part of his journal, in which he diſcloses tranſactions of a moſt extraordinary nature, which commit the character and honor of this country. He relates that he made war upon the *Typees*, a tribe in Madiſon's Iſland, who had never troubled or moleſted this country. He says on the 26th Nov. laſt—

"We continued our march up the valley and *met in our way ſeveral beautiful villages, which we ſet fire to*, and at length arrived at their capital for it deſerved the name of one; the place was ſoon carried, and I very reluctantly *ſet FIRE to it for the beauty and regularity of this place was ſuch as to ſtrike every ſpectator with aſtoniſhment.* Their grand ſquare or public square was far ſuperior to any other we had met with. Numbers of their *GODS were here deſtroyed*; ſeveral elegant and large war canoes, which had never been uſed, were *burnt* in the *houses* that sheltered them. Our friendly Indians [his allies] loaded themſelves with plunder *after deſtroying bread fruit and other trees, and all the young plants they could find* We returned after being absent 4 hours, *leaving behind us a scene of ruin and deſolation*,

He says the number of villages deſtroyed amounted to TEN, and that the deſtruction of trees and plants and the plunder carried off by his Indian tributaries was almoſt incredible. He made much havoc and ſlaughter among the Happans, but loſt none of his own men except a ſerjeant, who died of fatigue a few days after.

"When I had reached the ſummit of the mountain, (proceeds this philoſophical journaliſt) I ſtopped to contemplate that valley in all its beauty, the ſcene of abundance and happineſs, a *long line of ſmoking ruins marked our trace* from one end to the other: the oppoſite hills were covered with the *unhappy fugitives*, and the whole preſented a *ſcene of deſolation and horror!*"

BOSTON, February 26.

When the news of peace reached Sacket's Harbor, 600 ſhip Carpenters were at work upon one ſhip of 98 guns, one of 74 guns, and a frigate of 44 guns. The keels had been laid, and the other work in some forwardneſs. [*Baltimore Gazette.*]

BOSTON, March 20.

New Blockade.—The Spaniſh Admiral Don Juan Gavallo, has notified from Porto Santo, the Britiſh Admiral Dunham, that he has inſtituted a ſtrict and rigorous blockade of all the ports and places in the Spaniſh American province of Venezuela, which are occupied by the inſurgents; and giving the information that all his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects, and all others of course, may ſtop any direct communication with ſaid ports, under pain of condemnation.

NEW YORK, March 23.

Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence to General Jackſon, dated Fort Boyer, February 12, 1815.

SIR—Imperious neceſſity has compelled me to enter into articles of capitulation with Major Gen John Lambart, command ng his Britannic Majeſty's forces in front of Fort Boyer, a copy of which I forwarded you for the purpoſe of effecting an immediate exchange of priſoners. Nothing but the want of proviſions, and finding myſelf completely ſurrounded by thouſands—batteries erected on the ſand—mounds which completely commanded the fort—and the enemy having advanced by regular approaches, within thirty yards of the ditches, and the utter impoſſibility of getting any aſſiſtance or ſupplies, would have induced me to adopt this meaſure. Feeling confident, and it being the unanimous opinion of the officers, that we could not retain the poſt, and that the lives of many valuable officers and ſoldiers would have been uſeleſsly ſacrificed, I thought it moſt deſirable to adopt this plan. A full and correct ſtatement will be furniſhed you as early as poſſible.

Capt Chamberlain, who bears this to E. Levingſton, Eſq. will relate to him every particular which will, I hope, be ſatisfactory.

I am, with reſpect, your obt. humble ſervt.
W LAWRENCE, Lt. Col. Comd'g.
Major Gen. Jackſon.

The garriſon conſiſted of about 360 men, including officers. Three ſmall ſchooners in which the detachment was tranſported over the bay, were captured by the enemy's barges after the troops had landed.

QUEBEC, March 16.

It is rumoured that meaſures are in contemplation to ſettle the men to be diſcharged from the army and provincial corps, on the frontiers. It is hoped that ſome ſteps will be taken reſpecting thoſe who have fled into the States during the war, to avoid the ſervice required for the defence of the country; and that no doubtful ſubjects will be hereafter ſuffered to eſtabliſh themſelves in any part of theſe Provinces in the vicinity of the United States. Timely and wiſe precautions in theſe reſpects, would do more for the ſecurity of the country in the event of another war, than would be effected by a large military force.

DIED, At Ste. Foy, on Saturday the 10th inſt. Joſeph Mignereon, aged 86. The example of this venerable old man is worthy of being held up to public imitation, particularly at the preſent time. He ſerved as a private militia man in the wars of 1747 and 1755, on the borders of the great Lakes and on the Ohio, and returned to his pariſh, having eſcaped the greateſt danger attending the ſervice, moral corruption, a danger, indeed, leſs imminent in thoſe days than at preſent. Having applied himſelf to the labours of agriculture, to which he had been inured from his infancy, he ſoon became the owner of a valuable farm, which, when his ſtrength began to fail, he gave to a perſon who had formerly aſſiſted him in its cultivation, on condition of receiving half of the produce during his life and the life of his wife. He never, however, ceaſed to labour with his donatee while he was able; and the ample funds which remained, after the ſupplying of his own moderate wants, he conſtantly diſtributed among his poorer neighbours; lending without intereſt to thoſe who were able to repay him, viſiting thoſe who were in diſtreſs or affliction, and carrying amongſt them relief and comfort. Till a few days before his death, he never was confined by any illneſs, and retained the uſe of all his faculties. Within the laſt year he has been known to walk twelve miles to attend divine ſervice at the church of a neighbouring pariſh, when none was celebrated in his own.—Such a man need not be regretted; he fell when he was ripe, having fully completed the period of earthly exiſtence, performed all its duties, and left it without repining in the humble confidence of another and a better world.

MONTREAL, April 1.

The news of peace reached New Orleans on the 19th Feb. and was announced on the 21ſt to General Jackſon, by the Britiſh Admiral.—The reduction of Fort Boyer was received at New Orleans the ſame day.

The declaration of war by the United States againſt Algiers is generally thought to be a pretext for the purpoſe of keeping up a naval force, and affording a proper ſchool for their naval officers. Their public reports tend to confirm the belief. Mr. Crowninſhield the Secretary of the Navy has required of Congreſs, in a late report, for the purpoſe of carrying on the war againſt Algiers, "two 74's, ſix frigates, three ſloops of war, and ſix or 8 ſmall armed veſſels." In his report he alſo ſays, the three 74's ſhould be compleated for ſea and ready for ſervice on the firſt emergency—"four frigates ſhould always be deemed in actua ſervice, together with four ſloops of war, four ſmall armed veſſels, (to be principally employed as deſpatch veſſels) and two gun-boats in each principal port. The purchaſe of timber, the caſting of guns, and the collection of all other materials for building and equipping veſſels of war at ſafe and convenient places, are objects of the greateſt importance, and the annual conſtruction at leaſt of one 74 and two frigates, is recommended upon the principles of œconomy as well as policy."

KINGSTON, March 21.

Yeſterday Sir James Yeo having reſigned the naval command in this country to Commodore Owen; the officers of the fleet on Lake Ontario, unanimouſly joined in teſtifying their reſpect and regard for their late diſtinguiſhed aſſociate in arms, by inviting him to a farewell dinner. The mould loft of the dock yard, was fitted up for the purpoſe; the roof and ſides of the room being ornamented with different paintings on canvaſs, and the flags of various countries emblematically and taſtefully arranged; while in the upper end of the room appeared in a tranſparency—"Muros—Cayenne—Ontario." The whole ſhewing a degree of elegance far beyond expectation.—At ſix o'clock upwards of eighty officers of the rank of Lieutenant and above, ſat down to dinner. Preſident and Vice Preſident, Lieutenants Hambly and Richards; Deputies—Lieut. Scott, Mr. Lewis, Surgeon, Mr. Blacklock, Surgeon, and Mr. Gifford, Purſer. On the removal of the Cloth the following TOASTS were drank.

The KING. Tune, *God Save the King.*

The Prince Regent. Tune, *Prince Regent's March.*

The Queen and Royal Family. Tune, *Merily dance the Quaker's wife.*

Sir James Yeo—Our late Commander in chief—may he return in ſafety to our native country to receive a higher tribute of applauſe than we can beſtow on him; and long may he be ſpared to the ſervice, the credit and honor of which he has ſo ably ſupported. Tune, *Britons Strike Home.*

Com. Owen. Tune, *Tom Tough*

Sir R Hall. Tune, *Hearts of Oak*

Immortal memory of Lord Nelſon.

Duke of Wellington—May he long live to fight our battles and continue what he now is, "the pride of his country and the dread of its enemies." Tune, *Battle of Salamanca*

General Drummond—May he receive the undivided reward of his eminent ſervices Tune, *Britiſh Grenadiers.*

Proſperity to the Canadas. Tune, *Speed the Plough.*

The memory of the brave and lamentable Captain Downie—May the honorable but untimely circumſtance of his end prove equally an example and a leſſon to the ſervice

The memory of Generals Roſs and Pakenham, and the heroes who fell with them.

It is impoſſible to describe the enthuſiaſm that univerſally prevailed on Sir James Yeo's health being drank—every heart and tongue appeared to reſpond with ſentiments of attachment and reſpect for their gallant chief; which drew from him a reply as dignified as impreſſive and affectionate.

It is not in recollection that ſo unanimous a teſtimony of reſpect from all ranks of officers to their commander in chief, ever occured in any Fleet. The ſcene was truly intereſting and diſplayed in moſt eminent and glowing colours a degree of mutual confidence and eſteem between the commander and his ſubordinates highly honorable to both, and perhaps never ſurpaſſed in any military body.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1815.

Sketch of the Life and Character of the late B. Gough *Eſq*

Before he loſt ſight of the counterpoiſe between a *Bonavanant* and *Sot*, he was a perſon of ſome public intereſt in this country.—He was born in Ireland A D 1762.—His family removed to Briſtol in England, during his early infancy, and returned to Ireland ſhortly after the breaking out of the American Rebellion,—he received his education in England, and after his return to his native place, was, at his own deſire, indented to a linen draper.—At the expiration of his apprenticeſhip he was taken into the concern: he afterwards formed a ſecond connexion in general commerce—in neither of which however he realized any thing conſiderable. At the breaking out of the unhappy troubles in Ireland he ſhipped for the United States, with his diſpoſable funds, about 2000l. Sterling.—He was employed as principal accountant in an extenſive houſe in New York, in which ſituation he remained two or three years—after which he went to South America with an adventure as ſupercargo and partner, and was fortunate in ſales and returns—a ſecond and more extenſive adventure was ſtirred out, when he failed again, and ſuffered ſhip wreck a ſhort diſtance from La Vera Cruz (the port he was conſigned to,) and the veſſel and nine tenths of the cargo totally loſt. Fortunately for himſelf and the other ſhip owners, ſo much of the cargo was inſured as covered them from a ſerious loſs.—In 1801 he came to ſee this Province, and found himſelf ſo much pleaſed with it, that he purchaſed ſome fixed property, and in five or ſix years became a reſident.

His education was decent, his information very extenſive, and his opinions and judgement generally correct.—Before he yielded himſelf to deſtructive fotuiſhneſs, he was a moſt agreeable companion, and much valued; he was liberal, and few with particular ſatisfaction the growing improvements of the country.—¶ He married about eight years ago; but his diſpoſition was either naturally too peeviſh, or had become of a make to communicate or enjoy but little happineſs in the married ſtate

He fell an untimely victim to the wretched courſe of life he had given into—and of the many friends and admirers he once had, not one was left to heave the ſigh or ſhed the tear, when the grave received his ſhatter'd remains.

EDITOR.

☞ A Meeting of Subſcribers to the Loyal and Patriotic Society will be held at the Church in York, on Monday the firſt day of May next, to receive a Report of the Direction reſpecting the execution of their Truſt, and to adopt final Reſolutions with reſpect to the application of the remaining Funds.

By Order of the Directors,
ALEXANDER WOOD, Sec'y L. & P. S.
York, April 14 1815.

NOTICE.

THE following Land in the Township of Bayham, in the London Diſtrict, having been granted to the Subſcriber, all perſons are hereby warned from Treſpaſſing thereon.

The Lots are
No. 18 in the 2nd Conceſſion,
13 in the 3d Conceſſion, } Bayham.
South part 14 in the front Con.

WM. STANTON.

York, April 8, 1815.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the Eſtate of the late Adam Everſon, of Yonge Street, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent them duly authenticated for ſettlement, and all thoſe who are any way indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, who is duly authorized to ſettle and receive the ſame

JOSEPH SHEPARD, ſole Executor.
Yonge Street, April 8, 1815.

Take Notice.

THE Subſcriber requests all thoſe indebted to him by bond note or account to call at his houſe and make payment or other arrangements for the ſame between this and the 25th Inſtant at farthest, as he wiſhes to leave the Province before the firſt of May.

Any Perſon having demands againſt him of any nature whatsoever are requeſted to bring in their accounts before the 20th Inſt.

QUETTON ST GEORGE.

York, April 8th, 1815.

N. B. He has for ſale of his private ſtock, Port Wine of the beſt quality, alſo, London P Madeira, and a quantity of beſt Jamaica ſpirits which he will ſell by the quantity at twenty four ſhillings N. Y. C. per Gallon.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE next Assembly will be on the Evening of Monday the 24th instant.

Mr. Gissett. }
Mr. Wilkinson. } Masters of Ceremony.
Mr. A. M'Lean }

York, April 19 1815.

A great Bargain.

TO be sold, Lot Number Seven, in the Third Concession of the Township of King, in the Home District, containing two hundred acres. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber in York, or at the Printing Office.

EDWARD WRIGHT, senr.

York, April 21, 1815.

Harvey Gilbert,

Cabinet Maker and Joiner,

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has commenced the Cabinet Making and Joinery Business in this Town, one Door North of Mr. Thomas Deary's Store, where all Work in his line will be executed with neatness and dispatch. York, April 8, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received within these few days, a large consignment of high proof Jamaica Spirits and Irish Whiskey in Barrels, Madeira Wine, Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy of the best quality, in addition to his other Goods, which he has now for sale at very reduced prices—Jamaica Spirits of the best quality at 15s. Halifax currency per gallon by the barrel. S. JARVIS,

Commission Merchant.

York, March 22, 1815

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in Scarboro', containing 308 Acres, upwards of fifty acres clear and under improvement; 20 acres in Timothy and Clover; a small Orchard of bearing Apple Trees, a Frame Barn 30 by 40 feet, and a dwelling House The Lot is well supplied with excellent Water, a branch of the Highland Creek running through it sufficient to turn a mill; also a field of Wheat put in last Fall, of 14 bushels. Any person inclined to purchase, may have possession the first of May next, and will know the terms by applying to William Allan, Esq. or the Subscriber on the Premises.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro', 27th Dec 1814.

Aaron Leonard,

Clock and Watch Maker,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has re-commenced his Occupation in the House known by the name of the Union Inn, in the Town of York, where the Commands of his Customers shall be attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

April 8, 1815.

To Rent, five miles and a half from the Town of York,

LOT No. 6, East side of Yonge Street, sixty acres of which are well cleared and under good Fence, with a convenient dwelling House and Barn thereon. Terms will be moderate. For further information apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Jordan Post, junr.

G. CARY.

York, April 8, 1815.

☞ THE EDITOR has by an arrangement with Mr. Wm. Waters, (his Assistant) transferred his present property in THE YORK GAZETTE to Mr. W. referring twenty-four Papers for his own disposal. Persons wishing to Subscribe, or the insertion of Advertisements, or the execution of Printing Jobs, are referred to Mr. Waters.

J. Cameron.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE.

Provincial Statutes to 1812 inclusive.
Militia Field & Manuel Exercise.
Ditto. Inspection and Review.
Blank Deeds, of sorts.
Ditto Memorials.
District Court Summons's.
Ditto to Court of Request's.
Executions, from ditto.
Arbitration Bonds, &c.

WANTED
AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

From 30 to 40 lbs. Plaister of Parit, A light Fowling Piece, A Barrel superfine Flour——To hire for 6 or 12 Months, a servant man of honesty and sobriety, his service will be easy, and his wages and treatment such as to interest him. No one but a person of the above description need apply.

York, April 15, 1815.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Acquaintance, that he has commenced Business in Duke Street, where he offers for sale,

Tea, Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Soap, Candles,
Starch, Blue,
Snuff, Pipes,
Tobacco, Plug,
Pig Tail, Ladies Twist
Cut and Dry,
Spanish Segars,
Salt, Mustard,
Crockery, Glass,
Window Glass, 7 by 9, 7-h by 8 h, 8-h by 9 h, Putty,
Nails, Wood Screws,
Locks, Latches and Hinges,
Files, Plain Irons,
Chalk & Chalk lines,
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,
Cloves, Lozenges,
Sugar Candy,
Raisins, Wafers,
Sealing Wax,
Sweet Oil,
British Oil,
Harlem Oil,
Peppermint,
Parragorick,
Barks, Salts,
Salt Petre,
Oat Meal,
Cottons, Flannels,
Buttons, Razors,
Shoe-Thread,
Shoes,
A few barrels Teneriffe Wine,
Spirits,
Various other articles for Cash or Country Produce.

Also, a span of Horses, Cariole and Harness, Dining Tables and Portable Desks.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, Nov. 12, 1814.

N. B. All those who may have any of his small bills which he issued for the convenience of change, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid immediately, either in cash or army bills.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of the late Michel Fauchard of Wyndham, requests those who have claims thereon, to present them, authenticated for adjustment: and those indebted thereto to make immediate payment.

Who has for sale, the South half of Lot No. 6 in Wyndham East side of Yonge-Street, of which 20 Acres are cleared, and a small dwelling house thereon—Also a fine young nursery of about 200 choice apple-trees.

Le Viscount DE CHALUS.

By His Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esq President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieut. General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the said Province.

WHEREAS I have this day received from his Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in his Majesty's North American Provinces, an official communication, signifying that a Treaty of Peace had been concluded between Great Britain and the United States of America, the Ratifications of which last been duly exchanged at Washington on the seventeenth day of February last, by which Treaty it is stipulated, amongst other things, that there shall be a firm and universal Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States and between their respective Countries, Territories, Cities, Towns, and People of every degree, without exceptions of places or persons, and that all Hostilities both by Sea and Land shall immediately cease

I do therefore hereby proclaim the same to all his Majesty's loving Subjects in this Province, strictly charging and enjoining them to observe inviolably the said Treaty of Peace accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Home District of Upper Canada, this tenth day of March, A. D. 1815, and of his Majesty's Reign the fifty-fifth.

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.

By His Honor's Command,
R. R. LORING, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has removed his Commission Store two doors West of the one he formerly occupied in King street, where he has convenient storage and cellar room.—In addition to his other supplies, he has now on hand a large quantity of Port and Teneriffe Wines, Cogniac Brandy high proof and well flavored Jamaica Spirits, which he will sell low for cash.—He shortly expects a general and extensive assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support which he has already experienced in business.

As promptitude and integrity in the Factor insure ready and faithful returns to the Consigner, he hopes that his friends will be amply compensated by employing him—and he pledges himself that his constant aim shall be to advance their interests and deserve their confidence. STEPHEN JARVIS.

500 *Dollars Reward.*

His Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,

Greeting:—

WHEREAS, on or about the night of the twenty-first day of October last, Captain WILLIAM FRANCIS, of the Norfolk Militia, in the District of London, was most inhumanly murdered in his dwelling-house, which was at the same time burnt to ashes.

I have thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province (that the person guilty may be the more speedily detected) to offer the above reward of Five Hundred Dollars, or One Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be paid immediately to any person or persons, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all, or any of the persons concerned in the murder or in the arson, or burning of the dwelling house of the said William Francis.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) GORDON DRUMMOND, President

By Command of his Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

N. B. One John Dixon, a principal ringleader of a party of Rebels, occasionally infesting the District of London, is suspected of having been concerned in the murder and arson.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. XXII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.—*Single Papers 1s. each.*

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

UPPER CANADA.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the twenty-first day of April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you. GREETING.

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

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved GORDON DRUMMOND Esq our President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces within our said Province, this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty fifth year of our reign.

GORDON DRUMMOND, *President*

(Signed) WM JARVIS, Sec'y.

VIENNA, Oct. 21.

They talk now of a marriage between the Archduke Charles and the Grand Duchess Catharine with the addition, that they will hold their Court at Warsaw. Poland would then be placed under a mixed government, the members of which would be named by Russia, Austria. The congress is said to be engaged in discussing this project. The project of making Hamburgh a bulwark for the North of Germany is abandoned, but a formidable line of fortresses will certainly be established from Switzerland to Wesel, which will have constantly numerous garrisons, forming a kind of standing army for the future safety of Germany. The defensive connection between the Emperor and the kingdom of the Netherlands will be of such a nature, as to insure the independence of the latter against all future contingencies. This state will acquire great influence in the balance of Europe.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 29

The Chronicle of the Congress arrives from Vienna, Dec. 19th, the affairs of Germany are going on in the most desirable manner. The principles expressed by Austria, Russia, and England, were indirect invitations to meet the wishes of all.

It is affirmed that the extension of Belgium to the Rhine is certain. Bavaria is said to have agreed with Prussia for the exchange of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine.

LONDON, January 6.

The Quebec packet, arrived at Falmouth from Bermuda, picked up on the 13th ult. in lat. 40. long. 37. 20, the crew and passengers of the Amphitrite, Begg, from Quebec to London; they had been four days in the long boat, and were in a very distressed state.

The Ocean, Scott, from Quebec to Portsmouth, is totally lost on Byrou Island. Crew saved.

The Caledonia, Kennedy, was totally lost in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 8th Nov. Crew saved.

The Maria, Stronsfon, of and for Aberdeen, sailed from Sunder and 13th ult and is supposed to have sunk the next day with her crew.

The most noble William John Kerr, Marquis and Earl of Lothian, Earl of Ancram, K. T. &c died at his seat on Wednesday night the 4th inst. His Lordship was born in 1737, and was consequently about 78 years of age. He is succeeded by his eldest son, William, Earl of Ancram.—The late Marquis was one of the oldest Generals in the army, and by his decease, the Colonelcy of the 11th dragoons, as well as a green ribbon, becomes vacant. He was, in former times, a great favourite with his Majesty, and might be called his personal friend, being nearly of the same age; but differing from the Minister on the first Regency question, his Lordship, soon after retired from Court life to the quiet of the country.

Manilla, Pacific Ocean. Feb. 21.

Thirteen years had elapsed since the volcano of Aibay, called by the natives Mayan, had remained in undisturbed silence, so that it was contemplated without those feelings which volcanoes generally raise in the minds of the neighbours. The last eruption took place in the year 1800, when great quantities of sand stone and ashes were thrown up, and caused great damage to the neighboring villages.—From that period nothing occurred to mark a volcano, so that the terror which it had occasioned began by degrees to evaporate. The lofty brow of the mountain was converted into a pleasant and beautiful garden, and was cultivated with hemp, cocoa nuts, and many kinds of fruitiferous trees, with a great quantity of roots and leguminous plants, which at the same time that they afforded a delightful prospect to the eye, gave support to many industrious families.

On the last day of January some slight shocks of an earthquake were felt, but were barely noticed; similar shocks having become very frequent since the dreadful eruption in October 1, 1800. During the night the earthquake became more severe; and at 2 o'clock in the morning was more violent than had at any time been known. It was repeated at 4 o'clock, and from that time continued with our intermission till the eruption commenced. A morning more fair, or an horizon more serene than attended the approach of the day, had never been known. The hills contiguous to the volcano were, however, observed to be covered with mist, which was supposed to be smoke of some house that had been burnt during the night. No sooner however, had the clock on that fatal morning, struck eight than the volcano began to emit tremendous quantities of stone, land, and ashes, which were instantaneously thrown up into the air, higher than the eye could reach, and caused terror and consternation among the inhabitants, who saw the summit of the mountain assume a most terrific appearance. The eruption was more tremendous than had ever been known, and every one expected instant death. The first effort was to offer up prayers to the Divine mercy and then to fly to seek shelter in the caves and remote parts in the mountains, but the efforts of many were fruitless, being overtaken in their flight by showers of stones and burning matter, which spread death among them. The misery of our situation increased as the day became darkened, and the subterraneous noises of the volcano more severe—The eruption continued for ten days, and during the first four was accompanied by almost total darkness. About noon on the tenth day the noise of the volcano began to abate, and by two o'clock the horizon was entirely clear, and enabled us to see distinctly the horrid and lamentable destruction which the dark veil had conceal ed from us Five populous towns in the province of Cumarines, and the principal part of Albay, were destroyed; more than 1200 persons were reckoned among the dead, and many that survived were dreadfully wounded or burnt!

The mountain presents a melancholy picture; its brow which was before cultivated, and offered a beautiful prospect, is now a dry and barren desert. The matter thrown out by the volcano covers the ground in some places from ten to twelve yards in depth, and on others it reaches the tops of the tallest cocoa nut trees. Its ravages extend over the whole of the beautiful province of Cumarines, where scarcely a tree has been left standing or uninjured. The opening of the mountain, which forms the crater of the volcano has extended itself twenty fathoms below the level, whilst on the southern aspect of the mountain, three new apertures have been opened, out of which smoke and ashes still continue to be occasionally thrown. The population of the province was calculated at 20,000 souls; and all who have survived the eruption have been ruined or deprived of every thing they possessed.

NEW YORK, March 11.

The Turks, says the Federal Republican, have imprisoned forty two Christians in Servia, and have a vast number in prison destined for the same fate. The Grand Seignor has forced upon the property, several millions, of Solomon Lipman Biegender, a most benevolent Jew, who fed eight thousand of his distressed nation in a time of scarcity. Throughout the whole Ottoman empire, the Jews and Christians forming a very large portion of the population, are treated with a degree of oppression beyond the conception of those who have not witnessed it. Mahometan superstition is a cradle for the plague, as they scrupulate any attempt to counteract it. These are facts worthy of the attention of Christendom, its Princes and its Presses.

Latest from Spain.——We are informed a vessel has arrived at Amelia Island from Cadiz, bringing accounts that the Patriot army, commanded by general Mina, have been totally defeated by the King's troops, and that he had fled to Paris.

From the National Intelligencer.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Watson, aft of the late U. S. Sloop Argus, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Norfolk, March 2d 1815

SIR—Circumstances during my residence in England having heretofore presented my attention to the painful duty which devolved on me by the death of my gallant commander, Capt. Wm. H. Allen, of the late U. S brig Argus. I have now the honor to state for your information, that, having landed the Minister Plenipotentiary (Mr Crawford) and suite at L'Orient we proceeded on the cruize

which had been directed by the Department, and after capturing twenty vessels (a list of the names and other particulars of which I have the honor to enclose,) being in 52, 15, north lon. 5, 50, west on the 14th August 1814, we discovered at 4 o'clock, A. M. a large brig of war standing down under a press of sail upon our weather quarter, the wind being at south, and the Argus close hauled on the starboard tack, we immediately prepared to receive her; and at 4 30, being unable to get the weather gage, we shortened sail and gave her an opportunity of closing. At 6, the brig having displayed English colours, we hoisted our flag, wore round and gave her the larboard broadside (being at this time within grape distance) which was returned, and the action commenced within the range of musketry. At 6 4, Capt Allen was wounded, and the enemy shot away our main braces, main spring stay, gaff, and try sailmast. At 6. 8, Capt Allen, being much exhausted by the loss of blood, was taken below. At 6 12, lost our spritsailyard and the principal part of the standing rigging on the larboard side of the foremast. At this time I received a wound on the head from a grape shot, which for a time rendered me incapable of attending to duty and was carried below. I had, however, the satisfaction of recollecting on my recovery, that nothing which the most gallant exertions could effect would be left undone by Lieut. W. H. Allen, junior, who succeeded to the command of the deck—Lt. Allen reports, at 6 14 the enemy being on our weather quarter, edged off for the purpose of getting under our stern, but the Argus luffed close to with the maintopsail aback, and gave him a raking broadside, frustrated his attempt. At 6 18, the enemy shot away our preventer main braces and mainstopsail-yeard: and the Argus having lost the use of her after sails, fell off before the wind, when the enemy succeeded in passing our stern, and ranged up on the starboard side. At 6 25, the wheel ropes and running rigging of every description being shot away, the Argus became unmanageable; and the enemy, not having sustained any apparent damage, had it completely in his power to choose a position, continued to play upon our starboard quarter, occasionally shifting his situation until 6 30, when I returned to the deck, the enemy being under our stern, within pistol shot, where he continued to rake until 6. 38, when we prepared to board, but in consequence of our shattered condition, were unable to affect it; the enemy then passed our boardside and took a position on our starboard bow.—From this time until 6. 47, we were exposed to a cross or raking fire without being able to oppose but little more than musketry to the broadside of the enemy, our guns being much disabled and seldom brought to bear. The Argus having now suffered much in hull and rigging, as also in killed and wounded, among the former of whom (exclusive of our gallant Captain) we have to lament the loss of two meritorious young officers in Midshipmen Delphy and Edwards; and being exposed to a galling fire, which from the enemy's ability to manage his vessel, we could not avoid; I deemed it necessary to surrender, and was taken possession of by H. B. M's Sloop the PELICAN, of 21 guns, viz: sixteen 32-pound carronades, four long 6's, and one 12 pound carronade.—I hope this measure will meet your approbation, and that the result of this action when the superior size and metal of our opponent, and the fatigue which the crew &c. of the Argus underwent from a very rapid succession of captures is considered, will not be thought unworthy of the flag under which we serve.

I have the honor to enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and feel great satisfaction in reporting the general good conduct of the men and officers engaged on this occasion, and particularly the zeal and activity displayed by Lieut. Allen, who you will observe for a time commanded on deck.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

W. H. WATSON.

Late 1st Lt. U. S. brig Argus.

Hon. B. W. Crowninshield,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, FEB. 28, 1815.

SIR——In compliance with your request, I have the honor to transmit an estimate of the expences of the Navy, reduced to the demands of the establishment, accommodated to all the effects of the peace with Great Britain, but at the same time to provide for the protection of our commerce against the actual hostilities of the Dey of Algiers.

The act that proposes the reduction of any part of the naval force, is naturally accompanied with a greatful recollection of the service which that force has rendered to the nation.

In the first movements of the late war, the achievements of the navy excited admiration and confidence throughout the United States shedding a lasting splendor upon the American arms. Victory has invariably been the result of our naval combats with an equal force; and even when the surrender to a superior force has proved unavoidable, it must be acknowledged by the world, that those who have gained the ship, have not always gained the glory of the battle.

Co-operating with their brave and patriotic brethren of the army, the officers and crews of the American vessels of war have greatly contributed to the honorable restoration of peace; and whatever may be the general policy of reducing the naval establishment, it must be universally a favorite object to secure for those meritorious citizens a participation in the blessings which they have conferred upon their country.

Permit me sir, to take this opportunity of recommending to your attention the bill which has received the sanction of the Senate for creating the rank of Admiral in our naval service. The measure is suited to the existing naval establishment, and appears to be necessary, not only as the means of furnishing commanders of proper rank for our squadrons, but as the means of bestowing professional distinction and reward upon the distinguished veterans of the navy. It has been seen and lamented that for want of this grade of command, the gallantry of a subordinate officer could be rewarded by promotion, while his gallant superior officer must remain stationary.

The protection of commerce against the hostilities of the Dey of Algiers will require that a strong squadron should be stationed, as soon as practicable in the Mediterranean. The Algerine naval force is believed to consist of four frigates, four corvettes, four sloops of War, and twenty gunboats, but these vessels will be covered and aided by the powerful batteries which defend the harbour of Algiers. To secure success in our operations therefore, and to command the general respect of the Barbary Powers it is proposed, that the American squadron shall consist of two seventy-fours, six frigates, three sloops of war, and six or eight smaller armed vessels; and an estimate of the expenses of the expedition accompanies this communication. If, however, Congress should not contemplate a maratime war against Algiers and should be disposed to increase the naval establishment, a different course must be pursued. The three seventy fours (of which two may be soon completed for sea, at a small additional expence) should be perfected in their guard equipments, and laid up in ordinary so as to be ready for service upon the first emergency. —Four frigates should always be manned and ready for sea; and should be deemed to be in actual service, together with four sloops of war, four small armed vessels (to be principally employed as despatch vessels) and two gunboats in each principal port.

The bomb ships may be discharged, and the gun boats (with the exception provided for) and the barges may be generally laid up or sold, as the President shall deem most expedient.

The ships and vessels on the Lakes, or on the stocks for the Lake service, may also be laid up, or sold, as the President shall direct. But it is respectfully suggested, that no greater reduction of our naval establishment ought, at this time to be made.

The destinies of the nation appear to be intimately connected with her maratime power and prosperity; and as the creation of a navy is not a work to be quickly performed, it seems necessary not only to cherish our existing resources, but to augment them gradually and steadily.

The purchase of timber and casting of guns and the collection of all the other materials for building and equipping vessels of war at safe and convenient places, are objects of the greatest importance; and the annual construction of at least one seventy four and two frigates, is recommended upon principles of economy as well as of policy.—Smaller vessels of war can be built as the occasions occur, but these require time and care.

Contracts for a supply of two hundred heavy cannon, to be delivered at New York, Boston, or Portsmouth (which afford at all times an outlet to the ocean) might be advantagously formed.

To these general views, I beg leave to add that an appropriation, for the purchase of the vessels captured by Commodore M'Donnough on Lake Champlain is necessary; and as the estimated value cannot be now ascertained, the appropriation may be made for such sum, as shall be settled and agreed upon, with the approbation of the President.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, &c.

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Hon. J. W. Eppes, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives

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Extract of a letter from Paris,

"Three fourths of the population who appear in public are military. In travelling I have had some opportunity of conversing with them, and hearing their observations amongst each other. They universally breathe war and venom against all Europe, and particularly against England. The freedom of conversation is truly astonishing, and, indeed, alarming. I have heard a man declare, in the presence of persons who were utter strangers to him, that the French did not despair of the return of Napoleon. In passing through one of the saloons of the Louvre, I observed a statue which struck me as very like Bonaparte, and I accordingly asked a gentleman near me whether is was not made for him? The person whom I addressed walked off, evidently displeased, without giving any answer. Another French Gentleman, who overheard my question, told me it was a statue of Bonaparte; but advised me, in speaking of him, always to call him "Napoleon." After some conversation, I asked him why there was so general a feeling of dislike against the English? His answer was "Sir, it is owing to the English that Napoleon is not still upon his throne." I, of course, required no further explanation. The statue was executed for Bonaparte when he was first consul, and intended to be placed on one of the bridges, now called the bridge of Louis XVI. In the catalogue it is given to a fictitious general, Vanhubert.

The government, whether from prudence or timidity, is extremely moderate. The French princes are far less popular than the king; they seem to forget that the French people are now very different from what they were before the revolution. It is easy to observe, that the enthusiastic attachment to the Bourbons of former days no longer exists—not a single Bourbon sign is to be seen over a shop or wine house in the country towns, and scarcely any even in Paris. In many instances, I observed over the post houses, "Post Imperiale," changed to "Post aux chevaux," (not royale) and a still more alarming symptom, is the dead calm which seems to pervade the press at Paris. With the exception of the rhetoric of Chateaubriand, who has successfully bestowed invective and adulation upon Bonaparte and the Bourbons, not a single political pamphlet is exhibited in the windows or cried about the streets. This calm, however, may be the serenity of a settled and tranquil temperature of the public mind, rather than the forerunner of a storm.

[London Statesman.]

From Cobbett's Weekly Political Register, October 22, 1814.

SABBATTI SEVI.

MR. COBBETT...A few days ago I picked up the leaf of an old book, which contained the following account of Sabbatti Sevi. Perhaps, were it circulated in your valuable Register, the catastrophe of the story might serve as a lesson to some who are fond of the marvellous—your Messiah-hunters and others.

A Subscriber to your Register

Sabbatti Sevi, a Jew impostor, who appeared at Smyrna in 1666 and pretended to be the Messiah, which opinion the Jews in these countries were so possessed of, that they left off their trades and business, assuring themselves that the restoration of their kingdom was now come, and the streets were covered with carpets for him to tread upon. The Jews expected that this Messiah should lead them to Jerusalem, or the Holy Land, and made provision accordingly to attend Sabbatti, who nominated those Princes who were to govern them in their march; and to such a height of folly and delusion were they arrived, that Nathan, the associate of Sevi, took the courage and boldness to prophesy, that in the month of June, the Messiah should appear before the Grand Seignior, take from him his Crown, and lead him in chains like a captive. Such encouragement, with the general infatuation of the Jews in all places where they resided, made them, instead of transacting their usual affairs of traffic, stuff their hearers with nothing but wonders and miracles wrought by their Messiah: as, that when the Grand Seignior sent to take him he caused the messengers to die instantly, upon which other Janissaries being again sent, they all fell dead, but with a word of his mouth he restored them to life; with many other lying wonders. The Grand Seignior having information of the madness of the Jews, sent a messenger to bring Sabbatti to Adrianople. Being brought into his presence, he appeared much dejected, and the Sultan told him in short, that if he could not shew him a miracle of his own proposing, he should be punished as a deceiver and impostor; which was that Sabbatti should be stripped stark naked, and set a mark to his most dexterous archers, and if the arrows pierced not his body, but that his flesh and skin were proof like armour, he then would believe him to be the Messiah, an that God had designed him that greatness he pretended to. Sabbatti not having faith enough to stand so sharp a trial, renounced all his titles to kingdoms and governments, and humbly acknowledged that he was but a poor Jewish priest, and had nothing of privilege or merit above the rest of his brethren. The Grand Seignior replied, that having committed treason, he had no other means to expiate his guilt but by turning Mahometan, or else the stake to be riven through him was ready at the gate. Sabbatti in this extremity declared, that he thankfully embraced the Turkish faith, and deemed himself much honored to do it in his presence, and he continued in the house of the Grand Seignior ten years, and then died, exposing the Jews to the utmost scorn of the Turks and Christians in those parts of the world.

[Another account of Sabbatti Sevi states that after he declared himself a Mahometan he thenceforward laboured to convert the Jews to Mahometanism. As a change, he alledged, necessary previous to their final restoration. As a proof of the strange force of delusion, his followers still believe in him, even after such open, such avowed apostacy. The said Sabbatti was carried up into heaven, and a Dæmon had assumed the shape and white hair of the old man, on purpose to disgrace him."]

An extraordinary operation in Surgery has been lately performed by Mr. Carpue of Dean street. An officer of distinction lost his Nose in actual service in Egypt, though otherwise enjoying robust health. On his return home hearing that Mr. Carpue had, in his Anatomical Lectures, mentioned the possibility of supplying the defect; and that the story of *Taliacotius* was not a fable, there being a very beautiful work of his on the subject, in which the whole process was described, and it being known that in India one of the Casts of the Natives were in the habit of performing this operation, applied to that Gentleman who readily undertook the experiment. The consequence was, that by bringing down a piece of the flesh and skin of the forehead, he has completely succeeded in forming a new nose, which partakes of the regular circulation of the blood, and is not to be distinguished from the original. The forehead has also recovered the flesh and skin which were cut out to supply the deficiency; and it is justly regarded as an operation high honorable to Mr. Carpue and to the science of the present day.

As some compensation for the gallant exertions of our Soldiers, Government are proceeding to collect together the spoils of the different campaigns; or, in other words, the plunder taken from the enemy during the war. Seven hundred and forty pieces of ordnance are to be melted down, and sold. It is calculated that the whole produce will be about six hundred thousand pounds.

The Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg was married on the 8th of June, 1808, to the Princes Charlotta Augusta, daughter of the King of Bavaria; but they are separated, and a divorce has been obtained, or is in progress. The marriage of the Prince, therefore, with the Duchess of Oldenburgh is believed to be settled.

MONTREAL March 25. 1815

After hard debates in both Houses of Congress on the standing army bill, it has been decided by considerable majorities, that it shall consist of 10 000 men. Mr C. KING, of Massachusetts, opposed the bill in an impressive strain of eloquence seldom equalled; he insisted that 6000 was sufficient to maintain the internal police of the country, and that more would eventually lead to the introduction of despotism; but his animated arguments were of no avail; the bill only wanted the signature of the President to make it a law.

The misunderstanding between Algiers and the United States, have produced war between the two countries, by a law passed in Congress, war is actually declared, which will cut out some employment to the federal heroes of the east. It is said the three new 76 gun ships and the rest of the American navy, are immediately to be despatched for the Mediterranean, to frighten the Dey of Algiers into peace. To do this effectually we question whether the new than ing army of ten thousand sent with the fleet would accomplish the object! By a prudent management of her affairs, Algiers may create trouble enough to the United States, and saddle her with further loans, and heavy sacrifices of every description. In the Courts and Cities of Algiers there are no American factions and monied interests to counteract the administration, as there were in London and other towns and cities of Britain when the war commenced. We are far from wishing the Dey of Barbary success, on the contrary we wish and with the Americans may prove successful, and root those incorrigible pirates from their filthiness, and for ever prevent them from plundering the christian world. It is disgraceful to the European nations, that such a scourge should so long have been permitted to exist. But the dispute is at length left to nations worthy of one another, prevail who will.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29 1815.

On Sunday evening last arrived in this town from Burlington, in a birch canoe, and quartered at the Hon. the Chief Justice's, Lieutenant General Sir George Murray, Knight, Grand Cross of the most honorable Military Order of the Bath; and on Monday was sworn into the office of Provisional Lieutenant Governor and Commander of the Forces in this Province, which was announced by a Royal Salute of artillery from our garrison.

Tuesday last his Excellency Lieut. General Sir George Murray, reviewed the battalion of Canada Fencibles now doing duty here, and was pleased to express his approbation of their steady discipline and soldier like appearance.

We are informed that his Excellency intends this day to proceed on a visit to Amherstburgh.

The Editor has authorized Mr. *Edward W. M'Bride*, one of his Office Assistants, to transact business for him, who will in consequence render Account and receive Payment—further notice unnecessary. J. CAMERON.

York, 29th April, 1815

Proclamation

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

WHEREAS the administration of our Government of our Province of Upper Canada, in the absence of our Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, by our Royal Instructions has devolved upon our trusty and well beloved Sir *George Murray*, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in the said Province, WE do hereby require and command all our Officers and Military, Civil and Military, and all other Inhabitants of our said Province of Upper Canada, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto him the said Sir *George Murray*, in the execution of all and singular the powers and authorities contained in our commission to our Governor of our said Province.

In testimony whereof we have caused our Seal of our Province of Upper Canada to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir *George Murray*, Knight, Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant General commanding our Forces within our Province of Upper Canada, and Provisional Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

For Sale, at the Printing Office, Superfine Wove Demy of superior quality.—The Thief who Stole a Ream Foolscap from the Office between the 2d and 6th instant, is modestly requested not to repeat his visits

York, 9th Jan. 1815.

☞ A Meeting of Subscribers to the Loyal and Patriotic Society will be held on the Church in York, on Monday the first day of May next, to receive a Report of the Direction respecting the execution of their Trust, and to adopt final Resolutions with respect to the application of the remaining Funds.

By Order of the Directors,
ALEXANDER WOOD, Sec'y L. & P. S.
York, April 14 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between Juba Storres, Benjamin Caryl, Lucius Storres and Ezekiel Foster, under the Firm of Ezekiel Foster and Co. and also the Firm of Benjamin Caryl and Co. have been this day dissolved by mutual consent, that all persons having demands against the said Firms, will by calling on the said Ezekiel Foster at his Store in the Township of Townsend, District of London, receive payment of the same. Likewise all persons indebted to the aboveaid Firms, are requested to call and settle the same.

(Signed) JUBA STORRES,
BENJAMIN CARYL,
LUCIUS STORRES,
EZEKIEL FOSTER.

Dated March 16, 1815

FOR SALE,

ON very reasonable terms, a Tract of Land consisting of the following Lots, viz.—No. 1 and 2 in the first, and 16 and 17 in the third Concession of the Township of Darlington, County of Durham, and Home District, containing eight hundred acres. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

York, April 29 1815.

ANY person or persons wishing to undertake to Log, Burn, Plough, Sow with Wheat and Grass, and Fence two side of a Piece of Land containing about seven Acres. The Trees have been cut down these 4 years, and the Brush is burnt, will hear of a generous employer by applying at the Printing-Office. The Land is near this Town.

York, April 29, 1815.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of the late Adam Everson, of Yonge Street, deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and all those who are any way indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to settle and receive the same.

JOSEPH SHEPARD, sole Executor.
Yonge Street, April 8, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received within these few days, a large consignment of high proof Jamaica Spirits and Irish Whiskey in Barrels, Madeira Wine, Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy of the best quality, in addition to his other Goods, which he has now for sale at very reduced prices—Jamaica Spirits of the best quality at 15s. Halifax currency per gallon by the barrel.

S. JARVIS,
Commission Merchant.

York, March 22, 1815

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in Scarboro', containing 308 Acres, upwards of sixty acres clear and under improvement; 20 acres in Timothy and Clover, a small Orchard of bearing Apple Trees, a Frame Barn 30 by 40 feet, and a dwelling House. The Lot is well supplied with excellent Water, a branch of the Highland Creek running through it sufficient to turn a mill; also a field of Wheat put in last Fall, of 14 bushels. Any person inclined to purchase, may have possession the first of May next, and will know the terms by applying to William Allan, Esq. or the subscriber on the Premises.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

Scarboro' 27th Dec. 1814.

A great Bargain.

TO be sold, Lot Number Seven, in the Third Concession of the Township of King, in the Home District, containing two hundred acres. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber in York, or at the Printing Office.

EDWARD WRIGHT, sen.
York, April 21, 1815.

Harvey Gilbert,

Cabinet Maker and Joiner,

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has commenced the Cabinet Making and Joinery Business in this Town, one Door North of Mr. Thomas Deary's Store, where all Work in his line will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

York, April 8, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE following Land in the Township of Bayham, in the London District, having been granted to the Subscriber, all persons are hereby warned from Trespassing thereon.

The Lots are
No. 12 in the 2nd Concession,
13 in the 3d Concession, } Bayham.
South part 14 in the front Con.

WM. STANTON.

York, April 8, 1815.

Aaron Leonard,

Clock and Watch Maker,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has re commenced his Occupation in the House known by the name of the Union Inn, in the Town of York, where the Commands of his Customers shall be attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

April 8, 1815

To Rent, five miles and a half from the Town of York,

LOT No. 6, East side of Yonge Street, sixty acres of which are well cleared and under good Fence, with a convenient dwelling House and Barn thereon. Terms will be moderate. For further information apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Jordan Post, junr.

G. CARY.

York, April 8, 1815.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and Acquaintance, that he has commenced Business in Duke Street, where he offers for sale,

Tea, Sugar,	Sugar Candy,
Coffee, Chocolate,	Raisins, Wafers,
Soap, Candles,	Sealing Wax,
Starch, Blue,	Sweet Oil,
Snuff, Pipes,	British Oil,
Tobacco, Plug,	Harlem Oil,
Pig Tail, Ladies Twist	Peppermint,
Cut and Dry,	Parragorick,
Spanish Segars,	Barks, Salts,
Salt, Mustard,	Salt Petre,
Crockery, Glass,	Oat Meal,
Window Glass, 7 by 9, 7-h by 8 h, 8-h by 9-h, Putty,	Cottons, Flannels,
	Buttons, Razors,
	Shoe-Thread,
Nails, Wood Screws,	Shoes,
Locks, Latches and Hinges,	A few barrels Teneriffe Wine,
Files, Plain Irons,	Spirits,
Chalk & Chalk lines,	Various other articles for Cash or Country Produce.
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,	
Cloves, Lozenges,	

Also, a span of Horses, Cuticle and Harness, Dining Tables and Portable Desks.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, Nov. 12, 1814.

N. B. All those who may have any of his small bills which he issued for the convenience of change, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid immediately, either in cash or army bills.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of the late Michel Fauchard of Wyndham, requests those who have claims thereon, to present them, authenticated for adjustment: and those indebted thereto to make immediate payment.

Who has for sale, the South half of Lot No. 6 in Wyndham East side of Yonge-Street, of which 20 Acres are cleared, and a small dwelling house thereon—Also a fine young nursery of about 300 choice apple-trees.

Le Viscount DE CHALUS.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has removed his Commission Store two doors West of the one he formerly occupied in King street, where he has convenient storage and cellar room.—In addition to his other supplies, he has now on hand a large quantity of Port and Teneriffe Wines, Cognac Brandy, high proof and well flavored Jamaica Spirits, which he will sell low for cash.—He shortly expects a general and extensive assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support which he has already experienced in business.

As promptitude and integrity in the Factor insure ready and faithful returns to the Consigner, he hopes that his friends will be amply compensated by employing him—and he pledges himself that his constant aim shall be to advance their interests and deserve their confidence.

STEPHEN JARVIS.

By His Honor GORDON DRUMMOND, Esq President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieut. General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the said Province.

WHEREAS I have this day received from his Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in his Majesty's North American Provinces, an official communication, signifying that a Treaty of Peace had been concluded between Great Britain and the United States of America, the Ratifications of which had been duly exchanged at Washington on the seventeenth day of February last, by which Treaty it is stipulated, amongst other things, that there shall be a firm and universal Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States and between their respective Countries, Territories, Cities, Towns, and People of every degree, without exceptions of places or persons, and that all Hostilities both by Sea and Land shall immediately cease.

I do therefore hereby proclaim the same to all his Majesty's loving Subjects in this Province, strictly charging and enjoining them to observe inviolably the said Treaty of Peace accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Home District of Upper Canada, this tenth day of March, A. D. 1815, and of his Majesty's Reign the fifty-fifth.

GORDON DRUMMOND, President.
By His Honor's Command,
R. R. LORING, Secretary.

WANTED
AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

From 30 to 40 lbs. Plaister of Paris,
A light Fowling Piece and a Barrel superfine Flour.

☞ THE EDITOR has by an arrangement with Mr. Wm. Waters, (his Assistant) transferred his present property in THE YORK GAZETTE to Mr. W. reserving twenty-four Papers for his own disposal. Persons wishing to Subscribe, or the insertion of Advertisements, or the execution of Printing Jobs, are referred to Mr. Waters.

J. Cameron.

ISSUES
MISSING

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. XXX.] SATURDAY, May 27, 1815. [4 Dols. per ann.—Single papers 1s. each.

YORK, UPPER CANADA: Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's most Excellent Majesty

☞ We are under the necessity of printing on a half sheet of paper this week, being disappointed in receiving the supply we expected, and shall be for a few days to come, which we hope our numerous friends and subscribers will excuse, as well as the omission of several advertisements for want of room.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser, from a file of the Paris Moniteur, to the 23d of March.

Paris, March 23 1815.

The Emperor left Elba on the 25th of February, at 5 in the afternoon, in a brig of 26 guns, with 400 of his guards, accompanied by 3 other vessels, having on board 200 infantry, 100 Polish light-horse, and a batallion of artillery of 200 men. The day of sailing, they passed the French brig of war Zephyr, without suspicion. On the 28th saw a 74, which took no notice of the brig. On the 1st of March the Emperor arrived in the Bay of Juan, where he landed at 5 in the afternoon, and encamped on the sea shore until the rising of the moon. At 11 o'clock he put himself at the head of his handful of brave men, and proceeded to Cannes, from thence to Grasse, and through St. Vallier, and arrived in the evening of the 2d at the village of Ce enon, having marched the first day 20 leagues.

The manner in which he was received by the people of Cannes, gave the Emperor the first presage of the success of the enterprize. On the night of the 3d, he slept at Bateme, on the 4th he dined at Digne. From Castellane to Digne, and throughout the departments of the Lower Alps, the peasants, informed of the march of the Emperor, assembled from every direction upon his route, and manifested sentiments which left no doubt of his success. On the 5th General Cambronne, with an advanced guard of 40 grenadiers, took possession of the bridge and Fortress of Sisteron. On the same day the Emperor slept at Gap with the horse men and 40 grenadiers. The enthusiasm with which the presence of the Emperor inspired the inhabitants, and the hatred which they had felt towards the nobility, was a proof of the sentiments of the Province of Dauphine.

At Gap thousands of copies of proclamations were printed and addressed by the Emperor to the army and the people; and by the soldiers of the guards to their comrades. These proclamations were circulated with the rapidity of Lightning. On the afternoon of the 6th, the Emperor left Gap, accompanied by the whole population of the city. At night he slept at Corp. The 40 men of the advanced guard of General Cambronne proceeded to Mure, where they fell in with the van of a division coming from Grenoble to oppose their march. Gen. C. wanted to parley with the advanced post. They answered that they were forbidden to hold any communication. However, this van fell back 3 leagues and took a position between the lakes, at the village of ———. The Emperor, informed of this circumstance, rode to the spot where he found, 7 or 800 troops—dismounted his horse, made himself known, and said that to the first soldier who chose to kill his Emperor might do so"—The unanimous cry was *Long live the Emperor*. This regiment had been commanded by the Emperor, during the first campaigns in Italy; these troops embraced the followers of the Emperor, and instantly tore from their hats the white cockade and repaced them with the tri-coloured. The Emperor then addressed them, after which they demanded to be the first to march against the division that covered Grenoble. They began their march in the midst of a crowd of inhabitants, which increased every moment. The Emperor marched towards Grenoble, and on his way, a whole regiment came over to him, commanded by col Labedoyere.—At 9 in the evening the Emperor entered one of the suburbs Grenoble. The troops within the gates of the city filled of about 6000 in number, among them a regiment in which, 25 years before, the Emperor had been made a captain.

The National Guards and the whole population of Grenoble, were behind the garrison, and rent the air with the cries of *Long Live the Emperor*. The gates were burst open, and at 10, the Emperor entered the city in the midst of an army and people animated by the most lively enthusiasm.—The next day he reviewed the troops in the midst of the population of the whole of the department; who cried *down with the Bourbons!* down with the enemies of the people! long live the Emperor, and a government of our own choice!" The Carrison of Grenoble immediately afterwards proceeded to Lyons. From Grenoble to Lyons the march of the Emperor was a triumph. During this time, the count D'Artois, the duke of Orleans, and several Marshals, had reached Lyons. Money was lavished among the troops, and promises made to the officers, but to no purpose. The Emperor entered Lyons on the 10th, at the head of the troops sent out to oppose him, and was received with every demonstration of joy. The count D'Artois quitted Lyons escorted by a single gen d'arms!

On the 11th the Emperor reviewed the troops at Lyons, and with Gen. Brayer at their head, began his march towards Paris.

On the 13th he arrived at Villa Franche, a small town of 4000 inhabitants, but which then contained upwards of 60.000. On the 15th he arrived at Autun; on the 17 h at Autevere, where he was joined by the Prince of Moskwa who had caused the tri coloured cockade to be hoitted throughout his District.

The Emperor reached Fontainbleau on the 20th, at 4 o'clock in the morning; at 7 he learned that the Bourbons had quitted Paris, and that the capital was free. He immediately proceeded to the city and entered the Thuilleries at 9 in the evening, at the moment when he was least expected.

Thus has terminated, without shedding of a single drop of blood, without meeting any obstacle, this great enterprize, which has restored to the nation her rights and her glory, and which has effaced the stain which treason and the presence of strangers had fixed upon the capital.

PROCLAMATION

GULPH OF JUAN, 1st March, 1815.

Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitution, Emperor of the French &c. &c

To the French People.

FRENCHMEN the defection of the Duke of Castiglione delivered Lyons into the hands of our enemies, the command of which army I had confided to him. The number of its battalions, the bravery and patriotism of the troops was sufficient to have beaten the Austrian army opposed to it, and to have arrived in time upon the rear of the left flank of the enemy which threatened Paris. The victories of Champ Aubert, of Montmarial, of Chateau Thiery, of Vauchamp, of D'Arcy Sur Aube and of St Dizier; the insurrection of the brave peasants of Lorrain, or Champaigne, of Alsace, of Franche Conte and of Burgundy, and the positions which I had in the rear of the enemy's army, which separated him from his magazines, and parks of artillery in the reserve, stopping all convoys of provisions and stores of every kind, placed him in a most desperate situation. Frenchmen never were before so near approaching the highest destiny, and the best of the enemy's army would have been lost without a resource; they would have found their graves in that country they meant to ravage, when the treason of the Duke of Raguse surrendered the capital of the nation, and disorganized the army. The unexpected conduct of these two generals, who at the same moment committed treason against their country, their Prince, and their benefactor has changed the destiny of the war.—Such was the disastrous situation of the enemy when the affair before Paris terminated; he was separated from all his reserve, without cannon or munitions of war. In these great and new scenes my heart was torn within me, but my soul was immoveable. I confined only the interest of the country. I exiled myself on a rock in the midst of the seas. My life was and ought to be yet useful to you. I could not permit the great number of my fellow citizens who voluntarily withed to accompany me and partake of my destiny. Their presence was more useful to France, and I took with me a handful of those brave and generous guards necessary for my protection. Raised to the throne by your choice, every thing that has been done without your approbation is illegal. During 25 years France had obtained new constitutions, new glory, which cannot be guaranteed but by a national government, and by a dynasty created and fitted to the new circumstances. A prince who should reign over you, who should be seated on my throne by the power of those same armies who have ravaged our territory, would in vain strive to support himself by the principles of feudal rights—he could not assure the honor and rights of but a small number of individuals, enemies of the people who for 25 years have condemned them in all our national assemblies. Your internal tranquility and your external confederation would be lost for ever——Frenchmen! In my exile I have heard your complaints and your vows: you have reclaimed the government of your choice and the only legitimate one.—You accuse me of my long silence—you reproach me with having sacrificed the great interest of country to my own repose. I have traversed the seas amidst perils and dangers of all kinds; I arrive amongst you to regain my rights which are also yours.—All that individuals have done, or have written since the taking of Paris, I shall remain ignorant of; that shall not in the least diminish the remembrance, that I always preserve for the important services which they have rendered their country—for those events are of such a nature as to be beyond human comprehension.—Frenchmen!—There is no nation, however small, which has not the right to withdraw their obedience from a prince imposed upon them by a victorious enemy. When Charles the 7th entered into Paris and overthrew the ephemeral throne of Henry VI. he acknowledged to hold his throne by the valor of his brave soldier, and not the reigning prince of England. It is thus to you alone, and to the brave soldiers of the army, that I shall glory in performing my duty.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

The Grand Marshal exercising the functions of Major General of the grand army

(Signed) COUNT BERTRAND.

London, March 17

Twenty sail of the line were yesterday ordered to be put in commission, and many officers who have been put upon half pay, have been ordered to repair to the admiralty. A press is ordered in the port of London and in all other for the service of the fleet.

When the news of the landing of Napoleon reached Ghent, it excited the greatest enthusiasm in favor; and we learn, that the same effect was produced in all the low countries. Our troops will have sufficient employ in preserving tranquility there.

From L Ami des Lois, A New Orleans paper

MEXICO

We have at last news from this interesting country. The independents or revolutionists have appeared so formidable. We give the following extracts from letters which have been kindly communicated us, and upon which dependence may be safely be placed, as they are written by royalists, rather to dissimulate or her than exaggerate the disasters. The dates from Mexico and Xalapa farther than the 5th of November, because from epoch there are no communications with Vera those from this last place are down to the 17th of nuary.

Xalapa, Nov. 5

The insurgents become every day more and more numerous, owing to the weakness marks the conduct of our leaders; and unfortunately there are among us too many who believing revolutionists will triumph over the royalists, tion of the interior, wait for nothing. There longer any perceptible remedy to all this, and wait to have remitted what I have rescued ruins to pass to Europe.

Vera Cruz, N

We are in the greatest consternation—the tionists triumph in sight of us.

An English Sloop of war has just arrived protect our commerce, and to convey the fugitives and of the government to Europe. Expect some other English vessels. The British vessel, indifferent to our sufferings from us 25 per cent. for freight; and of 25 per cent. which we pay to the insurgents effects which pass through the country there very little will remain to us.

JANU

Of all the advantages gained by the most disastrous for us is the rout of the army for the defence of our city, under the orders Louis Aquilla, who has just been brought mortally wounded in action which took place 13th inst. The insurgents are this moment after defeating the royal army in three days we may expect to see them enter the moment.

NEW-YORK,

The ship Minerva, capt. Allen of Liverpool from this place yesterday morning, with a passenger; among whom are Sir James Lucas, captain Owen of the British Navy, and Mr. Sheldon, of New York.

NEW YORK, May 1.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the ship Louisa, in 30 days from Bourdeaux we received papers to the 28th of March, they contain Paris dates to the 23d inst. by the Swedish

ng matter, which has not been laid before the public. The following are Translations :—

PROCLAMATION.

LOUIS, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre. To our faithful and loyal Peers of France, and the Deputies of the Departments.

Divine Providence, which recalled us to the throne of our ancestors, permits, to-day, that this throne should be shaken by a part of the armed force who had sworn to defend it; we might profit by the faithful and patriotic dispositions of an immense majority of the inhabitants of Paris, to dispute their entrance; but we shudder at the miseries of all kinds to which a battle within the walls would expose the inhabitants.

We will retire with some brave men whom intrigue and perfidy have not been able to detach from their duties; and because we cannot defend our capital, we will go further off to rally our forces, and to find out, in another part of the empire, not subjects more loving and faithful than our good Parisians, but Frenchmen more advantageously situated to declare themselves for the good cause.

The crisis, in which we find ourselves for the moment will subsist; we have the heart-consoling presentiment, that the soldiers who have been seduced, whose defection gives up our subjects to so many dangers, will not be slow in acknowledging their errors, and they shall find, in our indulgence and in our goodness the recompense of their return.

We will soon come back in the midst of these good people, to whom we shall restore peace and happiness ever more."

From these causes, we have declared, and do declare, ordained and do ordain as follows :—

Art. 1. In conformity to the 50th article of the constitutional charter, and of the 4th article of the 3d title of the law of the 14th Aug. 1814, the session of the House of Lords and that of the House of Commons for 1814, are declared suspended—The peers and the representatives which compose them shall instantly separate.

2 We convoke a new session of the House of lords and the session of 1815 of the House of Commons.

The Lords and Deputies of the Departments shall meet together without delay, at the place which we shall point out for the provisional session of our government.

Every meeting of either house, which shall be held elsewhere, without our authority, is, from this moment, declared null and unlawful.

3 Our Chancellor and our Ministers, each in what concerns him, are charged with the execution of the present proclamation, which shall be carried to the two houses, published and posted up, as well in Paris as in the Departments, and sent to all the prefects, sub-prefects, courts and tribunals of the kingdom.

Given at Paris, the 19th March, of the year of grace, 1815, and of our reign the 20th.

(signed) LOUIS.

By the King, the Chancellor of France.

(Signed) CAMBRAY.

Let us sincerely hope that the numerous crimes, the cleverness and the cruel ambition of Bonaparte, are at length drawing to a speedy and final conclusion!—Infatuation and pride have betrayed him into the rash and impious act of violating his late most solemn engagement, so publicly made in the face of the universe, to renounce, for ever, his usurped and blood-stained title to the Throne of France.—He rushes on his fate! and by this last and most treacherous of his former misdeeds, has he not roused the just resentment of an insulted world?—The following unanimous and spirited declaration of the congress now assembled at Vienna, will shew the astonished world that the powers of Europe to unite and exert their utmost efforts in destruction claims our admiration and praise, and it is with joy we announce that their collective forces, for effecting this most desirable purpose amounts already to a million and a half of troops.

Although we most sincerely lament that the downfall of this monster may cost the christian world more blood, yet it ought to be a consolation, to all good men, when they reflect that the justice of the cause makes the sacrifice not only necessary, but truly just and honorable.

Declaration sent to H. R. H. the Duke of Angoulême by the Count D'Osmond, Ambassador of France at Turin.

DECLARATION.

The powers which have signed the Treaty of Paris of 30th May, assembled in Congress at Vienna, informed of the invasion of Napoleon, and of his carrying sword in hand into France, owe to their own dignity, and to the interests of social order, a solemn declaration of the sentiments which that event has caused them to entertain, thus breaking the convention which established him at the Island of Elba. Bonaparte overturns the legitimate title to which his existence could only be a claim, by appearing in France with projects to disturb and attack, he has deprived himself for the protection of the laws, and has manifested to the face of the universe that there can be no safety in having a peace or a truce with him. The powers declare in consequence, that Napoleon Bonaparte has placed himself out of all civil and social relations; and that as the enemy and disturber of the repose of the world, *he is delivered up to the vindictive public.* They declare at the same time, that firmly resolved to maintain inviolate the treaty of Paris of May 30, 1814, the dispositions sanctioned by that treaty, and all those which they have, or which they shall yet agree upon to complete and consolidate it, they will employ all their means, and will unite all their efforts in order that the general peace, the object of all the vows of Europe, and constant end of their labours, be not disturbed anew; and in order to guarantee it from all attempts which shall threaten to replunge the people in the disorders and miseries of revolutions; and though fully persuaded that France entire, will again rally itself around its legitimate sovereign, to render nugatory this last attempt of a criminal and impotent delirium, all the sovereigns of Europe, animated with the same sentiments, guided by the same principles, declare, that if, contrary to every calculation, there should result, from this event, any real danger, they will be ready to give to the King of France, and to the French nation, or to any of their allies, as soon as the demand shall be made, the necessary means, to re-establish the public tranquility, and to make common cause against all those who shall undertake to disturb it.

The present declaration, inserted in the Protocol of the Congress convened at Vienna, in the session of the 13th of March 1815, shall be made public. Signed at Vienna 13th March, 1815.

Austria—*Metternich.*
Spain—*Labrador.*
France—*Talleyrand.*
Darberg, in Lower Pin—*Count Alexis Noailles.*
Great Britain—*The Duke of Wellington, Clancarty, Cathcart, Stewart*
Portugal—*Palmella Saldanha Lobo.*
Prussia—*Prince de Hardenberg, Baron de Humboldt.*
Russia—*Razamouski Stratesberg, Nesselrode.*
Sweden—*Lowenhelm*

By passengers in the Louisa, we are informed that the above document had very much strengthened the determination of the Royalists in the south of France to hold out against Bonaparte, and persevere in establishing an independent or provisional government.

NEW YORK, May 2.

Last evening arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Pingal, Stanton, in 31 days from Havre de Grace, which port he left on the 30th of March.

By this arrival we learn verbally, that France was apparently in a state of tranquility; no part of the country had taken an active part for the Bourbons, which family left France for Flanders, and has arrived at Menin. Marseilles, Bordeaux, and other places, from which opposition was expected, had either acquiesced, or were perfectly tranquil. The British Minister at Paris, had asked for and obtained his passports to return to England. The Emperor Napoleon had issued a proclamation granting the British army in Belgium 14 days to evacuate it. A war between France and England was momently expected. Messrs. Gallatin, Adams, Bayard and Russell, were in Paris; Mr. Clay departed for England on the 19th March.

From a Paris paper—Declaration of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to the French, and particularly to the Parisians:

"After an abdication, the circumstances of which you are acquainted with; after a treaty, all the articles of which have been violated; after having seen myself be great penetrated by numerous assassins, sent by the Bourbons; after having seen the French ministers intriguing at Vienna, to wrest from me the asylum to which I was reduced, and to take from my wife and son the States which had been guaranteed to them; from that son, whose birth inspired you with so lively a joy, and who ought to have been to all the sovereigns a sacred pledge. All these attempts made in violation of plighted faith, have restored me to my throne and to liberty.

"Frenchmen I soon I shall be in my capital; I come surrounded by my brave brethren in arms—after having delivered our provinces of the south, and my good city of Lyons from the reign of fanaticism, which is that of the Bourbons. Fifteen days have sufficed me to unite these faithful warriors, the honor of France; and before the 30th of this month your happy Emperor, the Sovereign of your choice, will put to flight those flatterers. Princes who wish to render you tributary to foreigners, and the contempt of Europe.—France shall still be the happiest country in the world. The French shall still be the Great Nation. Paris shall again become the Queen of Cities, as well as the seat of sciences and arts.

"In concert with you, I will take measures, in order that the State may be governed constitutionally, and that a wise liberty may never degenerate into inconsiderate. I will emigrate to the fast fashion of all those names become odious, which the Bourbons gave you their princely word they would abolish, under the title of *Droits Reunis*, and which they have re-established under the title of indirect impositions.

"Property shall be without distinction respected and sacred, as well as individual liberty.

"The general tranquility shall be constantly the object of my efforts; commerce, our flourishing manufactures, and agriculture, which under my reign attained to high a prosperity, shall be relieved from the enormous imposts with which an ephemeral government have burthened them.

"Every thing shall be restored to order, and the dissipation of the finances of the State to gratify the luxury of the court, shall be immediately repressed.

"No vengeance, it is far from my heart; the Bourbons have set a price on my head, and I pardon them. If they fall into my power, I will protect them; I will deliver them to their allies if they wish it, or to that foreign country where their chief has already reigned nineteen years, and where he may continue his glorious reign. To this my vengeance is limited

"Be calm, Parisians, and you, national guards of that noble city—you who have already rendered such great services—you who, but for treason, would have been enabled to defend it for some hours longer, against those allies who were ready to fly from France. Continue to protect property and civil liberty; then you will have deserved well of your country and of your Emperor.—From my Imperial General Head Quarters. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

Bourgoine, March 8, 1815.

Countersigned, "the General of Division Bertrand, Marshal of the Palace, exercising the functions of Secretary of State."

NEW YORK, May 4.

Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port the fast sailing private-armed brig Scourge, C. W. Wooster, Esq. commander, in 29 days from L'Orient.

Capt. W. left L'Orient on the 9th of April, and has politely favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with the following verbal intelligence :

"The whole of the army have declared for Napoleon, and are unanimous for his cause. The officers and soldiers on furlough are all called into service.

"The Emperor has issued a decree abolishing the African Slave Trade. He appears to be much inclined for peace with all nations, and says he has no desire to ex end the boundaries of France. It is however the general opinion, that war with England will soon take place. England is fitting out armed men of war. In consequence of the hostile disposition of the citizens of Bordeaux towards the Emperor, all communications are cut off from that place to Paris and elsewhere. Gen. Clausel is marching to Bourdeaux with an army of 25,000 men, and no doubt the inhabitants of that place will soon submit.

"Information was received at L'Orient from Paris, on the 21st April, stating that a general embargo was to take place on all the shipping in the ports of France."

Great preparations appear to be making by the British government, for a renewal of the war with Bonaparte.

A London paper of March 22 says :—"the Emperor Alexander, on hearing of the landing of Bonaparte, dispatched one and twenty couriers to different parts of his empire, to put his troops in motion."

In Spain alarming disturbances are said to exist, in consequence of the refusal of the army to obey King Ferdinand, who is reported to have fled.

Provincial Lt. Governor's Office York, May 25, 1815.

His Excellency the Provincial Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint Samuel Ridout, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the Home District, by commission dated the 26th of April last, vice John Beikie, Esquire, resigned.

NOTICE.

ALL such persons as are now in arrear for Rent arising for a Lease or Leases of Crown or Clergy Reserves in the Home District, are hereby called upon to pay the same by the fifteenth day of July next, in failure of which their Names will be inserted in the York Gazette as Public Defaulters.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

York, 24th May, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having returned to York, and being desirous of closing his old Mercantile Concerns, requests those persons who are indebted to him to call at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Moore in Duke street, and settle their Accounts on or before the 20th of June next. GEO. THOMAS.

York, May 26, 1815.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform Customers that he now occupies as a Store, that House of the Rev. Mr. Stuart's lately occupied by the Hon. W. Claus.—His assortment is select and fashionable, and his prices low. GEO. DUGGAN.

York, May 26, 1815.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. XXXI.] SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.—Single Papers 1½ each.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Extract of a letter dated, Cape Henry, Isle of Hayti, November 29.

Mediana, one of the three commissioners sent to this colony, by the French government is in prison. Governor Lay having rigorously interrogated him, he gave up his instructions, by which he was recommended to cultivate the acquaintance of the generals and the inhabitants, and to endeavour if possible, to foment a revolt.

Mediana has been exposed in the church, to the view of the whole city and the garrison as a spy. Christophe immediately communicated these circumstances to the other chiefs Petion and Borgeais, who have caused Daoxion Lavoysse and Daverman to be arrested — God only knows what fate awaits them.

Hamburgh Jan 17. One of our Gazettes announces that the Ottoman Porte has concluded with one of the great powers of Europe (probably with France) a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive.

Vienna Feb. 19. Lord Wellington has arrived, and on Monday all the troops stationed here are to perform a grand manoeuvre, in presence of Lord W.

It is asserted that at his first meeting of the ministers, he made a remarkable speech, in which, among other things he said, that if Great Britain had concluded peace with the U. States of America on terms little to her advantage, it was merely from the motive of giving peace to the whole world, it was therefore but just that Russia and Prussia, on their part, should likewise abate their immense pretensions, and give way in some measure to the wishes of Austria, France and the other powers. The English minister then handed in a sealed note, containing the ultimatum of his government. The affairs of Saxony being settled, the other matters are progressing rapidly.

London. March 30. By the provisions of the convention between Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Great Britain, signed at London, June 29. 1814. the three former powers stipulated to keep on foot a war establishment, until the definitive arrangements were made by the Congress of Vienna, 75 000 troops each, of which 60,000 were to be infantry, and fifteen thousand cavalry, artillery, &c. As the arrangements of the Congress has but just been made, these troops had not been disbanded, and are ready to take the field.

Letters from Wesel say, that 100 000 Prussians were proceeding by forced marches to the Rhine.

The Elector of Hesse Cassel has put 20,000 on the same destination. The allies are in possession of all the strong holds near the frontiers of France.

For several days previous to the entrance of Bonaparte into Paris, numerous addresses full of loyalty to the Bourbons, and determination to support his throne, and the constitution, were presented to the French Parliament; and brought by the Deputies from all quarters. If there was any truth in these testimonials, it is evident, the sober sense of the French nation has been overawed by the bayonets of a lawless soldiery; and that when the intimidation ceases to operate, and they can be aided by bayonets from without, they will yet attempt to restore the mild reign of the Bourbons.

The city of Marseilles had voted two millions, and Bourdeaux two hundred thousand franks, to any regiment which should capture like Bonaparte dead or alive.

Vienna letters say, Bavaria will furnish 60 men against Bonaparte, under Prince Royal; Russia is to send 40,000 troops into the field.

Bonaparte is said to have sent the Duke of Vicenza (Caulincourt) to the Congress of allied Monarchs in Vienna, on a mission. Some Paris accounts say he carries the resolution of Napoleon to ratify, and give surety for fulfilling the Treaty of Paris, accompanied by a request that the Allies would not interfere in the internal affairs of France. Other accounts say, the negociation relates solely to the Empress Maria Louisa and her son, whom Bonaparte demands may be permitted to return to Paris.

New York. May 8. A letter from Richmond, Virginia, April 25, announces the election of the Hon John Randolph, as a Representative to Congress, vice Mr. Eppes, by a majority of 63 votes. It has been the most severely contested election that ever was held in Virginia.

The sailing of the squadron at this port for Algiers, has been suspended. The cause is not known, but it is presumed it is with a view to wait for the Independence of '74. and the frigate United States, the latter of which has arrived at Boston from New London.

The British Packet Princess Elizabeth, captured by the American, was, when taken, about fifty days from Rio Janeiro. Her officers stated that a serious misunderstanding had taken place between the English minister at the Brazils and the Portuguese government; that a war was expected, and that the Packet and other English vessels were ordered away at a very short notice—the Packet left it in so great a hurry that she had only fifteen pound of bread for 31 men, when she was captured. Her mails were thrown overboard when her colours were struck.

It is stated that the large vessels of war at Sackett's Harbour are to be finished, launched and sunk, as the best means to preserve them for a future occasion.

Montreal, May 20. We have seen a letter from Scotland, brought by the Dunlop, dated 28th March, mentioning that 15 000 English, Scotch and Irish were preparing to embark, for the purpose of settling in the Canadas, under great encouragement from the government.—*Quebec Mercury.*

An American boat coming from Plattsburg to St. John's on Sunday last with eighteen passengers on board, was upset by a flaw of wind near Ash Island, and nine of the crew drowned.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3 1815.

There was a report in town on Wednesday last, from what authority we know not, that Bonaparte had been assassinated on the 14th of April last in the city of Lyons.

On Thursday morning last as two men in a small boat belonging to a schooner lying in our bay at anchor, was coming to the shore, one them, supposed in a fit, fell overboard and was drowned.—An inquest sat on the body and brought in a verdict of accidental death.

His Excellency the Provisional Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Edward Mac Mahon, Esq. to act as Private Secretary.

His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint John Warren, Esq to be Collector of Customs at Fort Erie, by commission dated the 16th instant, vice John Warren, senior Esquire, deceased.

And David McGregor Rogers, Esq. to be Judge of the District Court of Newcastle, by commission dated the 16th May, vice Richard Cockrell, superseded.

Provisional Lt Governor's Office, York, May 25, 1815.

His Excellency the Provisional Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint Samuel Ridout, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the Home District, by commission dated the 26th of April last, vice John Beikie, Esquire resigned.

Provisional Lieut Governor's Office, York, 1st May, 1815.

HIS Excellency the Provisional Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint the under mentioned Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Districts opposite their names respectively, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled "An Act to grant to his Majesty a sum of money to provide for Amending and Repairing the Public Highways in this Province."—viz.

Rev. Alexr. McDonell,	Eastern District.
Rev. John Bethune, senr.	
John Crysler, and	
David Sherk, Esquires.	
Joel Stone,	Johnstown District.
Levi Soper, and	
George Bates, Esquires.	
The Hon. Richd. Cartwright,	Midland District.
John Cumming,	
James Young, and	
William Fairfield, Esquires.	
David McGregor Rogers,	Newcastle District.
John Burn, and	
Zacheus Burnham, Esquires.	
Samuel Smith,	Home District.
Samuel S. Wilmot, and	
Richard Lowndes, Esquires.	
Henry Haigle,	Niagara District.
John Wilson,	
William Nellis, and	
Samuel Street, Esquires.	
Thomas Talbot,	London District.
Robert Nichol, and	
Mahlon Burwell, Esquires.	
Robt Richardson,	Western District.
William Hands,	
George Jacobs, and	
James McIntosh Esquires.	

By his Excellency's Command,
EDWARD MAC MAHON,
A. Secretary.

Provisional Lieut Governor's Office, York, May 16th, 1815.

COMMISSIONERS appointed by his Excellency the Provisional Lieutenant Governor to carry into effect the Provisions of an Act passed in the third Session of the Sixth Provincial Parliament, entitled, "An Act to declare certain persons therein described Aliens, and to vest their Estates in his Majesty."

Eastern District—Donald McDonell and Joseph Anderson, Esquires.

District of Johnstown.—Joel Stone & Charles Jones, Esquires.

Midland District—The Hon. Richard Cartwright and Thomas Markland, Esquire.

District of Newcastle.—David McGregor Rogers and Eric Jones, Esquires.

Home District—William Allan and Duncan Cameron Esquires.

District of Niagara—Joseph Edwards, Abraham Nellis and Wm Crooks, Esquires.

District of London.—Thomas Talbot and Robert Nichol, Esquires.

Western District—Richard Pattinson and Angus McIntosh, Esquires.

WANTED a steady Man and Woman, Servants of good character. Apply to the Printer.

By Auction,

TO be fold at Mr. St. George's old Houfe, on Monday next the 5th inftant. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, the following articles, viz.—a Stove, Stove-pipes, Pans and Boxes; Plaifter of Paris; an Oil Cloth; a quantity of Glafs and Crockery Ware; a Man's Saddle; Wire Fenders, Spades, Shovels, Axes and Saws; Water-Bucket; a Boiler, Pots, Kettles and Pans; Brafs and plated Candle-ticks; Steel and common Suffers; Baize and green Cloth Table-Cloths; a Dreffing-glafs; Hand Irons, Shovels and Tongs and Hearth-Brufhes; large and fmall Waiters; one pair of plated Branches; Silver Ladles, Spoons and Sugar-Tongs; a fet of Pewter Jelly Moulds; befides other articles too numerous to infert; alfo, a Cow about four years old.

York, June 1, 1815.

THE Count De Chalus, who fets off in a few days for Europe, offers the following Lands for fale on very low terms, and four years credit will be given for two-thirds of the purchafe money, viz.—Lot No. 60, in the firft Conceffion of the Townfhip of Vaughan, containing 210 acres, and Lot No. 61, in the firft Conceffion of the Townfhip of King, containing 115 acres, with a clearing on both lots of 24 acres, moftly meadow and under good rail fence, they are well watered, with a dwelling-houfe and out-houfes thereon.

Alfo by Auction, in the Town of York, on the 15th inft. at 12 o'clock, the following Lots in the fixth Conceffion of the Townfhip of Scott, viz. Nos. 18, 19 and 25, containing 600 acres. For further particulars enquire of George Ridout, Efq York, or the Count De Chalus, at Windham. June 1, 1815.

Elijah Dexter,

Cabinet Maker and Joiner,

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has commenced the Cabinet Making and Joinery Bufinefs in this Town, in the Houfe adjoining Mr. Thadeus Gilbert's, and oppofite to Cox's Tavern, where all Work in his line will be executed with neatnefs and difpatch.

York, June 1, 1815.

NOTICE.

Geo. C. Smallman,

HATTER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has re-commenced the above Bufinefs in the Town of York, two doors Eaft of Captain Gilbert's Store, where all Commands in his line will be thankfully received, executed in the beft manner on the fhorteft notice and moft reafonable terms.

The higheft price in Cafh paid for Lambs Wool. York, June 3, 1815.

WHEREAS my Wife, Mary Angelic, has eloped from my bed and board, ftripped my houfe of every thing valuable, and carried them off in the abfence of myfelf and fon while at work in the field, for which fhe can affign no reafon, excepting my checking of her (by fpeaking) for frequently getting beaftly drunk, ftriving to barter her daughter (near 16 years of age) to a half Indian for three gallons of rum; and for her bad example to her two younger daughters, one 14 and the other near five years old; I therefore caution all perfons from crediting or harboring her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting. Given under my hand at No. 17, North Side of the Townfhip of Toronto, Upper Canada, this 29th of May, 1815. JOHN SHEELAGH.

Who will fell by private fale, Lot No. 17, North Side of the Townfhip of Toronto, containing 200 acres, eight head of horned cattle, fourteen fwine, a double fet of farming utenfils, and 6x acres of good wheat, &c.

NOTICE

ANY perfon who will undertake to make a fufficient Machine for the purpofe of weighing Hay, to be fet up in fome convenient part of the Town, will pleafe give their written Propofals to Mr. Benjamin Cozens, Clerk of the Market.. S. HEWARD, C. P.

York, June 1, 1815.

NOTICE.

ALL fuch perfons as are now in arrear for Rent arifing for a Leafe or Leafes of Crown or Clergy Referves in the Home Diftrict, are hereby called upon to pay the fame by the fifteenth day of July next, in failure of which, their Names will be inferted in the York Gazette as Public Defaulters.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

York, 24th May, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE fubfcriber having returned to York, and being defirous of clofing his old Mercantile Concerns, requefts thofe perfons who are indebted to him to call at the Houfe formerly occupied by Mr. Moore in Duke Street, and fettle their Accounts on or before the 20th of June next. GEO. THOMAS.

York, May 26, 1815.

THE fubfcriber begs leave to inform Cuftomers that he now occupies as a Store, that Houfe of the Rev. Mr. Stuart's lately occupied by the Hon. W. Claus.—His aflortment is feleft and feafonable, and his prices low.. GEO. DUGGAN.

York, May 26, 1815

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING.

THE Subfcriber begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has lately removed to the Houfe in Duke-ftreet, formerly occupied by Mr. E. Benfon, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Bufinefs. Having laid in a large ftock of the beft Leather, he will be enabled thereby to furnifh his cuftomers with Boots and Shoes of the firft quality at the loweft price JACOB SMITH.

York, May 20, 1815.

UPPER CANADA.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgeffes of our faid Province to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the twenty-fifth day of May, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you. GREETING.

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-fixth day of March laft, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Paliament to the twenty-fifth day of May next, at which time, at our town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear: But we taking into our Royal conffideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you, that on the THIRTIETH day of June next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into conffideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada.

In teftimony whereof, we have caufed thefe our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witnefs our trufty and well beloved Sir George Murray, Knight Grand Croft of the moft Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant General commanding our Forces within our Province of Upper Canada, and Provifional Lieutenant Governor of our faid province, at York this eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of our reign.

G. M.

(Signed) WM JARVIS, Sec'y.

Upper Canada.

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

WHEREAS it has been repreferted to us, that divers perfons who withdrew from the protection of our Government immediately previous to the late declaration of War by the United States of America, or during actual Hoftilities, are about to return to our Province of Upper Canada; We have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to call upon the Members of the Legiflative and Executive Councils, the Judges and others Commiffioned to carry into effect the provifions of a certain Statute made and paffed in the forty-fourth year of our Reign, intituled, "an Act for better fecuring this Province againft all feditious attempts or defigns to difturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, under the authority of the above recited Act.

In teftimony whereof we have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed, Witnefs our trufty and well beloved Sir George Murray, Knight, Grand Crofs of the moft Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant General commanding our Forces within our Province of Upper Canada, and Provifional Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province at York, this fixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and fifteen, and fifty-fifth year of our Reign. G. M.

WM JARVIS, Secretary.

THE Subfcriber refpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Houfe of Public Entertainment, oppofite Mr. Jordan Poft's jun. in the New Town, where he hopes that thofe who may think proper to favour him with their cuftom will meet with general fatisfaction. He has alfo juft received and now offers for fale, a good aflortment of beft Liverpool China, Glafs and Crockery Ware, together with a fmall aflortment of Dry Goods, all which he will fell at a very low rate. His fupply of Tin Ware, is now arrived, and all thofe who may want any thing in his line of bufinefs will be fupplied at the fhorteft notice. L. BIGELOW.

York, May 5, 1815.

FOR SALE,

ON very reafonable terms, a Tract of Land conffiting of the following Lots, viz.—No. 1 and 2 in the firft, and 16 and 17 in the third Conceffions of the Townfhip of Darlington, County of Durham, and Home Diftrict, containing eight hundred acres. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

York, April 29, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subfcriber has received within thefe few days, a large conffignment of high proof Jamaica Spirits and Irifh Whifky in Barrels, Madeira Wine, Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy of the beft quality, in addition to his other Goods, which he has now for fale at very reduced prices—Jamaica Spirits of the beft quality at 13s. 6d. Hal currency per gallon by the barrel. S. JARVIS,

Commiffion Merchant.

York, March 22, 1815

ANY perfon or perfons wifhing to undertake to Log, Burn, Plough, Sow Wheat and Gate, and Fence two fide Piece of Land containing about feven The Trees have been cut down thefe 4 and the Brufh is burnt, will hear of rous employer by applying at the P Office.—The Land is near the Tow

ONE ISSUE
MISSING

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. XXIII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.—*Single Papers* 1*s. each.*

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, *Printer to the* KING'S *Most Excellent Majesty.*

Latest Intelligence.

London, March 22.

The following Marshals are known to have gone over to Bonaparte—Ney, Massena, Davoust, Suchet. Of Soult, since his resignation, Oudinot, Victor, and Mopcey, we hear nothing. MacDonald is said to have bro't back his troops to Paris, which he had marched to Melun. But the foreign office bulletin says he is with the King. At Calais they are scaling the guns, and running them down to the pier heads; at Bologne they are making the same active preparations. Dunkirk is fortifying with great haste.

We have the authority of an eye witness, says a paper of yesterday, that the entrance of Bonaparte into Paris was not marked with the exultation of the populace to any thing like the extent represented. In no other part of the city was the cry of *Vive l'Empereur!* heard, but opposite to the window of the Thuilleries, where the occurrence had brought the rabble together. Not the slightest change was observed, except of the flags on the Palace, and on the Pillar in the Place Vendome.

Our naval preparations keep peace for activity with our military. Orders have been issued to suspend the discharge of seamen and marines. A formidable fleet will soon be ready; several men of war have already sailed from Portsmouth and Plymouth with sealed orders.

Accounts from Brussels stated that part of the Prussian army had already passed the French frontiers, and that the troops were advancing from all quarters towards the Rhine; also that Murat had offered his support and 80 000 men in the general cause.

The Duke of Castiglions (Augerau) was particularly denounced as a traitor to his Emperor by Bonaparte, in one of his proclamations after his landing from Elba; and it was supposed he could never hope for pardon; but it now appears Angerau has declared for Napoleon.

March 23.

An attempt was made in the Thuilleries on Thursday night last to assassinate the King of France. The assassins had got into his Majesty's bed-room, when one of them was seized with his knife in his hand, and was instantly shot.

Warlike preparations go hastily forward. A large quantity of cannon has been ordered to be shipped for Ostend. Fresh transports have been taken up, and troops are marching from several quarters to the coast, there to be embarked for the continent. On Monday the 3 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 16th and 18th regiments of Grenadiers received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march for the coast to be embarked for Belgium. Lord Uxbridge is to take the command of the cavalry there.

March 29.

A Dutch mail arrived this morning with papers to the 26th inst. They represent the united forces consisting of Prussians, Hanoverians, English, Dutch and Belgian troops, are advancing for the French frontier. It is expected that in a few days they will amount to an army of 150 000 men. There was a report all night, that the Hereditary Prince of Orange had actually proceeded with a body of British and Dutch troops beyond Tournay towards the French frontier; and that he had done this against every remonstrance that had been made to him.

The force which Bonaparte has sent to Lille, to wait the attack of the royalists, it is said actually amounts to 40,000 men.

March 30.

Last night General Hill set out for Belgium. He is the bearer of the Commission to the Duke of Wellington, appointing him commander in chief of his Majesty's forces on the continent of Europe.

The following regiments of Infantry now in America, are expected home immediately; viz: 1st regiment of foot, 1st and 4th battalions; 3d, 1st battalion; 5th, 1st battalion; 6th, 1st battalion; 18th, 1st and 2d battalions; 9th, 1st battalion; 13 16th, 27th, 3d battalion; 29th, 39th, 1st battalions; 41st, 49th, 57th, 1st battalions; 58th, 1st battalion; 64, 81st, 82d and 88th, 1st battalions; 89th, 2d battalion; 90th, 1st battalion; 93d, 2d bat.; 97th, 98th, 100th; 2d garrison battalion, five companies; and 10th veteran battalion, two companies.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, April 5.

"This place has submitted to the authority of the Emperor on the 1st inst. and the Imperial Government is every where re-established, except in a few of the southern departments, and their submission is hourly expected. No blood has been shed, and the public tranquility has not been disturbed.—The apprehension of war with England and the other European powers, has advanced the price of imports."

Austria was expected to join the Emperor Napoleon. Nothing was known at Bordeaux respecting the movements of the allied powers.

DECREES OF BONAPARTE.

All the emigrants who have entered France since the 1st of Jan. 1814, are commanded to leave the Empire. Such emigrants as shall be found 15 days after the publication this Decree, (dated 13th of March) will immediately be tried, and judged by the laws established for that purpose, unless they can prove ignorance of this decree, in that case they will be merely arrested, sent out of the French territory, and have their property sequestered. All promotions in the Legion of Honor conferred by Louis are null and of no effect, unless they be made in favor of those who deserve well of their country. All its privileges are re-established.—The Electoral Colleges are to meet in May next, to new model the Constitution, according to the will and interest of the nation; and at the same time, to assist in the coronation of the Empress and King of Rome.

It is said that an embago had been laid upon all French ships of war in French ports, in order to prevent their putting to sea, and declaring for their legitimate king.

Orders, we understand, have been despatched to Sir A. Cochrane, and the other naval commanders on the West India and American stations, and to the British military commanders, to take measures immediately to secure the French Colonies for the King, and prevent them from being transferred to Napoleon.

Although the Emperor has been thus far victorious, yet there were many instances of attachment to Lewis and his mild reign.

The vessels which carried Bonaparte from Elba, have since been taken by a Bourbon frigate.

Boston, May 2.

Upwards of 40,000 Englishmen were said to be in France, when Bonaparte commenced his new career. Their countrymen, who trusted to his magnanimity at the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, having been cruelly deceived, and suffered a long captivity, the present visitors of France have thought it best to hurry home. They were very welcome, as they drained England of much money—many of them being rich, and deriving their income from England, and spending it in France.

Great riots have taken place in London, in consequence of the prohibition of the importation of wheat when the price is below 80s. 50,000 persons were concerned. Members of Parliament were personally stopped and abused, and the windows of their houses broken, and the houses in some instances partly demolished. Several persons were said to have been killed. It was considered as nearly quelled at the last date.

There is a report that Lisle had declared for Bonaparte; and that Bonaparte had arrived there.

The troops and populace at Brest, Cancale and other places, have declared for Bonaparte.

New York, May 27th

This morning the French frigate L'Hermoine, which arrived here a few days since from the West Indies, hoisted Bonaparte's tri-colored flag, and fired three national salutes. After which she tastefully decorated herself with flags of the different nations—that of the American being displayed from the frigates foretop-gallant royal mast. Up Bonaparte, down Bourbon.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1815.

LAW BREAKING.

Before the Magistrates in Special Sessions, the 27th of May, 1815, John Heggie, of the Township of York, was fined in the sum of Twenty Pounds currency with costs, for selling spirituous liquors without Licence. Also in Special Sessions the 10th of June, 1815, Richard Wilson, of the Township of Brock-ville, was fined Twenty Pounds currency, with costs, for selling spirituous liquors without Licence.

Several Persons brought before the Magistrates for allowing Hogs to run at large in the Town of York.

York, June 16th, 1815.

WHEREAS it has become expedient and necessary from unmasonic conduct to expel DANIEL HEERS and ABRAHAM VANHORN, from Royal Arch Lodge No. 16 on Yonge Street. Notice is hereby given that they have been expelled therefrom accordingly.

J. ASHLEY, O. HALE, L. BIGELOW } Committee for the said purpose.

York, 14th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, South side 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in } Nos. 21, 13 & 15 5. Con. } 800
Caistor, } 14 6. do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply to the Printing Office.

York, June 12th, 1815.

TAKEN up near Town a few days since, a small boat, *the owner* by proving the property and paying the expences incurred may have it again—Enquire at the Printing Office. York, 12th June, 1815.

Notice.

THE business heretofore carried on at this place, by James Crooks, Joseph Smith, and Matthew Crooks, under the firm of Crooks, Smith and Co. having been dissolved on the 1st instant; all persons having claims against the same are hereby notified, that they will be paid by the said Joseph Smith and Matthew Crooks, who are also impowered to receive and give discharges for all outstanding debts due to the late concern.

JAMES CROOKS.

West Flamboro', 7th June, 1815.

A Meeting of the Subscribers to the York Library at the Market House on Monday the 3d of July next at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon is requested; and any Subscriber or any other person or persons having any of the Books belonging to the Library, are requested to deliver them to the Subscriber immediately.

By order of the President.

WM. CHEWETT, Librarian.

York, 16th June, 1815.

Rogers and Stocking,

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

GIVE notice to their Friends and the Public, that they have on hand an extensive Assortment of various kinds of Hats, viz — Beavers, Castors, Returns, Mexico, Wool, &c. all which are executed in the most fashionable styles, and warranted equal in every respect to any yet manufactured; they are determined to keep constantly a full supply of every description to meet all demands, wholesale or retail, which they will sell on as liberal terms as can be obtained in this Province — every exertion will be made to render their Manufacture an object to the purchaser — They have also on hand, a quantity of Hat Trimmings of every description. Cash paid for Furs delivered at their shop, opposite the George Hotel.

York, June 9 1815.

THE Count De Chaus, who sets off in a few days for Europe, offers the following Lands for sale, on very low terms, and four years credit will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money, viz — Lot No. 69 in the first Concession of the Township of Vaughan, containing 210 acres, and Lot No. 61, in the first Concession of the Township of King, containing 195 acres, with a clearing on both lots of 24 acres, mostly meadow and under good rail fence, they are well watered, with a dwelling-house and out-houses thereon.

Also by Auction, in the Town of York, on the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock, the following Lots in the sixth Concession of the Township of Scott, viz. Nos. 18, 19 and 25, containing 600 acres. For further particulars enquire of George Ridout, Esq. York, or the Count D. Chaus, at Wrexham.

June 1, 1815.

HOUSE, and Lands for sale.

A Dwelling-house and a Lot of Land on Duke-street, in the Town of York; the front half of Lot No. 10, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 100 acres, 40 of which are well cleared and fenced — Lot No. 5, in Block No. 2, in the third Concession of the Township of Etobicoke, in the District of Niagara.

Also Lot No. 9 3d Concession of Guillimbury North, fronting on Lake Simcoe.

Apply to Ezekiel Benson, in the Town of York, who will give conveyances when sold.

June 5, 1815.

Advertizement.

THOMAS MOSELEY,

AUCTIONEER & BROKER,

WHO was regularly brought up, and served his time to Aldermam Swayne of the City of London, informs his friends and the public, that, since Providence has deprived him of the use of his feet, he has still through his Divine Mercy the use of his Tongue. — Having a family of small Children to support he begs leave to solicit the countenance of a generous public, in his line of business as Auctioneer and Broker.

York, 3d June, 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roach's Point, Cooks Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York June 10th, 1815 CHAS. GRANT.

RECEIVED by the subscriber in lieu of a Cask of Wine, a Barrel containing Brandy, which the owner can have by describing the marks and paying the expences; and the person who has received a Barrel of Port, marked M A No 4 — 45 gallons will please to inform

D. Mc. ARTHUR.

York June 3 1815

THIS is to inform the Inhabitants of the County of York and its Vicinity, that JOSEPH GENOVALY has commenced the business of Lapidary in its different Branches, in a Room in the corner House on Duke-Street, opposite Mr. Jordan Post's, senr. such as are pleased to favour him with their custom may depend upon having their Work done with correctness and dispatch.

York June 9, 1815

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a House of Public Entertainment, opposite Mr. Jordan Post's junr. in the New Town, where he hopes that those who may think proper to favour him with their custom will meet with general satisfaction. He has also just received and now offers for sale, a good assortment of best Liverpool China, Glass and Crockery Ware, together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, all which he will sell at a very low rate. His supply of Tin Plates, is now arrived, and all those who may want any thing in his line of business will be supplied at the shortest notice. L. BIGELOW.

York, May 5, 1815.

WHEREAS my Wife Mary Augene, has eloped from my bed and board, stripped my house of every thing valuable, and carried them off in the absence of myself and son while at work in the field, for which she can assign no reason, excepting my checking of her (by speaking) for frequently getting beastly drunk, striving to barter her daughter (near 16 years of age) to a half Indian for three gallons of rum; and for her bad example to her two younger daughters, one 14 and the other near five years old; I therefore caution all persons from crediting or harboring her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting. Given under my hand at No. 17, North side of the Township of Toronto, Upper Canada, this 29th of May, 1815.

JOHN SHEELAGH.

Who will sell by private sale, Lot No. 17, North side of the Township of Toronto, containing 200 acres, eight head of horned cattle, fourteen swine, a double set of farming utensils, and six acres of good wheat, &c.

Elijah Dexter,

Cabinet Maker and Joiner,

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has commenced the Cabinet Making and Joinery Business in this Town, in the House of Joining Mr. Thadeus Gibbs, and opposite to Cox's Tavern, where all Work in his line will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

York, June 1, 1815

NOTICE.

Geo. C. Smallman,

HATTER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has re-commenced the above Business in the Town of York, two doors East of Captain Gibbs's Store, where all Commands in his line will be thankfully received, executed in the best manner on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

The highest price in Cash paid for Lambs Wool.

York, June 3 1815

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he has lately removed into the House in Duke-Street, formerly occupied by Mr. E. Benson, where he now carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business. Having laid in a large stock of the best leather, he will be enabled thereby to furnish his customers with Boots and Shoes of the first quality as the lowest price.

JACOB SMITH.

York May 20, 1815.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform Customers that he now occupies as a Store, that House of the Rev. Mr. Stuart's lately occupied by the Hon. W. Chewett — His assortment is select and fashionable, and his prices low.

GEO. DUGGAN.

York, May 26 1815

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having returned to York, and being desirous of closing his old Mercantile Concerns, requests those persons who are indebted to him to call at his House formerly occupied by Mr. Moore in Duke-street, and settle their Accounts on or before the 20th of June next.

GEO. THOMAS.

York, May 26, 1815.

NOTICE.

ALL such persons as are now in arrear for Rent arising for a Lease or Leases of Crown or Clergy Reserves in the Home District, are hereby called upon to pay the same by the fifteenth day of July next, in failure of which, their Names will be referred to the York Gazette a Public Defaulters.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

York, 24th May, 1815.

NOTICE.

ANY person who will undertake to make a sufficient Machine for the purpose of weighing Hay, to be set up in some convenient part of the Town, is please give their written Proposals to Mr. Benjamin Cozens, Clerk of the Market.

S. HEWARD, C. P.

York, June 1, 1815

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received within these few days, a large consignment of best proof Jamaica Spirits and Irish Whiskey in Barrels, Madeira Wine, Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy of the best quality in addition to his other Goods which he has now for sale at a very reduced price. — Jamaica Spirits of the best quality at 13/6 Halifax currency per gallon by the barrel.

S. JARVIS,

Commission Merchant.

York, March 22, 1815.


ISSUES
MISSING

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. [No. XXXVI.] SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.—*Single Papers* 1*d. each*

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, *Printer to the* KING's *Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

Provinſonal Lieut Governor's Office,
York, 1ſt May, 1815.

HIS Excellency the Provinſional Lieut. Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners for the Diſtricts oppoſite their names reſpectively, for the purpoſe of carrying into effect the proviſions of an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Provincial Legiſlature, entitled, "An Act to grant to his Majeſty a ſum of "money to provide for Amending and Re-"pairing the Public Highways in this Pro-"vince."—viz

Rev. Alexr. M'Donell,	*Eaſtern Diſtrict.*
Rev. John Bethune, ſenr.	
John Cryſtor, and	
David Sheek, Eſquires.	
Joel Stone,	*Johnſtown Diſtrict.*
Levi Soper, and	
George Bates, Eſquires.	
The Hon. Richd. Cartwright,	*Midland Diſtrict.*
John Cumming,	
James Young, and	
William Fairfield, Eſquires.	
David M'Gregor Rogers,	*Newcaſtle Diſtrict.*
John Burn, and	
Zacheus Burnham, Eſquires.	
Samuel Sm. i,	*Home Diſtrict.*
Samuel S Wilmot, and	
Richard Lov kin, Eſquires.	
Henry Haigle,	*Niagara Diſtrict.*
John Wilſon,	
William Nellis, and	
Samuel Street, Eſquires.	
Thomas Talbot,	*London Diſtrict.*
Robert Nichol, and	
Mahlon Burwell, Eſquires.	
Robt. Richardſon,	*Weſtern Diſtrict.*
William Hat	
George Jacobs, and	
James M'Intoſh, Eſquires.	

By his Excellency's Command,
EDWARD MAC MAHON,
A. Secretary.

Provinſional Lieut Governor's Office,
York, May 16th, 1815.

COMMISSIONERS appointed by his Excellency the Provinſional Lieutenant Governor to carry into effect the Proviſions of an Act paſſed in the third Seſſion of the Sixth Provincial Parliament, entitled, "An Act to declare certain perſons therein deſcribed Aliens, and to veſt their Eſtates in his Majeſty"

Eaſtern Diſtrict—Donald M'Donell and Joſeph Anderſon, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.—Joel Stone & Charles Jones, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict—The Hon. Richard Cartwright and Thomas Markland, Eſquire.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.—David M'Gregor Rogers and Elias Jones, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.—William Allan and Duncan Cameron, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara—Joſeph Edwards, Abraham Nellis and Wm Crooke, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.—Thomas Talbot and Robert Nichol, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict—Richard Pattinſon and Angus M'Intoſh, Eſquires.

ANY perſon or perſons wiſhing to undertake to Log, Burn, Plough, Sow with Wheat and Grafs, and Fence two ſides, of a Piece of Land containing about ſeven Acres. The Trees have been cut down theſe 4 years, and the Bruſh is burnt, will hear of a generous employer by applying at the Printing-Office.—The land is near this Town.

York, April 29, 1815.

NOTICE.

ANY perſon who will undertake to make a ſufficient Machine for the purpoſe of weighing Hay, to be ſet up in ſome convenient part of the Town, will pleaſe give their written Propoſals to Mr. Benjamin Cozens, Clerk of the Market. S. HEWARD, C. P.

York, June 1, 1815.

HOUSE, and Lands for ſale.

A Dwelling-houſe and a Lot of Land on Duke ſtreet, in the Town of York; the front half of Lot No. 10, in the 9th Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Whitchurch, containing 100 acres, 40 of which are well cleared and fenced.—Lot No. 5, in Block No. 2, in the third Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Benbrook, in the Diſtrict of Niagara.

Alſo Lot No. 9 3d Conceſſion of Guilliambury North, fronting on Lake Simcoe.

Apply to Ezekiel Benſon, in the Town of York, who will give conveyances when ſold.

June 9, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber having returned to York, and being deſirous of cloſing his old Mercantile Concerns, requeſts thoſe perſons who are indebted to him to call at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Moore in Duke Street, and ſettle their Accounts on or before the 20th of June next. GEO. THOMAS.

York, May 26, 1815.

THIS is to inform the Inhabitants of the Citadel of York and its Vicinity, that JOSEPH GENOVALY has commenced the buſineſs of Taylering in its different Branches, in a Room in the corner Houſe on Duke-Street, oppoſite Mr. Jordan Poſt's, ſenr. Such as are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom may depend upon having their Work done with correctneſs and diſpatch.

York, June 9, 1815

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber has received within theſe few days, a large conſignment of high proof Jamaica Spirits and Iriſh Whiſky in Barrels, Madeira Wine, Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy of the beſt quality, in addition to his other Goods, which he has now for ſale at very reduced prices—Jamaica Spirits of the beſt quality at 13s. 6d. Hal currency per gallon by the barrel. S. JARVIS,

Commiſſion Merchant.

York, March 22, 1815

RECEIVED by the Subſcriber in lieu of a Caſk of Wine, a Barrel containing Brandy, which the owner can have by deſcribing the marks and paying the expences; and the perſon who has received a Barrel of Port, marked M A No. 4—43 gallons will pleaſe inform D. Mc. ARTHUR.

York, June 3, 1815.

NOTICE.

ALL ſuch perſons as are now in arrear for Rent ariſing for a Leaſe or Leaſes of Crown or Clergy Reſerves in the Home Diſtrict, are hereby called upon to pay the ſame on the fifteenth day of July next, in failure of which, their Names will be inſerted in the York Gazette as Public Defaulters.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

York, 24th May, 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with a Log House thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York June 10th, 1815 CHAS GRANT

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Houſe of Public Entertainment, oppoſite Mr. Jordan Poſt's, junr. in the New Town, where he hopes that thoſe who may think proper to favour him with their cuſtom will meet with general ſatisfaction. He has alſo juſt received and now offers for ſale, as good aſſortment of beſt Liverpool China, Glaſs and Crockery Ware, together with a ſmall aſſorment of Dry Goods, all which he will ſell at a very low rate His ſupply of Tin Plates, is now arrived, and all thoſe who may want any thing in his line of buſineſs will be ſupplied at the ſhorteſt notice. L. BIGELOW.

York, May 5, 1815.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform Cuſtomers that he now occupies as a Store, that Houſe of the Rev. Mr. Stuart's lately occupied by the Hon. W. Claus.—His aſſortement is ſelect and ſeaſonable, and his prices low. GEO. DUGGAN.

York, May 26, 1815

WANTED.

As an apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs, a lad from 14 to 16 years of age, of good habits, correct morals, and decent connections will meet with good encouragement by applying at the Printing Office. Where is alſo wanted, a Journeyman Printer, of ſteady habits—liberal wages will be given to ſuch an one. For ſale at the Office, a ſmall aſſortment of Books, prices from 4*s.* to 12*s.* and Merchants Account books of ſorts.

York, July 8th, 1815.

Notice.

THE buſineſs heretofore carried on at this place, by James Crooks, Joſeph Smith, and Matthew Crooks, under the firm of Crooks, Smith and co. having been diſſolved on the 1ſt Inſtant; all perſons having claims againſt the ſame are hereby notified, that they will be paid by the ſaid Joſeph Smith and Matthew Crooks, who are alſo impowered to receive and give diſcharges for all outſtanding debts due to the late concern

JAMES CROOKS.

Weſt Flamboro' 7th Jun 1815

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southſide 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres

Lots in Caiſtor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5. Con 3 } 200 Acres 14 6 do. }

It is unneceſſary to point out the very valuable ſituation and quality of theſe lands;—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek in the Niagara Diſtrict, no further recommendation is neceſſary. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe the whole or any part thereof, will pleaſe apply at the Printing Office for information

York, June 12th, 1215.

Lateſt Intelligence.

THE ALLIED POWERS ASSEMBLED IN CONGRESS AT VIENNA TO THE *FRENCH PEOPLE.*

March 18th, 1815.

A Corſican, the diſgrace of uſurpers and the ſcourge of nations, has ſeated himſelf a ſecond time on the throne of St. Louis. Already hordes of perjured men have acknowledged him for their maſter, and have ſold to him a nation whoſe courage and fidelity they had enchained. Frenchmen! we know your love for the king; from the inmoſt receſſes of our palaces (*du fonds de nos palais*) we have heard your vows and your alarms; do not let yourſelves be diſcouraged, the traitors ſhall ſoon be puniſhed —The thunderbolts of vengeance are roaring on all ſides; all Europe has riſen and is marching to avenge the Cauſe of Kings. Our warriors, in again appearing in your country, have no other object than "war againſt Bonaparte and his perfidious army; peace with France and the Bourbons."

The allied Powers ſhall enter France as friends with their muſkets ſlung over their ſhoulders, (*l'arme en bandouliere;*) they ſhall not wage war againſt that kingdom, but againſt a ſingle man, who by violating all treaties has put himſelf out of the pale of the laws of all nations. Therefore they declare:

1. That they will halt as ſoon as Bonaparte ſhall have been delivered up in their hands.

2. That in caſe Bonaparte ſhall not be delivered up to them, if any officers who have taken an oath of fidelity to the king ſhall be found with arms in their hands, taken up for the ſervice of Bonaparte, *they ſhall be inſtantly SHOT.*

3. That in every town the citizens of which ſhall have taken part in the reſiſtance to the allied armies, *a part of the inhabitants ſhall be put to the SWORD.*

Signed by

Auſtria,	*Sweden,*
Great Britain,	*Sardinia,*
Ruſſia,	*Switzerland,*
Pruſſia,	*Holland,*
Bavaria,	*Denmark,*
The Rhiniſh Confederacy.	*Spain* and *Portugal.*

Bruſſels, april 21.

By order of the duke of Wellington, a bridge is thrown over the Ruppel, to facilitate the paſſage of the German troops who are coming hither.

"Lord Wellington found Ypres in the beſt ſtate of defence. The grand head-quarters are expected to be fixed at Ath.

"The works of Antwerp are proſecuted with great activity, 6000 laborers are employed in raiſing entranchments before Tournay, 5000 bef re Tons, 3000 before Charleroi, and 3000 before Ypres.

"Lord Wellington will have a meeting with marſhal Blucher, to arrange the grand military operations, between the Moſelle and the North ſea.

"Anew reinforcement of 10,000 men is arrived at Luxemburg. These troops will be cantoned oppoſite Longwy and Thionville.

Bruſſels, april 23.

Yeſterday the Maichausee brought into this city a French General, who was arreſted the day before yeſterday, on the Place d'Arme at Ghent. His Majeſty, in his tour to Flemiſh Flanders, went as far as Mons, where he arrived the day before yeſterday, with the Duke of Berg and the Duke of Wellington.

Frankfort, April 24.—About the 15th of May there will be an army of eighty thouſand Ruſſians on the Rhine; by the 30th, another army of the ſame ſtrength will alſo arrive there: a third army of fifty thouſand men will go through the Tyral to Italy; the 13,000 Imperial Guards coming by ſea are not incluſive in this account. Beſides theſe, 100,000 Ruſſians will form an army of reſerve on the Oder.

Numerous Bavarian troops of all arms continue to paſs the Rhine at Manheim. The Bavarian troops are obſerved to be among the fineſt and beſt diſciplined troops in Germany. The 1ſt diviſion of Auſtrian troops, under Prince Colloredo, will reach the Rhine at the end of this week, and will be followed ſucceſſively by 60,000 Auſtrians, whom the Emperor places under Prince Wrede.

From the Liverpool Courier, April 26.

A circumſtance lately occurred near Termonde upon the Scheldt, which affords a new example of paternal and conjugal tenderneſs. The wife of a boatman, having a child in her arms, was thrown into the Scheldt, by the rope attached to the rudder, which broke through the violence of the waves. The boatman was below deck, but the cries of the ſpectators called him up, and he precipitated himſelf into the river.—After being a little while into the water, he appeared with the child; but, as he was ſwimming for the boat, he thought his feet touched the clothes of his wife. He plunged down anew, and returned with the one and the other, ſaying to his wife, "*Don't be afraid, I ſhall ſave you both.*" He held the clothes of the child in his teeth, took his wife under his arm, and thus ſwam to ſhore, loaden with all his family.

LONDON, Tueſday Evening, May 2.

Government have received more detailed accounts of the operations in Italy. They are all ſatisfactory. One of Murat's Columns, which he commanded in perſon, advanced towards Occhio Bello; a ſecond towards Ferrara; a third under Pignatelli marched upon Florence.—The Auſtrians in the firſt inſtance fell back; Murat advanced cloſe to Occhio Bello, where up a *tete de pont.* Murat made two attacks upon it on the 8th and 9th, but was repulſed in each. He fell back upon Carpi. Thither Marſhall Bianchi followed, and attacked him on the 11th. The conflict was long and bloody; but at length the enemy were driven out of the place, with the loſs of 12 officers and 500 men. Reggio was next abandoned, and they took the route of Modena—The column which proceeded againſt Ferrara had begun operations againſt it, when on the 12th, the Auſtrian Generals Mohr and Niepping attacked it, drove off the field, deſtroyed its works, and purſued it as for Bologna.

The third column under Pignatelli had entered Florence. General Nugent retired towards Pittio. There Pignatelli attacked him, but failed, and was driven under the walls of Florence. Two more attacks were made upon him on the 10th and 11th, but the enemy were each time repulſed with conſiderable loſs in killed and wounded.

NEW YORK, June 26.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

By the Brig Grenada, which arrived at this port yeſterday, we have received Gibraltar papers to the 9th May, but they are barren of intelligence. We learn verbally, that at that time the Algerine ſquadron had not paſſed into the Atlantic.

The Bayonne and Impregnable of 98 guns. Malta of 80, Montague of 74, and three other line of battle ſhips, ſailed from Gibraltar on the 3d of May, to cruize off Toulon; where they were to be reinforced by another ſquadron from England.

The war between the United States and Algiers was known at Gibraltar; and the American ſquadron for the Mediterranean was looked for with no ſmall degree of anxiety.

We learn from Havanna, by the ſchooner Elvira, that all the French veſſels in that port, under the Bourbon flag, had been detained until the iſſue of the late counter-revolution in France ſhould be known, and inſtructions be received from the Spaniſh Government.

Capt. Aderton, in 13 days from Port au Prince, confirms the accounts of a Spaniſh ſquadron from Spain, with troops, having arrived off, and taken poſſeſſion of the iſland of Margaretta: and that they had put to death, indiſcriminately, all the men, women and children on the iſland. A Spaniſh 74 had blown up, and every perſon on board (1200 in number,) periſhed. Carthagena had been bombarded for 30 days, and the cauſe of the Patriots was deſpaired of in that quarter. The chieftains, Petion and Chriſtophe were in a ſtate of peace, although they had made no treaty with each other.

INDIAN WARS.

SAINT LOUIS, May 27.

Col. Ruſſel has politely favored us with the peruſal of letters from Capt. Muſick and Lt. Gray, of the Rangers, which gives information that on Wedneſday laſt (the 24th) a party of our men was attacked near fort Howard, by about 50 Indians, that the troops from the fort under Capt. Craig, immediately repaired to the ſcene of action and engaged the Indians; that ſhortly after Capt. Muſick joined in the affair and a warm battle enſued. The numbers were about equal; but before the affair cloſed a party of the indians entrenched themſelves to a ſink-hole, and perfectly ſecured themſelves from the powerful exertions of troops. At dark the Rangers retired, and next morning found five Indians killed on the ground, and the appearances of many more having been killed. The action laſted a conſiderable time. We loſt Capt. Craig, Lieut. Spears, and five men killed, four wounded, and one miſſing.

Capture of Fort Royal, Martinique.

By the ſchr. Bulwark, in 13 days from Martinique, we learn that Admiral Durham, with a 74, 8 frights and a fleet of transports, took poſſeſſion of Fort Royal, Mart. on the 4th of June; and that all the French troops, had embarked for France, moſt of whom ſailed. The Bourbon flag was flying. It was the opinion, that Guadaloupe would alſo be taken.

The King of Spain on the 24 of May iſſued a Declaration of War againſt Bonaparte, by which he undertakes (in conjunction with the other Sovereigns, who, he ſays, are diſtinguiſhed for their morality, religion and humanity) to deliver France and her throne from the yoke of oppreſſion, and to conquer the tranquility of the world. It is called, "A Manifeſto of the juſtice, importance, and neceſſity that the King our Lord finds to oppoſe the aggreſſion of the Uſurper Bonaparte, procure the repoſe of Europe, and protect the rights of humanity and religion."

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1815.

The Editor has authorized Mr. Edward Wm. M'Bride, one of his Office Aſſiſtants, to tranſact buſineſs for him, who will in conſequence render Accounts and receive Payment —further notice unneceſſary. J. CAMERON.

York, 29th April 1815.

CHAP. I.

An Act to facilitate the Circulation within this Province of Army Bills, iſſued by authority of the Province of Lower Canada.

[*Paſſed the 13th day of March*, 1813.]

WHEREAS it is expedient at this important juncture to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills in this Province, and to give them the ſame effect and force which they have in the Province of Lower Canada, Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legislative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the Fourteenth year of His Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the Government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That each and every the ſaid Army Bills which have been or ſhall be lawfully iſſued by the authority of the Province of Lower Canada, and ſhall from time to time remain undiſcharged and uncancelled, ſhall and may be received and taken, and ſhall paſs and be Current to all and every the Collectors and Receivers in this Province of Upper Canada of the Cuſtoms, or any Revenue or Tax whatſoever already granted, due or payable, or which ſhall or may hereafter be granted, due or payable to His Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, under and by virtue of any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Provincial Parliament or otherwiſe, and alſo at the office of the Receiver General of this Province, from the ſaid Collectors and Receivers or from any other perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate whatſoever, making any payments whatever there to His Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for or upon any account, cauſe or occaſion whatſoever. And that the ſame in the hands of ſuch Collectors and Receivers, and in the hands of he Receiver General of this Province, ſhall be deemed and taken as Cash, and as ſuch ſhall be charged againſt and credited to ſuch Collectors and Receivers, and to ſuch Receiver General as aforeſaid reſpectively, in their reſpective Accounts with each other, and with his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall forge or counterfeit any ſuch Army Bills as aforeſaid, which ſhall be iſſued, before the ſame ſhall be paid off, diſcharged or cancelled, or any ſtamp, indorſement of writing thereupon, or therein, or tender in payment any ſuch forged or counterfeit Army Bills, or any ſuch Army Bill with ſuch counterfeit ſtamp, indorſement of writing thereupon or therein, or ſhall demand to have ſuch counterfeit Army Bills of any ſuch Army Bill, with ſuch counterfeit ſtamp, indorſement or writing thereupon or therein, exchanged for Bills of Exchange or for Cash or ready money by any perſon or perſons, body or bodies politic or corporate, who ſhall be obliged or required to exchange the ſame, or by any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, knowing the Bills ſo tendered in payment or demanded to be ſo exchanged, or the ſtamp or indorſement of writing thereupon or therein to be forged or counterfeited, and with intent to defraud his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, or the perſons appointed or to be appointed to pay off the ſame, or any of them, or to pay any intereſt thereon, or the perſon or perſons, Officer or Officers, body or bodies politic or corporate, who ſhall iſſue or exchange the ſame for Bills of Exchange, or any of them, or any other perſon or perſons, body or bodies, politic or corporate whatſoever, then every ſuch perſon or perſons ſo offending, being thereof lawfully convicted, ſhall be adjudged a Felon, and ſhall ſuffer as in caſes of Felony, without benefit of Clergy.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That for and during the continuance of this act, no perſon ſhall be held to ſpecial Bail upon any proceſs iſſuing out of any Court of Juſticature in this Province unleſs the affidavit which ſhall be made for that purpoſe, according to the law now in force reſpecting affidavits to hold to Bail, ſhall not only contain the ſeveral matters required neceſſary by the Law aforeſaid, but alſo that no offer has been made to pay in Army Bills the ſum of money in ſuch affidavit mentioned, and therein ſworn to for the purpoſe of holding ſuch perſon to ſpecial Bail, and if any proceſs ſhall be iſſued againſt any perſon upon which ſuch perſon might have been held to ſpecial Bail before the paſſing of this Act, and no Affidavit ſhall be made as aforeſaid, that no ſuch offer of payment in Army Bills had been made as aforeſaid, ſuch perſon ſhall not be arreſted on ſuch proceſs, but proceeding ſhall be had againſt ſuch perſon in the ſame manner as if no affidavit had been made for the purpoſe of holding ſuch perſon to ſpecial Bail. Provided always that if an affidavit ſhall be made upon which any perſon or perſons might be held to ſpecial bail upon any ſuch proceſs as aforeſaid, before the paſſing of this Act, and it ſhall be likewiſe ſworn in ſuch affidavit, that ſuch offer of payment in Army Bills has been made as aforeſaid ſo that the perſon or perſons who might have been arreſted and held to ſpecial bail upon ſuch proceſs if this act had not been made, cannot by reaſon of ſuch offer and of the proviſions in this act contained, be ſo arreſted and held to ſpecial Bail; it ſhall be lawful for the Court out of which ſuch proceſs ſhall iſſue, or for any Judge of ſuch Court in a ſummary way, in Term or Vacation, to order the defendant or defendants in the action in which ſuch proceſs ſhall iſſue, and who might have been ſo held to ſpecial Bail as aforeſaid, if this act had not been made, to cauſe Army Bills to the amount of the ſum of money for which ſuch perſon or perſons might have been held to ſpecial Bail if this act had not been made, to be depoſited in the Court out of which ſuch proceſs ſhall iſſue, or in ſuch manner as ſuch court or ſuch Judge ſhall direct, to anſwer the demand of the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in ſuch action, and if ſuch Depoſit ſhall not be made within the time limited by ſuch order after ſuch notice thereof as ſhall thereby be directed to be given it ſhall be lawful upon affidavit duly made and filed that ſuch depoſit has not been made according to ſuch order, to arreſt ſuch defendant or defendants, and to hold him or them to ſpecial Bail, in ſuch and the ſame manner as if this act had not been made.

[*To be continued.*]

WORTH.

"Worth makes the man," Pope ſays; and every body acknowledges the truth of the ſentiment; but then the queſtion is, what makes *worth?*—The moraliſt will tell you, "it is *virtue*, but the man of the world ſays it is *money*." And indeed, in this *age of Reaſon*, the latter definition ſeems almoſt univerſally to prevail. When it is aſked how much a man is *worth*, the anſwer generally has an excluſive reference to his property. If he has wealth, the replier to the queſtion ſays he is worth ſo many pounds, but if he be very poor, though he ſhould poſſeſs the intelligence of a Newton, and the benevolence of a Howard, "*He is not worth a groat.*"—Thus the worth of a man, like that of beef and butter, is reckoned by pounds, ſhillings and pence.

Bank Notes Swallowed.—On Thurſday laſt a young man who calls himſelf *Thomas Watkins Means*, alias *T Tomkins Means*, a native of Philadelphia county, was purſued to this borough on ſuſpicion of ſtealing a number of bank notes from Mr. Eiche berger, of York county. While in the act of ſearching him, he very dexterouſly ſwallowed three of the bills, amounting to 28 dol. A doſe or two of tartar emetic, however, being adminiſtered, by way of endorſement, in a little while this new banker diſcounted the bills, which were very little injured by the new proceſs of *incorporation*. The banker (through the interference of a magiſtrate) will for a while hold his *office* in Walnut ſtreet, in the ſtone building, vulgarly called the *Stone-Jug*.

☞ The firſt numbers of the *Canadian Viſitor*, and a ſubſcription liſt, are lodged at this Office, where perſons ſubſcribing, will receive them.

York July 22, 1815.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At the Market House in York, on Saturday the 19th of Auguſt, at 2 o'Clock in the afternoon; A House and Lot of Land ſituate in Duke Street, at preſent in the occupation of Mrs. Gennon & Mr. Carrol. A good and ſufficient Title will be given free of all incumbrances.

York, 22d July, 1815.

A Memorandum Book with a red morocco back, containing a number accounts and notes of hand, of no uſe to any perſon but the owner he having apprized the people of whom they are againſt not to pay them—whoever may have found, or may hereafter find the ſaid book with its contents and will return it to the owner, or to the Printing Office may depend upon being handſomely rewarded.

York, 11th July, 1815.

NOTICE

WHEREAS my wife Catharine, Eloped from my bed board on the 27th day of Auguſt, 1814, without any provocation whatſoever, and left four ſmall children to the mercy of ſtrangers. This is to forbid all perſons harbouring or truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her Contracting; And am determined to proſecute any perſon or perſons, who may harbor or aſſiſt her, in her illegal proceedings.

WILLIAM GRAY.

York, June 30th, 1815.

From the Plymouth Telegraph.

Plymouth, (E.) *April* 22.

DUTCHESS D'ANGOULEME.

On Wednesday morning arrived here the Wanderer sloop of war, capt. Dowers, from Passage, which she left on the 11th inst. having on board her royal highness the Dutchess d'Angouleme, the Dutchess de Serant, Countess de Choisey, Countess de Dumas, Marquesa de Rougey, with about 20 noblemen, generals, &c. As soon as her royal highness's arrival was communicated by signal, a guard of honor consisting of the grenadiers of the Derby militia, with colors and music, attended by Ad. Sir J. T. Duckworth, Major General Brown, and several other officers of the navy and a rmy, assembled to welcome a heroine to the British shore. About 10 o'clock her royal higness landed from the Admiral's barge under a royal salute from the garrison and lines. As her royal highness passed over Mount Wise to the admiral's house, she was frequently cheered with huzzas and "vive le Roi." The populace eager to gain a view of this truly illustrious female, scrouded around the admiral's house, to whom her royal highness presented herfelf at the window for a considerable time, bowing moft gracefully, and overcome even to tears by the demonstrations of attachment and eftcem with which she was received. This proof of her fenfibility made a moft forcible impreffion on all who witneffed it. Her royal highness's appearance is in the highest degree interesting. Melancholy seems to have marked her for her own; and it was not eafy to recognife in her pallid countenance and fragile form, any traces of thofe energies which fo lately diftinguifhed her at Bordeaux. The French muft have been callous indeed, and have loft all that gallantry for which they were once celebrated to refift her honorable and enlivening appeals, that in any other country less demoralifed would have proved irrefiftable. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon her royal highness departed for London, with her fuit and several carriages. Her own carriage was very heavy, and not otherwife remarkable than for the *fleurs de lis* on the pannels, moft beautifully executed. At Ridgeway, five miles from Plymouth, her royal highness was accofted by a lady well acquainted with the french language who on profeffing her regret at feeing the daughter of Louis XVI. and the niece of the lawful monarch of France under fuch circumftances, was informed by her royal highness that fhe was going to a place (London) where fhe had a great many friends, and whence fhe hoped to return soon home to her native land, without a fear of further diftarbance. An unthinking John Bull in one of the public coaches that had ftopped to water the horfes at Rideway, alfo fpoke to her royal highness: but inftead of expreffing his forrow at her fituation, he enquired of her, if the carriage fhe rode in was her own, and by whom it was built, at the fame time, obferving that it was very heavy, and could not have been built in England!

Great care was taken to conceal from her royal highnefs the fact of her husband's having been taken prifoner. Previous to her leaving Bordeaux, her royal highness iffued the following fpirited addrefs to its inhabitants:—

"*Brave Bordelais,*—Your fidelity is well known to me—your devotion, unlimitted, does not permit you to foreſee any danger, but my attachment for you, for every frenchman, directs me to foreſee it. My ftay in your city being prolonged might aggravate circumftances, and bring down upon you the weight of vengeance. I have not the courage to behold Frenchmen unhappy and to be the cauſe of their misfortunes. I leave you, brave Bordelais, deeply penetrated with the feelings you have expreſſed, and can affure you they fhall be faithfully tranſmitted to the King.—Soon, with God's aſſiſtance, under happier auſpicies, you fhall witneſs my gratitude, and that of the Prince whom you love

(Signed) MARIA THERESA.

THE PUBLIC are reſpectfully reminded that a ſmall periodical work is printed monthly at Quebec, called the *Canadian Viſitor*; Subſcriptions for which are received at this office. Two numbers have arrived, and the third is expected daily.

This work is deſigned to extend uſeful information and promote a taſte for reading among all claſſes of the community, by recommending thoſe plans and new improvements in Education which have proved extenſively uſeful in Great Britain, and in many other parts of the civilized world.

England is celebrated for her *Fleets* and *Armies*, but ſhe is more deſervedly celebrated for her *Moral, Literary* and *Religious* inſtitutions. The moſt aſtoniſhing effects have been produced by theſe different eſtabliſhments. And it is hoped that all the Britiſh colonies will imitate the parent country in the eſtabliſhment of SCHOOLS and BOOK Societies.

Since the horrors of war have been exchanged for the bleſſings of peace in this country, it is hoped that every Chriſtian and true Patriot will ſhow exert himſelf as much for the improvement of the country as he *has done* for its defence.

One half of the money which has been expended by the different nations of the earth for 20 years paſt in deſtroying one another, if it had been expended in promoting the arts of peace, the whole world might have been cultivated like a garden and *Churches, Chapels* and *School-houſes* might have been erected for the accommodation of the whole human family.

It is ſincerely hoped that all will learn wiſdom by the things which they have ſuffered.

Advertiſement.

A GOOD PENMAN who has no objection to employ two or three leiſure hours daily, in a manner very profitable to himſelf may hear of an opportunity of ſo doing, by applying to the Printer.

York, 22 July, 1815.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the Houſe, No. 116, St Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for ſale by Wholeſale only, an aſſortment of Engliſh Goods adapted to the ſeaſon, amongſt which are

Superfine and low priced B Cloths,	Roman Bhandkfs
do. do. Caſſimeres	Black ſilk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab	Grand Rills,
Wellington Corde,	Men's Cotton Sorks,
Fancy Veſtings,	Men's white cotton
Black Bombazetts,	Worſted hoſe,
Superfine and low	Women's do. do. do.
priced Prints,	Men's Beaver & Buck
White & Black Cambricks,	ſkin Gloves,
Cotton Shirtings,	Ladies Beaver and
Cotton Shawls,	Kid do.
	Cotton Lace, Silk &
	Twiſt, Pins, &c.

And expects by the firſt arrivals from England a further ſupply which will render his aſſortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchaſed with cash by an agent in England and will be ſold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchaſed in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

For Sale,

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home Diſtrict; conſiſting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Conceſſion D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 11 Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subſcriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Subſcribers for the Sabbaths School will be held in the Church on Monday the 24th, at one o'clock. A full attendance is requeſted by

JOHN STRACHAN,

York, 21ſt July, 1815.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Monday the 24th inſt. at the Commiſſariat Store, at this Port;

A quantity of empty Pork and Flour *BARRELS.*

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock preciſely.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fe fa*, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home Diſtrict againſt the lands and tenements, which of Benjamin Gilbert, deceaſed, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Adminiſtrator, at the ſuit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Eſq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North ſide of King's Street, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houſes, out-houſes thereunto belonging, all which property I ſhall ſell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

W. D. FORESТ, Dy. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th Jy, 1814.

NOTICE.

Geo. C. Smallman,

HATTER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has recommenced the above Buſineſs in the Town of York, two doors Eaſt of Captain Gilbert's Store, where all Commands in his line will be thankfully received, executed in the beſt manner on the ſhorteſt notice and moſt reaſonable terms.

The higheſt price in Cash paid for Lambs Wool.

York, June 3, 1815.

Rogers and Stocking,

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

GIVE notice to their Friends and the Public, that they have on hand an extenſive Aſſortment of various kinds of Hats, viz. of Beavers, Caſters, Rorums, Merino, Wool, &c. all which are executed in the moſt faſhionable ſtyle, and warranted equal in every reſpect to any yet manufactured; they are determined to keep conſtantly a full ſupply of every deſcription to meet all demands, wholeſale or retail, which they will ſell on as liberal terms as can be obtained in this Province—every exertion will be made to render their Manufacture an object to the purchaſer—They have alſo on hand, a quantity of Hat-Trimmings of every deſcription. Cash paid for Furs delivered at their Shop, oppoſite Mr. St. George's Store. York, June 9, 1815.

400 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on the Night of the 27th of May laſt, ſome evil and malicious Perſon or Perſons, did ſet fire to the ſubſcriber's Barn and burnt it to aſhes; the above reward of Four Hundred Dollars, will be given to any one, who will give information, that ſhall lead to a diſcovery, ſo that the Villian or Villians, that did the Crime may be convicted, and brought to Juſtice.

AUGUSTUS JONES.

Salt-Street, 7th June, 1815.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about the middle of April laſt, a forrel Horſe, dark mane and tail, a ſmal white ſpot on his forehead and a few ſaddle marks, at the ſame time a bay Mare with dark mane and tail. The owner or owners by coming and proving property and paying charges, can have them again, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their keeping in one month from this date.

ELIZABETH SANDERS,

Yonge Street, 22d July, 1814.

G. R.

VOLUME XXIV. NUMBER 37.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1*s. each.* SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Proviſional Lieut. Governor's Office, York, 1ſt May, 1815.

HIS Excellency the Proviſional Lieut. Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners for the Diſtricts oppoſite their names reſpectively, for the purpoſe of carrying into effect the proviſions of an Act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the Provincial Legiſlature, entitled, "An Act to grant to his Majeſty a ſum of money to provide for Amending and Repairing the Public Highways in this Province."—viz

Eaſtern Diſtrict.
Rev. Alegr. M'Donell,
Rev. John Bethune, ſenr.
John Cryſler, and
David Sheck, Eſquires.

Johnſtown Diſtrict.
Joel Stone,
Levi Soper, and
George Bates, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.
The Hon. Richd Cartwright,
John Cumming,
James Young, and
William Fairfield, Eſquires.

Newcaſtle Diſtrict.
David M'Gregor Rogers,
John Burn, and
Zacheus Burnham, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.
Samuel Smith,
Samuel S. Wilmot, and
Richard Lovekin, Eſquires.

Niagara Diſtrict.
Henry Haigle,
John Wilſon,
William Nellis, and
Samuel Street, Eſquires.

London Diſtrict.
Thomas Talbot,
Robert Nichol, and
Mahlon Burwell, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.
Robt. Richardſon,
William Hands,
George Jacobs, and
James M'Intoſh, Eſquires.

By his Excellency's Command,

EDWARD MAC MAHON,

A. Secretary.

Proviſional Lieut. Governor's Office York, May 16th, 1815.

COMMISSIONERS appointed by his Excellency the Proviſional Lieutenant Governor to carry into effect the Proviſions of an Act paſſed in the third Seſſion of the Sixth Provincial Parliament, entitled, "An Act to declare certain perſons therein deſcribed Aliens, and to veſt their Eſtates in his Majeſty"

Eaſtern Diſtrict.—Donald M'Donell and Joſeph Anderſon, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.—Joel Stone & Charles Jones, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.—The Hon. Richard Cartwright and Thomas Markland, Eſquire.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.—David M'Gregor Rogers and Elias Jones, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.—William Allan and Duncan Cameron, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.—Joſeph Edwards, Abraham Nellis and Wm Crooks, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.—Thomas Talbot and Robert Nichol, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.—Richard Pattinſon and Angus M'Intoſh, Eſquires.

NOTICE.

ANY perſon who will undertake to make a ſufficient Machine for the purpoſe of weigning Hay, to be ſet up in ſome convenient part of the Town, will pleaſe give their written Propoſals to Mr. Benjamin Cozens, Clerk of the Market.. S. HEWARD, C. P.

York, June 1, 1815.

HOUSE, and Lands for ſale.

A Dwelling-houſe and 3 Lot of Land on Duke ſtreet, in the Town of York; the front half of Lot No. 10, in the 9th Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 100 acres, 40 of which are well cleared and fenced.—Lot No. 5, in Block No. 2, in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Benbrook, in the Diſtrict of Niagara.

Alſo Lot No. 9 3d Conceſſion of Guilliambury North, fronting on Lake Simcoe.

Apply to Ezekiel Benſon, in the Town of York, who will give conveyances when ſold.

June 9, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber having returned to York, and being deſirous of cloſing his old Mercantile Concerns, requeſts thoſe perſons who are indebted to him to call at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Moore in Duke Street, and ſettle their Accounts on or before the 20th of June next. GEO. THOMAS

York, May 26, 1815.

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Houſe of Public Entertainment, oppoſite Mr. Jordan Poſt's, junr. in the New Town, where he hopes that thoſe who may think proper to favour him with their cuſtom will meet with general ſatisfaction. He has alſo juſt received and now offers for ſale, a good aſſortment of beſt Liverpool China, Glaſs and Crockery Ware, together with a ſmall aſſortment of Dry Goods, all which he will ſell at a very low rate. His ſupply of Tin Plates, is now arrived, and all thoſe who may want any thing in his line of buſineſs will be ſupplied at the ſhorteſt notice. L. BIGELOW,

York, May 5, 1815.

THIS is to inform the Inhabitants of the Citadel of York and its Vicinity, that JOSEPH GENOVALT has commenced the buſineſs of Taylering in its different Branches, in a Room in the corner Houſe on Duke-Street, oppoſite Mr Jordan Poſt's, junr. Such as are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom may depend upon having their Work done with correctneſs and diſpatch.

York, June 9, 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, compriſing above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 3 Log Houſes thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber has received within theſe few days, a large conſignment of high proof Jamaica Spirits and Iriſh Whiſky in Barrels, Madeira Wine, Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy of the beſt quality, in addition to his other Goods, which he has now for ſale at very reduced prices—Jamaica Spirits of the beſt quality at 13s. 6d. Hal currency per gallon by the barrel.

S. JARVIS,

Commiſſion Merchant,

York, March 22, 1815.

WANTED.

As an apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs, a lad from 14 to 16 years of age, of good habits, correct morals, and decent connections will meet with good encouragement by applying at the Printing Office. Where is alſo wanted, a Journeyman Printer, of ſteady habits—liberal wages will be given to ſuch an one. For ſale at the Office, a ſmall aſſortment of Books, prices from 4d. to 12s. 6d. Merchants Account books of ſorts.

York, July 8th, 1815.

Notice.

THE buſineſs heretofore carried on at this place, by James Crooks, Joſeph Smith, and Matthew Crooks, under the firm of Crooks, Smith and co. having been diſſolved on the 1ſt Inſtant; all perſons having claims againſt the ſame are hereby notified, that they will be paid by the ſaid Joſeph Smith and Matthew Crooks, who are alſo impowered to receive and give diſcharges for all outſtanding debts due to the late concern.

JAMES CROOKS.

Weſt Flamboro', 7th June, 1815.

Lateſt Intelligence.

Vienna, April 26.

Preparations for war continue here with an unexampled activity. All the regiments are more than full, well exerciſed, armed and clothed. The energy of the government, and the perfect good underſtanding which exiſts among the high powers, promiſe us the moſt happy reſult to the grand tragedy about to be acted.

EMPRESS MARIA LOUISA.

The Empreſs, or rather the Archduchess Maria Louiſa, has publiſhed a letter written to Count Ceratte, Governor of Parma, of which the following is a faithful extract:

"My wiſhes rejected the hand of Bonaparte. As a dutiful daughter I yielded to the entreaties of a beloved father, and ſacrificed myſelf for my country. When I arrived in France, amidſt ſuch dazzling proſpects, the amiable manners of the French reaſoned me perhaps too indulgent to the inconſiſtency and unſteadineſs of their character. I thought I had ſtudied the nation. It abandoned Napoleon in his adverſity, and recalled to the throne the Prince whom it had proſcribed. Ah! Napoleon returns to France, and the people forſake their king. What a baſe and faithleſs nation! Never will I return to it, and if I had not a ſon to whom I have conſigned my exiſtence, I would ſhut myſelf up in a convent for the reſt of my days."

Parma, April 15.

Proclamation of Maria Louiſa,

The following Proclamation has been publiſhed here by authority:—

We the Empreſs Maria Louiſa, Archduchess of Auſtria, Ducheſs of Parma, Placentia and Gauſtalla, make known to all the ſubjects and inhabitants of our ſtates of Parma, Placentia and Gauſtalla, that having taken into conſideration the circumſtances of the impoſſibility in which we find ourſelves, to repair in perſon into our above named ſtates, we have entreated our beloved Father the Emperor and King, to hav them provisionally governed in his name. We wiſh and enjoin our faithful ſubjects of the ſaid States, to obey the orders and diſpoſitions which his Majeſty ſhall deſign to make known, for ſuch is our pleaſure.

"Given at our palace of Schoenbrun, near Vienna, March 31, 1815.

(Signed) MARIA LOUISA.

[Here follows a declaration of the Emperor Francis, agreeing to the arrangements]

Boston, July 1.

EUROPEAN MATTERS

Many letters from Americans in Paris, dated May 1st. have reached town. They mentions that though Napoleon remained in Paris, the city was very dull. There had been no feſtes, no ſplendid exhibitions as in former days. The war preparations were active; and the Imperial Guards had departed for the frontier; which was conſidered as ominous ſpeedy hoſtilities. The ſervor in favor of Bonaparte had ſubſided, and he had quarelled with Carnot and Fouche, on the ſubject of the Conſtitution. The public confidence in the ſtability of his reign was weak; as was viſible in the ſtate of the funds—the 5 per cent ſtock of France being as low or lower than the 3 per cent ſtock of England. The French people did not appear to dread the war; and placed reliance on the magnanimity of the allies, ſhould Bonaparte be compelled to fly from France. Peace was not expected, as they knew all Europe had the Imperial word of Alexander of Ruſſia, that the allies will make no treaty with Bonaparte or his family. One letter has ſaid—"You need not be ſurpriſed, if before 1816. you ſee Napoleon's ſpontoon on the American ſoil."

The ſurveyors lately ſent to ſurvey the military bounty lands, in the Michigan territory have returned without executing any part of the work for which they were ſent out. The cauſe of their premature return was occaſioned by the Indians forbidding the ſurveying any lands in that territory, inſomuch as they in effect deny the treaty or ſale of any lands therein.

Ohio Supporters

THE GREEN ASS.

A certain widow, through pretty much advanced in life, had a mind to marry again. As her fortune was very large ſhe thought herſelf entitled to a young huſband; and accordingly fixed her eyes upon a handſome youth, who had nothing but his perſonal recommendations to depend upon. She plainly perceived that there would be no difficulty on his part, but ſhe dreaded the cenſure and ridicule of her neighbours. In this perplexity, ſhe communicated her wiſhes and alarms to a maiden ſiſter, who lived in the houſe, and poſſeſſed an uncommon ſhare of ſhrewdneſs and addreſs for all ſuch occaſions:—Sitter, ſays the amorous widow, "What think you of Leander? he is ſurely the picture of my late huſband. Alas! I ſhould never have yielded my heart but to this irreſiſtible reſemblance. What ſhall I do? for I am in a dreadful conſternation about what my neighbours may ſay of me, being well acquainted with their malice and cruelty;—the pureſt love is not ſheltered from their ill natured ridicule. Were it not for that, this dear young man ſhould——but, how abſurd is all this, my dear ſiter!—replied the other, follow your inclinations, and don't tell me of ſuch fooliſh fears. You will be ſung, hooted, hallowed after, and halked up for eight days;—on the ninth, they will think no more of you than one thinks of a freind one has quitted for three months. That Aſs which you ſee yonder, ſhall, if you pleaſe, impoſe ſilence on the whole Pariſh about you the morning after your nuptials,—that Aſs!—yes, that Aſs, that Aſs I ſay, and leave the reſt to me and the Aſs." The widow was eaſily perſuaded, and the marriage was concluded, on the credit of the Aſs—Dreadful outcry in the Pariſh, rough muſic before the doors—not a ſoft thing could be heard from the mouth of either party for the noiſe of kettles and frying pans. In the mean time, the ſiter had painted the Aſs as green as a parrot, and out rushes the phaenomenon, with a triumpiant bray, into the midſt of the croud. In an inſtant every kettle and pan was mute, and every ſoul in the pariſh crowed round ſo ſtrange a prodigy.—"A green Aſs! good Heavens, who could have believed it! well, wonders will never ceaſe, how ſurpriſing is nature in all her operations! I dreamed, cried an old woman, of this very Aſs a week ago. I am ſure it betokeneth ſomething bad to our town,—a number of white miee appeared in the ſame manner juſt before the plague that happened in my youth." Such obſervations and exclamations as theſe took place of the clamour about the new married couple. The green Aſs laſted its eight days, and then there was no more curioſity about the green Aſs than there had been about the new married couple the moment the Aſs appeared,

A young woman of Dublin, who was apprehenſive of ſome fruitful effects, from an illicit amour which ſhe had for ſome time carried on with a Dutch Sailor, mentioned her ſituation to a freind of her's, who adviſed her to place her future offspring to the account of her matter, as being the richeſt man of the two. "I was thinking of that (ſaid the girl) but then, you know, the child will diſcover all when it learns to ſpeak Dutch."

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1815.

[Continued from our laſt]

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, that if any perſon or perſons againſt whom any Writ of Capias ad Satisfaciendum ſhall have iſſued out of any of his Majeſty's Courts in this Province ſhall depoſit in the hands of the Sheriff or other officer to whom ſuch Writ of Capias ad Satisfaciendum ſhall be addreſſed, the amount of the ſum for which ſuch Capias ad Satisfaciendum ſhall have iſſued in Army Bills, ſuch depoſit, ſo made, ſhall operate as a Superſedeas of ſuch Writ of Capias ad Satisfaciendum, and it ſhall be lawful for the Court out of which ſuch Capias ad Satisfaciendum ſhall have iſſued, or for any Judge of ſuch Court in a ſummary way upon affidavit duly made and filed that ſuch depoſit has been ſo made as aforeſaid, forthwith to diſcharge ſuch perſon or perſons againſt whom ſuch Capias ad Satisfaciendum ſhall have iſſued out of cuſtody, and to direct and order ſuch Army Bills to remain or be depoſited in the Court out of which ſuch Writ of Capias ad Satisfaciendum ſhall iſſue, or in ſuch a manner as ſuch Court or ſuch Judge ſhall direct, to ſatisfy the judgement obtained by the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in the action in which ſuch Capias ad Satisfaciendum ſhall have iſſued, and if ſuch Plaintiff or Plaintiffs ſhall not ſee fit to take up or receive ſuch Army Bills ſo depoſited, then and in ſuch caſe ſuch depoſit of ſuch Army Bills ſhall operate to ſtay all proceedings whatever in ſuch action and upon ſuch judgement until the expiration of this act, and from and after the expiration of this act, and not before proceſs of Execution ſhall be allowed and be iſſued for the amount of ſuch judgement, but that no intereſt ſhall be allowed thereon from the time of the depoſit of ſuch Army Bills in ſuch and the ſame manner as if this act had never been made, and ſuch Army Bills ſo depoſited ſhall be returned and reſtored to the perſon or perſons by whom the ſame ſhall have been ſo depoſited:

VI *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, that any perſon taking a falſe oath in any caſe wherein an oath is required to be taken by this act, ſhall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and being thereof duly convicted, ſhall be liable to ſuch pains and penalties as by any Laws now in force any perſon convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are ſubject and liable to.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any action or ſuit ſhall be commenced againſt any perſon or perſons, for any thing done in purſuance of this act, ſuch action or ſuit ſhall be commenced within three months next after the offence ſhall have been commited, and not afterwards, and the defendant or defendants in ſuch ſuit or action, may plead the general iſſue, and give this act and the ſpecial matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in purſuance of this act, and if it ſhall appear ſo to have been done, then the Jury ſhall find for the defendant or defendants, and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his, her or their action after the defendant or defendants ſhall have appeared, or if judgement ſhall be given againſt the plaintiff, the defendant or defendants ſhall and may recover treble coſts, and have the like remedy for the ſame as defendants have in other caſes by Law.

VIII *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, that this act ſhall be and continue to be in force for the ſpace of one year, and from thence until the end of the then next enſuing Seſſion of Parliament, unleſs peace between Great Britain and the United States ſhall previouſly thereto be officially declared, in which caſe it ſhall immediately after ſuch official declaration, ceaſe and determine.

CHAP. II.

An act to repeal and amend certain parts of the Militia Law, and alſo for the Transporting Naval and Military Stores.

[*Paſſed the 13th day of March*, 1813.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal ſome parts of the militia laws and to introduce certain amendments in lieu thereof, Be it enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legislative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That the Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace before whom any perſon or perſons ſhall be convicted and fined for any offence againſt the Militia Laws of this Province or againſt this act, are hereby authoriſed and empowered to levy the amount of ſuch fine or fines, and all reaſonable coſts and charges incurred both before and after the conviction, by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods and chattels of ſuch offender or offenders, if the ſaid Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall deem ſuch proceeding expedient and proper. Provided always, that if any ſuch offender or offenders ſhall be convicted before a Court Martial of ſuch offences, and the ſentence of ſuch Court Martial ſhall be, that the offender or offenders ſhall pay a certain fine or fines, and the coſts and charges ſo incurred as aforeſaid, then and in ſuch caſe it ſhall and may be lawful for the Officer under whoſe authority the ſaid Court Martial is called and approved, and he is hereby authoriſed to tranſmit ſuch Sentence to one or more Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace of the Diſtrict where the diſtreſs is to be levied, which ſaid Juſtice or Juſtices, is and are hereby required, to iſſue his or their Warrant or Warrants, for the levying the amount of ſuch fine or fines, coſts and charges, by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods, and chattels of ſuch offender or offenders in like manner as if ſuch Sentence or Judgment of the ſaid Court Martial againſt ſuch offender or offenders had been given by the ſaid Juſtice or Juſtices by virtue of this act.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid* that the amount of all fines when collected ſhall be paid to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment to which the offender or offenders ſhall reſpectively belong, and the ſaid Commanding Officer is hereby required to tranſmit to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government, Quarterly accounts, certified on oath before any one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, of all monies to be received by him in manner aforeſaid, and all ſuch monies ſhall be diſpoſed of to the use of each Regiment in ſuch manner as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government ſhall direct.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the arms and accoutrements of Militia men ſhall not be liable to be taken or ſold under or by virtue of any Writ of Execution whatever.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That in time of Peace every Officer commanding a Company, ſhall give ſix days notice to the Militia men of ſuch Company of the time and place of their meeting for the purpoſes of Exercise and Review, unleſs the ſaid Company be called out by order of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Fourth, Eight and Eleventh Clauſes of an Act intituled, "An act to repeal part of the Laws now in force for raiſing and training the Militia of this Province, and to make further proviſion for raiſing and training of the ſaid Militia, and paſſed in the Fifty ſecond year of His Majeſty's Reign ſo far as the ſaid clauſes relate to the forming, training or exerciſing flank or other companies in any Regiment, are hereby repealed; Provided always that nothing in this Act ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend to diſcharge any officer, non-commiſſioned officer or private man now on duty, but ſuch officer, non-commiſſioned officer or private man ſhall continue to ſerve till regularly relieved or diſcharged according to Law.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, that in the ſeveral counties and ridings where the number of men is ſufficient, the militia ſhall be formed into regiments, conſiſting of not more than ten nor leſs than eight companies, which companies ſhall conſiſt of not leſs than twenty nor more than fifty private men, and the Field officers of every regiment of ten companies, ſhall be as follows, one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel and one Major, and no more, and the Field Officer of every regiment of leſs than ten companies, ſhall be as follows, one Lieutenant Colonel and one Major, and no more, and to each company there ſhall be one Captain, one Lieutenant and one Enſign.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

LETTER PAPER,
Engliſh Reader,
Childs Memorial,
Watt's Catechiſm,
Black Caſtle,
Wiſdom in Miniature,
Divine Songs,
Blair's Grave,
Inſtructive Hints,
Wanderer,
Harvey's Hymns,
Pope's Eſſay on man,
New Teſtament,
Goldſmith's Rome,
Key to Popery,
Spelling Books,
And a large variety of inſtructive and entertaining Tracts for youth, &c.

The whole at very reduced prices.

E. W. McBRIDE.

A few Buſhels Patatoes left for ſale at the Printing Office.

JOHN CAMERON.

Royal Engineer's Office,

York, 26th July, 1815.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office on or before the 9th of Auguſt, from ſuch perſons as may be willing to build by contract in the Garriſon of York, two Brick BARRACKS for Soldiers, together with the Carpenters work of the ſame.

Further particulars will be obtained by applying at this Office between the hours of 10 and 4.

W. M. GOSSET.
Lieut. Royal Engineers.

ANECDOTE.

In an age long paſt, the little republic of Padua had a diſpute with the Pope of Rome, who inſiſted upon exerciſing over it temporal as well as ſpiritual authority. The diſpute growing very hot, the Pope fulminated his threats againſt any of the citizens that ſhould take part with the Senate of Padua; and the Senate, too, threatened with the puniſhment of death any ſubjects of the republic that ſhould take ſide with the Pope. During this dilemma an officer of the Senate asked a prieſt of Padua, whether he preferred being hanged for obeying the Pope, or being excommunicated for obeying the senate? To this the prieſt replied—"that for his part, he had rather be *excommunicated thirty years*, than be *hanged for a quarter of an hour*."

☞ The firſt numbers of the *Canadian Viſitor*, and a ſubſcription liſt, are lodged at this Office, where perſons ſubſcribing, will receive them.

York, July 22d, 1815.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At the Market House in York, on Saturday the 19th of Auguſt, at 2 o'Clock in the afternoon; A House and Lot of Land ſituate in Duke Street, at preſent in the occupation of Mrs. Glennon & Mr. Carrol. A good and ſufficient Title will be given free of all incumbrances.

York, July 22nd, 1815.

LOST.

A Memorandum Book with a red morocco back, containing a number accounts and notes of hand, of no uſe to any perſon but the owner he having apprised the people of whom they are againſt not to pay them—whoever may have found, or may hereafter find the ſaid book with its contents and will return it to the owner, or to the Printing Office may depend upon being handſomely rewarded.

York, 11th July, 1815.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine, Eloped from my bed board on the 27th day of Auguſt, 1814, without any provocation whatsoever, and left four ſmall children to the mercy of ſtrangers. This is to forbid all perſons harbouring or truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her Contracting; And am determined to proſecute any perſon or perſons, who may harbor or aſſiſt her, in her illegal proceedings.

WILLIAM GRAY.

York, June 30th, 1815

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform Cuſtomers that he now occupies as a Store, that Houſe of the Rev. Mr. Stuart's lately occupied by the Hon. W. Claus.—His aſſortment is ſelect and ſeaſonable, and his prices low. GEO. DUGGAN.

York, May 26, 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, South ſide 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5, Con. } 800
Caiſtor, } 14 6 do. } Acres

It is unneceſſary to point out the very valuable ſituation and quality of theſe lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek. in the Niagara Diſtrict, no further recommendation is neceſſary. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information

York, June 12th, 1815.

RECEIVED by the Subſcriber in lieu of a Caſk of Wine, a Barrel containing Brandy, which the owner can have by deſcribing the marks and paying the expences; and the perſon who has received a Barrel of Port, c marked M A No. 4—43 gallons will pleaſe inform y D. Mc. ARTHUR.

York, June 3, 1815.

NOTICE.

ALL ſuch perſons as are now in arrear for Rent ariſing for a Leaſe or Leaſes of Crown or Clergy Reſerves in the Home Diſtrict, are hereby called upon to pay the ſame on the fifteenth day of July next, in failure of which, their Names will be inſerted in the York Gazette as Public Defaulters.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

York, 24th Nov. 1815.

THE PUBLIC are reſpectfully reminded that a ſmall periodical work is printed monthly at Quebec, called the *Canadian Viſitor*; Subſcriptions for which are received at this office. Two numbers have arrived, and the third is expected daily.

This work is designed to extend uſeful information and promote a taſte for reading among all claſſes of the community, by recommending thoſe plans and new improvements in Education which have proved extenſively uſeful in Great Britain, and in many other parts of the civilized world.

England is celebrated for her *Fleets* and *Armies*, but ſhe is more deſervedly celebrated for her *Moral*, *Literary* and *Religious* inſtitutions. The moſt aſtoniſhing effects have been produced by theſe different eſtabliſhments. And it is hoped that all the Britiſh colonies will imitate the parent country in the eſtabliſhment of SCHOOLS and BOOK SOCIETIES.

Since the horrors of war have been exchanged for the bleſſings of peace in this country, it is hoped that every Chriſtian and true Patriot will *now* exert himſelf as much for the improvement of the country as he *has done* for its defence.

One half of the money which has been expended by the different nations of the earth for 20 years paſt in deſtroying one another, if it had been expended in promoting the arts of peace, the whole world might have been cultivated like a garden and *Churches*, *Chapels* and *School-houſes* might have been erected for the accommodation of the whole human family.

It is ſincerely hoped that all will learn wiſdom by the things which they have ſuffered.

B. WHITNEY,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the Houſe, No. 116, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for ſale by Wholeſale only, an aſſortment of Engliſh Goods adapted to the ſeaſon, amongſt which are

Superfine and low priced B Cloths,	Romal Hhandkfs
do. do. Caſſimeres	Black ſilk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab Wellington Cords,	Grand Rills,
Fancy Veſtings,	Men's Cotton Socks,
Black Bombazetts,	Men's white cotton Worſted hoſe,
Superfine and low priced Prints,	Women's do. do. do.
White & Black Cambricks,	Men's Beaver & Buck ſkin Gloves,
Cotton Shirtings,	Ladies Beaver and Kid do.
Cotton Shawls,	Cotton Lace, Silk & Twiſt, Pins, &c.

And expects by the firſt arrivals from England a further ſupply which will render his aſſortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchaſed with caſh by an agent in England and will be ſold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchaſed in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

For Sale,

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home Diſtrict, conſiting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Conceſſion D.
No. 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subſcriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fe fa.* iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home Diſtrict againſt the lands and tenements, which of Benjamin Gilbert, deceaſed, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Adminiſtrator, at the ſuit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Eſq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North ſide of King's Street, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houſes, out-houſes thereunto belonging, all which property I ſhall ſell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

W. D. FOREST, Dy. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

NOTICE.

Geo. C. Smallman,

HATTER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has re-commenced the above Buſineſs in the Town of York, two doors Eaſt of Captain Gilbert's Store, where all Commands in his line will be thankfully received, executed in the beſt manner on the ſhorteſt notice and moſt reaſonable terms.

The higheſt price in Caſh paid for Lambs Wool. York, June 3, 1815.

Rogers and Stocking,

HAT MANUFACTURERS.

GIVE notice to their Friends and the Public, that they have on hand an extenſive Aſſortment of various kinds of Hats, viz.—Beavers, Caſſers, Rorums, Merino, Wool, &c. all which are executed in the moſt faſhionable ſtyle, and warranted equal in every reſpect to any yet manufactured; they are determined to keep conſtantly a full ſupply of every deſcription to meet all demands, wholeſale or retail, which they will ſell on as liberal terms as can be obtained in this Province—every exertion will be made to render their Manufacture an object to the purchaſer.—They have alſo on hand, a quantity of Hat-Trimmings of every deſcription. Caſh paid for Furs delivered at their Shop, oppoſite Mr. St. George's Store. York, June 9, 1815.

400 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on the Night of the 25th of May laſt, ſome evil and malicious Perſon or Perſons, did ſet fire to the ſubſcriber's Barn and burnt it to aſhes; the above reward of Four Hundred Dollars, will be given to any one, who will give information, that ſhall lead to a diſcovery, ſo that the Villian or Villians, that did the Crime may be convicted, and brought to Juſtice,

AUGUSTUS JONES.

Salt-fleet, 7th June, 1815.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber about the middle of April laſt, a forrel Horſe, dark mane and tail, a ſmall white ſpot on his forehead and a few ſaddle marks, at the ſame time a bay Mare with dark mane and tail. The owner or owners by coming and proving property and paying charges, can have them again, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their keeping in one month from this date.

ELIZABETH SANDERS.

Yonge Street, 22d July, 1814.

G. R.

VOLUME XXIV. NUMBER 38.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. *each.* SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON *Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.*

Latest Intelligence.

Augsburgh April 29 — Private accounts from Upper Italy state that the brave army of the Commander in Chief, Baron Frimont, being numerous enough to pursue the beaten and dispersed remains of the Neapolitan army all the reinforcements of troops, 40 000 in number, which are already on the march to the south of Italy, have received orders to proceed by forced marches to Savoy and Piedmont. We expect, therefore soon to hear of military operations on the southern frontiers of France.

Letters from Bergamo, of the 19th affirm, that a revolution has broken out at Naples against Murat, his wife, and his party, and that the arrogant and faithless deserter of Italy, if he could reach his capitol, would only meet his distruction there.

LONDON, May 13.

Hostilities are on the point of commencing or probably have commenced. On Monday and Tuesday there was a general movement in advance from the interior of Flanders to the French frontier. The Prussians and Belgians, who have hitherto been in the rear, were then advancing in the direction of Mons and Valenciennes, with their trains of artillery, and in every respect equipped for instant service. It seems probable, that, while a sufficient force is left to watch the Garrisons of Lisle and the other fortresses in that quarter, the Duke of Wellington will enter France between Mauberg and Valenciennes, while Marshall Blucher advances upon the French corps at Moitzers and Sedan. If Mauberge were taken, and the French dislodged from the latter places, the Allies might turn, as they did last year, the triple line of Fortresses, and the Armies of Wellington and Blucher would remain incommunication with each other, notwithstanding their advances.

TRURO, May 12.—On the 14th ult. Murat abandoned the Panaro, and, continuing his retreat in all haste, fell back to Bologna, which he evacuated on the 17th, and the Austrians entered it on the same day. Two Austrian corps debouched on his right and left flanks, and made him accelerate his retreat. There was a sharp action at Castle Fracco, in which the Austrians made many prisoners. On the 16th in the evening, Murat had reached Imola. On the 17th, he is said to have been at Faenza, and the Austrians were still pursuing him. His army is said to be in a state of great dissatisfaction, complaining of having been deceived; in as much as when they began their march, they were told it was to cooperate with the Austrians, not to fight against them.

An Austrian corps is said to have landed and taken Remini and Pesaro—whilst a strong English and Sicilian force had debarked near Naples, obliging Murat to fly from Naples to Ancona. It was even reported our troops had entered Naples, and that Murat had been made prisoner.

LONDON, May 23.

The following telegraph dispatch was, yesterday, received from Portsmouth:—"La-vendee in a general state of insurrection." The news was brought by a brig of war. Private letters are also in Town, which contain the same intelligence, with the additional fact of several General Officers having joined the royalists, whose number are perhaps too zealously rated at 50,000 men.— Charette and Oieron are amongst them.

A letter from Bayonne, dated the 13th, states, that an English army corps, about 18,000 strong, is immediately to disembark on the frontiers of the Western Pyrenees. This corps is to be reinforced by 14,000 Spaniards, who are encamped on the banks of the Ebro. Letters also from Madrid have announced the march of a Portuguese army of 30,000 men. For a month past all communications with Spain have been interrupted.

TURIN, May 9.—*Nine in the Evening.*

We have just received the following news—"On the fourth day, General Mohr, vigorously repulsed the Neapolitan army, made a brigade prisoners near Fermo, and took several waggons with amunition and baggage and among them Murat's own carriage. The enemy protected his retreat by gun-boats. General Bianchi has moved his army to Aquila The enemy left a garrison of 7000 men in Ancona This garrison offered to capitulate, on the condition of being allowed to march out with arms and baggage, which was refused. The town is blockaded."

[The following extract from a proclamation of the allies is given in the *Ar ftarque Francais*, a Paris paper of May 11th, 18, with which we have been favored by a respectable friend: —*New York paper.*]

PROCLAMATION OF THE COMBINED ALLIES.

"It is very imprudent to suspect that we leave Bonaparte to act in all his pretensions. French men, we repeat it, our arms are not turned against you; we only wish to bring down to the ground the man who has never ceased to violate the most sacred and the most legitimate rights: we will maintain with all our forces the treaty of Peace which we have signed with Louis the 18th: we will replace him upon the throne; we will never acknowledge any other government than that which ought to exist under his dynasty; we swear it in the presence of the universe."

"Those unmeaning intrigues which we read in the Gazettes of France, do not impose upon us; we know the minds of all good Frenchmen; we know their love for the descendants of Henry IVth, their legitimate princes: we cannot then suppose that Bonaparte can have influence enough to collect two millions of French under his flag; at all events, Frenchmen, be persuaded, that it will be easy for us to oppose a double number, if there should be need of it."

"Recall to mind our first proclamation: woe to the French taken with arms in their hands, and the cities which shall shew themselves rebellious! Frenchmen, our assembled cohorts, march under the banners of your king, his cockade and white flag."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, June 29.

Hostilities had not commenced on the frontiers, nor had Bonaparte left Paris on the 10th of May. This protraction of his journey is said to arise from the encreasing discontent in the interior which demands his attention, and the great difficulties of getting forward the conscriptions. In a conversation with his minister, Carnot, he demanded 300,000 new levies; but was answered—"Sire, your conscription law can no longer be enforced—times, as well as opinions, have changed.

Discontents and insurrections are spreading throughout France: in moft of the departments there are already armed bands, who openly refift the government of Bonaparte: at Dieppe the military officers were refifted and many of the troops declared for Louis the 18th. At Lisle, great numbers of the troops have deserted; in one boat there came over to our coast, twelve officers, bearing the white cockade in their hats. These occurrences have created much alarm at Paris, and Fouche has made them the subject of an official report, wherein he recommends that all Frenchmen, who have left the country, be recalled back to France; that all communications with the Bourbon family be prohibited; and that no national emblem shall be exhibited but the tri-colored. All infractions of these rules, are to be punished in the moft exemplary manner. Withthese troubles in the departments, it is said Bonaparte is threatened with an explofion at Paris, where ftrong parties are forming of the old and new jacobins, whose object is, to create confufion, and bring every thing on a level with their ftandard.

Louis 18th iffued a proclamation, dated at Ghent, the 2d of May, in which he announces having accepted the affiftance of the allied powers, to reinftate his family on the throne of France; and received their most solemn assurance, that the integrity, independence, and rights of France, fhould be respected.

These accounts again confirm our oldest

G. R.
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YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, May 22.

In a letter from the Netherlands, it is said that "from the moment the troops of the allies enter France, there is to be no regular commiſſariat to iſſue orders of payment on Britiſh agents, or to draw bills of exchange on the Britiſh treasury; but clothing, proviſions, and every article of neceſſity and convenience, is to be levied in the way of contributions on the cities, towns, and villages of the invaded territory; and thus on the enemy is to be retaliated his own oppreſſive ſyſtem of exactions and the expences of the war will be, by this expedient, largely diminiſhed. Some indulgence, however, is intended to be ſhewn to thoſe places in France on which contributions are levied, when loyalty ſhall be manifeſted to the legitimate ſovereign, and ready obedience is paid to the orders of the Commanders. In ſuch cases, a sort of payment is to be made to a given extent, in the ſhape of bills drawn by Louis, and countersigned by his miniſters of finance, which are to be made payable at the public treasury of Paris.

Accounts of inſurrections, principally among the conscripts, in the cities, and of deſertions from the armies are received from various quarters. An exploſion at Paris is talked of in the Dutch papers with increaſing confidence: the reign of the Jacobins and Terrorists appears on the eve of commencing. A Havre, Liſle and Rouen, the diſturbances have been ſerious, and ſeveral lives have been loſt. La Vendee is also said to be in a ſtate of ferment.

Late and Important.

London papers to the 9th, and Liverpool to the 11th June, have been received at New York. Their contents are highly intereſting—but we have room only to notice the leading articles in a ſummary way.

Hoſtilities had not opened, but every thing indicated an immediate commencement. Bonaparte was in Paris on the 5th June, where he was to review his troops for the laſt time and ſet out for the army on the 6th. Soult, his Major General, had already gone. The new French Legiſlature had aſſembled, but the proceedings of their meeting were very ſumultuous. Serious inſurrections exiſted in the weſt of France—Indeed the latest accounts ſhow the affairs of Napoleon to be far from proſperous.

The preparations on the part of the Allies were active, and on an immenſe ſcale. They have renewed the declaration of war against Bonaparte, in which all the powers of Europe had ſo ſolemnly united.

The miniſterial majority in the Britiſh Parliament in favor of the meaſures againſt the common enemy, was almoſt unprecedented—the votes ſtood about 3 to 1. Mr. *Gratton*, the celebrated Iriſh patriot and orator, and one of the leaders of the oppoſition in England, made an able and ſpirited ſpeech in favor of war againſt the French Tyrant.

Murat, whom Bonaparte created king of Naples, is compietely *un-kinged*.—His wife, the ſiſter of Bonaparte, is a priſoner to the Auſtrians—his army all diſſipated, and his capital in poſſeſſion of Ferdinand IV. the former king, and who is again recognized by the Vienna Congreſs as the rightful ſovereign of the two Sicilies

[New York pap.]

PLYMOUTH, June 3.

A letter from Lord Burgherſh ſtates that the Rivoli has captured the French frigate Melpomene, of 44 guns, in the Mediterranean, the latter having 25 killed and 30 wounded. It was reported that orders had been given, May 29, to capture all veſſels under the tri-colored flag. The Duthchess D'Angouleme embarked for Orlend, to join the King, May 27

London papers of the 1ſt, say, that Bonaparte remained in Paris. Nothing was ſaid of his departure for the army; and the ceremony of the *Champ de Mai*, has been poſtponed. *Two frigates were prepared in France, with ſecret orders, ready to take off Bonapare, and his family, in caſe of extremity.*

Inſurrections continue in the weſtern and interior French departments.

The mails between England and France continue four times a week.

As Bonaparte's anxiety appears to be to fortify Paris; and ſome of the bakeries were ealcu ated to *batter down*, as well as defend the city.

Admiral Durham has ſailed with a ſquadron to take poſſeſſion of Martinique and Guadaloupe,

Troops are continually embarking and ſailing for the Netherlands.

The motion for an addreſs to the Prince Regent, promiſing the concurrence of the houſe in effective meaſures to carry on the war againſt Bonaparte, was carried in the houſe of Commons, May 31ſt, by a majority of 331 to 92. The largeſt number of members preſent, which has been known for a long time

Lord Caſtlereagh officially informed the houſe, that the troops which the allies would bring into the field would exceed ONE MILLION.

It was aſſerted at London that both Marſeilles and Bordeaux had again hoiſted the white flag.

LONDON, May 23

France is expected to be invaded from the Pyrenees—Inſurrection in the North, and the South and the Eaſt—Inſurrection in the Weſt. This is the ſituation of affairs which the *Morning Chronicle* conſiders very comfortable one for Bonaparte

We learn, by Breſlau papers of the 25th of April that 11,000 Ruſſian troops, with two trains of Artillery, had paſſed through that town on their way to the frontiers. They are represented as troops in the very beſt condition. On the ſame authority it is ſtated, that a Ruſſian army of leſs than 234 000 men, beſides cavalry, had been aſſembled in Poland, and were ordered off in diviſions by different routes, in order that they might, with greater facility be accommodated on their march. Troops, in the route of Breſlau and Prague, were expected to continue marching until the 31ſt of June before all of them had paſſed by.

The Gazette of Florence announces that on the 7th of April, Lord Bentick ſent orders to the different Engliſh commanders in the Mediterranean to begin hoſtilities againſt king Joachim by ſea and land

BASLE, April 29.—Baron de Stern the Pruſſian Miniſter is now at Zurich where he arrived the 24th. It is thought that he will come here. The object of his miſſion is to engage the Diet to embrace the cauſe of the allied powers. He has already obtained the votes of 11 cantons.

FLANDERS MAIL.

COURTRAY, May 4.—Yeſterday 40 lancers arrived here, coming from Liſle, with their baggage, arms, and horſes. They ſay that the detention is conſiderable from Liſle to Tournay; that there is a dearth of forage in the firſt of theſe places; and that their horſes had not received any during the laſt five days. The intercourſe between Courtray and Liſle, are forbidden.

BARBADOES, May 1.—The Duke of Montroſe packet, Capt. Blewit, ſailed from Falmouth on the 31ſt March, with the mails unfortunately struck on the Kendal Rocks, on Friday evening, about 9 miles to windward of this Island, and we are ſorry to ſay, ſhe immediately upſet. The crew and 2 paſſengers (Mr. Harriſon, of Nevis, and Mr Ferrall, of St. Croix) very prudently took to the boats, and arrived here at 12 o'clock the ſame night, with the Mails, which were all that could be ſaved.

Boſton, July 17.

FROM HALIFAX

Yeſterday, advices from Halifax to the 8th inſtant ſtates, that eight American veſſels had been captured by the Engliſh for fiſhing on the weſtern ſhores of Nova Scotia. The veſſels were given up, with an endorſement on their papers forbidden their fiſhing on the weſtern ſhores of that province.

ſtatements, that Murat had been overpowered by the Auſtrians. It is alſo ſaid, the Auſtrians are in poſſeſſion of all Tuscany; and that 2000 Napoletans had joined them. There is further more a report, that the Engliſh had taken poſſeſſion of Naples and made Murat priſoner.

Bonaparte is fortifying Paris.

A letter from Maria Louiſa, is ſaid to be in circulation, wherein ſhe expreſſes a diſinclination to return to France, aſſigning as a cauſe, that the people were fickle and faithleſs and ſhe dared not truſt them again.

The French papers ſay, that Bonaparte would nominate a regency before he left Paris.

Boulogne, Calais, Quesnoi, Mauberg, Dunkirk, Bergeues, Liſle, Douay, Valenciennes, Conde, and Avesne are declared to be in a ſtate of ſiege.

The laſt London dates, ſtate, that hoſtilities were on the point of commencing, as a general movement of the allied armies towards France, had recently taken place.

An allied army is collecting to act on the ſouthern frontier of France; this may account for the delay of the Spaniſh and Portuguese troops as mentioned in our laſt previous accounts.

It is ſaid, the Ruſſian troops, which have lately arrived and joined the allied army, ſwell the battalions, furniſhed by Alexander to 350,000.

The Auſtrians have entered Civita Vichia.

The French troops continue to desert in great numbers—they are generally form the cavalry corps.

The declaration of war againſt France was ſigned by all the high allied powers on the 11th April, and immediately after a proclamation was iſſued by them, prohibiting all communication between France and Germany

The Landſtrom (Militia) is organizing with celerity, in all parts of the north of Germany. The ſmall territory of Waldeck turns out 11 000 men, well armed and equipped.

The Bourbon family have many friends in Havre; and when ever a multitude is aſſembled together, the cry of *Vive le Roi*, is boldly vociferated; without the intervention of diſcordant notes.

Accounts from Lisbon are received to May 21; they ſtate the arrival there, of a number of transports, for the purpoſe of conveying a large body of Portuguese troops, under Lord Beresford, to the Netherlands. Their embarkation had, however, been delayed—probably from the circumſtance, as mentioned in the London accounts, that a diverſion was contemplated in the ſouth of France.

The Liſbon papers ſay, that very ſerious and threatening diſcontents exiſt throughout the whole of the ſouth of France; that the people are generally in favour of Louis 18th, from natural attachment, and are rendered more hoſtile to Bonaparte from the severity of his laws, and heavy exactions which are thrown upon them. They wait but a favorable opportunity to join the ſtandard of Louis.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Murat, cloſely purſued on all ſides by the Auſtrians, and his capital menaced if not already in the hands of the Engliſh, has offered to negociate a ſuspenſion of arms; but this was not agreed to; and a ſpeedy termination of his power may therefore be anticipated.

Auſtria will have 300,000 men in the field; the Netherlands army, under Lord Wellington, will comprise not leſs than 180 000, with an immenſe body of cavalry, and a ſtrong body of field artillery.

The laſt London date (May 13th) says, "a declaration of war againſt Bonaparte will be promulgated on Wednesday next."

The allied armies were moving towards France; the Pruſſians and Belgians were marching with a heavy train of artillery towards Mons and Valenciennes; a large body watched Liſle; the Duke of Wellington will enter France between Madberg and Valenciennes; Blucher was marching on Moizers and Sedan. Theſe movements, if ſucceſsful, will give to the allies, immenſe advantages, in purſuing their grand object.

20 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS ſome evil diſpoſed person or persons, did malicioufly and wantonly, throw down the fences, opened the gates and bars, on Park Lots No. 17 & 18, in order to injure the ſubscriber by allowing his cattle to escape from their paſture As the above depredations have been frequently committed, the aforeſaid reward of twenty dollars, will be given to any person or persons who will give ſuch information as may lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders.

GEORGE T. DENNISON.

Found

A Silver Watch. The owner may receive it on calling at this office, and paying the expence of this advertiſement.

York, Auguſt 1ſt, 1815.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS for erecting two side Galleries in the Church, and for fencing the Burial Ground, with boards and cedar poſts, will be received by Colonel Jarvis or the Subscriber, on or before the 25th day of Auguſt next.

JOHN STRACHAN.

York, July 29th, 1815.

☞ The plan and dimenſions of the Galleries may be ſeen at Doctor Strachan's

JOHN BRANNUM,

SMITH and FARRIER.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York, and it's Vicinity, that he carries on the above buſineſs two mile and a half below this Town, at the Farm of John Small Esquire; where all kinds of work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch. He hopes that from unremitting attention to buſineſs, to merit the patronage of a generous Public.

York, Auguſt 2d, 1815.

Strayed or Stolen.

A Bay Horſe, between 13 & 14 hands high, ſeveral white spots on his back, a large white spot on one side, feet black, ſhort tail, long main, and left fore hoof cracked; he was seen on the 13th July, near the Garrison. Any person who ſhall give information of him, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, on application to Lieut. and Adjt. BLAIR, Glengary Regt. or Mr. CAMERON, Printer.

York Garrison, Auguſt 3d, 1815

For Sale at the Printing Office,

LETTER PAPER,
Engliſh Reader,
Childs Memorial,
Watt's Catechiſm,
Black Caſtle,
Wiſdom in Miniature,
Divine Songs,
Blair's Grave,
Inſtructive Hints,
Wanderer,
Harvey's Hymns,
Pope's Eſſay on man,
New Teſtament,
Goldſmith's Rome,
Key to Popery,
Spelling Books,

And a large variety of inſtructive and entertaining Tracts for youth, &c.

The whole at very reduced prices.

E. W. M'BRIDE.

For Sale,

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District conſiſting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14 Conceſſion D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1ſt Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subſcriber.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

Royal Engineer's Office,

York, 26th July, 1815.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office up to or before the 9th of Auguſt, from ſuch perſons as may be willing to build by contract in the Garriſon of York, two Brick BARRACKS for Soldiers, together with the Carpenters work of the ſame.

Further particulars will be obtained by applying at this Office between the hours of 10 and 4.

W. M. GOSSET.
Lieut. Royal Engineers.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fi. fa.* iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District againſt the lands and tenements, which of Benjamin Gilbert, deceaſed, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Adminiſtrator, at the ſuit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Eſq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North ſide of King's Street, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houſes, but houſe thereunto belonging, all which property I ſhall ſell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

W. D. FOREST, Dy. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1815.

B. WHITNEY,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No. 116, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for ſale by Wholeſale only, an aſſortment of Engliſh Goods adapted to the season, amongſt which are

Superfine and low priced B Cloths,	Romal Hhandkfs
do. do. Caſſimeres	Black ſilk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab	Grand Rills,
Wellington Cords,	Men's Cotton Socks,
Fancy Veſtings,	Men's white cotton
Black Bombazetts,	Worſted hoſe,
Superfine and low priced Prints,	Women's do. do. do.
White & Black Cambricks,	Men's Beaver & Buck skin Gloves,
Cotton Shirtings,	Ladies Beaver and
Cotton Shawls,	Kid do.
	Gotton Lace, Silk & Twiſt, Pins, &c.

And expects by the firſt arrivals from England a further ſupply which will render his aſſortment (in his line) quite compleat. As the above Goods were purchaſed with cash by an agent in England and will be ſold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchaſed in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

LOST.

A Memorandum Book with a red morocco back, containing a number accounts and notes of hand, of no uſe to any person but the owner he having apprised the people of whom they are againſt not to pay them—whoever may have found, or may hereafter find the said book with its contents and will return it to the owner, or to the Printing Office may depend upon being handſomely rewarded.

York, 11th July, 1815.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

BOSTON, July 31.

A gentleman has just arrived in town from a vessel which he left in the harbor, bringing London date to the June 24th. The principle article is an official despatch of Lord Wellington, dated Waterloo, June 19, giving a detailed account of a General engagement. The attack commenced on the 15th, by Bonaparte at the head of six corps of his army on the Prussian posts at Thuin and Lobez on the Sambre. Blucher concentrated his army upon Sambref. Armand and Ligny. The enemy marching upon Brussels on the evening of the 15th attacked a brigade of the army of the Netherlands.—On the 16th Blucher and Wellington's armies were both obstinately attacked in their positions, the whole of their divisions not having come up, in which great slaughter was made, and many distinguished officers were killed, among them the Duke of Brunswick. Blucher fell back after the attack upon Wavre, and Wellington to Genappe and Waterloo

On the 17th Bonaparte with all his army except the 3d corps, attacked Wellington in his position which was successively repeated until 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time a part of the Prussians having come up to his assistance, Wellington attacked the enemy with his whole line, which he says succeeded in every point. The enemy fled in confusion, leaving behind ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CANON, with their ammunition, which fell into the hands of the Allies. The pursuit continued by Wellington's army until after dark, and then by Blucher's thro' the night, they having been less engaged. The latter took SIXTY cannon, and several carriages, some of which contained Bonaparte's own baggage.

Among the British killed were Lieut. Gen. Sir Thos Picton, Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Ponsonby, 4 Colonels, 5 Lt. Colonels, and many other officers.

The Prince of Orange wounded by a musket ball in the shoulder. Lieut. Gen. Duke of Uxbridge has had his leg amputated. Lt. Generals Alten, Cocke, Barnes, Kempt, Halket, Adams and Daral y, were wounded.

The messenger brought over two Eagles which he presented to the Prince Regent.

[*Particulars in our next.*]

The small papers of Paris, mention a report, of the arriva. there, of Mr. Murat, Mrs. Murat, and the little Murats—are King, Queen, Princes, and Princesses of Naples.

In the House of Commons, June 9, in reply to an inquiry whether any arrangement had been made with the U States respecting the Newfoundland Fishery, Lord CASTLEREACH said that the treaty of 1783 was expired, and that the subject was to be construed by the general law of nations. The King of Prussia proceeds to the army by the way of Berlin, and the two Emperors go by Prague.

A Similar Aarrangement having been made with *Mr. Edward M'Bride* to the former one with *Mr Waters*. All applicants for Office Work will please refer to him.

EDITOR.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has recently brought with him from Montreal a choice assortment of the best superfine and second Cloth &c. with suitable trimmings, and a variety of other seasonable goods——The whole being selected by himself and purchased for Cash, enable him to warrant their quality genuine and to sell at reduced prices—amongst his cloths are the following approved and fashionable colours.

Blue,	seconds ditto.
Black,	ditto ditto.
Bottle Green,	ditto ditto.
Drab,	ditto ditto.
Grey,	ditto ditto.

Double Milled Cassimeres.

Blue,	Black,
Bottle Green,	Drab,

& Grey.

ALSO,

Fancy Vestings,	Stockinetts,
Flannels,	Buttons,
Gloves,	Hosiery,
Braces, Morocco.	ditto Cotton,

&c. &c. &c.

He hopes that his former attention to his customers, will insure him their increase and continuance, particularly as he has now the means to accomodate them generally.

WANTED.

Four Journeymen Taylors :—Liberal wages and every encouragement will be given.

Apply one door East of Mrs Hunt's.

JOHN MURCHISON.

York, August 7th, 1815

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber (who again occupies the former Store East of Mrs HUNT'S) informs his friends and the Public, that from being early in the Market he has now a choice assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries* and *Liquors* —all of which purchased for cash, he will sell a very reduced prices. Furs, Flour, and other Country produce will be received at the highest Market price, and Dollars at Eight Shillings N. Y. C. not refused.

THOMAS DEARY.

York 7th August.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber about the middle of April last, a forrel Horse, dark mane and tail, a small white spot on his forehead and a few saddle marks, at the same time a bay Horse with dark mane and tail. The owner or owners by coming and proving property and paying charges, can have them again, otherwise they will be sold for their keeping in one month from this date.

ELIZABETH SANDERS.

Yonge Street, 22d July, 1815.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

LETTER PAPER,
English Reader,
Childs Memorial,
Watt's Catechism,
Black Cattle,
Wisdom in Miniature,
Divine Songs,
Blair's Grave,
Instructive Hints,
Wanderer,
Harvey's Hymns,
Pope's Essy on man,
New Testament,
Goldsmith's Rome,
Key to Popery,
Spelling Books,

And a large variety of instructive and entertaining Tracts for youth, &c.

The whole at very reduced prices.

E. W. M'BRIDE,

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No 116, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season, amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B. Cloths,	Romal Hhandkfs
do. do. Cassimeres	Back silk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab	Grand Rills,
Wellington Cords,	Men's Cotton Socks,
Fancy Vestings,	Men's white cotton
Black Bombazetts,	Worsted hose,
Superfine and low priced Prints,	Women's do. do. do.
White & Black Cambricks,	Men's Beaver & Buck skin Gloves,
Cotton Shirtings,	Ladies Beaver and
Cotton Shawls,	Kid do.
	Gotton Lace, Silk &
	Twist, Pins, &c.

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in { Nos. 11, 13 & 15 } 5 Con. } 800
Caistor, { 14 6. do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands :—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York June 12 h, 1815.

Strayed or Stolen,

A Bay Horse, between 13 & 14 hands high, several white spots on his back, a large white spot on one side, feet black, short tail, long main, and left fore hoof cracked ; he was seen on the 15th July, near the Garrison. Any person who shall give information of him, shall be handsomely rewarded, on application to Lieut. and Adjt. BLAIR, Glengary Regt. or Mr. CAMERON, Printer.

York Garrison, August 3d, 1815.

JOHN BRANNUM,

SMITH and FARRIER,

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York, and it's Vicinity, that he carries on the above business two mile and a half below this Town, at the Farm of John Small Esquire ; where all kinds of work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch. He hopes that from unremitting attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous Public.

York, August 2d, 1815.

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20 *Dollars Reward.*

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons, did maliciously and wantonly, throw down the fences, opened the gates and bars, on Park Lots No 17 & 18, in order to injure the subscriber by allowing his cattle to escape from their pasture. As the above depredations have been frequently committed, the aforesaid reward of twenty dollars, will be given to any person or persons who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders.

GEORGE T. DENNISON.

ONE ISSUE
MISSING

G. R.

VOLUME XXIV. NUMBER 41.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, June 17— Information from Conſtantinople, was received to 10 th May—Turkey is in a ſtate of repoſe, and has no inclination to take a part in the diſputes of Europe—Ruſſia has reſtored her fortreſſes which were so long withheld—

LONDON, June 23.

The French after they were routed re treated in the greatest diſorder, their arms, they threw down by whole regiments. The Pruſſian cavalry gave them no rest, purſuing them the whole night. All the roads were choaked with dead, and dying, cannon, baggage &c. Bonaparte's carriage, plate, correſpondence &c. fell into our hands. There were ſeveral thouſand proclamations found dated from the palace of Lacken, near Bruſſels, for he had promiſed to be at Bruſſels on the 19th. The loſs in killed and wounded is eſtimated at 40,000—The number of cannon taken exceeds 300—The French imperial Guard, is ſaid to be nearly deſtroyed. On all ſides was ſeen a total diſregard of perſonal danger—The Leaders were mingled in the heat of the fray like the meaneſt Soldier—The Duke of Wellington was in cloſe converſation with Lord Uxbridge, when the latter received the ball in his knee—His Lordſhip had been throughout the day foremoſt in danger and glory. M. Blucher, it is ſaid, was for some moments a priſoner. As to Bonaparte, he was more than once incloſed among the Britiſh troops, and diſentangled as it appears by miracle-

"Never before, (says the Britiſh Commander) was I obliged to take ſuch pains for victory, and never before ſo near being beaten" as on the 18th June.

On Monday laſt, the Duke of Wellington arrived at Bruſſels to viſit the Prince of Orange and other wounded officers-

The Pruſſians have re-entered Charleroi, Binch and Fontaine l' Eveque-The two armies expected to be in France to day. (June 23)

Whilſt theſe great events have been paſſing in the north of France, the Auſtrians and Ruſſians are ſaid to have entered Alsace; and from the French papers we find that another Auſtrian army has entered France near Chamberry.

LONDON June 24.

Yesterday in the House of Lords and Commons, Thanks were UNANIMOUSLY voted to Lord Wellington, and the officers, and non-commissioned officers and privates under his command, for the victory of June 18.

In the Lords, the vote was moved by Earl Bathurst. He ſaid Bonaparte had not now to complain of any of the difficulties to which he had attributed former diſaſters he choſe his time, place and enemy; and had been repulsed, defeated and routed. He stated the loss of the Prussians on the 16th, at 16,000 men. In the battle of the 18th Lord Wellington performed occasionally all the duties from Colonel to Field Martial. At the cloſe of the day Bonaparte put himself at the head of his guards, and made a vigorous attack; but the British guards met, overthrew and completely routed the choicest troops of the enemy. By despatches this day received, it appeared the effect of this victory had been 5000 priſoners brought into Bruſſels, 2000 more on the road, and others whose arrival might be daily expected. But no intelligence has yet been received of the result of the purſuit kept up by the Prussians. The Earl ſaid that no doubt ramain'd from the effects of this victory that the Allies would obtain the object of the contest.

The Earl alſo moved thanks to the Marshal Blucher and the Pruſſian army —And to the Prince of Orange, to Baron Alten, Gen. Barnes, Lord Somerſet, &c.

Conformably to a message from the Prince Regent, it was unanimouſly voted that the House would concur in granting an additional proviſion to the Duke of Wellington [The grant laſt year was 200,000l.] addition voted 200,000l.

In the House Commons the motion for thanks was made by Lord Caſtlereagh. He remarked that the Allies had been neceſſitated to diſtribute their troops with reference to the means of subsiſtance. He complimented Bonaparte greatly for his military talents, and the troops under his immediate command, which were the moſt complete and efficient corps belonging to France —and which he eſtimated at from 130,000 to 140,000—composed of those who had returned from the priſons of the allied Powers and thoſe veterans who had survived former battles. He characterized Napoleon as the greateſt captain in the world, except the leader of the British Army.

The allied army under the Duke of Wellington notwithſtanding its achievements was with the exception of the Britiſh, a green army not having had opportunity to see service. Deducting the 25 000, men, who under Prince Frederick of Orange, was in Weſt Flanders, and many other detachments. The whole army under the Duke of Wellington, was not 64,000.

Lord C. asserted that the French had been obliged to leave behind half if not more, of their artillery; but it was impoſſible for him to ſtate what their loss in men amounted to. The thanks of the Commons were given in the same terms and persons, as those of the Lords —and followed by a similar vote and grant to the Duke of W.

Mr Whitbread joined heartly in elogizing the brave troops and their Commanders, and added that the measures of the Ministers in conducting the war had his approbation. Sir F. Burdox joined in praising the officers and army.

The general wish appared to be for the erection of a Palace for the Duke of Welton.

A vote was passed giving 800,0000. to the army for military stores captured from 1802 to 1811—the result of 12 general actions and 2 sieges

The Duke of WELLINGTON to Louis 18th.

Field of Battle, June 18, 1815.

"SIRE. Bonaparte has been completely repulsed at Genappe. The battle was bloody. The Duke of Brunswick was killed. Two Engliſh diviſions suffered conſiderably.

"I am in purſuit of Bonaparte, with Marshal Blucher.

"The Belgian troops conducted themselves remarkably well."

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

It is a circumstance not generally known, but at the present moment worthy of peculiar remark, that the entry into active service of the illustrious person whose name is prefixed to this article, was in the early part of the year 1794, with the expedition under the Earl of Moira, which was intended in aid of the loyalists in Brittany. It is well known that the destination of this expedition was diverted to the Netherlands, in consequence of the unfortunate issue of the early part of the campaign in that quarter.

Tournay had fallen before the arrival of Lord Moira's little army [about 10,000 men] at Ostend. Circumstances induced his Lordship to attempt a junction with the Duke of York; in the course of which his army, fatigued and exposed to a most inclement season, were attacked by the French. On this march Lt. Colonel Wellesley was of the greatest utility in the command of a covering party in the rear. On the 8th July Lord Moira joined the Duke of York. During the attack of Boxell by General Abercromie, a regiment of dragoons [by some accident] threw the 1st, regiment of infantry into confusion. Of this the enemy's squadron instantly availed themselves advancing in full force, when the gallant Wellesley, who had his regiment (the 33d) formed in the rear, caused them to open, and permit the enemy's dragoons to pass through, when instantly wheeling into line, by order, they coolly threw in a few well directed vollies, which compelled the enemy to a precipitate retreat, and enabled Gen Abercrombie to pursue his retreat unmolested. During the whole of this arduous and calamitous retreat of the British army from Flanders, Lieut. Colonel Wellesley, at the head of three battalions had covered all the movements.

The object of this short sketch is to hold out (although almost unnecessary) to the panting heart of the British soldier, aspiring to honor and fame, the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, a Lieut. Colonel, participating the glory, and sharing the hardships of his regiment in Flanders, in the years 1794 and 1795:—and in the year 1815, see him raised to the highest civil and military ranks in the gift of his Sovereign, and in possession of the full confidence of all the legitimate Sovereigns of Europe, about to wield a *baton* and a *sword* on the *same scene*, in defence of the just rights of the people and of Sovereigns.

Among the things which have fallen into the hands of the victors is the grand order of the black-eagle, which the king of Prussia had given to Napoleon—The insignia of the order bears the motto, "e very one his own"—But a thing which, history will notice, and which deserves to be recorded, is, that the victory was decided at a place called "la belle alliance"

THE YORK GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1815

To the politeness of Col. BATTERSBY, we are indebted for the Courant Extra. of 15th Inst.—We give its interesting contents and say that from previous circumstances, it has our fullest credit.

BOSTON, August 10.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Ludlow, Capt. Mudge, 40 days from Bordeaux, and 27 from the Cordovan.

Capt. Mudge reports verbally, that while at the Cordovan, a paper was received, which contained the CAPITULATION OF PARIS, dated the 4th July, and signed by Col. Howard, on the part of Lord Wellington, and by an officer on the part of Prince Blucher. The capitulation granted the honors of war to the French troops, who were to march out towards Nantz; and that the Allies were to enter the next day.

That Marshal Souchet at Chamberry, entered into an armistice with the Austrian General Frimont, who commands the Italian army, June 30.

That the Head Quarters of the Arch Duke Charles, who commands the Austrian grand army, moved from Fribourg to Loerrach, preparatory to entering France, June 23.

That Bonaparte left Paris for Cherburg, June 29, accompanied by Bertrand and many other officers, where he was to embark for the United States of America, two frigates having been appointed for the purpose of taking him off.

That an embargo had been laid in France for 8 days, after Bonaparte left Paris, said by some to be to facilitate, & by others to prevent his escape.

That the Provisional Government had informed Lord Wellington, that Bonaparte had abdicated, and was off; and inquired what more the Allies were contending for.

It was the general opinion, that the French would oppose the restoration of Louis 18th; but that the they would be compelled to it.

Soon after sailing, Capt. Mudge was boarded from an English frigate, and a demand made if Bonaparte was on board; Strict search was accordingly made over every part of the vessel; But not finding him, the boarding officers proceeded to examine the *phizes of every person on board to see if there was not a Bonaparte among them.* They stated, that they believed, that he intended to make his escape in some American vessel, for this country; and that they should search every one they might fall in with, to find the Ex-Emperor.

No serious disturbances had taken place at Bordeaux, or its vicinity; but they were very apprehensive of difficulties.

FRENCH HOUSE OF PEERS.

The Journal of June 24th contains the sequel of the debate in this house on the 22d. The President informed the house, that the answer of Napoleon to the address of thanks was, *that he had only abdicated in favour of his son.* Lucien several times insisted on the immediate acknowledgement of Napoleon II. *Ponteconlant* said he did not know what title Lucien had to talk thus. He knew him only as a Roman Prince. *Joseph* also said, he consented to the nomination of members of the provisional government, provided the government was exercised in the name of Napoleon II. The house, however, finally passed over the motion.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, to a gentleman in this Town, dated July 2.

"Bonaparte has abdicated, and left the capital. The Allies, it is expected, will enter in a few days. A GENERAL PEACE on the continent will grow out of the late events, and the old BOURBON KING reinstated."

GHENT, JUNE 22.

His Majesty Louis XVIII. has just left us, to return to his kingdom. A great many Frenchmen of distinction have followed; the others will follow successively. The corps stationed at Clost, Termonde, &c. are also gone forward.

Canadian Courant, Extraordinary, of August 15.

A friendly hint to Parents & Guardians of Youth in Canada.

The part which you are called upon to act, is very important. You are the guardians of the Church and State—On your conduct depends in a great degree the profperity of the community, & the temporal and spiritual happiness of them committed to your care

Is not this consideration sufficient to excite all persons of every rank and station in life, to exert themselves to the extent of their power "to train up the rising generation in the way they should go"

You will never regret that you have expended a small part of your property in building school-houses and places of worship; and providing competent and wholesome Instructors for your offspring wards—But if you neglect this, you will have reason to repent of it, not only in this life, but in the next.

The best portion of earthly goods you can give your children, is a good education: and it must be remembered that no education can be confidered a good one unless it embraces morality and religion.

The time of a child from 5 to 10 years of age, is worth very little for labour, but it is as valuable for the purpose of acquiring elementary instruction, as at any future period.

The District School,

WILL be opened on the 11th September next at which the more useful branches of a liberal education will be taught by the Subscriber, and his Assistants.

JOHN STRACHAN. D. D.

York, 25th August, 1815.

James M'Millan,

LATE Sergeant and Master Taylor 89th Regiment, (now residing in the corner house, Duke Street opposite Mr. Jordan Post, Senr.) respectfully informs the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has commenced business in his line of Profession, and trusts that from his general experience he will meet the approbation of all those who shall be pleased to favour him with their commands.

Ladies Riding dresses made in the most approved style.

Clothes cut on the most reasonable terms.

York, August 31st, 1815.

DIED

On Monday last in her 61st year, Lady Johnson, consort to the Hon. Sir J. Johnson, Bart. Superintendant General and Inspector General of Indian Affairs in British North America, &c &c.—Her Ladyship's remains were conveyed on Wednesday morning to the family vault at Mount-Johnson, for interment, followed to the river side, by a large concourse of citizens, as the last tribute of respect for the virtues of the deceased, and of sincere regret for the loss which her surviving relatives, and the society of this city, (to which she had been long the most distinguished ornament,) experience in her death.

Montreal Gazette, of August 14.

Stolen,

FROM out of No. 1 Block-House in the Garrison of York, on the night of the 27th August last, a BOX the property of James M'Millan late Sergeant Glengary Regiment, (now residing in the Corner-House Duke-Street, opposite Mr. Jordan Post Senior in this Town) containing several articles of wearing apparel &c. &c. Among which are the following. A superfine blue Cloth coat, new, two white Vests, one having 3 rows of Buttons, and one Kerseymere Vest partly made, several Shirts and pairs of Stockings, a Dressing Case and 3 pair of Razors, having white handles, a Gold Watch-Chain; Seal & Key, an Opera Glass, a variety of Books, among which are Goldsmith's Rome, Homer's Illiad & Odyssey, Milton's Paradise lost, Thompson's Seasons, Grays Poetical works, Burns's Poems, Elegant Extracts, several Books of Plays &c. It may be presumed that prior to this the offender or offenders have made sale of several of the abovementioned articles, or may have imposed upon the credulity of some Inhabitant, by lodging the box in their house as his or their Property. The Subscriber begs leave to call upon the Inhabitants of York and its contiguous parts, assuring them, that if any part of the above articles have been purchased by them, on pointing out the person or persons, from whom they have made such purchase, he shall forego all claims relating to the said article or articles, provided the offender or offenders are not enabled to repay the purchaser the sum or sums of money which they may have paid them at the time of such purchase, and shall further on conviction of the offender or offenders give in addition the sum of Ten Dollars. If any of the offenders shall make known his accomplices, he shall in addition to pardon receive Eight Dollars on his prosecuting them to conviction. If any of the offenders give private information where the Box and Articles are, if *they have not been made sale off*, they may depend their name shall be kept secret, no further questions asked.

JAMES M'MILLAN.

York, August 31, 1815.

20 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons, did maliciously and wantonly, throw down the fences, opened the gates and bars, on Park Lots No. 17 & 18, in order to injure the subscriber by allowing his cattle to escape from their pasture. As the above depredations have been frequently committed, the aforesaid reward of twenty dollars will be given to any person or persons who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders.

GEORGE T. DENNISON.

York, August 24, 1815.

WANTED

A Bundette and Mattress, at the Printing Office—Also, 500 feet Inch Boards.

CASH,

Paid for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. Bigelow.

YORK, August 31st, 1815

JOHN BRANNUM,

SMITH and FARRIER.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York, and it's Vicinity, that he carries on the above business two mile and a half below this Town, at the Farm of John Small Esquire; where all kinds of work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch. He hopes that from unremitting attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous Public.

York, August 2d, 1815.

Strayed or Stolen.

A Bay Horse, between 13 & 14 hands high, several white spots on his back, a large white spot on one side, feet black, short tail, long main, and left fore hoof cracked; he was seen on the 13th July, near the Garrison. Any person who shall give information of him, shall be handsomely rewarded, on application to Lieut. and Adjt. BLAIR, Glengary Regt. or Mr. CAMERON, Printer.

York Garrison, August 3d, 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, South side 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Caistor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5, Con. 14 6, do. } 800 Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber (who again occupies the former Store East of Mrs HUNT's) informs his friends and the Public, that from being early in the Market he has now a choice afforment of *Dry Goods, Groceries* and *Liquors*—all of which purchased for cash, he will sell at very reduced prices. Furs, Flour, and other Country produce will be received at the highest Market price, and Dollars at Eight Shillings N. Y. C. not refused.

THOMAS DEARY.

York, 9th August.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Conkes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS GRANT

NOTICE.

ANY person who will undertake to make a sufficient Machine for the purpose of weighing Hay, to be set up in some convenient part of the Town, will please give their written Proposals to Mr. Benjamin Cozens, Clerk of the Market. S. HEWARD, C. P.

York, June 1, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received within these few days, a large confignment of high proof Jamaica Spirits and Irish Whiskey in Barrels, Madeira Wine, Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy of the best quality, in addition to his other Goods, which he has now for sale at very reduced prices—Jamaica Spirits of the best quality at 13s. 6d. Hal currency per gallon by the barrel.

S. JARVIS,
Commission Merchant.

York, March 22, 1815.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully reminded that a small periodical work is printed monthly at Quebec, called the *Canadian Visitor*; Subscriptions for which are received at this office. Two numbers have arrived, and the third is expected daily.

This work is designed to extend useful information and promote a taste for reading among all classes of the community, by recommending those plans and new improvements in Education which have proved extensively useful in Great Britain, and in many other parts of the civilized world.

England is celebrated for her *Fleets* and *Armies*, but she is more defervedly celebrated for her *Moral, Literary* and *Religious* institutions. The most astonishing effects have been produced by these different establishments. And it is hoped that all the British colonies will imitate the parent country in the establishment of SCHOOLS and BOOK Societies.

Since the horrors of war have been exchanged for the blessings of peace in this country, it is hoped that every Christian and true Patriot will *now* exert himself as much for the improvement of the country as he *has done* for its defence.

One half of the money which has been expended by the different nations of the earth for 20 years past in destroying one another, if it had been expended in promoting the arts of peace, the whole world might have been cultivated like a garden and *Churches, Chapels* and *School-houses* might have been erected for the accommodation of the whole human family.

It is sincerely hoped that all will learn wisdom by the things which they have suffered.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS for erecting two side Galleries in the Church, and for fencing the Burial Ground, with boards and cedar posts, will be received by Colonel Jarvis or the Subscriber, on or before the 25th day of August next.

JOHN STRACHAN.

York, July 29th, 1815.

☞ The plan and dimensions of the Galleries may be seen at Doctor Strachan's

For Sale at the Printing Office,

LETTER PAPER,
English Reader,
Childs Memorial,
Watt's Catechism,
Black Cattle,
Wisdom in Miniature,
Divine Songs,
Blair's Grave,
Instructive Hints,
Wanderer,
Harvey's Hymns,
Pope's Essay on man,
New Testament,
Goldsmith's Rome,
Key to Popery,
Spelling Books,

And a large variety of instructive and entertaining Tracts for youth, &c.

☞ The whole very reduced prices.

E. W. M'BRIDE.

Provisional Lieut. Governor's Office
York, 1st May, 1815.

HIS Excellency the Provisional Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Districts opposite their names respectively, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to grant to his Majesty a sum of "money to provide for Amending and Re-"pairing the Public Highways in this Pro-"vince."—viz.

Rev. Alexr. M'Donell,	Eastern District.
Rev. John Bethune, senr.	
John Cryslor, and	
David Sheek, Esquires.	
Joel Stone,	Johnstown District.
Levi Soper, and	
George Bates, Esquires.	
The Hon. Richd. Cartwright,	Midland District.
John Cumming,	
James Young, and	
William Fairfield, Esquires.	
David M'Gregor Rogers,	Newcastle District.
John Burn, and	
Zacheus Burnham, Esquires.	
Samuel Smith,	Home District.
Samuel S. Wilmot, and	
Richard Lovekin, Esquires.	
Henry Haigle,	Niagara District.
John Wilson,	
William Nellis, and	
Samuel Street, Esquires.	
Thomas Talbot,	London District.
Robert Nichol, and	
Mahlon Burwell, Esquires.	
Robt. Richardson,	Western District.
William Hands,	
George Jacobs, and	
James M'Intosh, Esquires.	

By his Excellency's Command,
EDWARD MAC MAHON
A. Secretary.

Board of Claims.

HIS Excellency SIR FREDERICK P. ROBINSON, K. C. B. Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada, having directed a Board to assemble at York, for the purpose of *investigating and reporting upon, the merits of all claims* that may be submitted to them for their consideration, and which may come under the following Heads, viz.

Claims for Damages said to have been done by our own troops.

Claims for Damages done by the Enemy.

Claims for Houses and Building, occupied as Barracks, or other public purposes said to have been destroyed by the Enemy in consequence of that circumstance.

I HEREBY give notice that the said Board will assemble at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace in York, on Tuesday the 29th of this Instant, August, and will continue to assemble every Tuesday and Thursday till the 10th of October next.

Claimants before this Board are to OBSERVE, that the consideration of their Claims by it, is not in any way to be interpreted into a Right, or Demand against Government.

FRS. BATTERSBY, Lt Col.
and President.

York, August 18th, 1815.

For Sale,

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,
JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

Geo. C. Smallman,

HATTER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has re-commenced the above Business in the Town of York, two doors East of Captain Gilbert's Store, where all Commands in his line will be thankfully received, executed in the best manner on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

The highest price in Cash paid for Lambs Wool. York, June 3, 1815.

400 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on the Night of the 27th of May last, some evil and malicious Person or Persons, did set fire to the subscriber's Barn and burnt it to ashes; the above reward of Four Hundred Dollars, will be given to any one, who will give Information, that shall lead to a discovery, so that the Villian or Villians, that did the Crime may be convicted, and brought to Justice,

AUGUSTUS JONES.

Salt-fleet, 7th June, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which of Benjamin Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King's Street, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

W. D. FOREST, Dy. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1815.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform Customers that he now occupies as a Store, that House of the Rev. Mr. Stuart's lately occupied by the Hon. W. Claus.—His assortment is select and seasonable, and his prices low. GEO. DUGGAN.

York, May 26. 1815

Wanted.

As an apprentice to the Printing Business, a lad from 14 to 16 years of age, of good habits, correct morals, and decent connections will meet with good encouragement by applying at the Printing Office. Where is also wanted, a Journeyman Printer, of steady habits—liberal wages will be given to such an one. For sale at the Office, a small assortment of Books, prices from 4d. to 12s. and Merchants Account books of sorts.

York, July 8th, 1815.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons, purchasing a promissory note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York, in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars; which said note was lost or stolen from him on or about the 17th of July last.

JOHN BOWKER.

York, August, 18th, 1815.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has received by brought with him from Montreal a choice assortment of the best superfine and second Cloth &c. with suitable trimmings, and a variety of other seasonable goods——The whole being selected by himself and purchased for Cash, enable him to warrant their quality genuine and to sell at reduced prices—amongst his cloths are the following approved and fashionable colours.

Blue,	seconds ditto.
Black,	ditto ditto.
Bottle Green,	ditto ditto.
Drab,	ditto ditto.
Grey,	ditto ditto.

Double Milled Cassimeres,

Blue,	black,
Bottle Green,	Drab,
& Grey.	

ALSO,

Fancy Vestings,	Stockinetts,
Flannels,	Buttons,
Gloves,	Hosiery,
Braces, Morocco.	ditto Cotton,
&c. &c. &c.	

He hopes that his former attention to his customers, will insure him their increase and continuance, particularly as he has now the means to accomodate them generally.

WANTED.

Four Journeymen Taylors:—Liberal wages and every encouragement will be given.

Apply one door East of Mrs Hunt's.

JOHN MURCHISON.

York, August 7th, 1815.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No. 116, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mrs WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season, amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B. Cloths,	Romal Hhandkfs
ddi do. Cassimeres	Black silk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab	Grand Rills,
Wellington Cords,	Men's Cotton Socks,
Fancy Vestings,	Men's white cotton
Black Bombazetts,	Worsted hose,
Superfine and low priced Prints,	Women's do. do. do.
White & Black Cambricks,	Men's Beaver & Buck skin Gloves,
Cotton Shirtings,	Ladies Beaver and Kid do.
Cotton Shawls,	Gotton Lace, Silk & Twist, Pins, &c.

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England, and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

Rogers and Stocking,

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

GIVE notice to their Friends and the Public, that they have on hand an extensive Assortment of various kinds of Hats, viz.—Beavers, Castors, Rorums, Merino, Wool, &c. all which are executed in the most fashionable style, and warranted equal in every respect to any yet manufactured; they are determined to keep constantly a full supply of every description to meet all demands, wholesale or retail, which they will sell on as liberal terms as can be obtained in this Province—every exertion will be made to render their Manufacture an object to the purchaser—They have also on hand, a quantity of Hat Trimmings of every description. Cash paid for Furs delivered at their Shop, opposite Mr. St. George's Store. York, June 9, 1815

G. R.

VOLUME XXIV. NUMBER 42.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Latest Intelligence.

FRENCH LEGISLATURE,
House of Representatives,
Sitting of June 28.

M. *Durbach* read the following leter from the President of the Provincial Government to the Duke of Wellington, dated June 27.

MY LORD—You have just added greatness to your name by new victories gained over Frenchmen It is by you therefore, that the French are best known and appreciated. You will vote for their rights in the midst of the powers of Europe

In that council of Sovereigns, your credit and influence must be as great as your glory.

The vows of nations, who neither caiumniate nor flatter, have declared your character. In all your conquests, your law of nations has been justice, and your policy has appeared to be the voice of your conscience.

You will find the demands, which we make through our plenipotentiaries, conformed to the most rigorous justice.

The French nation wishes to live under a monarch. She also wishes that this monarch should govern under the empire of the laws.

The republic has taught us, how fatal is the excess of liberty; the empire how, fatal is the excess of power Our desire, and it is unchangeable, is to see the independence, the order of the peace of Europe placed at an equal distance from both these excesses.

Every one in France looks to the constitution of England; we do not pretend to be more free than she is; we will never consent to be less so.

The Representatives of the French people are forming a social compact. The powers will be distinct, but not divided. It is from their very separation that their harmony is expected to rise.

As soon as this instrument shall have received the signature of the sovereign, who shall be called to govern France, that sovereign will receive the sceptre and the crown from the hands of the nation.

In the present state of knowledge in Europe, among the greatest misfortunes of mankind are the divisions between France and England; let us unite for the happiness of the world.

My Lord, no man, at this moment, can so effectually as yourself contribute to the improvement of the character and condition of the human race.

I pray your Lordship to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

The President of the Government,
THE DUKE OF OTRANTO.

June 29.

Count Lanjuinais presiding, presented the following messages, from the provisionary government, and the accompanying documents.

Mr. President—The provisional government has not forgotten for an instant that Napoleon by his abdication has placed himself under the safeguard of French honor. Their first care was to demand of the enemy generals, safe conducts for the protection of his person.

On the 25th of June, Napoleon demanded that two frigates should be put at his disposition. The government immediately ordered the ministry of the marine to arm two frigates. Lt Gen Beker was ordered to provide for the protection of the person of Napoleon during his route, and all necessary orders were given for securing the preparation of relays of horses.

In the mean time Napoleon had not set out, yesterday the 28th. The safe conduct had not arrived. The approach of the enemy giving lively inquietude respecting the safety of Napoleon, the commission determined to press anew his departure, and positive orders were given to the ministry of the marine. This last was sent to him by the count Boulay,

The house will perceive by the subjoined [reply]* of Lord Wellington, that he did not consider himself authorised to give the safe conduct requested: and that the government has performed one of its most sacred duties in causing the departure of Napoleon.

The Government informs the house that Napoleon set out at 4 o'clock, as the subjoined letter* of General Beker shows

The Government invites the house to make provision for him and for his family.

Accept, &c
(Signe) Duke of OTRANTO.

**Not necessary to Publish.*

Paris July 1.

Letter from the Minister of War to the Duke of Wellington.

Head Quarters Villettee, June 30.

My Lord—Your hostile movements continue, although according to the declaration of the allied sovereigns, the causes of the war no longer exist since the Emperor Napoleon has abdicated his power.

At the moment when blood is again to be shed, I have received from Marshal Duke of Albufera a elegraph despatch of which I send you a copy. My Lord, I guarantee upon my honor this armistice. All the reasons which you could have to continue hostilities are at an end, since you can have no other instructions from your government than those which the Austrian generals had from theirs.

I make of your Lordship a formal demand to cease hostilities immediately, and to conclude an armistice, to wait the decision of the congress. I cannot believe my Lord that my demand will be without effect:—you will take upon yourself a great responsibility in the eyes of your noble coadjutors.

No other motive than the wish to prevent the effusion of blood and the interest of my country has dictated this letter.

If I appear in the field of battle with the conviction of your talents, I shall carry thither the conviction of contending for the holiest of causes, the defence and independence of my country: and that whatever may be the event I shall merit your esteem.

Accept I pray you,
my Lord, the assurance
of my highest consideration.
ECKMUHL.

A similar letter has been sent to Marshal Blucher.

From the Boston Daily advertiser, of August 19.

By the Ludlow, Capt. Mudge, which arrived yesterday at this port in 27 days from Bordeaux, we have received papers

of that city to July 6, from which we have made many important extracts.

From Capt. Mudge, we learn that the Allies under the Duke of Wellington, and Marshal Blucher, entered Paris by capitulation, July 4 The terms of capitulation, so far as Capt. M. can recollect from having heard them once read are that the French armies should march out towards Nantz, with the honors of war, and that during the suspension of arms agreed on, the city and country should remain under the existing government and flag. Both parties guarantee peace and tranquility, and engage that six days notice shall be given previous to the commencement of hostilities. The articles were signed on the part of the Duke of Wellington by Col Harvey, on the part of Marshal Blucher by Baron Muffin, and on the part of the French by Prince Eckmuhl [Davoust] Baron Guilleminot, and the Prefect, Count Bondo.

On the 8th of July, a Proclamation was issued at Bor eaux, signed by the Prefect, Baron Forchet, and Gen. Clausel, declaring the department of the Gironde in a state of seige.

Bonaparte left Paris at 4 o'clock on the 29th of June, to proceed to Cherburg, or Rochfort, (for the accounts in the Paris papers are very contradictory,) where he was to embark for this country The Provisional government say that they consider him in consequence of his abdication, as placed under the safeguard of French honor. They applied to the Duke of Wellington for a passport to permit him to proceed, unmolested to the United States. This passport Wellington refused to grant. Bonaparte requested two frigates to be put at his disposal, to bring him and his friends to this country, which request was readily granted him by the provisional government.

He still remained in Paris until the 29th, when the allies approaching nearer the city his friends becoming alarmed for his safety, hastened him away. The following persons accompany him: Gen. Bertrand, Gen Savary, Gen. Lallemand, Gen. Labedoyere, Gen. Montholon, and Gen. Gorgeau; Cols. Baillon, and Dechamps; Chiefs of Squadron Moran, Rosigny, and St. You; Capt. Pieron, Lt. Antrie, Messrs. Dolaseasse, Chamberlain, and his son; St. Catharine,; page Ratheray, Secretary; Began, Surgeon; Cotin and Appiani, maitres d'honor; Plant, Saint Jacques and Chiappi, and eight or ten domestics.

The application to the Duke of Wellington for a passport probably gave rise to the report in London, that Bonaparte had given himself up to Wellington.

The plenipotentiaries who had been dispatched to treat for a suspension of hostilities with Wellington, had repaired to the head quarters of those generals, and the result of their mission was not definitively known on the 28th of June. But the allied armies in the mean time continue to advance, and on the 30th June had arrived within sight of the capital. Davoust, minister of war, had assumed the command of the French army, the whole of which had on the 29th retreated to the lines about Paris, Versailles, the royal residence, ten miles from Paris had been entered by the allies, and conflicts of small parties in the vicinity of the capital, were taking place every day. Whether any general action preceded the capitulation of the city, which took place on the 4th of July, we are not informed.

Of the Austrian and Russian armies these papers contain little information. One corps had passed the Rhine near Mantz, and advancing nearly by Blucher's rout in 1814, has penetrated more than na 100 miles into France, and on the 25th was at Chateau Salins, proceeding rapidly towards Paris.

Another army said to consist of Austrians and Badeners, entered France on the 26th by Basle, in the rout of the grand army in 1814. The French retreated as they advanced.

On the side of Italy, Suchet made an armistice with Bubna and Frimont, for a few days, to expire on the 22 July.

June 28 an armistice was made with the royalists in the West of France, by which they are secured and an indemnity for the past, and are permitted either to remain at their homes or retire unmolested from their Country. It appears from it that the Marquis la Roche Jacqueline, a distinguished leader of the royalists is not dead as was reported.

The two Houses of the Legislature continued in session with great constancy, and were using every exertion to oppose the allies. No mention had been made of the restoration of the Bourbons nor had any measures been taken for the acknowledging Napoleon II. They produced on the 29th of June, strange as it may seem, an entire new constitution. The form of the new government is monarchial, but no hint is given who is to be the sovereign.

The Ludlow left Bordeaux July 1, but did not sail from the river until the 13th. An embargo was laid in France on the 4th, which expired on the 13th. It can hardly be supposed that the object of this was to prevent knowledge from getting abroad of Bonaparte's departure, for his intention to proceed to this country was ten days before officially made known to the Duke of Wellington, by application to him for a passport. The Ludlow shortly after sailing was borded by a British frigate and very strictly searched even to the persons of the crew for Bonaparte, who it was thought might be concealed or disguised on board.

ALBANY, August 22.

European News.—We continue to receive details of European news, though the dates are no later than we published a week ago. From these we learn many particulars which throw light upon the designs of the allies, and the present state of France. The Napoleon party is unquestionably the strongest in France; and without foreign interference, the nation would repose in quietness under its rule. The father having abdicated, the wishes of this party concentrate upon the son of course. Next to this, the Orleans party probably ranks greatest in numbers who wish to see the Duc d'Orleans placed upon the throne, as being less obnoxious than Louis to the imperialists and republicans, and more liberal and enlightened in his policy. It is a general belief, however, that the allies will restore Louis XVIII.

Credited Rumour—That Bonaparte has fled to England, and thrown himself on the Royal Clemency.

Wanted Immediately,

A Good Milch Cow, for which the Cash will be paid. One lately calv'd will be preferred—Also a few TONS of good hay Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 9 h Sept. 1815.

Notice.

A Similar Arrangement having been made with *Mr. Edward W. M'Bride*, to the former one with *Mr. Waters*. All applicants for Office Work, will please refer to him.

EDITOR.

WANTED,

From fifteen to twenty CORDS of good WOOD,

ALSO,

A STEADY middle aged MAN, whose services will be easy, and liberal *Wages* given —Apply at the *PRINTING OFFICE.*

September 9 h, 1815.

Mrs. Murray.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has brought with her from Montreal, a choice assortment of Millenery, and a variety of other articles, which she will sell on the most moderate terms for cash only.

York, September 6 h, 1815.

A friendly hint to Parents & Guardians of Youth in Canada.

The part which you are called upon to act, is very important. You are the guardians of the Church and State—On your conduct depends in a great degree the prosperity of the community, & the temporal and spiritual happiness of them committed to your care

Is not this consideration sufficient to excite all persons of every rank and station in life, to exert themselves to the extent of their power "to train up the rising generation in the way they should go"

You will never regret that you have expended a small part of your property in building school-houses and places of worship and providing competent and wholesome Instructors for your offspring wards—But if you neglect this, you will have reason to repent of it, not only in this life, but in the next.

The best portion of earthly goods you can give your children, is a good education: and it must be remembered that, no education can be considered a good one unless it embraces morality and religion.

The time of a child from 5 to 16 years of age, is worth very little for labour, but it is as valuable for the purpose of acquiring elementary instruction, as at any future period.

WANTED

A Baudette and Mattresse, at the Printing Office—Also, 500 feet Inch Boards.

James M'Millan,

LATE Sergeant and Master Taylor 80th Regiment, (now residing in the corner house, Duke Street opposite Mr. Jordan Post, Senr.) respectfully informs the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has commenced business in his line of Profession, and trusts that from his general experience he will meet the approbation of all those who shall be pleased to favour him with their commands.

Ladies Riding dresses made in the most approved style.

Clothes cut on the most reasonable terms.

York, August 31th, 1815

The District School,

WILL be opened on the 11th September next, at which the more useful branches of a liberal education will be taught by the Subscriber, and his Assistants.

JOHN STRACHAN. D. D.

York, 25th August, 1815.

Stolen,

FROM out of No. 1 Block-House in the Garrison of York, on the night of the 27th August last, a BOX the property of James M'Millan late Sergeant Glengary Regiment, (now residing in the Corner-House Duke-Street, opposite Mr. Jordan Post Senior in this Town) containing several articles of wearing apparel &c. &c. Among which are the following. A superfine blue Cloth coat, new, two white Vests, one having 3 rows of Buttons, and one Kerseymere Vest partly made, several Shirts and pairs of Stockings, a Dressing Case and 3 pair of Razors, having white handles, a Gold Watch Chain, Seal & Key, an Opera Glass, a variety of Books, among which are Goldsmith's Rome, Homer's Iliad & Odyssey, Milton's Paradise lost, Thompson's Seasons, Grays Poetical works, Burns's Poems, Elegant Extracts, several Books of Plays &c. It may be presumed that prior to this the offender or offenders have made sale of several of the abovementioned articles, or may have imposed upon the credulity of some Inhabitant, by lodging the box in their house as his or their Property. The Subscriber begs leave to call upon the Inhabitants of York and its contiguous parts, assuring them, that if any part of the above articles have been purchased by them, on pointing out the person or persons, from whom they have made such purchase, he shall forego all claims relating to the said article or articles, provided the offender or offenders are not enabled to repay the purchaser the sum or sums of money which they may have paid them at the time of such purchase, and shall further on conviction of the offender or offenders give in addition the sum of Ten Dollars. If any of the offenders shall make known his accomplices, he shall in addition to pardon receive Eight Dollars on his prosecuting them to conviction. If any of the offenders give private information where the Box and Articles are, if *they have not been made sale off*, they may depend their name shall be kept secret, no further questions asked.

JAMES M'MILLAN.

York, August 31, 1815.

20 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons, did maliciously and wantonly, throw down the fences, opened the gates and bars on Park Lots No. 17 & 18, in order to injure the subscriber by allowing his cattle to escape from their pasture. As the above depredations have been frequently committed, the aforesaid reward of twenty dollars will be given to any person or persons who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders.

GEORGE T. DENNISON.

York, August 2d, 1815.

CASH,

Paid for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. Bigelow.

YORK, August 31st, 1815

JOHN BRANNUM,

SMITH and FARRIER.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York, and it's Vicinity, that he carries on the above business two mile and a half below this Town, at the Farm of John Small Esquire; where all kinds of work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch. He hopes that from unremitting attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous Public.

York, August 2d, 1815.

Strayed or Stolen.

A Bay Horse, between 13 & 14 hands high, several white spots on his back, a large white spot on one side, feet black, short tail, long main, and left fore hoof cracked; he was seen on the 13th July, near the Garrison. Any person who shall give information of him, shall be handsomely rewarded, on application to Lieut. and Adjt. BLAIR, Glengary Regt. or Mr. CAMERON, Printer.

York Garrison, August 3d, 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Nos. 11, 13 & 15 } Con. } 800
Caistor, 14 6, do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber (who again occupies the former Store East of Mrs HUNT's) informs his friends and the Public, that from being early in the Market he has now a choice assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries* and *Liquors* —all of which purchased for cash, he will sell at very reduced prices. Furs, Flour, and other Country produce will be received at the highest Market price, and Dollars at Eight Shillings N. Y. C. not refused.

THOMAS DEARY.

York, 7th August.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 LogHouses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815 CHAS GRANT

NOTICE.

ANY person who will undertake to make a sufficient Machine for the purpose of weighing Hay, to be set up in some convenient part of the Town, will please give their written Proposals to Mr. Benjamin Cozens, Clerk of the Market. S. HEWARD, C. P.

York, June 1, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received within these few days, a large consignment of high proof Jamaica Spirits and Irish Whiskey in Barrels, Madeira Wine, Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy of the best quality, in addition to his other Goods, which he has now for sale at very reduced prices—Jamaica Spirits of the best quality at 13s. 6d. Hal currency per gallon by the barrel.

S. JARVIS,
Commission Merchant.

York, March 22, 1815.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully reminded that a small periodical work is printed monthly at Quebec, called the *Canadian Visitor*; Subscriptions for which are received at this office. Two numbers have arrived, and the third is expected daily.

This work is designed to extend useful information and promote a taste for reading among all classes of the community, by recommending those plans and new improvements in Education which have proved extensively useful in Great Britain, and in many other parts of the civilized world.

England is celebrated for her *Fleets* and *Armies*, but she is more deservedly celebrated for her *Moral, Literary* and *Religious* institutions. The most astonishing effects have been produced by these different establishments. And it is hoped that all the British colonies will imitate the parent country in the establishment of SCHOOLS and BOOK Societies.

Since the horrors of war have been exchanged for the blessings of peace in this country, it is hoped that every Christian and true Patriot will *now* exert himself as much for the improvement of the country as he *has done* for its defence.

One half of the money which has been expended by the different nations of the earth for 20 years past in destroying one another, if it had been expended in promoting the arts of peace, the whole world might have been cultivated like a garden and *Churches, Chapels* and *School-houses* might have been erected for the accommodation of the whole human family

It is sincerely hoped that all will learn wisdom by the things which they have suffered.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS for erecting two side Galleries in the Church, and for fencing the Burial Ground, with boards and cedar posts, will be received by Colonel Jarvis or the Subscriber, on or before the 25th day of August next.

JOHN STRACHAN.

York July 29th, 1815.

☞ The plan and dimensions of the Galleries may be seen at Doctor Strachan's

For Sale at the Printing Office,

LETTER PAPER,
English Reader,
Childs Memorial,
Watt's Catechism,
Black Cattle,
Wisdom in Miniature,
Divine Songs,
Blair's Grave,
Instructive Hints,
Wanderer,
Harvey's Hymns,
Pope's Essay on man,
New Testament,
Goldsmith's Rome,
Key to Popery,
Spelling Books,
And a large variety of instructive and entertaining Tracts for youth, &c.

☞ The whole t very reduced prices.

E. W. M'BRIDE.

Provisional Lieut. Governor's Office
York, 18 May, 1815.

HIS Excellency the Provisional Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Districts opposite their names respectively, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to grant to his Majesty a sum of "money to provide for Amending and Repairing the Public Highways in this Province."—viz

Rev. Alexr. M'Donell,	*Eastern District.*
Rev. John Bethune, senr.	
John Cryslor, and	
David Sheek, Esquires.	
Joel Stone,	*Johnstown District.*
Levi Soper, and	
George Bates, Esquires.	
The Hon. Richd. Cartwright,	*Midland District.*
John Cumming,	
James Young, and	
William Fairfield, Esquires.	
David M'Gregor Rogers,	*Newcastle District.*
John Barn, and	
Zacheus Burnham, Esquires.	
Samuel Smith,	*Home District.*
Samuel S. Wilmot, and	
Richard Lovekin, Esquires.	
Henry Haigle,	*Niagara District.*
John Wilson,	
William Nellis, and	
Samuel Street, Esquires.	
Thomas Talbot,	*London District.*
Robert Nichol, and	
Mahlon Burwell, Esquires.	
Robt. Richardson,	*Western District.*
William Hands,	
George Jacobs, and	
James M'Intosh, Esquires.	

By his Excellency's Command,
EDWARD MAC MAHON,
A. Secretary.

Board of Claims.

HIS Excellency SIR FREDERICK P. ROBINSON, K. C. B. Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada, having directed a Board to assemble at York, for the purpose of *investigating and reporting upon, the merits of all claims* that may be submitted to them for their consideration, and which may come under the following Heads, viz.

Claims for Damages said to have been done by our own troops.

Claims for Damages done by the Enemy.

Claims for Houses and Building, occupied as Barracks, or other public purposes said to have been destroyed by the Enemy in consequence of that circumstance.

I HEREBY give notice that the said Board will assemble at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace in York, on Tuesday the 29th of this Instant, August, and will continue to assemble every Tuesday and Thursday till the 10th of October next.

Claimants before this Board are to OBSERVE, that the consideration of their Claims by it, is not in any way to be interpreted into a Right, or Demand against Government.

FRS. BATTERSBY, Lt. Col.
and President.

York, August 18th, 1815.

For Sale,

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,
JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

Geo. C. Smallman,
HATTER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has re-commenced the above Business in the Town of York, two doors East of Captain Gilbert's Store, where all Commands in his line will be thankfully received, executed in the best manner on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

The highest price in Cash paid for Lambs Wool.

York, June 3, 1815.

400 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on the Night of the 27th of May last, some evil and malicious Person or Persons, did set fire to the subsriber's Barn and burnt it to ashes; the above reward of Four Hundred Dollars, will be given to any one, who will give information, that shall lead to a discovery, so that the Villian or Villians, that did the Crime may be convicted, and brought to Justice,

AUGUSTUS JONES.

Salt-fleet, 7th June, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which of Benjamin Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King's Street, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

W. D. FORESTER, Dy. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1815.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform Customers that he now occupies as a Store, that House of the Rev. Mr. Stuart's lately occupied by the Hon. W. Claus.—His assortment is select and seasonable, and his prices low.

GEO. DUGGAN.

York, May 26, 1815

Wanted.

An apprentice to the Printing Business. A lad from 14 to 16 years of age, of good habits, correct morals, and decent connections will meet with good encouragement by applying at the Printing Office. Where is also wanted, a Journeyman Printer, of steady habits—liberal wages will be given to such an one. For sale at the Office, a small assortment of Books, prices from 4d. to 12s. and Merchants Account books of sorts.

York, July 8th, 1815.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons, purchasing a promissory note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York, in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars; which said note was lost or stolen from him on or about the 17th of July last.

JOHN BOWKER.

York, August, 18th, 1815.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has received by brought with him from Montreal a choice assortment of the best superfine and second Cloth &c. with suitable trimmings, and a variety of other seasonable goods——The whole being selected by himself and purchased for Cash, enable him to warrant their quality genuine and to sell at reduced prices—amongst his cloths are the following approved and fashionable colours.

Blue,	seconds ditto.
Black,	ditto ditto.
Bottle Green,	ditto ditto.
Drab,	ditto ditto.
Grey,	ditto ditto.

Double Milled Cassimeres.

Blue,	Black,
Bottle Green,	Drab,

& Grey.

ALSO,

Fancy Vestings,	Stockinetts,
Flannels,	Buttons,
Gloves,	Hosiery,
Braces, Morocco,	ditto Cotton,
&c. &c. &c.	

He hopes that his former attention to his customers, will insure him their in rease and continuance, particularly as he has now the means to accomodate them generally.

WANTED.

Four Journeymen Taylors:—Liberal wages and every encouragement will be given.

Apply one door East of Mrs Hunt's.

JOHN MURCHISON.

York, August 7th, 1815.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No 116, St. Paul Street, form rly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season, amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B Cloths,	Romal Handkfs
do. do. Cassimeres	Black silk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Neckcloths,
Blue, Grey & Drab	Grand Rills,
Wellington Cords,	Men's Cotton Socks,
Fancy Vestings,	Men's white cotton
Black Bombazetts,	Worsted hose,
Superfine and low	Women's do. do. do.
priced Prints,	Men's Beaver & Buck
White & Black Cambricks,	skin Gloves,
Cotton Shirtings,	Ladies Beaver and
Cotton Shawls,	Kid do.
	Cotton Lace, Silk & Twill, Pins, &c.

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

Rogers and Stocking,
HAT MANUFACTURERS,

GIVE notice to their Friends and the Public, that they have on hand an extensive Assortment of various kinds of Hats, viz—Beavers, Casters, Rorums, Merino, Wool, &c. all which are executed in the most fashionable style, and warranted equal in every respect to any yet manufactured; they are determined to keep constantly a full supply of every description to meet all demands, wholesale or retail, which they will sell on as liberal terms as can be obtained in this Province—every exertion will be made to render their Manufacture an object to the purchaser—They have also on hand, a quantity of Hat-Trimmings of every description. Cash paid for Furs delivered at their Shop, opposite Mr. St. George's Store.

York, June 9, 1815.

G. R.

VOLUME XXIV. NUMBER 43.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Latest Intelligence.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The Duke of Wellington, and field marshal Prince Blucher, at the head of the allied army, entered Paris on the 7th of July; Louis 18th, King of France arrived at his capital on the 8th, and the arrival of the Emperors of Russia and Austria was expected on the same evening. Lord Castlereagh also arrived on the 8th.

Of Bonaparte we have no certain intelligence. The most plausible rumour [illegible] is, that he sailed from Rochefort in a French Frigate on the 3d of July.

The Provisional Government, or Commission of Regency, and the two Legislative Chambers, were dissolved, and the ministers of Louis, who were in office on the first of March, were restored to their respective official functions.

It will be recollected that Lord Wellington, in a despatch dated June 19th, stated the British loss, in killed, wounded and missing, in the battles of the 16th, 17th and 18th, at 12 or 13,000. In a subsequent despatch he gives the following official returns, which make their loss much less than his lordship had supposed:

British killed, wounded and missing in the Battles of the 16th 17th and 18th of June.

Officers killed 108; non-commissioned officers 102; rank and file 1549; Officers wounded, 436; non-commissioned officers 333, rank and file 5830. Grand total 8458.

PROCLAMATION OF LOUIS XVIII.

Louis by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.

To our faithful subjects health.

At the time when the most cruel of enterprizes, seconded by the most inconceivable defection, compelled us to quit momentarily our Kingdom, we informed you of the danger which threatened you, unless you hastened to shake off the yoke of a tyrannical usurper. We were not willing to unite our arms, nor those of our family, to the instruments which providence has employed to punish treason. But now that the powerful efforts of our allies have dissipated the satellites of the tyrant, we hasten to reenter our states, there to *re. establish the Constitution*, which we have given to France; to repair by all means in our power the evils of revolt, and of the war its necessary consequence; to *reward the good; to put in execution the existing laws against the guilty*; in short, to call round our paternal throne the *immence majority of Frenchmen*, whose fidelity, courage and devotedness, have brought such pleasing consolations to our heart.

From the London GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
Downing Street, July 7.

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received from field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G. addressed to Earl Bathurst.

Paris, July 7.

My Lord—In consequence of the convention with the enemy, of which I transmitted your Lordship the copy in my despatch of the 4th, the troops under my command, and that of the field Marshall Prince Blucher, occupied the barristers of Paris on the 6th, and entered the city yesterday; which has ever since been perfectly quiet.

The king of France entered Paris this day.

I have the honor to be, &c.
WELLINGTON.

London, July 28.

The news of Bonaparte's surrender to the British fleet gave rise to a number of extraordinary reports here yesterday. Every description of business appeared to have been forgotten. His surrender was in the mouth of every one, affording food for the most ludicrous conversation. Some doubted the fact; but at 4 o'clock all doubts were put at rest, by the receipt of an official note by Lord Castlereagh from the D. de Otranto, containing an official despatch of the 17th of July, of which the following is an extract:

"After having closed my despatches to you of this morning, I received the enclosed communication:

"I have the honor to make known to your excellency that Napoleon Bonaparte, finding it impossible to escape the British cruizers and troops who were stationed to guard the coast, came to the resolution of going on board the British ship of the line Bellerophon, capt. Maitland. I have the honor to be, &c.

Signed, Le Duc d'OTRANTO."

Bonaparte's Letter to the Pr. Regent.

"In consequence of the factions which have divided my country, and the hatred of the greatest powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career; and I come like Themistocles, to place myself under the protection of the British nation. I place myself under [illegible] your Royal Highness, as the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies."

The Austrian Army, at the last dates, occupied Bourgogne, the department of the Nieore, and there had arrived on the banks of the Loire a corps of Russians, Bavarians and Wirtembergers, to observe the army on the Loire which was daily decreasing by continual desertions. Davoust had returned to Paris.

There were great and magnificent rejoicings at Bordeaux on the 18th of July, on the re-hoisting the Bourbon flag. Gen. Clausel issued a proclamation on the 20th of July, addressed to the authority of the king. A deputation from the garrison of Strasburgh, and other French corps, arrived at Paris on the 29th July, to offer their submission to the king.

Cardinal Fesch has left Paris, under an escort of Austrian cavalry.

The fortress of Befort, in Alsace, has been carried by the Austrian troops, after five assaults which cost much blood on both sides.

It appears, from the latest French papers, that the most perfect tranquility reigned in every part of France.

From the Evening Post, August 28.

Just as our paper was going to press the Governor Strong arrived in a short passage from Liverpool bringing us London papers to the 26th of July. We have only time to glance at them and give the leading particulars.

Upon the arrival of the Bellerophon at Plymouth, she was ordered to keep off at least three leagues from shore, and to await further orders of the admiralty. &

Provisional Lieut. Governor's Office
York, 1st May, 1815.

HIS Excellency the Provisional Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Districts opposite their names respectively, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An act to grant to his Majesty a sum of "money to provide for Amending and Re"pairing the Public Highways in this Pro"vince."—viz

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David M'Gregor Rogers,	*Newcastle District.*
John Barn, and	
Zacheus Burnham, Esquires.	
Samuel Smith,	*Home District.*
Samuel S Wilmot, and	
Richard Lovekin, Esquires.	
Henry Haigle,	*Niagara District.*
John Winson,	
William Nellis, and	
Samuel Street, Esquires.	
Thomas Talbot,	*London District.*
Robert Nichol, and	
Mahlon Burwell, Esquires.	
Robt. Richardson,	*Western District.*
William Hands,	
George Jacobs, and	
James M'Intosh, Esquires.	

By his Excellency's Command,
EDWARD MAC MAHON,
A. Secretary.

Board of Claims.

HIS Excellency SIR FREDERICK P. ROBINSON, K. C. B. Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada, having directed a Board to assemble at York, for the purpose of *investigating and reporting upon, the merits of all claims* that may be submitted to them for their consideration, and which may come under the following Heads, viz.

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AUGUSTUS JONES.

Salt-fleet, 7th June, 1815.

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Bottle Green,	ditto ditto.
Drab,	ditto ditto.
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Flannels,	Buttons,
Gloves,	Hosiery,
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&c. &c. &c.	

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Apply one door East of Mrs Hunt's.

JOHN MURCHISON.

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Superfine and low priced B Cloths,	Roman Bhandkfs
do. do. Cassimeres	Black silk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab	Grand Rills,
Wellington Cords,	Men's Cotton Socks,
Fancy Vestings,	Men's white cotton
Black Bombazetts,	Worsted hose,
Superfine and low priced Prints,	Women's do. do. do.
White & Black Cambricks,	Men's Beaver & Buck skin Gloves,
Cotton Shirtings,	Ladies Beaver and Kid do.
Cotton Shawls,	Cotton Lace, Silk & Twist, Pins, &c.

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

Rogers and Stocking.

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

GIVE notice to their Friends and the Public, that they have on hand an extensive Assortment of various kinds of Hats, viz — Beavers, Casters, Rorums, Merino, Wool, &c. all which are executed in the most fashionable style, and warranted equal in every respect to any yet manufactured; they are determined to keep constantly a full supply of every description to meet all demands, wholesale or retail, which they will sell on as liberal terms as can be obtained in this Province —every exertion will be made to render their Manufacture an object to the purchaser — They have also on hand, a quantity of Hat-Trimmings of every description. Cash paid for Furs delivered at their Shop, opposite Mr. St. George's Store.

York, June 9, 1815.

VOLUME XXIV. NUMBER 43.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Latest Intelligence.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The Duke of Wellington, and field marshal Prince Blucher, at the head of the allied army, entered Paris on the 7th of July; Louis 18th, King of France arrived at his capital on the 8th, and the arrival of the Emperors of Russia and Austria was expected on the same evening. Lord Castlereagh also arrived on the 8th.

Of Bonaparte we have no certain intelligence. The most plausible rumour respecting him is, that he sailed from Rochefort in a French Frigate on the 3d of July.

The Provisional Government, or Commission of Regency, and the two Legislative Chambers, were dissolved, and the ministers of Louis, who were in office on the first of March, were restored to their respective official functions.

It will be recollected that Lord Wellington, in a despatch dated June 19th, stated the British loss, in killed, wounded and missing, in the battles of the 16th, 17th and 18th, at 12 or 13,000. In a subsequent despatch he gives the following official returns, which make their loss much less than his lordship had supposed:

British killed, wounded and missing in the Battles of the 16th 17th and 18th of June.

Officers killed 108; non-commissioned officers 102; rank and file 1549; Officers wounded, 436; non-commissioned officers 333, rank and file 5830. Grand total 8458.

PROCLAMATION OF LOUIS XVIII.

Louis by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.

To our faithful subjects health.

At the time when the most cruel of enterprizes, seconded by the most inconceivable defection, compelled us to quit momentarily our Kingdom, we informed you of the danger which threatened you, unless you hastened to shake off the yoke of a tyrannical usurper. We were not willing to unite our arms, nor those of our family, to the instruments which providence has employed to punish treason. But now that the powerful efforts of our allies have dissipated the satellites of the tyrant, we hasten to re-enter our states, there to *re. establish the Constitution*, which we have given to France; to repair by all means in our power the evils of revolt, and of the war its necessary consequence; to *reward the good; to put in execution the existing laws against the guilty*; in short, to call round our paternal throne the *immence majority of Frenchmen*, whose fidelity, courage and devotedness, have brought such pleasing consolations to our heart.

From the London Gazette of July 7.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, July 7.

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received from field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G. addressed to Earl Bathurst.

Paris, July 7.

My Lord—In consequence of the convention with the enemy, of which I transmitted your Lordship the copy in my despatch of the 4th, the troops under my command, and that of the field Marshall Prince Blucher, occupied the barristers of Paris on the 6th, and entered the city yesterday; which has ever since been perfectly quiet.

The king of France entered Paris this day.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

London, July 28.

The news of Bonaparte's surrender to the British fleet gave rise to a number of extraordinary reports here yesterday. Every description of business appeared to have been forgotten. His surrender was in the mouth of every one, affording food for the most ludicrous conversation. Some doubted the fact; but at 4 o' clock all doubts were put at rest, by the receipt of an official note by Lord Castlereagh from the D. de Otranto, contanining an official despatch of the 17th of July, of which the following is an extract:

"After having closed my despatches to you of this morning, I received the enclosed communication:

"I have the honor to make known to your excellency that Napoleon Bonaparte, finding it impossible to escape the British cruizers and troops who were stationed to guard the coast, came to the resolution of going on board the British ship of the line Bellerophon, capt. Maitland. I have the honor to be, &c.

Signed, Le Duc d'OTRANTO."

Bonaparte's Letter to the Pr. Regent.

"In consequence of the factions which have divided my country, and the hatred of the greatest powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career; and I come like Themistocles, to place myself under the protection of the British nation. I place myself under her protection and her laws, and which I demand of your Royal Highness, as the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies."

The Austrian Army, at the last dates, occupied Bourgogne, the department of the Nieore, and there had arrived on the banks of the Loire a corps of Russians, Bavarians and Wirtembergers, to observe the army on the Loire which was daily decreasing by continual desertions. Davoust had returned to Paris.

There were great and magnificent rejoicings at Bordeaux on the 18th of July, on the re-hoisting the Bourbon flag. Gen. Clausel issued a proclamation on the 20th of July, addressed to the authority of the king. A deputation from the garrison of Strasburgh, and other French corps, arrived at Paris on the 29th July, to offer their submission to the king.

Cardinal Fesch has left Paris, under an escort of Austrian cavalry.

The fortress of Befort, in Alsace, has been carried by the Austrian troops, after five assaults which cost much blood on both sides.

It appears, from the latest French papers, that the most perfect tranquility reigned in every part of France.

From the Evening Post, August 28.

Just as our paper was going to press the Governor Strong arrived in a short passage from Liverpool bringing us London papers to the 26th of July. We have only time to glance at them and give the leading particulars.

Upon the arrival of the Bellerophon at Plymouth, she was ordered to keep off at least three leagues from shore, and to await further orders of the admiralty. A

REPEATED

gentleman passenger in the same ship with Bonaparte states that he was almost constantly upon deck reconnoitering with his spy-glass, frequently walking backwards and forwards with a hurried step, muttering to himself.

The Bellerophon has been ordered to Plymouth where strict orders had been given to prevent any intercourse between the shore and the ship. The curiosity of all ranks of people to behold the monster in chains is excessive, and great numbers from London and other parts are flocked down to Plymouth though they know Bonaparte is not to land.

From the London Gazette of July 22.

Admiralty-Office, July 25.

Extract of a letter form Capt. Maitland, of H. M. S. Bellerophon, to J hn Wilson Croker, Esq. dated in Basque Roads the 14th inst.

For the information of my Lords, Commissioners of the admiralty, I have to acquaint you that the Count Las Casses and General Allemand, this day came on board his majesty's ship under my command, with a proposal for me to receive on board Napoleon Bonaparte, for the purpose of throwing himself on the generosity of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Conceiving myself authorised by their Lordship's secret order, I have acceded to the proposal, and he is to embark on board this ship to-morrow morning.

That no misunderstanding might arise I have explicitly and clearly explained to the Count Las Casses, that I have no authority whatever for granting terms of any sort; but that all I can do is to convey him and his suite to England, to be received in such manner as his Royal Highness may deem expedient.

He is in good health. As usual he passes but a short time at his meals and drinks but little wine though much strong coffee He is said to drink regularly the health of the Prince Regent. When he first approached land he is said to have exclaimed " Enfin, voila ce beau pays !" (At length, here is that beautiful country !)—He is plainly dressed, in general in a green coat, without any decorations and a cocked hat.

Napoleon Bonaparte.

The following extracts, written by a British naval officers, relative to the deportment of Bonaparte, subsequent to his surrender, will be read with interest.

" Napoleon stood exposed at full view on the gangway, about 20 yards distant, to survey us; and we in return examined him, as you may be assured, with minute and eagar attentention. He was dressed in a green uniform coat, with two epaulettes, and a red collar, a broad red sash over his shoulder, a large star on his left breast, white waistcoat, pantaloons, boots, and a large cocked hat with the tri-colored cockade. I knew the figure & face instantly; it was impossible for any one who had ever examined the lineaments attentively to mistake them. The greatest likeness is that exhibited in the print shops, termed a hieroglyphic portrait, &c. taken from the German, with the motto, " Napoleon the first and last," by the wrath of heaven,"&c. Brand, Savary, L'Allemand, and others, were with him.

" He first sent out to Capt. Maitland for permission to proceed to America in the frigates, which was refused; but an offer made of referring him if he came out to the admiral of the squadron. He then asked for a brig; and afterwards for a schooner—requests equally inadmissible. Afterwards he formed the plan of going in two chasse marees out of Breton Passage in the night, and being informed thot this ship would intercept him, he replied, " *He would try, for we would not suspect such small vessels.*" This determination was altered, probably, by reflecting, that if taken prisoner he would have no claim to our generosity, while by throwing himself into our power, there might at least be some hope in setting up such a claim. *He then surrendered, after threating to force his passage.*

" On board the Bellerophon he seemed to think himself emperor, taking possession of Capt. M.'s Cabin, and shortly after inviting him to dinner. When he first went on board the Superb this morning, Bertrand first ascended the side, and was introduced to the admiral; Napoleon followed. " The Emperor" said Capt. M. Napoleon bowed to the admiral, without further ceremony walked into the cabin, and sent his compliments that he would be glad to speak with him.

Nothing escapes his eyes are in every place, and on every object, from the greatest to the most minute He immediately asked an explanation of ropes, blocks, masts. and yards, and all the machinery of the ship. He sent for the Boatswain to question him; that officer always fitting out the French ships. He requested the Marines to pass in review before him, examining the arms, evolutions, dress, &c. &c. and expressed himself highly pleased. He enquired into the situation of the seamen, their pay, prizemony, clothes, food, tobacco, &c. and when told of their being supplied by a purser or commissary, asked if he was not a rogue.

Bonaparte was complimented by admiral Hotham, after his surrender, by an invitation to breakfast with him. On this occasion the admiral ordered the yards manned as a mark of respect to his distinguished guest.

FOR SALE.

BEING duly authorised by the last will of John Baptiste Rousseau, Esquire, deceased; the Executors thereof will sell at public sale, on Monday the 9th day of October next, at the Hotel in Ancaster;

Five Hundred Acres

of Land, in the Township of Barton, commonly known as St. John's farm, situate on the little lake adjoining the lands of Colonel Beasly. If payment be made at the hour of sale, a Title will be then given, if not, security will be required for payment within one month, and the Deed with-held till payment.

WILLIAM CROORS Executor.
MARGARET ROUSSEAU Exc'x.
Sept. 1st, 1815.

Sheriff's Office, York, 17th September, 1815.

Home District, To wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the tenth day of October now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gealers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be the and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

For Sale.

On very moderate terms.

Two hundred Acres

OF Excellent LAND in the Township of WHITBY, Home District, twenty five miles from the Town of YORK, on the Dan's ford Road. A good and indisputable title will be given.

Apply at the PRINTING OFFICE, or to the subscriber.

S. THOMAS.

York, Sept. 21st, 1815.

Wanted Immediately.

A Good Milch Cow, for which the *Cash* will be paid. One lately calv'd will be preferred—Also a few TONS of good hay Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 9th Sept, 1815.

Notice.

A Similar Arrangement having been made with *Mr. Edward W. Ivy Street* to the former one with *Mr Waters*. All applicants for Office Work, will please refer to him.

EDITOR.

Mrs. Murray.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has brought with her from Montreal, a choice assortment of Millenery, and a variety of other articles, which she will sell on the most moderate terms for cash only.

York, September 6th, 1815.

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20 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons, did maliciously and wantonly, throw down the fences, opened the gates and bars, on Park Lots No. 17 & 18, in order to injure the subscriber by allowing his cattle to escape from their pasture As the above depredations have been frequently committed, the aforesaid reward of twenty dollars will be given to any person or persons who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders.

GEORGE T. DENNISON.

York, August 2d, 1815.

NOTICE

ANY person who will undertake to make a sufficient Machine for the purpose of weighing Hay, to be set up in some convenient part of the Town, will please give their written Proposals to Mr. Benjamin Cozens, Clerk of the Market. S. HEWARD, C. V.

York, June 1, 1815

☞ The first numbers of the *Canadian Visitor*, and a subscription list, are lodged at this Office, where persons subscribing, will receive them.

York, July 22, 1815.

James M'Millan,

LATE Sergeant and Master Taylor 89th Regiment, (now residing in the corner house, Duke Street opposite Mr. Jordan Post, Senr.) respectfully informs the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has commenced business in his line of Profession, and trusts that from his general experience he will meet the approbation of all those who shall be pleased to favour him with their commands.

Ladies Riding dresses made in the most approved style.

Clothes cut on the most reasonable terms.

York, August 31st, 1815.

A friendly hint to Parents & Guardians of Youth in Canada.

The part which you are called upon to act, is very important. You are the guardians of the Church and State—*On your conduct* depends in a great degree the prosperity of the community, & the temporal and spiritual happiness of them committed to your care

Is not this consideration sufficient to excite all persons of every rank and station in life, to exert themselves to the extent of their power "to train up the rising generation in the way they should go"

You will never regret that you have expended a small part of your property in building school-houses and places of worship; and providing competent and wholesome Instructors for your offspring wards—But if you neglect this, you will have reason to repent of it, not only in this life, but in the next.

The best portion of earthly goods you can give your children, is a good education: and it must be remembered that, no education can be confidered a good one unless it embraces morality and religion.

The time of a child from 5 to 10 years of age, is worth very little for labour, but it is as valuable for the purpose of acquiring elementary instruction, as at any future period.

Stolen,

FROM out of No. 1 Block-House in the Garrison of York, on the night of the 27th August last, a BOX the property of James M'Millan late Sergeant Glengary Regiment, (now residing in the Corner-House Duke-Street, opposite Mr. Jordan Post Senior in this Town) containing several articles of wearing apparel &c. &c. Among which are the following. A superfine blue Cloth coat, new, two white Vests, one having 3 rows of Buttons, and one Kerseymere Vest partly made, several Shirts and pairs of Stockings, a Dressing Case and 3 pair of Razors, having white handles, a Gold Watch Chain, Seal & Key, an Opera Glass, a variety of Books, among which are Goldsmith's Rome, Homer's Illiad & Odyssey, Milton's Paradise lost, Thompson's Seasons, Grays Poetical works, Burns's Poems, Elegant Extracts, several Books of Plays &c. It may be presumed that prior to this the offender or offenders have made sale of several of the abovementioned articles, or may have imposed upon the credulity of some Inhabitant, by lodging the box in their house as his or their Property. The Subscriber begs leave to call upon the Inhabitants of York and its contiguous parts, assuring them, that if any part of the above articles have been purchased by them, on pointing out the person or persons, from whom they have made such purchase, he shall forego all claims relating to the said article or articles, provided the offender or offenders are not enabled to repay the purchaser the sum or sums of money which they may have paid them at the time of such purchase; and shall further on conviction of the offender or offenders give in addition the sum of Ten Dollars. If any of the offenders shall make known his accomplices, he shall in addition to pardon receive Eight Dollars on his prosecuting them to conviction. If any of the offenders give private information where the Box and Articles are, if *they have not been made sale off*, they may depend their name shall be kept secret, no further questions asked.

JAMES M'MILLAN.

York, August 31, 1815.

CASH,

Paid for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. Bigelow.

YORK, August 31st, 1815.

JOHN BRANNUM,

SMITH and FARRIER.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York, and it's Vicinity, that he carries on the above business two mile and a half below this Town, at the Farm of John Small Esquire; where all kinds of work in his line will be done with nearness and despatch. He hopes that from unremitting attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous Public.

York, August 2d, 1815.

Strayed or Stolen.

A Bay Horse, between 13 & 14 hands high, several white spots on his back, a large white spot on one side, feet black, short tail, long mane, and left fore hoof cracked; he was seen on the 13th July, near the Garrison. Any person who shall give information of him, shall be handsomely rewarded, on application to Lieut. and Adjt. BLAIR, Glengary Regt. or Mr. CAMERON, Printer.

York Garrison, August 3d, 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Caistor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5, Con. 14 6, do. } 860 Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District; no further recommendation is necessary. Any person withing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber (who again occupies the former Store East of Mrs HUNT's) informs his friends and the Public, that from being early in the Market he has now a choice assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors* —all of which purchased for cash, he will sell at very reduced prices. Pots, Flour, and other Country produce will be received at the highest Market price, and Dollars at Eight Shillings N. Y. C. not refused.

THOMAS DEARY.

York, 7th August.

WANTED

A Baudette and Mattresse, at the Printing Office—Also, 500 feet Inch Boards.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS GRANT

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received within these few days, a large confignment of high proof Jamaica Spirits and Irish Whiskey in Barrels, Madeira Wine, Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy of the best quality, in addition to his other Goods, which he has now for sale at very reduced prices—Jamaica Spirits of the best quality at 13s. 6d. Hal currency per gallon by the barrel. S. JARVIS,

Commission Merchant.

York, March 22, 1815.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully reminded that a small periodical work is printed monthly at Quebec, called the *Canadian Visitor*, Subscriptions for which are received at this office. Two numbers have arrived, and the third is expected daily.

This work is designed to extend useful information and promote a taste for reading among all classes of the community, by recommending those plans and new improvements in Education which have proved extensively useful in Great Britain, and in many other parts of the civilized world.

England is celebrated for her *Fleets* and *Armies*, but she is more deservedly celebrated for her *Moral, Literary* and *Religious* institutions. The most astonishing effects have been produced by these different establishments. And it is hoped that all the British colonies will imitate the parent country in the establishment of SCHOOLS and BOOK SOCIETIES.

Since the horrors of war have been exchanged for the blessings of peace in this country, it is hoped that every Christian and true Patriot will *now* exert himself as much for the improvement of the country as he *has done* for its defence.

One half of the money which has been expended by the different nations of the earth for 20 years past in destroying one another, if it had been expended in promoting the arts of peace, the whole world might have been cultivated like a garden and *Churches, Chapels* and *School-houses* might have been erected for the accommodation of the whole human family

It is sincerely hoped that all will learn wisdom by the things which they have suffered.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

LETTER PAPER,
English Reader,
Childs Memorial,
Watt's Catechism,
Black Cattle,
Wisdom in Miniature,
Divine Songs,
Blair's Grave,
Instructive Hints,
Wanderer,
Harvey's Hymns,
Pope's Essay on man,
New Testament,
Goldsmith's Rome,
Key to Popery,
Spelling Books,

And a large variety of instructive and entertaining Tracts for youth, &c.

☞ The whole t very reduced prices.

E. W. M'BRIDE.

Provisional Lieut. Governor's Office
York, 1st May, 1815.

HIS Excellency the Provisional Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Districts opposite their names respectively, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to grant to his Majesty a sum of "money to provide for Amending and Re"pairing the Public Highways in this Pro"vince."—viz

Rev. Alexr. M'Donell,	*Eastern District.*
Rev. John Bethune, senr.	
John Cryslor, and	
David Sheek, Esquires.	
Joel Stone,	*Johnstown District.*
Levi Soper, and	
George Bates, Esquires.	
The Hon. Richd. Cartwright,	*Midland District.*
John Cumming,	
James Young, and	
William Fairfield, Esquires.	
David M'Gregor Rogers,	*Newcastle District.*
John Burn, and	
Zacheus Burnham, Esquires.	
Samuel Smith,	*Home District.*
Samuel S Wilmot, and	
Richard Lovekin, Esquires.	
Henry Haigle,	*Niagara District.*
John Wilson,	
William Nellis, and	
Samuel Street, Esquires.	
Thomas Talbot,	*London District.*
Robert Nichol, and	
Mahlon Burwell, Esquires.	
Robt. Richardson,	*Western District.*
William Hands,	
George Jacobs, and	
James M'Intosh, Esquires.	

By his Excellency's Command,
EDWARD MAC MAHON,
A. Secretary.

Board of Claims.

HIS Excellency SIR FREDERICK P. ROBINSON, K. C. B. Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada, having directed a Board to assemble at York, for the purpose of *investigating and reporting upon, the merits of all claims* that may be submitted to them for their consideration, and which may come under the following Heads, viz.

Claims for Damages said to have been done by our own troops.

Claims for Damages done by the Enemy.

Claims for Houses and Building, occupied as Barracks, or other public purposes said to have been destroyed by the Enemy in consequence of that circumstance.

I HEREBY give notice that the said Board will assemble at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace in York, on Tuesday the 29th of this Instant, August, and will continue to assemble every Tuesday and Thursday till the 10th of October next.

Claimants before this Board are to OBSERVE, that the consideration of their Claims by it, is not in any way to be interpreted into a Right, or Demand against Government.

FRE. BATTERSBY, Lt Col.
and President.

York, August 18th, 1815.

For Sale,

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D. No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con. No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,
JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

Geo. C. Smallman,

HATTER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has re-commenced the above Business in the Town of York, two doors East of Captain Gilbert's Store, where all Commands in his line will be thankfully received, executed in the best manner on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

The highest price in Cash paid for Lambs Wool. York, June 3, 1815.

400 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on the Night of the 27th of May last, some evil and malicious Person or Persons, did set fire to the subscriber's Barn and burnt it to ashes; the above reward of Four Hundred Dollars, will be given to any one, who will give information, that shall lead to a discovery, so that the Villian or Villians, that did the Crime may be convicted, and brought to Justice,

AUGUSTUS JONES.

Salt-fleet, 7th June, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which of Benjamin Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King's Street, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

W. D. FORSET, Dy. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform Customers that he now occupies as a Store, that House of the Rev. Mr. Stuart's lately occupied by the Hon. W. Claus.—His assortment is select and seasonable, and his prices low. GEO. DUGGAN.

York, May 26. 1815

Wanted.

An apprentice to the Printing Business. A lad from 14 to 16 years of age, of good habits, correct morals, and decent connections will meet with good encouragement by applying at the Printing Office. Where is also wanted, a Journeyman Printer, of steady habits—liberal wages will be given to such an one. For sale at the Office, a small assortment of Books, prices from 4d. to 12s. and Merchants Account books of sorts.

York July 8th, 1815.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons, purchasing a promissory note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York, in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars, which said note was lost or stolen from him on or about the 17th of July last.

JOHN BOWKER.

York, August, 18th, 1815.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has recently brought with him from Montreal a choice assortment of the best superfine and second Cloth &c. with suitable trimmings, and a variety of other seasonable goods—The whole being selected by himself and purchased for Cash, enable him to warrant their quality genuine and to sell at reduced prices—amongst his cloths are the following approved and fashionable colours.

Blue,	seconds ditto.
Black,	ditto ditto.
Bottle Green,	ditto ditto.
Drab,	ditto ditto.
Grey,	ditto ditto.

Double Milled Cassimeres.

Blue,	Black,
Bottle Green,	Drab,
& Grey.	

ALSO,

Fancy Vestings,	Stockinetts,
Flannels,	Buttons,
Gloves,	Hosiery,
Braces, Morocco.	ditto Cotton,
&c. &c. &c.	

He hopes that his former attention to his customers, will insure him their increase and continuance, particularly as he has now the means to accomodate them generally.

WANTED.

Four Journeymen Taylors:—Liberal wages and every encouragement will be given.

Apply one door East of Mrs Hunt's.

JOHN MURCHISON.

York, August 7th, 1815.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No 116, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season, amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B Cloths,	Romal Hhandkfs
do. do. Cassimeres	Black silk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab Wellington Cords,	Grand Rills,
Fancy Vestings,	Men's Cotton Socks,
Black Bombazetts,	Men's white cotton
Superfine and low priced Prints,	Worsted hose,
White & Black Cambricks,	Women's do. do. do.
Cotton Shirtings,	Men's Beaver & Buck skin Gloves,
Cotton Shawls,	Ladies Beaver and Kid do.
	Cotton Lace, Silk & Twist, Pins, &c.

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably sound as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

Rogers and Stocking,

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

GIVE notice to their Friends and the Public, that they have on hand an extensive Assortment of various kinds of Hats, viz.—Beavers, Cutters, Rorums, Merino, Wool, &c. all which are executed in the most fashionable style, and warranted equal in every respect to any yet manufactured; they are determined to keep constantly a full supply of every description to meet all demands, wholesale or retail, which they will sell on as liberal terms as can be obtained in this Province—every exertion will be made to render their Manufacture an object to the purchaser—They have also on hand, a quantity of Hat-Trimmings of every description. Cash paid for Furs delivered at their Shop, opposite Mr. St. George's Store. York, June 9, 1815.

G. R.

VOLUME XXIV. NUMBER 44.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Latest Intelligence.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.
HOUSE OF LORDS—JULY 12.
THE PROROGATION.

A few minutes after 5 o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, attended by the Royal Suite entered the House, and being seated on the Throne in his Royal robes sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Knight Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was despatched to order the attendance of the Commons, who forthwith to a great number, with the Speaker at their head, appeared at the bar.

The Prince Regent then delivered the following speech from the Throne:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot close this session of Parliament without again expressing my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"At the commencement of the present session, I entertained a confident hope, that the peace which I had concluded in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, would meet with no interruption; that after so many years of continued warfare and unexampled calamity, the Nations of Europe would be allowed to enjoy that repose for which they had been so long contending; and that your efforts might be directed to alleviate the burthens of his Majesty's people, and to adopt such measures as might best promote the internal prosperity of his dominions.

"These expectations were disappointed by an act of voilence and perfidy of which no parallel can be found in history.

"The usurpation of the supreme authority in France by Bonaparte in consequence of the defection of the French armies from their legitimate sovereigns, appeared to me to be so incompatable with the general security of other countries, as well as with the engagements to which the French nation had recently been a party, that I felt I had no alternative but to employ the military resources of his Majesty's dominions, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, to prevent the re-establishment of a system which experience has proved to be the source of such incalculable woes to Europe.

"Under such circumstances you will have seen with just pride and satisfaction, the splendid success with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's arms and those of his Allies.

"Whilst the glorious and ever memorable battle obtained at Waterloo, by Field Marshals the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blucher, has added fresh lustre to the characters of those great Commanders, and has exalted the military reputation of this country beyond all former example, it has at the same time produced the most decisive effects on the operations of the war, by delivering from invasion the dominion of the king of the Netherlands, and by placing, in the short space of fifteen days, the city of Paris, and a large part of the kingdom of France, in the military occupation of the Allied Armies.

"Amidst events so important, I am confident you will see how necessary it is, that there should be no relaxation in our exertions, until I shall be enabled in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, to complete those arrangements which may afford the prospect of permanent peace and security to Europe.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*"

"I thank you for the very liberal provisions you have made for the services of the present year.

"I deeply lament the continuance and increase of these burthens which the great military exertions of the present campaign combined with the heavy arrears remaining due for the expences of the former, we have rendered indispensible, and which his Majesty's loyal subjects, from a conviction of necessity have sustained with such exemplary fortitude and cheerfulness.

"You have already seen however, the fruit of the exertions which have been made; and there can be no doubt that the best economy will be found to result from that policy which may enable us to bring the contest to the most speedy termination.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The brilliant and rapid success of the Austrian arms at the opening of the campaign has led to the restoration of the Kingdom of Naples to its ancients sovereign, and to the deliverance of that important portion of Italy from foreign influence and dominion.

"I have farther the satisfaction of acquainting you that the authority of his most Christian Majesty has been again acknowledged in his capital, to which his Majesty has himself repaired.

"The restoration of peace between this country and the United State of America has been followed by a negociation for the Commercial Treaty, which I have every reason to hope will be terminated upon conditions calculated to cement the good understanding subsisting between the two countries, and equally beneficial to the interests of both.

"I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the labours of the Congress at Vienna, had been brought to a conclusion by the signature of a treaty, which, as the Ratifications have not yet been exchanged; could not be communicated to you, but yet I expect to be enabled to lay before you when I next meet you in Parliament.

"I cannot release you from your attendance without assuring you, that it is in a great degree to the support which you have afforded me, that I ascribe the success of my earnest endeavours for the public welfare; and on no occasion has that support been more important than in the course of the present session.

"In the further prosecution of such measure, as may be necessary to bring the great contest in which we are engaged to an honourable and satisfactory conclusion, I shall rely with confidence on the experienced zeal and steady loyalty of all classes of his Majesty's subjects; and they may depend on my efforts to improve our present advantages in such manner as may best provide for the general tranquility of Europe, and maintain the high character which this country enjoy amongst the nation of the world.

At the conclusion of the Royal Speech, the Lord Chancellor having approached the Throne, and received the Prince Regent's commands for the purpose, came forward, and addressed both Houses as follows;

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is the will and pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent acting

in the name and on behalf of his majesty, M that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the twenty second day of August next, to be then there holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 22d day of August next."

Paris, July 27.—Faithful to the principle of the alliance formed between the powers of Europe, and only directed against the man, who usurping anew the power over France, has caused to re-appear all the evils which war brings in its train, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England, who has shewn himself so constantly animated with the noble desire of putting an end to them, having been informed that Napoleon Bonaparte had surrendered himself to the naval forces of his Britannic Majesty, hastens to cause all hostilities on the coasts of France to cease. His excellency lord Castlereagh has communicated to the minister of the king an official notice of these orders, and the following note to this effect has been addressed to his highness prince Talleyrand:

NOTE.—The undersigned, the principal secretary of state of his Britannic Majesty for foreign affairs has received from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, orders to inform prince Talleyrand, and through him his most Christian Majesty, that so soon as the news was received in England that Bonaparte had surrendered himself to the naval forces of Great-Britain; his Royal Highness immediathly gave orders to cause all hostilities on the coast of France to cease.

The undersigned, communicates with the greatest pleasure to his Royal Highness prince Talleyrand, the copy of the orders given on this subject, and seizes this occasion to renew to him the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) *CASTLEREAGH.*

Paris, July 24 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Talleyrand.

Translation of a dispatch of Earl Bathurst, to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty

Department of War, July 21, 1815.

My Lords—Having been informed to-day, that Napoleon Bonaparte has surrendered himself to the hon. capt Maitland, commanding H. M. ship Bellerophon; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent hastens to embrace the opportunity of delivering the ports of France from the impediments which result from the state of war, as much as is compatible with the great object of the alliance of the sovereigns, the stability of the peace and tranquillity of Europe, has directed me to make known to you, that his intention is that your lordship should give orders that all hostilities against the coast of France cease immediately, and that his majesty's vessels suffer all French vessels carrying the white flag to navigate freely

(Signed) BATHURST.

July 24.—"The Hon. Mr. Bagot, embassidor to the United States of America, proceeds to New York in the Lacedemonian Capt. Jackson, which is fitting up for his conveyance."

Marshal Soult has been arrested at Mende's by the National guards.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1815.

Arrived on Monday last, the 25th inst. His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, to re-assume the reins of Government. His Excellency was received with a Cordial Welcome and the Honors due to his Rank, and was Saluted by H. M. Ship Montreal, and Garrison.

On Wednesday the 27th Inst, He was waited on by a Deputation and presented with the following Address.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WE the Judges, Majistrates and principal Inhabitants of the Town of York.

In approaching your Excellency to express our great satisfaction at beholding you once again amongst us, feel that we have still greater reason to congratulate ourselves on this happy event.

Our experience of your past firm and liberal Administration, by which the prosperity of the Province has been so essentially promoted teaches us to anticipate the greatest benefit from its resumption, and this pleasing anticipation is confirmed by our knowledge of that Paternal solicitude, which induced you while in England, to bring, upon all proper occasions, the Interests of the Colony, under the favorable attention of His Majesty's Government, a solicitude which calls forth in our hearts the most grateful emotions.

We rejoice that the blessings of peace are to be dispensed by One who is so well acquainted with the wants and faculties of the Country, and we flatter ourselves, that York, recovering from a state of War, (during which she has been twice in the power of the Enemy,) will not only forget her disasters but rise to greater prosperity under Your Excellency's auspicious Administration.

York, September 27th, 1815.

Thos. Scott, C. J. W. Dummer Powell, John Strachan, D. D. John McGill, John Beikie, M. P. Grant Powell, J. P. W. Chewett, J. P. J. G. Chewett, H. Lee, Sam Smith, W. Gaus, Benjamin Gale, D. Cameron, D. Boulton, Junr. George Ridout, And. Mercer, Thos. Ridout, J. P. W. Jarvis, Sec'y & Reg. S. Jarvis, J. P. John Small, J. P. W. Allan, J. P. J. Givens, E. MacMahon, J. Scarlet, S. Heward, Thos. Hamilton, C. Barnes, John Dennis, Pat. Hanney, Jno. Cameron, E. W. M'Bride, Jordan Post, Junr. W. Knott W Knott, Junr. Levi Bigelow, John Hays, T. R. Johnson, Lardner Bostwick, John Burke, John Jordan, W. Smith, Senr. W. Smith Junr. J. Cawthra, John Smith, Alexr. Legg, Jordan Post, Senr. Andrew O'Keefe, S. Loudon, John Murchison, Thos. Deary, Eck. Burton, A. McNabb, Edwd Wright, John Evans, W. Lawrence, Thos. Duggan, George Duggan, Benjamin Cozens, Phillip Clinger, and Sheriff Ridout.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER so long an Absence from this Place, it is particularly gratifying, to find the same sentiments of cordiality to Me, & of approbation of my Conduct, which I experienced during my former Residence in this Province. It is but doing me justice to say that, while in Europe, I paid every attention in my Power to promote your Prosperity, and such you may rest assured, shall be my future endeavours when residing amongst you; earnestly hoping, that, under the fostering care of our Parent State, and under that security, which Peace can alone bestow, this Colony will speedily become a Valuable, though distant Part of the British Empire.

York, 27th September, 1815.

CONTRACT

FOR

FRESH BEEF.

PROPOSALS will be received for Supplying His Majesty's Troops in this Garrison, with

Fresh BEEF,

from the 25th December 1815 to the 24th March 1816. Any person wishing to Contract for supplying the same, will send in the proposals in writing, on or before the 20th October next o

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Asst. Com'y. General.

Commist. Office, York,
Sept. 25th, 1815.

WANTED.

1000 Bushels of Good

Pease,

FOR Supplying His Majesty's Troops in this Garrison. The Pease to be of the best Quality, and Warranted to Keep for Twelve Months Any person wishing to Contract for the same, will send their Proposals in writing by the 10th October next, to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Asst. Com'y. General.

Commist. Office, York,
29th Sept. 1815.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM this Town, A Brown Mare, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, square dock, small star in the forehead, off fore foot white, and a natural trotter. Any person who will return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be obtained, shall receive a reward of

Ten Dollars.

W. P. Patrick.

York, September 30th, 1815.

For Sale.

On very moderate terms.

Two hundred Acres

OF Excellent LAND, in the Township of WHITBY, Home District, twety five miles from the Town of YORK, on the Danford Road. A good and indisputable title will be given.

Apply at the PRINTING OFFICE, or to the subscriber.

S. THOMAS.

York, Sept. 21st, 1815.

Notice.

A Similar Arrangement having been made with *Mr. Edward W. M'Bride*, to the former one with *Mr. Waters*. All applicants for Office Work, will please refer to him.

EDITOR.

Mrs. Murray.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the pubic, that she has brought with her from Montreal, a choice assortment of Millenery, and a variety of other articles, which she will sell on the most moderate terms for cash only.

York, September 6 h. 1815.

A friendly hint to Parents & Guardians of Youth in Canada.

The part which you are called upon to act, is very important. You are the guardians of the Church and State—*On* your conduct depends in a great degree the prosperity of the community, & the temporal and spiritual happiness of them committed to your care

Is not this consideration sufficient to excite all persons of every rank and station in life, to exert themselves to the extent of their power "to train up the rising generation in the way they should go"

You will never regret that you have expended a small part of your property in building school-houses and places of worship; and providing competent and wholesome Instructors for your offspring wards—But if you neglect this, you will have reason to repent of it, not only in this life, but in the next.

The best portion of earthly goods you can give your children, is a good education: and it must be remembered that, no education can be considered a good one unless it embraces morality and religion.

The time of a child from 5 to 10 years of age, is worth very little for labour, but it is as valuable for the purpose of acquiring elementary instruction, as at any future period.

Stolen,

FROM out of No. 1 Block House in the Garrison of York, on the night of the 27th August last, a BOX the property of James M'Millan late Sergeant Glengary Regiment, (now residing in the Corner House Duke-Street, opposite Mr. Jordan Post Senior in the Town) containing several articles of wearing apparel &c. &c. Among which are the following. A superfine blue Cloth coat, new, two white Vests, one having 3 rows of Buttons, and one Kerseymere Vest partly made, several Shirts and pairs of Stockings, a Dressing Case and 3 pair of Razors, having white handles, a Gold Watch Chain, Seal & Key, an Opera Glass, a variety of Books, among which are Goldsmith's Rome, Homer's Illiad & Odyssey, Milton's Paradise lost, Thompson's Seasons, Grays Poetical works, Burns's Poems, Elegant Extracts, several Books of Plays &c. It may be presumed that prior to this the offender or offenders have made sale of several of the abovementioned articles, or may have imposed upon the credulity of some Inhabitant, by lodging the box in their house as his or their Property. The Subscriber begs leave to call upon the Inhabitants of York and its contiguous parts, assuring them, that if any part of the above articles have been purchased by them, on pointing out the person or persons, from whom they have made such purchase, he shall forego all claims relating to the said article or articles, provided the offender or offenders are not enabled to repay the purchaser the sum or sums of money which they may have paid them at the time of such purchase, and shall further on conviction of the offender or offenders give in addition the sum of Ten Dollars. If any of the offenders shall make known his accomplices, he shall in addition to pardon receive Eight Dollars on his prosecuting them to conviction. If any of the offenders give private information where the Box and Articles are, if *they have not been made sale off*, they may depend their name shall be kept secret, no further questions asked.

JAMES M'MILLAN.

York, August 31, 1815.

CASH,

Paid for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. Bigelow.

YORK, August 31st, 1815.

JOHN BRANNUM,

SMITH and FARRIER.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York, and it's Vicinity, that he carries on the above business two mile and a half below this Town, at the Farm of John Small Esquire; where all kinds of work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch. He hopes that from unremitting attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous Public.

York, August 2d, 18 5.

Strayed or Stolen.

A Bay Horse, between 13 & 14 hands high, several white spots on his back, a large white spot on one side, feet black, short tail, long main, and left fore hoof cracked; he was seen on the 13th July, near the Garrison. Any person who shall give information of him, shall be handsomely rewarded, on application to Lieut. and Adjt. BLAIR, Glengary Regt. or Mr. CAMERON, Printer.

York Garrison, August 3d, 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Caistor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15. 5, Con. 7 } 800
14 6, do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber (who again occupies the former Store East of Mrs HUNT's) informs his friends and the Public, that from being early in the Market he has now a choice assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries* and *Liquors* —all of which purchased for cash, he will sell at very reduced prices. Furs, Flour, and other Country produce will be received at the highest Market price, and Dollars at Eight Shillings N. Y. C. not refused.

THOMAS DEARY.

York, 7th August.

WANTED

A Bandette and Mattresse at the Printing Office—Also, 500 feet Inch Boards.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received within these few days, a large consignment of high proof Jamaica Spirits and Irish Whiskey in Barrels, Madeira Wine, Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy of the best quality, in addition to his other Goods, which he has now for sale at very reduced prices—Jamaica Spirits of the best quality at 13s. 6d. Hal currency per gallon by the barrel.

S. JARVIS,
Commission Merchant.

York, March 22, 1815.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully reminded that a small periodical work is printed monthly at Quebec, called the *Canadian Visitor*; Subscriptions for which are received at this office. Two numbers have arrived, and the third is expected daily.

This work is designed to extend useful information and promote a taste for reading among all classes of the community, by recommending those plans and new improvements in Education which have proved extensively useful in Great Britain, and in many other parts of the civilized world.

England is celebrated for her *Fleets* and *Armies*, but she is more deservedly celebrated for her *Moral, Literary* and *Religious* institutions. The most astonishing effects have been produced by these different establishments. And it is hoped that all the British colonies will imitate the parent country in the establishment of SCHOOLS and BOOK Societies.

Since the horrors of war have been exchanged for the blessings of peace in this country, it is hoped that every Christian and true Patriot will *now* exert himself as much for the improvement of the country as he *has done* for its defence.

One half of the money which has been expended by the different nations of the earth for 20 years past in destroying one another, if it had been expended in promoting the arts of peace, the whole world might have been cultivated like a garden and *Churches, Chapels* and *School-houses* might have been erected for the accommodation of the whole human family.

It is sincerely hoped that all will learn wisdom by the things which they have suffered.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

LETTER PAPER,
English Reader,
Childs Memorial,
Watt's Catechism,
Black Cattle,
Wisdom in Miniature,
Divine Songs,
Blair's Grave,
Instructive Hints,
Wanderer,
Harvey's Hymns,
Pope's Essay on man,
New Testament,
Goldsmith's Rome,
Key to Popery,
Spelling Books,
And a large variety of instructive and entertaining Tracts for youth, &c.

☞ The whole very reduced prices.

E. W. M'BRIDE.

Provisional Lieut. Governor's Office
York, 1st May, 1815.

HIS Excellency the Provisional Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Districts opposite their names respectively, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to grant to his Majesty a sum of "money to provide for Amending and Re-"pairing the Public Highways in this Pro-"vince."—viz.

Rev. Alexr. M'Donell,	*Eastern District.*
Rev John Bethune, senr.	
John Cryslor, and	
David Sheck, Esquires.	
Joel Stone,	*Johnstown District.*
Levi Soper, and	
George Bates, Esquires.	
The Hon. Richd. Cartwright,	*Midland District.*
John Cumming,	
James Young, and	
William Fairfield, Esquires.	
David M'Gregor Rogers,	*Newcastle District.*
John Burn, and	
Zachens Burnham, Esquires.	
Samuel Smith,	*Home District.*
Samuel S Wilmot, and	
Richard Lovekin, Esquires.	
Henry Haigle,	*Niagara District.*
John Wilson,	
William Nellis, and	
Samuel Street, Esquires.	
Thomas Talbot,	*London District.*
Robert Nichol, and	
Mahlon Burwell, Esquires.	
Robt. Richardson,	*Western District.*
William Hands,	
George Jacobs, and	
James M'Intosh, Esquires.	

By his Excellency's Command,
EDWARD MAC MAHON
A. Secretary.

FOR SALE.

BEING duly authorised by the last will of John Baptiste Rousseau, Esquire, deceased; the Executors thereof will sell at public sale, on Monday the 9th day of October next, at the Hotel in Ancaster;

Five Hundred Acres

of Land, in the Township of Barton, commonly known as St. John's farm, situate on the little lake adjoining the lands of Colonel Beasly. If payment be made at the hour of sale, a Title will be then given, if not, security will be required for payment within one month, and the Deed with-held till payment.

WILLIAM CROORS Executor.
MARGARET ROUSSEAU Exc'x.
Sept. 1st, 1815.

20 *Dollars Reward.*

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons, did maliciously and wantonly, throw down the fences, opened the gates and bars, on Park Lots No. 17 & 18, in order to injure the subscriber by allowing his cattle to escape from their pasture. As the above depredations have been frequently committed, the aforesaid reward of twenty dollars will be given to any person or persons who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders.

GEORGE T. DENNISON.
York, August 2d, 1815.

☞ The first numbers of the *Canadian Visitor*, and a subscription list, are lodged at this Office, where persons subscribing, will receivethem.
York, July 2d, 1815.

For Sale,

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subsriber,
JOHN M'GILL.
York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

Geo. C. Smallman,

HATTER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has re-commenced the above Business in the Town of York, two doors East of Captain Gilbert's Store, where all Commands in his line will be thankfully received, executed in the best manner on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

The highest price in Cash paid for Lambs Wool. York, June 3, 1815.

400 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on the Night of the 27th of May last, some evil and malicious Person or Persons, did set fire to the subsriber's Barn and burnt it to ashes; the above reward of Four Hundred Dollars, will be given to any one, who will give information, that shall lead to a discovery, so that the Villian or Villians, that did the Crime may be convicted, and brought to Justice,

AUGUSTUS JONES.
Salt-fleet, 7th June, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which of Benjamin Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King's Street, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

W. D. FOREST, Dy. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform Customers that he now occupies as a Store, the House of the Rev. Mr. Stuart's lately occupied by the Hon. W. Claus.—His assortment is select and seasonable, and his prices low. GEO. DUGGAN.
York, May 26, 1815

Wanted.

An apprentice to the Printing Business. A lad from 14 to 16 years of age, of good habits, correct morals, and decent connections will meet with good encouragement by applying at the Printing Office. Where is also wanted, a Journeyman Printer, of steady habits—liberal wages will be given to such an one. For sale at the Office, a small assortment of Books, prices from 4d. to 12s. and Merchants Account books of sorts.
York, July 8th, 1815.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons, purchasing a promissory note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York, in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars; which said note was lost or stolen from him on or about the 17th of July last.

JOHN BOWKER.
York, August, 18th, 1815.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has recently brought with him from Montreal a choice assortment of the best superfine and second Cloth &c. with suitable trimmings, and a variety of other seasonable goods——The whole being selected by himself and purchased for Cash, enable him to warrant their quality genuine and to sell at reduced prices—amongst his cloths are the following approved and fashionable colours.

Blue,	seconds ditto.
Black,	ditto ditto.
Bottle Green,	ditto ditto.
Drab,	ditto ditto.
Grey,	ditto ditto.

Double Milled Cassimeres.

Blue,	Black,
Bottle Green,	Drab,
& Grey.	

ALSO,

Fancy Vestings,	Stockinetts,
Flannels,	Buttons,
Gloves,	Hosiery,
Braces, Morocco.	ditto Cotton,
&c. &c. &c.	

He hopes that his former attention to his customers, will insure him their increase and continuance, particularly as he has now the means to accomodate them generally.

WANTED.

Four Journeymen Taylors:—Liberal wages and every encouragement will be given.
Apply one door East of Mrs Hunt's.
JOHN MURCHISON.
York, August 7th, 1815.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No. 116, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season, amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B Cloths,	Romal Hhandkfs
do. do. Cassimeres	Black silk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab	Grand Rills,
Wellington Cords,	Men's Cotton Socks,
Fancy Vestings,	Men's white cotton
Back Bombazetts,	Worsted hose,
Superfine and low	Women's do. do. do.
priced Prints,	Men's Beaver & Buck
White & Black Cambricks,	skin Gloves,
Cotton Shirtings,	Ladies Beaver and
Cotton Shawls,	Kid do.
	Cotton Lace, Silk & Twill, Pins, &c.

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.
Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

Rogers and Stocking,

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

GIVE notice to their Friends and the Public, that they have on hand an extensive Assortment of various kinds of Hats, viz.—Beavers, Cafters, Rorums, Merino, Wool, &c. all which are executed in the most fashionable style, and warranted equal in every respect to any yet manufactured; they are determined to keep constantly a full supply of every description to meet all demands, wholesale or retail, which they will sell on as liberal terms as can be obtained in this Province—every exertion will be made to render their Manufacture an object to the purchaser—They have also on hand, a quantity of Hat-Trimmings of every description. Cash paid for Furs delivered at their Shop, opposite Mr. St. George's Store. York, June 9, 1815

G. R.

VOLUME XXIV. NUMBER 45.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lateſt Intelligence.

From the London Gazette of July 8.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Downing-Street, July 6.

Dispatches of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst, from Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, dated Gonasse, July 2.

GONASSE, JULY 2.

My Lord—I have now the honor to enclose the report of Lieut. Gen. Sir C. Colville, upon the attack of Cambray, which affords a strong proof of the gallantry and exertions of our troops.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

COVY, June 26, 1815.

My Lord—Lieut. Col. Sir N. Campbell, (major of the 54th regt.) having asked my leave to go to head-quarters to request your grace's permission to return to England, I beg leave to take the opportunity of mentioning that I feel much obliged to him for his conduct in closing in the town of Cambray, with the light companies of major general Johnson's brigade, and in leading one of the columns of attack.—The one which he commanded escaladed, at the angle formed (on our right side) by the Valenciennes gateway, and the curtain of the body of the place—A second, commanded by col. Sir William Douglas, of the 91st regt. and directed by lieut. Gilbert, royal engineers, took advantage of the reduced height in that part of the escarpe (which, on an average, is on that side about fifty-five feet) by placing their ladders on a covered communication from this place, to a large ravelin near the Amiens road—The Valenciennes gate was broken open by Sir N. Campbell, and draw bridges let down in about half an hour, when on entering the town, I found that the attack made by col. Mitchell's brigade, on the side of the Paris gate, had also succeeded; the one directed by capt. Sharps, royal engineers, forced the outer gates of the Corre port of the horn work and passed both ditches, by means of the rails of the draw bridges, which they scrambled over by the side, not being able to force the main gate the escaladed by the breach (the state of which your grace had observed in the morning,) and before which, although the ditch was said to have twelve feet water, a footing on dry ground was found, by wading through a narrow port in the angle of the gate, within the rampart. I have every reason to be satisfied with the light infantry of the division, who, by their fire, covered the attacks of the parties, of sixty men each, which preceeded the column.

The three brigades of artillery of lieut. col. Webber Smith, and majors Knott and Browne, under the direction of lieut. col Hawker, made particularly good practice, and immediately silenced the fire of the enemy's artillery, except from two guns on each flank of the citadel, which could not be got at, and two field pieces on the ramparts of this town, above Valenciennes gate, and which played upon the troops as they debouched from the cover they had been posted in. Twenty prisoners were made at the horn work of the Paris gate, and about an hundred and thirty altogether in the town. Their fire was very slack, and even that, I foresaw, they were forced by the garrison of the citadel. I left the 23d and 91st regts. in town, with guns and a troop of Ensdorff hussars, and am much indebted to Sir William Douglas and col. Dalmer for their assistance in preserving order. Some depredations were committed, but of no consequence, when the circumstances we entered are considered. From the division as well as my personal staff, I received every assistance in the course of the three days operations.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES COLVILLE.

LONDON July 25—We have great pleasure in observing from the Flanders Mail, that Prussia has reclaimed all the plunder which had been torn from her during the period of Gallic conquest and spoliation, and that the Paris Museum is disgorging this portion of its riches, or rather of its disgrace.

"*Torbay*, July 24—Arrived this day his Majesty's ships Myrmidon and Bellerophon: on board the latter is Napoleon-Bonaparte, General Bertrand, his wife, and three children; the Count Montholon, his wife and one child; Savary, Las Casas and his son, General Allemand, and several others—in all about 34. The Port Admiral at Plymouth and my Lord Keith are expected this afternoon from that port, when it will be known what is so become of Napoleon and his party; at present we know nothing of what is intended to be done with them. No strangers are permitted to go along side the Bellerophon, but Napoleon is seen plain enough by all at the stern-gallery, and those that go round the ship have a full view of him.

"Another leter of the same date, from Torbay, after confirming all that is said in the precedings, states that the duke of Rovigo, count Las Casas, cont Montholon and family, two lieutenant-colonels, three captains, and two lieutenants, are on board his majesty's ship Myrmidon. It then states, that boats may pass round the Bellerophon, but are not permitted to go alongside That Napoleon is almost constantly in the stern-gallery, and that the parties who have been off, have approached near enough to distinguish that he has greyish eyes, brown hair, &c.

BONAPARE IN LONDON.

Captain Cole of the ship Savannah, from Havre-de-Grace, informs that on the 3d of August he was close off the harbour of Falmouth, where he spoke a frigate one hour from that port, and was informed by her that Bonaparte had that morning been escorted to London.—Col.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1815

The Lieut. Governor's Office is now established at the House late occupied by Mr. Firth, where attendance will be given from ten in the morning to three in the afternoon.

His Royal Highnes the Prince Regent acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has been pleased to appoint

Thomas Fraser, Esquire, of *Prescott*,
Neil M'Lean, Esquire, of *Cornwal*,
Thomas Clark, Esquire, of *Queenston*,
and William Dickson Esq. of *Niagara*

to be Members of the Legislative Council; Samuel Smith, Esquire, of *Etobicoke*, to be a Member of the Executive Council, and Doctor John Strachan, to be an Honorary Member of the said Council.

For Sale.

LOT No. 23 in the Eight Concession of the Township of Etobicoke, situate on the River Humber, not far from Holleys Mills. There is two branches of that River running through it, forming a Excellent Mill Scite, and several acres of good meadow Land.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, October 7th, 1815.

Sheriff's Office, York, October 6th, 1815.

Home District, to wit. } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 24 h of October instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice; and that they be respectively then and there present, with their Rolls Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Notice.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against crediting my Wife Eleanor, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Given under my hand at Whitchurch, this Eighteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

CONTRACT

FOR

FRESH BEEF.

PROPOSALS will be received for Supplying His Majesty's Troops in this Garrison, with

Fresh BEEF,

from the 25th December 1815 to the 24th March 1816. Any person wishing to Contract for supplying the same, will send in the propofals in writing, on or before the 20th October next to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Asst. Com'y. General.

Commist. Office, York,
Sept. 29th 1815

WANTED.

1000 Bushels of Good Pease,

FOR Supplying His Majesty's Troops in this Garrison. The Pease to be of the best Quality, and Warranted to Keep for Twelve Months. Any person wishing to Contract for the same, will send their Proposals in writing by the 10th October next, to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
Asst. Com'y. General.

Commist. Office, York,
29th Sept. 1815.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM this Town, A Brown Mare, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, square dock, small star in the forehead, off fore foot white, and a natural trotter. Any person who will return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be obtained, shall receive a reward of

Ten Dollars.

W. P. Patrick.

York, September 30th, 1815.

For Sale.

On very moderate terms.

Two hundred Acres

OF Excellent LAND, in the Township of WHITBY, Home District, twety five miles from the Town of YORK, on the Danford Road. A good and indisputable title will be given.

Apply at the PRINTING OFFICE, or to the subscriber.

S. THOMAS.

York, Sept. 21st, 1815.

FOR SALE.

BEING duly authorised by the last will of John Baptiste Rouffau, Esquire, deceased; the Executors thereof will sell at public sale, on Monday the 9th day of October next, at the Hotel in Ancaster;

Five Hundred Acres

of Land, in the Township of Barton, commonly known as St. John's farm, situate on the little lake adjoining the lands of Colonel Beasly. If payment be made at the hour of sale, a Title will be then given, if not, security will be required for payment within one month, and the Deed withheld till payment.

WILLIAM CROORS Executor.
MARGARET ROUSSEAU Exec'x.

Sept. 1st, 1815.

Sheriff's Office York, 17th September, 1815.

Home District, To wit } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the tenth day of October now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be the and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

James M'Millan,

LATE Sergeant and Master Taylor 89th Regiment, (now residing in the corner house) Duke Street opposite Mr. Jordan Post, Senr. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has commenced business in his line of Profession, and trusts that from his general experience he will meet the approbation of all those who shall be pleased to favour him with their commands.

Ladies Riding dresses made in the most approved style.

Clothes cut on the most reasonable terms.

York, August 31st, 1815.

Rogers and Stocking,

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

GIVE notice to their Friends and the Public, that they have on hand an extensive Assortment of various kinds of Hats viz Beavers, Castors, Rorums, Merino, Wool, &c. all which are executed in the most fathionable style, and warranted equal in every respect to any yet manufactured; they are determined to keep constantly a full supply of every description to meet all demands, wholesale or retail, which they will sell on as liberal terms as can be obtained in this Province —every exertion will be made to render their Manufacture an object to the purchaser — They have also on hand, a quantity of Hat-Trimmings of every description. Cash paid for Furs delivered at their Shop, opposite Mr. St. George's Store. York, June 9 1815.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons, purchasing a promissory note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York, in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars; which said note was lost or stolen from him on or about the 17th of July last.

JOHN BOWKER.

York, August, 18th, 1815.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No 116, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season, amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B. Cloths,	Romal Hhandkfs
do. do. Cassimeres	Black silk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab Wellington Cords,	Grand Rille,
Fancy Vestings,	Men's Cotton Socks,
Black Bombazetts,	Men's white cotton
Superfine and low priced Prints,	Worsted hose,
White & Black Cambricks,	Women's do. do. do.
Cotton Shirtings,	Men's Beaver & Buck skin Gloves,
Cotton Shawls,	Ladies Beaver and Kid do.
	Cotton Lace, Silk & Twill, Pins, &c

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal 24th Jun 1815

Mrs. Murray.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has brought with her from Montreal, a choice assortment of Millenery, and a variety of other articles, which she will sell on the most moderate terms for cash only.

York, September 6th, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which of Benjamin Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King's Street, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

W. D. FOREST, Dy. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

G. R.

VOLUME XXIV. NUMBER 46.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. *each.* SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1815. [2 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Letters from Brussels, on Saturday, state that the King of the Netherlands has created the Duke of Wellington, Prince of Waterloo, and conferred on him the estate of la Belle Alliance.

From the London Times of July 25.

His Majesty's ships Rhin, Menelaus, Havannah, and Ferret, have had an affair with some French Batteries near to Brest, who opposed their capturing some vessels in a small harbour that had the tricoulered flag flying. The batteries were attacked by the boats of the above squadron, and, after much resistance, the one that protected the French shipping was carried, and our gallant tars brought off a sloop of war, a cutter, two schooners, and three chasse marees. We are stated to have had several men killed and wounded in this affair.

BOSTON, Sept. 16th

LATE from ENGLAND.
THE DESTINATION OF BONAPARTE IS FIXED.

He has been conveyed from England to St. HELENA, which was confidered the most proper place for his security. He was transferred from the Belerophon to the Northumberland, which ship received the flag of Admiral Sir G. Cockburn. It is said that Sir H. Lowe is to be the military officer as Bonaparte's guard, and act as Governor of St. Helena.—The Company's troops will be replaced by a King's regiment (the 21 batt of the 53d regt. and a detachment of the Royal Artillery) and there will be an article in the new treaty of Paris, by which the expence of this establishment will be a constituent part of the British contingent towards the force that is to be kept up for the maintenance of the peace of Europe.—None of the suite of Bonaparte, it is said, except domestics were permitted to go with him to St. Helena.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

PLYMOUTH, August 5.

On Monday the future destination of Bonaparte was officially communicated to him and his general officers by Lord Viscount Keith and Sir Henry Banbury, Under Secretary of State for the War Department, which the Despot heard with grief, of the most acute description, exclaiming inarticulately that his wish had been and was to domiciate in England, under any surveillance its government might think proper, but he never would be carried to St. Helena alive, and publicly declaring that rather than be removed from the Belerophon he would have himself shot through the head by his Marshals. Magnanimous hero! If so fond of dying, why did he not meet death in the field of battle, the properest field for the exit of a soldier.

Bertrand cried bitterly, on learning his own fate, and that of his master. Madame Bertrand became so affected, that she attempted to drown herself, but was prevented, when in the act of leaping overboard. All the officers swore that they would not be seperated from their precious master, but the validity of a French Oath we all know, by experience, and so strongly did those ordered to be removed obey its dictates, that they went with the greatest tranquility on board the Liffey, whence they proceeded, on Tuesday last, with equal calmness, on board the Eurotas.

The demeanour of Bonaparte, ever since the above communication, has been ferocious, sullen and dissatisfied; and he declined gratifying his visitors any more with a sight of his form, except for about three minutes on the same day, when the boats were kept at a great distance.

On Tuesday orders came down for restraining all boats to a cable and a half distance from the Bellerophon, when the captive complaining that he was indisposed, closely confined himself to his cabin, from which indiscribable disappointment were occasioned to those who had gone out to see him. The precaution adopted, with respect to the boats, arose, we understand, from a foreign spy's being detected hovering round the ship, with letters addressed to Bonaparte, and without a passport, who could give no account of himself. He is in custody.

Bonaparte's property expecting what may be absolutely necessary for his use, has been sealed up, and is to be kept in England, to prevent him from committing bribery, but he will be at liberty to bequeath it to any persons he may like at his death.

At length, after a career of insolent pretensions on one hand, and of strange and ungovernable curiosity on the other, the departure of this disturber of the world has taken place. An express arrived on Thursday night, directing the Bellerophon to meet the Northumberland in the Channel which ship sailed yesterday, accompanied by the Tonnant and Eurotas. The Telegraph was at work all day, and report states, that it an order for the ships not to proceed further than the offing, but to wait the arrival of the Northumberland, which is hourly expected.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—

Government, it is said, have received accounts this morning, that the Peace is signed between the Allies and France.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 5.

The Bellerophon 74 guns, having on board Bonaparte, accompanied by the Eurotas frigate and Peruvian brig of war sailed yesterday afternoon to the eastward, supposed with a view of meeting the Northumberland off the Start Point, in order to transfer him to that ship. For the two last days previous to his sailing, no boats were suffered to approach near the Bellerophon, during which he did not show himself to the public; but previous thereto, the numbers that surrounded the ship every evening were immense, amounting at times to upwards of 19,000 persons."

Some of his linen, sent ashore to be washed, appeared to be extremely fine in its texture, and has been held in such esteem, that many individuals at Plymouth have temporarily put on one of his shirts, waistcoats, or neckcloths, merely for the purpose of saying that they had worn his clothes; Blind infatuation!

Among the sheets, were several of exquisite cambric, inscribed in the corners with L. surmounted by a flat crown, in red silk, which renders it likely that they were stolen from the present monarch of France, or left by him in the Thuilleries, when he fled from Paris. Others had N. also in red silk, and surmounted by

a crown, but higher than the other and imperial. Possibly Louis Bonaparte when king of Holland, might have been the owner of the articles marked L. with the lowred crown.

Bruges, July 25.

Since the 22d there have arrived here successively from 10 to 12,000 English troops. They proceeded by the way of Ghent to join the army of the Duke of Wellington.

LONDON, July 28.

General Bertrand, who had attached himself so closely to the fortunes of Bonaparte, if the same officer who constructed the bridge over the Danube, from the Isle de Lobau, which saved the French army after the battle of Asperne. Madame Bertrand was born in Martinique, of Irish parents, and her maiden name was Dillon. She is extremely pleasant and affable, and greatly attached to Napoleon's interest.

We received this morning some American Papers to the 27th ult. They are extremely hostile to this country. The return of Bonaparte to France is contemplated with extravagant joy—and the paper says, "Napoleon the great is popular throughout America since his return from Elba and re-assumption of the throne, and he ought to be for the system of freedom he is now establishing." Poor American journalist! how short lived will be their joy—how altered their tone, when they know that Napoleon the *Great* is in the custody of the Lords of this little Island!

COURIER OFFICE,
Half-past three o'Clock.

The following Bulletin has Just been issued:—

Downing Street, August 2, 1815.

Dispatches have this day been received from Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Brownrigg, dated Kandy in Ceylon, the 25th February 1815 On the 1st Febuary, after overcoming very great difficulties, principally in provisioning the Troops of the 1st and 2d divisions under the command of Major Hook and Lieut. Col. O' Connell, reached the foot of the Balani Mountains on the great road leading to the City of Kandy. The fort commanding the pass through the mountain was taken on the 2d after a trifling opposition, and on the 3d, a fort still further in advance, was taken possession of by the 1st division, without loss. On 10th the army again moved forward, and reached the great river of Mahavelliganga, three miles distant from Kandy, when in first learnt that the King and his adherents had abandoned his capital, and the defences which had been erected to prevent the passage of the river. On the 15th Sir R. Brownrigg joined the advance of the army, and on the following day entered the city of Kandy, and fixed his headquarters in the palace.

On the 19th the King was surrounded by the people of Dombera, the province into which he fled, and after some resistance was, together with two of his wives, taken prisoners.

Sir R. Brownrigg speaks most highly of the conduct and discipline of all the troops engaged in these operations.

An India Crown and Throne.—The ship America, capt. Luckett, arrived at Alexandria last Thursday from Liverpool. Capt. Luckett spoke, on his passage July 27, the British frigate Niger, 7 weeks from the East Indies bound to England. —They informed him that they had on board the Crown and Throne of the King of Ceylon, which place was in possession of the British, having been captured after a hard fought action, in which the British lost two general officers and a number of men.—the crown and throne were valued at 8 millions—They had likewise on board a number of wild beasts—he said American privateers had been very numerous in the East Indies.

Alencon, July 25.

A party of 400 Prussian cavalry have entered here, and demanded forthwith the sum of 400,000 francs.

Soissons, July 27.

For some days past the Russian videttes have advanced very near to this city. Our garrison is about 4000 men.

Nevrs, July 24.

Our city is occupied by the Austrians. We are overwhelmed by requisitions of all kinds.

Bloys, July 22.

Our city and all its environs, have been disarmed by the Prussian troops.

Toulon, July 24.

This morning all the military and civil officers of the Marine, at this port have addressed a respectful submission to the King. The white flag has been hoisted and the English squadron which was in sight of the port, saluted the flag as soon as they saw it flying on the forts and batteries.

Toulouse, July 24.

His R. H. the Duke d'Angoulems, arrived yesterday in this city at 3 o'clock P. M. in the midst of the acclamations of an immense multitude, intoxicated with the happiness of possessing him again. The presence of the Prince so ardently beloved by this people, raised the enthusiasm to its height.

LONDON, August, 2.—Mr. Mates, the Messenger, arrived yesterday with dispatches from Lord Castlereagh. He left Paris early on Sunday morning. It was said that Soult and one or two more traitors had been arrested. We trust they will be soon brought to their trial. The King, it was supposed, would retire to Compeigne during the trial.

The Northumberland received on board yesterday, a Captain, two Lieutenants, and 40 Privates of the Royal Artillery. The 53d regiment embarked on board the *Bucephalus* and *Ceylon*, which were to sail this day. These are the troops destined to guard Buonaparte at St. Helena. Our letters from Plymouth this morning contain nothing new relative to Buonaparte. Upwards of one thousand boats are from morning to night round the *Bellerophon*, to catch a view of this once "tremendous stranger." The seamen of the *Bellerophon* adopt a curious mode to give an account to the anxious spectators in the boats of the movements of Buonaparte. They write in chalk on a board which they exhibit, a short account of his different occupations.—"At breakfast"—"In the cabin with Captain Maitland"—"Writing with his Officers"—"Going to dinner"—"Coming upon deck." &c.

We repeat that he is extremely averse to going to S. Helena, and we understand asserts that he surrendered himself under the idea that he should be permitted to reside in England; to which is to be replied that he surrendered, and was warned that he must surrender, unconditionally.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

"During the first and second day, he says they thought they should be beaten, and on the last and great day, from the time when the first attack was made in the morning until 7 at night, they did not even attempt to do any thing more than repel the furious charges of the enemy. Three times they thought nothing remained to them, but to sell their lives as dearly as possible; and during the whole day they suffered more than ever an army suffered before, that was at last victorious. Amidst all these calamities, the Duke remained as nearly as possible in the same spot—never spoke but when he gave his orders expressed no anxiety no opinion, nor even any thing like feeling. They brought him word, that his favourite regiment in the guards was destroyed and that some of his best officers had fallen—nay, he saw his dearest friends sink by his side, until he stood alone—but never showed by word or movement of countenance, that he even knew of the destruction about him, or feared its consequences. At last, at seven o'clock, the fire of the French began to slacken and he ordered a charge to be made along the whole line—a desperate measure, which, perhaps, was never before ventured under such circumstances—but when he saw the miraculous alacrity with which his men advanced, then, for the first time, laying his hand with a concussive movement on his saddle-bow, he said, without the least *apparent* emotion "*That* will *do.*"—In ten minutes, the French were not to be seen. And yet this great man's failing is his impetuosity and excessive feelings which twice in India and once in Spain had well nigh ruined him."

The residence of the Duke of Wellington is at length fixed in Cheshire. Purchase of land is said to have been agreed upon, consisting of about 12,000 acres. The mansion is to be as splendid as 200,000 pounds can make it.

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the nineteenth day of October to be commenced held called and elected and to every of you.

GREETING.—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventh day of September last, WE thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 19th day of October next at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. But WE taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid. Hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty eighth day of November next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the State and Welfare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof WE have caused these our letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York this nineteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty fifth year of our reign.

F. G.

WM JARVIS Sec'y.

A Meeting of the Subscribers to the Toronto Library, is to be held on Tuesday next the 17th Inst. at 2 o'clock at the Church in York to take into consideration the disposal of such Books as are now remaining of that Library.

THOS. SCOTT.

October 13th 1815. P.

CASH,

Paid for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. Bigelow.

YORK, August 31st, 1815

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber (who again occupies the former Store East of Mrs HUNT's) informs his friends and the Public, that from being early in the Market he has now a choice assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors*—all of which purchased for cash, he will sell at very reduced prices. Furs, Flour, and other Country produce will be received at the highest Market price, and Dollars at Eight Shillings N. Y. C. not refused,

THOMAS DEARY.

York, 7th August.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

LETTER PAPER,
English Reader,
Childs Memorial,
Watt's Catechism,
Black Cattle,
Wisdom in Miniature,
Divine Songs,
Blair's Grave,
Instructive Hints,
Wanderer,
Harvey's Hymns,
Pope's Essay on man,
New Testament,
Goldsmith's Rome,
Key to Popery,
Spelling Books,
And a large variety of instructive and entertaining Tracts for youth, &c.

☞ The whole very reduced prices.

E. W. M'BRIDE

A friendly hint to Parents & Guardians of Youth in Canada.

The part which you are called upon to act, is very important. You are the guardians of the Church and State—*On* your conduct depends in a great degree the prosperity of the community, & the temporal and spiritual happiness of them committed to your care

Is not this consideration sufficient to excite all persons of every rank and station in life, to exert themselves to the extent of their power "to train up the rising generation in the way they should go"

You will never regret that you have expended a small part of your property in building school-houses and places of worship; and providing competent and wholesome Instructors for your offspring wards—But if you neglect this, you will have reason to repent of it, not only in this life, but in the next.

The best portion of earthly goods you can give your children, is a good education: and it must be remembered that, no education can be considered a good one unless it embraces morality and religion.

The time of a child from 5 to 10 years of age, is worth very little for labour, but it is as valuable for the purpose of acquiring elementary instruction, as at any future period.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has recently brought with him from Montreal a choice assortment of the best superfine and second Cloth &c. with suitable trimmings, and a variety of other seasonable goods——The whole being selected by himself and purchased for Cash, enable him to warrant their quality genuine and to sell at reduced prices—amongst his cloths are the following approved and fashionable colours.

Blue,	seconds ditto.
Black,	ditto ditto.
Bottle Green,	ditto ditto.
Drab,	ditto ditto.
Grey,	ditto ditto.

Double Milled Cassimeres.

Blue,	Black,
Bottle Green,	Drab,
& Grey.	

ALSO,

Fancy Vestings,	Brocklinetts,
Flannels,	Buttons,
Gloves,	Hosiery,
Braces, Morocco.	ditto Cotton,
&c. &c. &c.	

He hopes that his former attention to his customers, will insure him their increase and continuance, particularly as he has now the means to accomodate them generally.

WANTED.

Four Journeymen Taylors:—Liberal wages and every encouragement will be given.

Apply one door East of Mrs Hunt's.

JOHN MURCHISON.

York, August 7th, 1815

For Sale,

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14. Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14. in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Loghouses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT

Wanted.

An apprentice to the Printing Business. A lad from 14 to 16 years of age, of good habits, correct morals, and decent connections will meet with good encouragement by applying at the Printing Office. Where is also wanted, a Journeyman Printer, of steady habits—liberal wages will be given to such an one. For sale at the Office, a small assortment of Books, prices from 4l. to 12l. and Merchants Account books of sorts.

York, July 8th, 1815.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully reminded that a small periodical work is printed monthly at Quebec, called the *Canadian Visitor*; Subscriptions for which are received at this office. Two numbers have arrived, and the third is expected daily.

This work is designed to extend useful information and promote a taste for reading among all classes of the community, by recommending those plans and new improvements in Education which have proved extensively useful in Great Britain, and in many other parts of the civilized world.

England is celebrated for her *Fleets* and *Armies*, but she is more deservedly celebrated for her *Moral, Literary* and *Religious* institutions. The most astonishing effects have been produced by these different establishments. And it is hoped that all the British colonies will imitate the parent country in the establishment of SCHOOLS and BOOK Societies.

Since the horrors of war have been exchanged for the blessings of peace in this country, it is hoped that every Christian and true Patriot will *now* exert himself as much for the improvement of the country as he *has done* for its defence.

One half of the money which has been expended by the different nations of the earth for 20 years past in destroying one another, if it had been expended in promoting the arts of peace, the whole world might have been cultivated like a garden and *Churches, Chapels* and *School-houses* might have been erected for the accommodation of the whole human family.

It is sincerely hoped that all will learn wisdom by the things which they have suffered.

400 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on the Night of the 27th of May last, some evil and malicious Person or Persons, did set fire to the subscriber's Barn and burnt it to ashes; the above reward of Four Hundred Dollars, will be given to any one, who will give information, that shall lead to a discovery, so that the Villian or Villians, that did the Crime may be convicted, and brought to Justice,

AUGUSTUS JONES.

Salt-fleet, 7th June, 1815.

☞ The first numbers of the *Canadian Visitor*, and a subscription list, are lodged at this Office, where persons subscribing, will receive them.

WANTED

A Baulette and Mattresse, at the Printing Office, Axes, 500 feet Inch Boards.

Notice.

A Similar Arrangement having been made with *Mr. Edward W. M'Bride*, to the former one with *Mr. Waters*. All applicants for Office Work, will please refer to him. EDITOR.

For Sale.

LOT No. 23 in the Eight Concession of the Township of Vaughan, situate on the River Humber, not far from Holleys Mill's. There is two branches of that River running through it, forming a Excellent Mill Scite, and several acres of good meadow Land.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, October 1815.

Sheriff's Office, York, October 6th, 1815.
Home District, to wit.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Affize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, at the Court House, in the Town of York, on ~~Tuesday the 24th of October~~ instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice; and that they be respectively then and there present, with their Rolls Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Notice.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against crediting my Wife Eleanor, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Given under my hand at Whitchurch, this Eighteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

CONTRACT
FOR
FRESH BEEF.

PROPOSALS will be received for Supplying His Majesty's Troops in this Garrison, with

Fresh BEEF,

from the 25th December 1815 to the 24th March 1816. Any person wishing to Contract for supplying the same, will send in the propofals in writing, on or before the 20th October next o

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Asst. Com'y. General.

Commist. Office, York,
Sept. 29th 1815.

WANTED.
1000 Bushels of Good Pease,

FOR Supplying His Majesty's Troops in this Garrison. The Pease to be of the best Quality, and Warranted to Keep for Twelve Months. Any person wishing to Contract for the same, will send their Proposals in writing by the 20th October next, to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Asst. Com'y. General.

Commist. Office, York,
29th Sept. 1815.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM this Town, A Brown Mare, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, square dock, small star in the forehead, off fore foot white, and a natural trotter. Any person who will return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be obtained, shall receive a reward of

Ten Dollars.

W. P. Patrick.

York, September 30th, 1815.

For *Sale.*

On very moderate terms.

Two hundred Acres

OF Excellent LAND, in the Township of WHITBY, Home District, twenty five miles from the Town of YORK, on the Danford Road. A good and indisputable title will be given.

Apply at the PRINTING OFFICE, or to the subscriber.

S. THOMAS.

York, Sept. 21st, 1815.

FOR SALE.

BEING duly authorised by the last will of John Baptiste Rouffau, Esquire, deceased; the Executors thereof will sell at public sale, on Monday the 9th day of October next, at the Hotel in Ancaster;

Five Hundred Acres

of Land, in the Township of Barton, commonly known as St. John's farm, situate on the little lake adjoining the lands of Colonel Beasly. If payment be made at the hour of sale, a Title will be then given, if not, security will be required for payment within one month, and the Deed with-held till payment.

WILLIAM CROORS Executor.
MARGARET ROUSSEAU Exc'x.

Sept. 1st, 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5, Con. } 800
Caistor, } 14 6, do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

James M'Millan,

LATE Sergeant and Master Taylor 89th Regiment, (now residing in the corner house) Duke Street opposite Mr. Jordan Post, Senr. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has commenced business in his line of Profession, and trusts that, from his general experience he will meet the approbation of all those who shall be pleased to favour him with their commands.

Ladies Riding dresses made in the most approved style.

Clothes cut on the most reasonable terms.

York, August 31st, 1815.

Rogers and Stocking,

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

GIVE notice to their Friends and the Public, that they have on hand an extensive Assortment of various kinds of Hats, viz.—Beavers, Castors, Rorums, Merino, Wool, &c. all which are executed in the most fashionable style, and warranted equal in every respect to any yet manufactured; they are determined to keep constantly a full supply of every description to meet all demands, wholesale or retail, which they will sell on as liberal terms as can be obtained in this Province—every exertion will be made to render their Manufacture an object to the purchaser.—They have also on hand, a quantity of Hat-Trimmings of every description. Cash paid for Furs delivered at their Shop, opposite Mr. St. George's Store. York, June 9, 1815.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons, purchasing a promissory note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York, in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars; which said note was lost or stolen from him on or about the 17th of July last.

JOHN BOWKER.

York, August. 18th, 1815.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No. 116, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season, amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B. Cloths,	Romal Hhandkfs
do. do. Cassimeres	Black silk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab	Grand Rills,
Wellington Cords,	Men's Cotton Socks,
Fancy Veltings,	Men's white cotton
Black Bombazetts,	Worsted hose,
Superfine and low	Women's do. do. do.
priced Prints,	Men's Beaver & Buck
White & Black Cambricks,	skin Gloves,
Cotton Shirtings,	Ladies Beaver and
Cotton Shawls,	Kid do.
	Cotton Lace, Silk & Twist, Pins, &c

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

Mrs. Murray.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has brought with her from Montreal, a choice assortment of Millenery, and a variety of other articles, which she will sell on the most moderate terms for cash only.

York, September 6th, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which of Benjamin Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King's Street, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, out-house thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date, at the place above mentioned.

W. D. FOREST, Dy. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

G. R.

VOLUME XXIV. NUMBER 47.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Latest Intelligence.

MARSHAL BLUCHER.

London, July 18.

In the many letters which Prince Blucher has written to his friends in this favourite country after his native one, he does not cease to impart to them his firm persuasion of the success of the good cause, and of his being in a short time at the gates of Paris.

"It is to be lamented," are his words in a letter from Namur, June, 5, "that we are obliged to remain here without employment, and yet completely well prepared to meet the enemy; the opposition in the Vendee is very strong, but if we do not assist those good people it will soon be crushed; in general the sound part of the nation is against the tyrant, but it is the army accustomed to pillage and the rabble, by which he keeps the people in awe; the contest, once begun, will be short, it will cost much men, but Bonaparte's opposition cannot be of long duration, if the Sovereigns remain united. Assure all England, that I am *again on my way to Paris*, and this I hope is also the wish of my neighbour Wellington, whom I visited a few days ago.

"But I need the blessings of the fair sex in England, which I sincerely request. The business once over, I shall come to England, and I shall testify to them in the most expressive manner the gratitude which animates me."

ST. HELENA—an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles in circumference, belonging to the English East India Company. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana's Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. It is in general rocky and mountainous, but far from being barren, the interior valties and even mountains being pleasant and fertile. Mr. Forster tells us, that "having travelled about half a mile from the town into the country, he was transported with one of the finest prospects he had ever seen, consisting of several little hills, covered with rich verdure, and interspersed with fertile valties, which contained gardens, orchards and various plantations; that many pastures surrounded by inclosures of stone, were stored with a small but fine breed of cattle, and with English sheep; that every valley was watered by a little rivulet; that the mountains in the centre of the island were with woods; that the soil which covered the rocks and mountains, was in general a rich mould, from six to ten inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants and shrubs, among which was a tree, which the inhabitants call a cabbage tree, though only used for fuel, gum-trees, and red wood; that in the Governor's garden, about three miles from the town, he saw several plants of Europe, Africa, and America, and particularly a profusion of roses and lilies, interspersed with myrtle and laurel; that several walks of peach trees were loaded with fruit, which had a peculiar rich flavour, different from that of our peaches; but that the other European fruit-trees throve but indifferently, and never bore fruit; that vines had been planted several times, but had not succeeded, on account of the climate; that cabbages and other greens thrive extremly well, but are devoured by caterpillars; that barley, and other kinds of corn, are generally devoured by rats, which are immensely numerous; that the ground, for that reason, was laid out chiefly in pastures, the verdure of which was surprising; that the whole island could support 3000 head of their small cattle; that the beef is juicy, delicious, and very fat; that the island besides cattle, abounds with goats, rabbits, a small breed of horses, ringpheasants, red-legged partridges, rice-birds, pigeons, &c. of some of which the breed is indigenous, but others have been brought from Africa, Europe, or the East Indies; that the number of inhabitants on the island does not exceed 2000, including near 500 soldiers and 600 slaves, who are supplied with all sorts of manufactures and other necessaries by the company's ships, in return for refreshments; and that many of the slaves were employed in catching fish, which are very plentiful." It lies between the continents of Africa and and South America, about 1200 miles W. of the former, and 1800 E. of the latter. Lon. 5 49 W, lat. 15 55.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Liverpool July 10, to his correspondent.

DEAR SIR.—Mr. Bainbridge and myself saw Mr Robinson at the board of Trade on Saturday, and the result of our interview was very satisfactory.

The intercourse between the United States and the King's Colonies is to be carried on under the 28th of the King, in British built vessels and none other.

The Americans are excluded from the Fisheries, and not to be allowed to come into our harbors as formerly, they are to possess in this respect, no other right than the subjects of any other nation, which by the Law of Nations is limitted to three leagues from the coast.

The Naval Timber Bill is passed for five years; the points about Hardwood &c. will be considered in the course of the summer.

I trust this communication will be satisfactory to you; if the Ship Owners are firm there will not be any alteration next Session in the duties on Foreign Timber.

Your's truly, N. ACHESON.

FRANCE.

ADDRESS TO THE KING BY THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

SIRE—The army, unanimous in its views and affections, in order to be brought to a free and simple submission to your Majesty's Government, has no need either or receiving any private impulse, or of altering its spirit or sentiments; it is enough for it to consult the sentiments that have animated it under all circumstances, and the spirit which guided it during the last twenty five years of political storms. Its opinions, its acts, the conduct of each of its members, always had for their actuating cause that love of country, ardent, deep, exclusive, capable of every effort, of every sacrifice, respectable even in its errors and wanderings, which at all times commanded the esteem af Europe, and which secures to us that of posterity. The generals, the officers and the soldiers, who now surround their colours, and who are attached to them with the greatest constancy and love, even when they are most unfortunate, are not men who can be accused of regretting private advantages To other thoughts, therefore, to motives more dignified and noble must be ascribed the silence which the army has hitherto kept. From the lowest soldier to the officer of highest rank, the French army numbers in its ranks only citizens, sons, fathers of citizens, it is intimately connected with the nation; it cannot separate its cause from that of the French people; it adopts with them, it adopts sincerely the government of your Majesty; it will cause the happiness of France by generous and complete oblivion of all that has pass, by effacing every trace of dissention, by respecting the rights of all. Convinced of this truth full of respect and confidence in the sentiments expressed by your Majesty, the army swears to you, with entire submission, a fidelity, proof against all trials; it will shed its blood in fulfilment of the oaths which we this day pronounces to defend the King and France.

[Here follow the signatures.]

Head quarters, near Orleans, July 14, 1815.

(A true Copy) The Prince of Eckmuhl,
Marshal of France, commanding the
Armies of the Loire and the Pyrenees.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Monday.

An obliging friend at Newburyport has sent us two papers, dated August 16 and 19, called the Commercial Gazette of Point Petre, which appears to be a continuation of the late Gazette Imperiale — They contain several proclamations, decrees, and public notices. In the proclamations of Sir James Leith, he styles himself Governor of Guadaloupe, and administers the government in the name of his Britannic Majesty.

An obliging friend has furnished us with the Martinique Gazette of Aug 15, received by the Tamahaamah, by way of Bevereux from which we have translated the account of the surrender of the command of Sir James Leith, on the 10th ult. It seems the conquest was made with very little blood-shed.

On the morning of the 10th, Sir James Leith, had his H. Q. at the house of Baizet, half a league from the town of Baffaterre. The tri-coloured flag yet floated over fort Charles, but at 3 o'clock it was pulled down and replaced by the British flag.

At 5 o'clock his Excellency the general in chief made his entry into the town and took up his quarters at the hotel of the government, precisely 48 hours from the time of his landing at Grand Cove.

There are few examples of so grand a result obtained in so short a time with so little loss The British army had but about 35 men killed or wounded. The rebels lost one hundred.

DREADFUL FIRE AT PORT ROYAL.

From the Kingston Royal Gazette of July 15, received at the office of the City Gazette, by the British ship Sisters, from Jamaica.

We have this day the melancholy and distressing task of recording the effects of a fatal & destructive Fire, which broke out in the town of Port Royal about half past 1 o' clock on Thursday afternoon It began in negro yard in Cannon-street, and was occasioned by a negro woman's making a fire in an improper place. It quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings, and among the first, to Miss Finnan's fine to ging house; from thence it spread its ravages to the adjoining and opposite houses and, from the very strong breeze that prevailed, burning shingles, &c were soon wafted to others, which, being remarkably dry, quickly burnt out in a blaze, so that by two o'clock three or four parts of the town were burning in a most horrid manner. The consternation that now prevailed in the town, as we are informed, surpasses description; every minute fresh flames were issuing forth: the principal street, in which Court-house, Tarron's Tavern Mr. Jackson's stores, are situated, became a volume of fire and smoke, and from thence it spread to the whole of the streets and lanes towards the harbor, the wharves the Naval Hospital, Mr. R. M'Kowan's house and wharf, and all adjoing, to within a few houses of the Officer's quarters on the Parade; The fire having communicated to Mrs. Wittake's house, towards the west corner of the Parade, it was suggested to pull down the houses opposite, so as to open a passage between those on fire to those which it had not yet reached, which, being effected by very great exertions, was the means of preventing the flames from continuing their fatal effects along the row of houses on the Parade leading to the Artillery Hospital, which were thus fortunately preserved from the dreadful element.

The Dock Yard has been miraculously saved: nothing but the extraordinary exertions and skill displayed on the unhappy occasion could have secured it; as it is, some buildings near the wall close to Mr. Jackson's stores have been demolished, partly by the fire, and partly by pulling them down, to prevent the flames from communicating to those of more value, situated further in the yard. To attempt to estimate the loss sustained by any particularize individuals who have suffered on this melancholy occasion would be absurd. Suffice it to say, that of all classes, some have lost much and some their *little all!* The fire was not completely got under until yesterday morning, and of an ill fated Port Royal all that now remains, besides the Dock Yard is Fort Charles, the Artillery Barracks and Hospital, the Church, the street in which Mr. Peter Duffus's house is situated, the street at the back of it, in which Mr. Henry Beer's liquor store is, and also from about 14 to 16 houses, and running each way to about six or seven houses.

New-York, September 18.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

It is known to those who are concerned in the W India trade, that two or more of the Governors of those Island on their own responsibility permitted the entry of American vessels with produce, after the expiration in March last, of the order in Council permitting their entry. The following is a copy of reply of the British Minister to the letter of the Governor of the Island of Tobago on this subject.

Downing Street. May 30. 1815.

SIR.—I have received your dispatch of the 30th March, and am very sorry to be under the necessity of conveying to you the decided disapprobation of his Majesty's Government, of your having admitted any American vessels to entry, after the expiration of the order in Concil. by which such admission was authorized for a limited time.

The conduct which you have adopted in this inftance, is both contrary to law and the general interest of his Majesty's Colonies, and I am therefore to signify to you the express command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that you should in no instance take it upon yourself to authorise the admission into the ports of Tobago of vessels and cargoes, which are excluded by the general law of the empire.

(Signed) BATHURST.

His Honor John Balfour, Esq.

Paris Aug. 12.

Marshal Ney has been arrested and conducted to Aurillac.

Marshall Brune, after having quitted Toulon, with passports from Mr. de Revierre, has been affailed by the people at Avignon: He allighted from his carriage, and took refuge in one of the hotels in the city. The prefect had advised him to prosecute his journey without delay. When he heard that his life was in danger by the populace, he went to rescue him at the peril of his life; and at the moment the Marshal thinking that his door would be forced, shot him ...

The Spanish dollars is now five shillings and five pence.

Mr. Lynch, the old Mayor of Bordeaux, who emigrated to England with the Dutchess of Angouleme, returned to Bordeaux on the 19th of August, he was received with every public demonstration of joy.

Boston, Sept. 21.

FROM FRANCE.

We have received by the brig Sampson, Capt. Sampson arrived here yesterday from Bourdeaux, the Journal de Paris of Aug. 1 and 2, the only papers brought by the vessel. Their contents are of little importance. The following articles are all that we have deemed worth the trouble of translation.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—An order of the day for July 31, issued by Count Duffaite, declares that in conformity to a letter from the Barron de Muffling the allied soldiers, found strolling through the streets in the night, will be arrested by the patroles of the national guard.

Russian troops arrived yesterday in the vicinity of Paris. Seven hundred soldiers of that nation are quartered at La Vilette.

A few days after the entrance of the allies into Paris some turbulent fellows of the lower class of the people, who are in the habit of assembling on the place du Chateret, &c. insulted and provoked at 10 o'clock in the morning, the Prussian soldiers, who were going to the hotel de Ville at 2 o'clock in the afternoon cannon were placed on the Exchange bridge, the New bridge, of Notre-dame, &c. Yesterday morning, no doubt for the same reasons, pieces of artillery were placed at the south extremity of the Notre dame bridge and that of the bridge of the king's garden; it is absolutely indispensable to seize and punish the agitators and disturbers of the public tranquility, who make such measures necessary.

A news paper asserts, that M. Boulay de la Meurthe has been arrested, and conducted to one of the prisons in Paris.

It is asserted that the archudess Leopoldine, whose marriage with one of the French royal Family continues to be announced, will accompany the Empress of Austria to Paris.

His majesty has, it is said, given his approbation to the plan, that has been presented to him for this purpose. It is believed that according to this plan, all officers more than 50 years of age will obtain an honorable retreat.

Two Aids of Labadoyere, and a Sec. of Murat were arrested to day.

It is intimated several assassinations have taken place at Lyons.

Prosecutions are ordered against the persons who insulted Lt. Gen. Lagrange when he came to present himself to the King.

30.000 Russians are coming to Paris.

Eratum in our last.—In Proclamation fifth line from the bottom, for 19th read 12th.

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the nineteenth day of October to be commenced held called and elected and to every of you,

GREETING —

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventh day of September last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Concil to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 19th day of October next at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. But WE taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to releive you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid. Hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty eighth day of November next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the State and Welfare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof WE have caused these our letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York this twelfth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty fifth year of our reign.

F. G.

WM JARVIS Sec'y.

A Meeting of the Subscribers to the Toronto Library, is to be held on Tuesday next the 17th Inst. at 2 o'clock at the Church in York to take into consideration the disposal of such Books as are now remaining of that Library.

THOS. SCOTT.

October 13th 1815. P.

CASH,

Paid for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. Bigelow.

YORK, August 31th, 1815

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber (who again occupies the former Store East of Mrs HUNT's) informs his friends and the Public, that from being early in the Market he has now a choice assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries* and *Liquors* —all of which purchased for cash, he will sell at very reduced prices. Furs, Flour, and other Country produce will be received at the highest Market price, and Dollars at Eight Shillings N. Y. C. not refused.

THOMAS DEARY.

York, 7th August.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

LETTER PAPER,
English Reader,
Childs Memorial,
Watt's Catechism,
Black Cattle,
Wisdom in Miniature,
Divine Songs,
Blair's Grave,
Instructive Hints,
Wanderer,
Harvey's Hymns,
Pope's Essay on man,
New Testament,
Goldsmith's Rome,
Key to Popery,
Spelling Books,

And a large variety of instructive and entertaining Tracts for youth, &c.

The whole very reduced prices.

E. W. M'BRIDE

---

friendly hint to Parents & Guardians of Youth in Canada

The part which you are called upon to act, is very important. You are the guardians of the Church and State—On your conduct depends in a great degree the prosperity of the community, & the temporal and spiritual happiness of them committed to your care

Is not this consideration sufficient to excite all persons of every rank and station in life, to exert themselves to the extent of their power "to train up the rising generation in the way they should go"

You will never regret that you have expended a small part of your property in building school-houses and places of worship; and providing competent and wholesome Instructors for your offspring wards—But if you neglect this, you will have reason to repent of it, not only in this life, but in the next.

The best portion of earthly goods you can give your children, is a good education: and it must be remembered that, no education can be considered a good one unless it embraces morality and religion.

The time of a child from 5 to 10 years of age, is worth very little for labour, but it is as valuable for the purpose of acquiring elementary instruction, as at any future period.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has recently brought with him from Montreal a choice assortment of the best superfine and second Cloth &c with suitable trimmings, and a variety of other seasonable goods——The whole being selected by himself and purchased for Cash, enable him to warrant their quality genuine and to sell at reduced prices—amongst his cloths are the following approved and fashionable colours,

Blue,	seconds	ditto.
Black,	ditto	ditto.
Bottle Green,	ditto	ditto.
Drab,	ditto	ditto.
Grey,	ditto	ditto.

Double Milled Cassimeres.

Blue,	Black,
Bottle Green,	Drab,

& Grey.

ALSO,

Fancy Vestings,	Stockinetts,
Flannels,	Buttons,
Gloves,	Hosiery,
Braces, Morocco.	ditto Cotton,

&c. &c. &c.

He hopes that his former attention to his customers, will insure him their increase and continuance, particularly as he has now the means to accomodate them generally.

WANTED.

Four Journeymen Taylors :—Liberal wages and every encouragement will be given.

Apply one door East of Mrs Hunt's.

JOHN MURCHISON.

York, August 7th, 1815

For Sale,

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14 Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 11 Con.
No. 13 in 24 do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with a LogHouses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS GRANT

Wanted.

An apprentice to the Printing Business. A lad from 14 to 16 years of age, of good habits, correct morals, and decent connections will meet with good encouragement by applying at the Printing Office. Where is also wanted, a Journeyman Printer, of steady habits—liberal wages will be given to such an one. For sale at the Office, a small assortment of Books, prices from 4/ to 12s. and Merchants Account books of sorts.

York, July 8th, 1815.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully reminded that a small periodical work is printed monthly at Quebec, called the *Canadian Visitor*, Subscriptions for which are received at this office. Two numbers have arrived, and the third is expected daily.

This work is designed to extend useful information and promote a taste for reading among all classes of the community, by recommending those plans and new improvements in Education which have proved extensively useful in Great Britain, and in many other parts of the civilized world.

England is celebrated for her *Fleets* and *Armies*, but she is more deservedly celebrated for her *Moral, Literary* and *Religious* institutions. The most astonishing effects have been produced by these different establishments. And it is hoped that all the British colonies will imitate the parent country in the establishment of SCHOOLS and BOOK Societies.

Since the horrors of war have been exchanged for the blessings of peace in this country, it is hoped that every Christian and true Patriot will *now* exert himself as much for the improvement of the country as he *has done* for its defence.

One half of the money which has been expended by the different nations of the earth for 20 years past in destroying one another, if it had been expended in promoting the arts of peace, the whole world might have been cultivated like a garden and *Churches, Chapels* and *School-houses* might have been erected for the accommodation of the whole human family.

It is sincerely hoped that all will learn wisdom by the things which they have suffered.

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400 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on the Night of the 27th of May last, some evil and malicious Person or Persons, did set fire to the subscriber's Barn and burnt it to ashes; the above reward of Four Hundred Dollars, will be given to any one, who will give information, that shall lead to a discovery, so that the Villian or Villians, that did the Crime may be convicted, and brought to Justice,

AUGUSTUS JONES.

Salt-fleet, 7th June, 1815.

☞ The first numbers of the *Canadian Visitor* and a subscription list, are lodged at this Office, where persons subscribing, will receive them.

WANTED

A Baudette and Matteresse, at the Printing Office, Also, 500 feet Inch Boards.

Notice.

A Similar Arrangement having been made with *Mr. Edward W. M'Bride*, to the former one with *Mr. Waters*. All applicants for Office Work, will please refer to him.

EDITOR.

For Sale.

LOT No. 23 in the Eight Concession of the Township of Vaughan, situate on the River Humber, not far from Holleys Mills. There is two branches of that River running through it, forming a Excellent Mill Scite, and several acres of good meadow Land.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, October 7th, 1815.

Sheriff's office, York, October 6th, 1815.
Home District, to wit.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Affize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 24th of October instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice; and that they be respectively then and there present, with their Roll Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Notice.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against crediting my Wife Eleanor, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Given under my hand at Whitchurch, this Eighteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York, Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con of *Pickering*.
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do.
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*.
No. 14 & 24 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Als several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2. 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Sept. 1815

L. B. Nos. 2, 5. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together and six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

J. C.
W. A.

Srayed or Stolen.

FROM this Town, A Brown Mare, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, square dock, small star in the forehead, oft fore foot white, and a natural trotter. Any person who will return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be obtained, shall receive a reward of

Ten Dollars.

W. P. Patrick.

York, September 30th, 1815.

For Sale.

On very moderate terms.

Two hundred Acres

OF Excellent LAND, in the Township of WHITBY, Home District, twety five miles from the Town of YORK, on the Danford Road. A good and indispurable title will be given.

Apply at the PRINTING OFFICE, or to the subscriber.

S. THOMAS.

York, Sept. 21st, 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, South side 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Caistor, Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5. Con. 800 Acres; 14 6 do.

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12 h, 1815.

James M'Millan,

LATE Sergeant and Master Taylor 89th Regiment, (now retiring in the corner house) Duke Street opposite Mr. Jordan Post, Senr. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has commenced business in his line of Profession, and trusts that, from his general experience he will meet the approbation of all those who shall be pleased to favour him with their commands.

Ladies Riding dresses made in the most approved style.

Clothes cut on the most reasonable terms.

York, August 31st, 1815.

Rogers and Stocking,

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

GIVE notice to their Friends and the Public, that they have on hand an extensive Assortment of various kinds of Hats viz.—Beavers, Castors, Rorums, Merino, Wool, &c. all which are executed in the most fashionable style, and warranted equal in every respect to any yet manufactured; they are determined to keep constantly a full supply of every description to meet all demands, wholesale or retail, which they will sell on as liberal terms as can be obtained in this Province—every exertion will be made to render their Manufacture an object to the purchaser—They have also on hand, a quantity of Hat-Trimmings of every description. Cash paid for Furs delivered at their Shop, opposite Mr. St. George's Store.

York, June 9. 1815.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons, purchasing a promissory note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York, in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars; which said note was lost or stolen from him on or about the 17th of July last.

JOHN BOWKER.

York, August, 18h, 1815.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No. 116, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season, amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B Cloths,	Romal Hhandkfs
do. do. Cassimeres	Back silk do.
Stockinette,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab	Grad Ruis,
Wellington Cords,	Men's Cotton Socks,
Fancy Vestings,	Men's fine cotton
Black Bombazetts,	Worsted hose,
Superfine and low priced Prints,	Women's do. do. do.
White & Black Cambricks,	Men's Beaver & Buck skin Gloves,
Cotton Shirtings,	Ladies Beaver and Kid do.
Cotton Shawls,	Cotton Lace, Silk & Twist, Pins, &c

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

Mrs. Murray.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has brought with her from Montreal, a choice assortment of Millenery, and a variety of other articles, which she will sell on the most moderate terms for cash only.

York, September 6h 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which of Benjamin Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King's Street, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

W. D. FOREST, Dy. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

ISSUES
MISSING

VOLUME XXIV. NUMBER 50.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

We guarantee the authenticity of the following, extracted from the conversation which Lord Littleton and Mr Lowther have had with Bonaparte, on board the Northumberland.

When remonstrating against his detention, he said, "you do not know my character; you ought to have placed confidence in my word of honor."

One of the gentlemen replied, "permit me to say to you, that since the invasion of Spain there is not an individual in England who would not distrust you and your most solemn engagements."

"I was (replied Bonaparte) invited into Spain by its Sovereign."

Bon.—I had a great political system. It was necessary to establish a counterpoise to your maratime power; and besides I only did what the Bourbons had before done.

You must however confess, M. General, that France, under your sceptre, was much more to be feared than France, as it was during the last years of the reign of Louis XIV, aggrandized as it was then.

Bon.—England, on its side, was become much more powerful.

He spoke afterwards of our colonies and acquisitions in India.

Bon.—I would have regenerated Spain and done many of those things, which the cortes have since attempted to do. After a pause he said, "well, I have then deceived myself in counting upon your generosity; replace me or send me back to the position from which you took me." When speaking of the invasion of France, "I was" said he, "a sovereign at that time: I had the right to make war." He said in detaining him, as we had done, we acted like a petty aristocratical power, and not like a great state or a great people.

He said of Mr. Fox, "I knew him, I saw him at the Thuilleries, he had no prejudices"

Mr. Fox, M. General, was a zealous citizen of his own country, and moreover, a citizen of the world.

He sincerely wished for peace, replied Bonaparte, and I wished for it likewise; his death prevented a peace from being made. The other negociators were not sincere.

Bonaparte added again, "I do not say that during 20 years of war I did not conspire the ruin of England"—then recollecting himself, as though he had inadvertantly said more than prudence justified, added, "I mean its humiliation; I wished to compel you to be just towards me."

He appeared neither agitated nor depressed. His expressions, sometimes energetic, were always uttered with calmness, and he gesticulated much less than the Frenchmen or Italians are accustomed to do.—

Morn. Chron.

BONAPATE'S PROTEST.

Note by the French Editor.

[The Courier refutes in an energetic and victorious manner the principal statements in this protest. How dares Bonaparte, *placed out of the laws of nations*, by the Congress of Vienna, to complain of an act done in the mitigation of this decree? How can he state that he surrendered himself to the English under the persuasion that they would suffer him to dwell in Great Britain, when the Captain of the English vessel refused to receive him otherwise than unconditionally. Was he not convinced that if he remained at Rochefort, a few days longer it would not have been possible for him to escape? The whole is then false, absurd, perfidious in this last act of his political cunning.]

With a view to assure the possession of Canada, in case of a rupture with the U. States, the government has given orders to build upon the lakes new ships of war and gun vessels, proper for the navigation of those waters. Every thing is preparing in England for the arming and equipping of these vessels.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Four vessels, three under Portuguese, and one under Spanish colours, have been captured on the coast of Africa, by H. B. M. sloop Brisk; they were trading in the horrid slave trade, and had about seven hundred wretched creatures on board.

It is generally believed in the Netherlands that the first and second line of French fortresses will be occupied by the allied troops, and we trust, never be re-occupied by the French.

By the last accounts from Cairo, 1,500 persons died daily of the plague.

Soult has been permitted to retire under surveillance to his country seat.

Lavallure, who married the only daughter of Francois de Beaubarnois, the brother-in-law of Josephine, is the next person to be tried.

The British Parliament is to meet 2d Nov. next.

Mrs. Patterson formerly Madame Jerome Bonaparte, was at Cheltenham somewhat indisposed.

The London papers say the Algerines agree to pay the Americans 10,000 dollars for some specific damages suffered, and that the Algerines had declared war against the Spaniards.

According to some reports Murat and Thionville had been apprehended, and forwarded to Paris; and according to others Murat had been set at liberty, or had not been taken at all.

The Duke of Wellington had been honored by the King of Saxony and the Duke of Baden, with their highest honours—and the Prince Regent of England had conferred the order of the Bath upon the Princes Blucher, Wrede, and Schwartzenburg, and Count Wittgenstein, Barclay de Tolly.

Bonaparte has been permitted to carry with him every shilling of money and effects he brought from France. The fact exposes the falsehood of almost innumerable assertions on the subject. He embarked, too, with cheerfulness and appears too tenacious of life to make away with himself.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser, New York.

PARIS, Aug. 20—Yesterday at 4 o'clock, at the moment the king was about mounting his carriage, madame Labedoyere threw herself at the feet of his majesty to solicit pardon for her husband. The king told her that if M. Labedoyere had only offended him, his pardon would be granted to him; but that all France demanded the punishment of the man who had drawn down upon her the flames of war. His majesty was very much moved, and it was visible how much he suffered in being obliged to resist the emotions of his heart. The king, who knows how to connect goodness to justice, has designed to promise to madame Labedoyere his protection for herself and her child.

At 6 o'clock, when the king returned from his excursion, the mother of M Labedoyere was in the court of the Chateau to make a new attempt upon his majesty. Perceiving that measures were taken to prevent her from entering into the vestibule, and from renewing a scene as painful as useless, she retired. Mad. Labedoyere, the mother was in deep mourning.

Col. Labedoyere was condemned yesterday at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Yesterday evening col. Labedoyere arrived on the spot designed for his execution, where he fell on his knees and received the blessings of the confessor who accompanied him; after which he rose, and without waiting for the bandage being placed over his eyes, bared his bosom to the veterans who were appointed to shoot him; and cried out, "Mind do not miss me." In a moment after he was no more.

PARIS, AUG. 4—The trial of the Bonapartean officer who commanded in *Cepde*, for the murder of the British General Gordon, who carried a summons for the surrender of the place occasions much excitement. Some palliations of the conduct of the commander having appeared in the *Gazette de France*, the brother of the General has addressed the following note to the editor :—

"*Paris, Aug.* 1815.

"Sir—The military assassination committed on the person of Adjutant General Gordon, at Conde, will form the subject of a trial, which will exhibit in a clear light the true circumstances which preceded and accompanied that crime. It is in vain that his assassins endeavor to avert public indignation by their misrepresentations. No imprudence was committed by their victim. If he was not accompanied by a trumpeter, it will appear on the trial, that he neither could nor ought to have had one at that moment. Besides such a circumstance could so farthest have only excused their firing upon and killing Mr. Gordon, before he entered the town; but having reached the presence of the military chiefs, who dared to condemn him to death who brought to them, in the king's name the pardon of their treason, the absence of a trumpeter was a mere defect of from which had received its explanation.

"No, it was a flag of truce sent in the name of the king, to summon Conde to surrender; it was an officer invested with the external signs of his rank, and the bearer of papers authorising his mission, that these comrades massacred. It was a military Commission that condemned him to be shot.

"He whom death has thus deprived of the best of brothers, while he fulfils his eyes with confidence on the throne of a Monarch as just as good, before whose face the most odious of crimes will not remain unpunished.

(Signed) "JAMES GORDON."

From the Boston Palladium—October, 10.

SUMMARY.

The 6th Prussian corps was on its march to the interior of France.

It appears that Nantz is to be garrisoned with 6000 Prussian troops. Prussian troops were at Caen.

Austrian troops continued to advance towards France, even from Hungary and from Italy.

A Danish army is marching to the French frontier.

Additional British troops continue to enter France.

We do not perceive any account of the advance of Russian reinforcements.

Two hundred thousand barrels bread, one hundred thousand barrels meat, one hundred thousand *litres* brandy, are daily issued to the allied troops of and about Paris.

15,000 muskets and 37 cannon have been delivered from the French depot at Vicennes to the English and Prussians. 10,000 were to have been delivered to the Russians; and they went for them; but some difficulty prevented the delivery.

The London Morning Chronicle of Aug. 19, says the letter recently published as from Louis 18th, is proved to be genuine by a letter from the duke of Berri. But this we belive is matter of *inference* from the sentiments of the duke, rather than his *assertion*. The duke complains of prussia, but compliment the Russians and English, and particularly the latter. He says the Bourbons will never consent to the degradation of France. From this the Morning Chronicle infers, that there is some plan for the dismemberment of France.

The Russian governor of Lorraine, has displaced the Russian intendant in the department of the Meuse, and restored the authority to the French prefect.

The disbanding of the old French army and forming a new one, is, in a great many cases, a mere transfer of the same men from one army to another. A part of the old army still remains in some force.

Marseilles is considered one of the most loyal cities of France. The attachment to the Bourbons and aversion to the Bonapartean's is of the most decisive character. Their friendship is extended liberally to the friends of Louis. A large British squadron has been welcomed into Marseilles harbor, and a public dinner has been given to the officers—and the Russian, English and French colours entwined at the theatre.

A great number of loyal addresses come from all part of France to the king. Several of them invite the punishment of the distinguished and active Bonapartists.

At the siege of Mezieres, 100 houses were burnt and 60 persons killed.

Marshal law exised at Toulon. At Marseilles there was a rumour that the Austrians contemplated occupying Toulon.

The French generals Vandamme and Soult continue at the residence assigned by the police. Drouet was in the Abbaye Ney in the Conciergerie. Debelle in some other place of confinement. The three last it is said are to be tried.

Count Thibodeau has been arrested in France.

Majors Carre and Tournier, have been arrested at Bourdeaux.

It is said Jerome Bonaparte has escaped from France to the court of his father-in-law, where, it is added, he is permitted to reside with his second wife.

Translated for the Columbian.

Proclamation of the General in Chief of the Spanish army to the Frenchmen of the bordering districts.

The troops of the king my master enter the French territory, not to commit hostilities, but to suppress the ferocity of a faction who are not satisfied with the calamities they have occasioned, by which they have compromitted the throne of his most Catholic Majesty and the tranquility of his subjects. In the declaration of the 2d of May it is said that the Spanish army should not wage war against France, but the faction which defolates it; that it avows no other conquest than the repose of France herself, in restoring her king called to the throne by the fundamental laws of the state whose prostration has plunged the whole kingdom in sadness and bereavement.

The chief of the disturbers of the public quiet is no longer at their head, but his spirit still animates his followers.

King Louis the Eighteenth is on his throne but his virtues have not yet completed the conquest of minds bewildered by the genious of evil. All the declaration of the king my master are that the troops which enter the domains of his Catholic majesty, must neither ravage or dismember the smallest part of them but protect and preserve them faithfully as a sacred trust.

Genguire, the—August, 1815.

(Signed) CASTANOS.

FOREIGN ARTICLE.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Prussian General Ribbenthrop, to the Prefect of Paris, respecting the Prussian requisitions.

"This measure has been dictated to me by the Commander in Chief. You and your fellow citizens cannot tax it with injustice, when I remind you of the overtures which I have several times made you respecting the demands of Prince Blucher.

"You know that in 1806, 7 & 8, Prussia, under the administration of M. Daru, not only lost its prosperity, but was sunked by enormous masses of requisitions and extortions to which it was subjected. You know what was done in 1809 10 & 11, to exhaust the kingdom; nor can I dissemble that in 1812, though then in alliance with France, several of our provinces suffered treatment of which the most cruel enemy would hardly have been guilty.

"It was in 1813 that we shook of the yoke of tyranny; the victorious arms of the allies delivered France from a dynasty under which nine fine country had groaned for so many years.

The inconceivable efforts which Prussia made to support this great contest, after six years of oppression, signalized by all kinds of extortion and arbitrary treatment, put in out of our power to make a suitable provision for the equipment, the pay and other wants for the armies again called forth to combat Buonaparte and his adherents.

"You pretend that the contribution of 100 millions of francs exceeds the ability of your city. Ask Count Daru what Berlin, a city of quarter of the size of yours, was obliged to furnish, and you will be convinced it greatly exceeds the demand of Prince Blucher upon the capital of France.

If we treated your provinces as you did ours from 1806 to 1812, the contributions to be imposed, according to that standard might exceed your ability.

"Last year the conquest of Paris ended the war. In this campaign, the same conquest has been the object of our labours, to attain it, we have been forced to make promises to the troops—not such promises as the French leader made to his army before the defeats on the Katzbach, near the Calm, and Downewitz, which hindered him from performing them, but such as generous conquerors make to modest soldiers, whose we fare they value, and whose courage they know how to appreciate. It is by the contribution that the promises must be fulfilled.

Information Wanted,

OF

ALVAH L. LOVE,

A Native of Ireland, and lately resident in the U. States, having been absent from his family and friends nearly seven years occasioned by his being taken PRISONER by the INDIANS, wishes to obtain information of them, whom he is informed now resides in this Province. He intends remaining at or near this Town, where his friends may hear of him. Any communications from them to him, directed to this Office will be punctually attended to and forwarded to him without delay. His wife he wishes if in her power to come to him, or his Father or Brothers, as his circumstances will not permit him to go to them.

York, November, 4th 1815.

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the nineteenth day of October to be commenced held called and elected and to every of you,

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventh day of September last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 19 h day of October next at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. But WE taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to release you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid. Hereby convening and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty eighth day of November next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the State and Welfare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof WE have caused these our letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York this twelfth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty fifth year of our reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

MRS. LANCASTER,

Respectfully informs her friends and the Public that she will open a School on Wednesday the 1st day of Nov. next at Mr. J. Post, Junr. New-Town for the accomodation of children when reading, writing and needlework will be taught by her.

CASH,

Paid for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. Bigelow.

YORK, August 31st, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber (who again occupies the former Store East of Mrs HUNT's) informs his friends and the Public, that from being early in the Market he has now a choice assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries* and *Liquors*—all of which purchased for cash, he will sell at very reduced prices. Furs, Fear, and other Country produce will be received at the highest Market price, and Dollars at Eight Shillings N. Y. C. not refused.

THOMAS DEARY.

York, 7th August.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

LETTER PAPER,
English Reader,
Childs Memorial,
Watt's Catechism,
Black Cattle,
Wisdom in Miniature,
Divine Songs,
Blair's Grave,
Instructive Hints,
Wanderer,
Harvey's Hymns,
Pope's Essay on man,
New Testament,
Goldsmith's Rome,
Key to Popery,
Spelling Books,
And a large variety of instructive and entertaining Tracts for youth, &c.

The whole very reduced prices.

E. W. M'BRIDGE

Sales at Auction.

ON SATURDAY the 18th Instant will be Sold, by Public Auction, at the Subscribers House in this Town, next door to Mr. Mc'Arthurs Store, the following Merchandize, Blue, Black, Bottle Green, Grey and Mixt Cloths, Wellington Cords, Flannels, Calicoes, Sewing Silk, White Cottons, Smoothing Irons, Suspenders. Together with sundry other Articles. The sale will be continued, at the same place, every Saturday at 10 o'clock until the whole is disposed of. From the manner the above Articles were laid in, it is presumed they may prove well worthy the attention of Country Traders as well as private families.

THOMAS MOSLEY,
Auctioneer.

York, November 10, 1815.

NOTICE.

WITHIN 4 Miles of the Garrison by Water on the Lake Shore a Quantity of hard wood consisting of Beach, Maple and Hickory to be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars, Apply at the Printing Office.

Nov. 5th 1815.

For Sale.

A WELL built double Sleigh almost new and a Capital English Plated Harness for Two Horses. For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York, Nov. 8th 1815.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has recently brought with him from Montreal a choice assortment of the best superfine and second Cloth &c. with suitable trimmings, and a variety of other seasonable goods——The whole being selected by himself and purchased for Cash, enable him to warrant their quality genuine and to sell at reduced prices—amongst his cloths are the following approved and fashionable colours.

Blue,	seconds	ditto.
Black,	ditto	ditto.
Bottle Green,	ditto	ditto.
Drab,	ditto	ditto.
Grey,	ditto	ditto.

Double Milled Cassimeres.

Blue,	Black,
Bottle Green,	Drab,
& Grey.	

ALSO,

Fancy Vestings,	Stockinetts,
Flannels,	Buttons,
Gloves,	Hosiery,
Braces, Morocco.	ditto Cotton,

&c. &c. &c.

He hopes that his former attention to his customers, will insure him their increase and continuance, particularly as he has now the means to accomodate them generally.

WANTED.

Four Journeymen Taylors :—Liberal wages and every encouragement will be given.

Apply one door East of Mrs Hunt's.

JOHN MURCHISON.

York, August 7th, 1815.

For Sale,

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D. in 1st Con.
No. 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 2d do.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cooke's Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT

Wanted.

An apprentice to the Printing Business. A lad from 14 to 16 years of age, of good habits, correct morals, and decent connections will meet with good encouragement by applying at the Printing Office. Where is also wanted, a Journeyman Printer, of steady habits—liberal wages will be given to such an one. For sale at the Office, a small assortment of Books, prices from 4/ to 12s. and Merchants Account books of sorts.

York, July 8th, 1815.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully reminded, that a small periodical work is printed monthly at Quebec, called the *Canadian Visitor*, Subscriptions for which are received at this office. Two numbers have arrived, and the third is expected daily.

This work is designed to extend useful information and promote a taste for reading among all classes of the community, by recommending those plans and new improvements in Education which have proved extensively useful in Great Britain, and in many other parts of the civilized world.

England is celebrated for her *Fleets* and *Armies*, but she is more deservedly celebrated for her *Moral, Literary* and *Religious* institutions. The most astonishing effects have been produced by these different establishments. And it is hoped that all the British colonies will imitate the parent country in the establishment of SCHOOLS and BOOK Societies.

Since the horrors of war have been exchanged for the blessings of peace in this country, it is hoped that every Christian and true Patriot will *now* exert himself as much for the improvement of the country as he *has done* for its defence.

One half of the money which has been expended by the different nations of the earth for 20 years past in destroying one another, if it had been expended in promoting the arts of peace, the whole world might have been cultivated like a garden and *Churches, Chapels* and *School-houses* might have been erected for the accommodation of the whole human family.

It is sincerely hoped that all will learn wisdom by the things which they have suffered.

Five Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Yard of Mr. WM. SMITH Junr. On or about the first of Oct. last a large Chesnut Sorrel Horse, fifteen hands high, with Bald Face and one hind foot white. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to the owner shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

AMOS SMITH.

Scarborough, Novr. 10th 1815.

☞ The first numbers of the *Canadian Visitor* and a subscription list, are lodged at this Office, where persons subscribing, will receive them.

WANTED

A Bandette and Mattress, at the Printing Office, Also, 500 feet Inch Boards.

Notice.

A Similar Arrangement having been made with *Mr. Edward W. M'Bride*, to the former one with *Mr. Waters*. All applicants for Office Work, will please refer to him. EDITOR.

For Sale.

LOT No. 23 in the Eight Concession of the Township of Vaughan, situate on the River Humber, not far from Holleys Mills. There is two branches of that River running through it, forming a Excellent Mill Scite, and several acres of good meadow Land.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, October 7th, 1815.

Lost,

A PAIR of Portmanteau's with the following Articles 4lb Coffee 7lb Tobacco in hard rolls 1 pair Women's shoes and a Pocket Book with a number of loose papers with a receipt of the amount of fixteen barrels of Flour on Government. Whoever finds said articles and will return them to Michael Whitmore or B. Hawk shall receive Five Dollars Reward, with the thanks of the owner.

York, Octr. 28th 1815.

Notice.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against crediting my Wife Eleanor, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Given under my hand at Whitchurch, this Eighteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York, Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con of *Pickering*.
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whuby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do.
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*.
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Glarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob Farnest, as also the Park Lot No 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 16th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

J. C.
W. A.

Srayed or Stolen.

FROM this Town, A Brown Mare, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, square dock, small star in the forehead, off fore foot white, and a natural trotter. Any person who will return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be obtained, shall receive a reward of

Ten Dollars.

W. P. Patrick.

York, September 30th, 1815.

For Sale.

On very moderate terms.

Two hundred cres

OF Excellent LAND, in the Township of WHITBY, Home District, twety five miles from the Town of YORK, on the Danford Road. A good and indisputable title will be given.

Apply at the PRINTING OFFICE, or to the subscriber.

S. THOMAS.

York, Sept. 21st, 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, South side 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Caistor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15. 5. Con. } 800 Acres
14 6. do. }

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

James M'Millan,

LATE Sergeant and Master Taylor 89th Regiment, (now residing in the corner house) Duke Street opposite Mr. Jordan Post, Senr. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has commenced business in his line of Profession, and trusts that, from his general experience he will meet the approbation of all those who shall be pleased to favour him with their commands.

Ladies Riding dresses made in the most approved style.

Clothes cut on the most reasonable terms.

York, August 31st, 1815.

Rogers and Stocking,

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

GIVE notice to their Friends and the Public, that they have on hand an extensive Assortment of various kinds of Hats, viz — Beavers, Castors, Rorums, Merino, Wool, &c. all which are executed in the most fathionable style, and warranted equal in every respect to any yet manufactured; they are determined to keep constantly a full supply of every description to meet all demands, wholesale or retail, which they will sell on as liberal terms as can be obtained in this Province —every exertion will be made to render their Manufacture an object to the purchaser — They have also on hand, a quantity of Hat-Trimmings of every description. Cash paid for Furs delivered at their Shop, opposite Mr. St. George's Store. York, June 9, 1815.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons, purchasing a promissory note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York, in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars; which said note was lost or stolen from him on or about the 17th of July last.

JOHN BOWKER.

York, August, 18th, 1815.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No. 116, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season, amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B Cloths,	Romal Hhandkfs
do. do. Cassimeres	Black silk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab	Grand Rille,
Wellington Cords,	Men's Cotton Sorks,
Fancy Vestings,	Men's white cotton
Black Bombazetts,	Worsted hose,
Superfine and low	Women's do. do. do.
priced Prints,	Men's Beaver & Buck
White & Black Cambricks,	skin Gloves,
Cotton Shirtings,	Ladies Beaver and
Cotton Shawls,	Kid do.
	Cotton Lace, Silk &
	Twist, Pins, &c

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

A SPECIAL Jury held on Tuesday last very generously sent to the Subscribers by Alexander Wood Esqr. Three pounds currency for the use of the POOR.

JOHN STRACHAN.

York. 1st Novr. 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which of Benjamin Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King's Street, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

W. D. FOREST, Dy. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

G. R.

VOLUME XXIV. NUMBER 51.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the nineteenth day of October to be commenced held called and elected and to every of you,

GREETING —

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of September last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Concil to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 19th day of October next at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. But WE taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to releive you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid. Hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty eighth day of November next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the State and Welfare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof WE have caused these our letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York this twelfth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty fifth year of our reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

CASH,

Paid for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. Bigelow.

YORK, August 31st, 1815.

Information Wanted,

ALVAH L. LOVE,

A Native of Ireland, and lately resident in the U. States, having been absent from his family and friends nearly seven years occasioned by his being taken PRISONER by the INDIANS, wishes to obtain information of them, whom he is informed now resides in this Province. He intends remaining at or near this Town, where his friends may hear of him. Any communications from them to him, directed to this Office will be punctually attended to and forwarded to him without delay. His wife he wishes if in her power to come to him, or his Father or Brothers, as his circumstances will not permit him to go to them.

York, November, 4th 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber (who again occupies the former Store East of Mrs HUNT's) informs his friends and the Public, that from being early in the Market he has now a choice assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries* and *Liquors* —all of which purchased for cash, he will sell at very reduced prices. Furs, Flour, and other Country produce will be received at the highest Market price, and Dollars at Eight Shillings N. Y. C. not refused.

THOMAS DEARY.

York, 7th August.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 LogHouses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT

Five Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Yard of Mr. WM. SMITH Junr. On or about the first of Oct. last a large Chesnut Sorrel Horse, fifteen hands high, with Ball Face and one hind foot white. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to the owner shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

AMOS SMITH.

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For Sale at the Printing Office,

LETTER PAPER,
Englith Reader,
Childs Memorial,
Watt's Catechism,
Black Cattle,
Wifdom in Miniature,
Divine Songs,
Blair's Grave,
Inftructive Hints,
Wanderer,
Harvey's Hymns,
Pope's Eflay on man,
New Teftament,
Goldfmith's Rome,
Key to Popery,
Spelling Books,

And a large variety of inftructive and entertaining Tracts for youth, &c.

The whole t very reduced prices.

E. W. M'BRIDE,

LONDON, Aug. 29.

A ministerial paper says—"The following arrangements respecting Bonaparte are handed about in the upper circles in M. S. but upon what authority we know not.—He is to have one servant and his own cook. His letters are to be opened by the Governor. He is not to be landed till a house is fully prepared for his reception. He is to be permitted to exercise himself in any field sport of which the island will admit, but is constantly to be attended by an officer and two orderley men, who are to shoot him if he attempts to escape, and is beyond the reach of their hands. He is only to be allowed such a sum of money as he may be in want of for common occasions; and, finally the French government is to be wholly at the expence of supporting him."

London, Aug 21.—Papers from Hamburgh, Brussels and Frankfort, are arrived to a late date.

Prussia has ordered a new levy of 30,000 men, beyond the 60,000 lately raised. The second class of the landwehr is also to be embodied.

The Nuremberg Gazette contains the following article, dated Vienna. August 5:—"There seems now no doubt, that some provinces will be separated from France and given to other matters. A plan is said to have been formed which is ascribed to the Prussian cabinet, according to which, all French Flanders and Brabant, with some districts to complete the frontier, would be given to the king of the Netherlands, who on the other hand would cede some provinces, on the east of the kingdom, to Prussia. Lorraine and Alsace are assigned by the [illegible] to Austria, and a part of the latter province to Switzerland. An accession of territory is proposed also for the king of Sardinia."

We trust the above statement in the Nuremberg Gazette will prove to be correct. This is the only sound, wise, and just policy.

And do not let it be forgotten in the treaty, that the pictures and statues be given up by France—given up before the armies quit France. The French say they are theirs, not by robbery but by the right of conquest. Be it so—By the same right of conquest then they are ours: What can be clearer than this? And though we do not mean to say that we should keep them from those from whom they were taken, yet those powers might be willing to give up to us part of what belongs to them for a valuable consideration.—Would any man say that 2 or 300,000l. would be foolishly laid out for the purpose that would enable us to make a national gallery in London, upon which every Briton might look with unalloyed pride and pleasure. It would be the fruit not of robbery but glory—not of victories that have served to enslave mankind, but of victories that have restored the universe to peace, prosperity and independence.

From the London Gazette.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 26.

Lord Bathurst, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, has this day notified, by command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of friendly powers resident at this court that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe, it has been deemed expedient and determined, in conjunction with the allied sovereigns, that the island of St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of General Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for all perfect security of his person; and for that purpose it has been resolved, that all foreign ships and vessels shall be excluded from all communication with, or approach to that Island, so long as the said Island shall continue to be the

August 29.

[illegible] none of the Prussian troops, which are [illegible] to leave Paris and its environs for the grand review which is to be held in the plains of Champagne, with return to the capital, and that the different corps of that power will put themselves in march to quit the French territory.

PARIS, AUG 25.—Madam Ney presented herself two days ago at the house of the duke of Roban The answer of a great monarch to her application for his intercession in behalf of her husband was unfavorable.—*Gazette de France.*

The Electoral College of the department of the Seine was admitted yesterday to an audience of the king. All the members of the college had assembled in the gallery of Diana. Monsieur joined them after the mass, and conversed with the greatest affability, being informed by the grand master of the ceremonies that the king expected the electoral college in the hall of the throne. Monsieur honored the members by proceeding at their head to present them to his majesty. Monsieur approached the king, and addressed his majesty in these terms.

"SIRE—Conformably to the permission which your majesty has had the kindness to grant, the electoral college of the department of the Seine comes to deposit at the foot of the throne, the homage of its profound respect and its unalterable fidelity. A witness of the sentiments which animate the members of the electoral college, it is equally agreeable and flattering to me to be at this moment their organ, and to attest to your majesty that their devotion to your sacred person, and their obedience to the laws of the realm, will have no bounds but those of their existence. The assemblage of the members which your majesty is about to convoke, will be animated with the same sentiments and the more critical and awful the circumstances of the times, the more attentively Europe will admire and respect the generous efforts of a great nation inspired by its love for its sovereign, and by its gratitude for the laws & institutions, by the charter, the happy fruit of your majesty's wisdom and of your personal goodness."

The king answered—

"The choice that I made of you, my brother, to preside over the electoral college of the department of the Seine, was the greatest proof that I could give you of my love. I am repaid for it by the love shewn to you personally by the members of the college. I am very sensible to the sentiments of fidelity which you express to me in their name. The elections which they have made are the guarantees of those sentiments, as well as of the public happiness. I have the most lively satisfaction in expressing my approbation of them."

Jerome Bonaparte passed through Carlsruhe on the 22d escorted by a Wirtemberg Officer.

The city of Arras has not yet opened its gates to the allies. Foot passengers only are allowed to enter by a wicket.

The marquis of Monscheme is named as as the French commissioner appointed by the king at the Island of St. Helena.

It is reported at Vesoul that different Austrian corps had received orders to prepare for their departure to Italy.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—We are informed that Turkey is arming with the greatest activity, and that formidable armies are already put in motion. People ascribe to this circumstance the retrograde movement of the Russian Forces.

MILAN, Aug. 15.—Letters from Rome mention that Gaeta has surrendered.

the European confederation contains the following scheme of a new kingdom of the Rhine. It would be composed of Lorraine, Alsace, Franche Compte, and the countries on the left bank of the Rhine which still from apartments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, of La Meurthe, La Moselle, La Meuse, Les Vosges, Haute Saone, Doubs, Mount Jura, and Mount Tonnerre.

These ten departments are so situated as to form a fine and powerful kingdom with a population of three millions and a half of inhabitants which would render its future sovereigns as strong as the king of Bavaria.

BRUSSELS, Aug 28—Accounts from Vienna of the 18th contains the following:

"The marriage of his imperial highness the arch duke Charles will not be celebrated till after the return of the court from Milan, the abode of this prince at Mentz seems to have, independently of his military command, a very important political object. It was presumed that Lorraine will return under the dominion of Austria; it was the cradle of the Imperial house, and might form a third appendage under the arch duke Charles.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

We have much greater dependence on the following letter than on the French papers. The causes which have brought Lord Stewart and the Duke of Bourbon to this country will be found very different from pacific, and entirely accordant with the intimations contianed in the two last publications of the Sun:—

DOVER, August 30.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Bourbon, and his Aid-de-Camp, have just landed from the Emilie, from Boulogne: he set off for London immediately. Lord Stewart embarked yesterday for Calais; it is generally thought that there is something very important going forward by such distinguished persons hasting to and fro. All is quiet in Paris; but by the countenance of the French that they are dissatisfied. Great part of our troops are encamped in the Bois de Bologne, and the Cossacks in the Champs Elysee, their horses barked most of the trees, and by this time next year it is thought scarcely one will be left alive. Several more of the pictures are packed up ready to send off to Prussia.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The number of American Mercantile agents lately arrived at Liverpool from the United Sates, exceeds all precedent. Fifteen stage-coaches now run daily from that port to Manchester, and in general return heavily laden with cotton goods of every description.

An absurd report prevailed on Friday that Bonaparte, on his passage to St. Helena, and committed suicide, and that his body had been landed at Torbay.

We understand that Sir J. Yeo proceeds in the Inconstant, to command, with a broad pendant, on the coast of Africa. Sir R. Hall, lately returned from Canada, proceeds again immediately to that country, to supersede Commodore Owen in the command on the waters of Canada, where Government intends keeping up a respectable establishment in future.

LONDON, August 29.

We received this morning a letter from our correspondent at Paris, in which it will be seen that he confirms the account of the attempt upon the Duke and Dutchess of Angouleme at Poictiers. The Duke behaved with great decision. He cut down two of the rioters, who attempted to remove the white flag from the window of the hotel.

LONDON, September 1.

Mr. Bagot, it is expected, will proceed in a very short time on his mission to the United States. The Niger frigate, it is said, is to be

has arisen in his departure, had unavoidably taken place in consequence of it being necessary to pay off the Lacedemonian frigate in common with all other ships of war, owing to the reduction of the fleet in which he was to have taken his departure. Captain Jackson, of the Lacedemonian, it is added, will have the command of the Niger on this occasion.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Bullion is a shilling an ounce lower—foreign gold in bars now being 4l. 10s. and new doubloons 4l. 5.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Our private letters from France very positive assert that the long pending treaty has been finally concluded. Unless some strong impression to that effect had prevailed among the maimed men in France, we know not well how to account for the fact, that while the most unpleasant rumours of the state of the interior continue to prevail the funds have experienced a marked ameliora tion. In the course of the 28th ult they were as 62 1-4. It was belived that the Duke of Bourbon had been the bearer of a copy of treaty to England; and that it waited only the ratification of the Prince Regent to be promulgated. It is now asserted that the report ascribed to Fouche was the workmanship of one of his hackney scribes named Jeni, and was merely a jacobinical manœuvre to feel the pulse of the people. It appears to have failed. —The nation in general, though smarting under the hardships universally incident to invasion, appear by no means inclined to augment their sufferings by a rash and foolish resistance to the large armies of the Allies. Hence it is predicted that Fouche's power draws to a close; and even the journals subjected by the Royal Ordinance to his controul begin to show symptoms of a disposition to set him at defiance.

A letter from Havre, dated Tuesday, states the arrival of a British Frigate, with Savary and Lallemand on board. She had the white and British flags flying, and was received with a salute from the fortress; but they were not permitted to land until instructions had been received from Paris.

Old Albain has carried the Laurel away.

WRITTEN AFTER THE BATTLE OF

WATERLOO,

BY J. DUNLOP, ESQ.

The morning shone bright on the streams of the Sambre,
Smooth flowing the current, and limpid the wave,
But night with a torrent, as dark as December,
All delug'd its banks with the blood of the brave.

Rest, rest to the spirits of Warriors departed,
The sport of Ambition, the victims of fame,
And peace to the friends they have left broken hearted
Deploring the fate that ennobles their name.

For though the fond heart may exult in their glory,
The tears of affection must flow for their fall,
And the brave who survive to recount their sad story
Shall envy the Honors that cover their pall.

Then "raise the Lament" for the dread desolation,
The blood streaming havock of WATERLOO's day,
But pride may indulge in this high exultation,
Old Albain has carried the Laurel away.

WELLINGTON'S VICTORIES.

Roleia and Vimeira, Aug. 17 & 21, 1803.
Caruna, January 16. 1089.
Oporto, May 12. 1809
Talavera, July 27 1809.
Busaco, September 27. 1810.
Coimbra, October 7. 1810.
Barossa, March 5, 1811.
Fuente de Onor, May 5, 1811.
Almeida, May 11, 1811.
Albufera, May 16. 1811.
Arroyo del Melino, October 28. 1811.
Cindad Rodrigo, January 19, 1812.
Badajoz, April 6 1812.
Madrid, May 14 1812.
Almarez, May 19. 1812.
Salamanca, July 22, 1812.
Castalla, May 12, 1813.
Vittoria, June 21, 1813.
Pyrenees, July 25. 26, 27, and 28, 1813.
St. Sebastians, September 9, 1813
Bidassoa, October 9. 1813
Pampeluna, October 31, 1813.
Neive, Dec 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, 1813.
Orthes, February 27, 1814.
Toulouse, April 10, 1814.
Waterloo, June 18, 1815.

MADEIRA, Sept. 9.—The vintage is almost concluded, and in the whole Island we do not think there will be more than five thousand pipes. We reckon a fair crop to produce thirty thousand pipes. This will enable you to judge what price Madeira wine is likely to get to.

NEW-YORK, October, 18.

LATEST OF BONAPAREE.

On the 24th of August a fleet of British vessel, viz: the Northumberland 74, Admiral Cockburn, the Havanna frigate, 7 men of war brigs, and 2 troop ships having on board the 53d British regiment, full complement, commanded by Colonel Bingham (who was on board the N.) arrived at Madaira, got supplies and sailed 26th August, for St. Helena. Passengers in the Northumberland, the Ex-Emperor Bonaparte, and suit, for St. Helena. It was understood at Funchal, that Napoleon enjoyed good health, was very cheerful and in high spirits. No person was permitted from Madaira to board the Northumberland which did not come to anchor, except the Scotch Consul in his official capacity as Navy Agent.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

We here the Duke of Wellington has declined granting leave of absence to officers belonging to the English army, who are effective and able to do other duty in the field.

HYPOCRITICAL DEVOTION.

A Preacher who kept a huxter's shop was heard one day to say to his shopman, "John, have you watered the rum?"—"Yes."—"Have you sanded the brown sugar?"—"Yes."—"Have you wetted the tobacco?"—"Yes."—Then come in to prayers."

DIED.

In Germiny, Tager Talpier, aged 120. He had burried ten wives; his last, the eleventh, who is now living, is but twenty-six years of age, by her he had five children, the youngest is five months old by his other wives he had thirty-one children, all of whom are living and married. He came to his death by attempting to leap over a gate eight feet high.—*London Paper.*

Rogers and Stocking,

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

GIVE notice to their Friends and the Public, that they have on hand an extensive Assortment of various kinds of Hats, viz.—Beavers, Casters, Rorums, Merino, Wool, &c. all which are executed in the most fashionable style, and warranted equal in every respect to any yet manufactured; they are determined to keep constantly a full supply of every description to meet all demands, wholesale or retail, which they will sell on as liberal terms as can be obtained in this Province—every exertion will be made to render their Manufacture an object to the purchaser—They have also on hand, a quantity of Hat-Trimmings of every description. Cash paid for Furs delivered at their Shop, opposite Mr. St. George's Store. York, June 9, 1815.

Wanted as above,

Four or Five Journeyman HATTERS, good Workmen will meet with good encouragement by Applying immediately.

SIX PENCE REWARD.

RUNAWAY!!!

FROM the Subscriber on the 1st ultimo, JOSEPH CLINKUNBROOMER, an Indented Apprentice to the Taylering Business. All Persons are hereby forbidden to harbour or trust him on my account. The above reward (and no charges paid) will be given to any Person or Persons who will return said Apprentice.

JAMES ROSS.

York, Nov. 10, 1815.

B. WHITNEY,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No. 116, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season, amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B Cloths,	Romal Hhandkfs
do. do. Cassimeres	Black silk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab Wellington Cords,	Grand Rills,
Fancy Veltings,	Men's Cotton Socks,
Black Bombazetts,	Men's white cotton
Superfine and low priced Prints,	Worsted hose,
White & Black Cambricks,	Women's do. do. do.
Cotton Shirtings,	Men's Beaver & Buck skin Gloves,
Cotton Shawls,	Ladies Beaver and Kid do.
	Cotton Lace, Silk & Twist, Pins, &c

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably sound as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which of Benjamin Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King's Street, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

W. D. FOREST, Dy. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1815.

Sales at Auction.

ON SATURDAY the 18th Instant will be Sold, by Public Auction, at the Subscribers House in this Town, next door to Mr. Mc'Arthurs Store, the following Merchandize, Blue, Black, Bottle Green, Grey and Mixt Cloths, Wellington Cords, Flannels, Calicoes, Sewing Silk, White Cottons, Smoothing Irons, Suspenders. Together with sundry other Articles. The sale will be continued, at the same place, every Saturday at 10 o'clock until the whole is disposed of. From the manner the above Articles were laid in, it is presumed they may prove well worthy the attention of Country Traders as well as private families.

THOMAS MOSLEY,
Auctioneer.

York, November 10, 1815.

NOTICE.

WITHIN 4 Miles of the Garrison by Water on the Lake Shore a Quantity of hard wood consisting of Beach, Maple and Hickory to be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars, Apply at the Printing Office.

Novr. 5th 1815.

For Sale.

A WELL built double Sleigh almost new and a Capital English Plated Harness for Two Horses. For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York, Novr. 8th 1815.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has recently brought with him from Montreal a choice afforment of the best superfine and second Cloth &c. with suitable trimmings, and a variety of other seasonable goods——The whole being selected by himself and purchased for Cash, enable him to warrant their quality genuine and to sell at reduced prices—amongst his cloths are the following approved and fashionable colours.

Blue,	seconds ditto.
Black,	ditto ditto.
Bottle Green,	ditto ditto.
Drab,	ditto ditto.
Grey,	ditto ditto.

Double Milled Cassimeres.

Blue,	Black,
Bottle Green,	Drab,

& Grey.

ALSO,

Fancy Vestings,	Stockinetts,
Flannels,	Buttons,
Gloves,	Hosiery,
Braces, Morocco,	ditto Cotton,

&c. &c. &c.

He hopes that his former attention to his customers, will insure him their in rease and continuance, particularly as he has now the means to accomodate them generally.

WANTED.

Four Journeymen Taylors :—Liberal wages and every encouragement will be given.

Apply one door East of Mrs Hunt's.

JOHN MURCHISON.

York, August 7th, 1815.

☞ The first numbers of the *Canadian Visitor* and a subscription list, are lodged at this Office, where persons subscribing, will receivethem.

WANTED

A Baudette and Mattresse, at the Printing Office, Also, 500 *feet Inch Boards.*

For Sale,

1600 *Acres* of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN McGILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

J. C.
W. A.

Srayed or Stolen.

FROM this Town, a Brown Mare, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, square dock, small star in the forehead, off fore foot white, and a natural trotter. Any person who will return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be obtained, shall receive a reward of

Ten Dollars.

W. P. Patrick.

York, September 30th, 1815.

For Sale.

On very moderate terms.

Two hundred cres

OF Excellent LAND, in the Township of WHITBY, Home District, twenty five miles from the Town of YORK, on the Danford Road. A good and indisputable title will be given.

Apply at the PRINTING OFFICE, or to the subscriber.

S. THOMAS

York, Sept. 21st, 1815.

Notice.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against creditting my Wife Eleanor, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Given under my hand at Whitchurch, this Eighteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Lost,

A PAIR of Portmanteau's with the following Articles 4lb Coffee 7lb Tobacco in hard rolls 1 pair Women's shoes and a Pocket Book with a number of loose papers with a receipt of the amount of fifteen barrels of Flour on Government. Whoever finds said articles and will return them to Michael Whitmore or B. Hawk shall receive Five Dollars Reward, with the thanks of the owner.

York, Octr. 28th 1815.

For Sale.

LOT No. 23 in the Eight Concession of the Township of Vaughan, situate on the River Humber, not far from Holleys Mills. There is two branches of that River running through it, forming a Excellent Mill Scite, and several acres of good meadow Land.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, October 7th, 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York. Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*.
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do.
No. 13 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*.
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 S Con. of *Clarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 1, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant, in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in { Nos. 11, 13 & 15. 5. Con. } 800
Caistor, { 14 6. do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands: From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person withing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons, purchasing a promissory note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York, in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars; which said note was lost or stolen from him on or about the 17th of July last.

JOHN BOWKER.

York, August, 18th, 1815.

G. R.

VOLUME XXIV. NUMBER 52.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1*l. each.* SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, *Printer to the* KING's *Most Excellent Majesty.*

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twenty-eight day of November to be commenced held called and elected and to every of you,

GREETING ——

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twelfth day of October last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Concil to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament [illegible] Weighth day of this present month of November, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. But WE taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to releive you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, Hereby countermanding and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the fifth day of January next you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the State and Welfare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof WE have caused these our letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York this twenty-second day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty fifth year of our reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

CASH,

Paid for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. Bigelow.

YORK, August 31st, 1815.

Information Wanted,

OF

ALVAH L. LOVE,

A Native of Ireland, and lately resident in the U. States, having been absent from his family and friends nearly seven years occasioned by his being taken PRISONER by the INDIANS, wishes to obtain information of them, whom he is informed now resides in this Province. He intends remaining at or near this Town, where his friends may hear of him. Any communications from them to him, directed to this Office will be punctually attended to and forwarded to him without delay. His wife he wishes if in her power to come to him, or his Father or Brothers, as his circumstances will not permit him to go to them.

York, November, 4th 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber (who again occupies the former Store East of Mrs HUNT's) informs his friends and the Public, that from being early in the Market he has now a choice affortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries* and *Liquors* —all of which purchased for cash, he will sell at very reduced prices. Furs, Flour, and other Country produce will be received at the highest Market price, and Dollars at Eight Shillings N. Y. C. not refused.

THOMAS DEARY.

York, 7th August.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proptietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT

Five Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Yard of Mr. WM. SMITH Junr. On or about the first of Oct. last a large Chesnut Sorrel Horse, fifteen hands high, with Bald Face and one hind foot white. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to the owner shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

AMOS SMITH.

Scarborough, Novr. 10th 1815.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully reminded that a small periodical work is printed monthly at Quebec, called the *Canadian Visitor*; Subscriptions for which are received at this office. Two numbers have arrived, and the third is expected daily.

This work is designed to extend useful information and promote a taste for reading among all classes of the community, by recommending those plans and new improvements in Education which have proved extensively useful in Great Britain, and in many other parts of the civilized world.

England is celebrated for her *Fleets* and *Armies*, but she is more deservedly celebrated for her *Moral, Literary* and *Religious* institutions. The most astonishing effects have been produced by these different establishments. And it is hoped that all the British colonies will imitate the parent country in the establishment of Sunday and Day Schools in this country. Now the blessings of peace in this country, it is hoped that every Christian and true Patriot will *now* exert himself as much for the improvement of the country as he *has done* for its defence.

One half of the money which has been expended by the different nations of the earth for 20 years past in destroying one another, if it had been expended in promoting the arts of peace, the whole world might have been cultivated like a garden and *Churches, Chapels* and *School-houses* might have been erected for the accommodation of the whole human family.

It is sincerely hoped that all will learn wisdom by the things which they have suffered.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

LETTER PAPER,
English Reader,
Childs Memorial,
Watt's Catechism,
Black Castle,
Wisdom in Miniature,
Divine Songs,
Blair's Grave,
Instructive Hints,
Wanderer,
Harvey's Hymns,
Pope's Essay on man,
New Testament,
Goldsmith's Rome,
Key to Rotery,
Spelling Books,

And a large variety of instructive and entertaining Tracts for youth, &c.

The whole t very reduced prices.

E. W. M'BRIDE,

Sales at Auction.

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Auctioneer.

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Drab,	ditto ditto.
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Double Milled Cassimeres.

Blue,	Black,
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& Grey.	

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Fancy Vestings,	Stockinetts,
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Gloves,	Hosiery,
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No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

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York, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

J. C.
W. A.

Srayed or Stolen.

FROM this Town, A Brown Mare, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, square dock, small star in the forehead, off fore foot white, and a natural trotter. Any person who will return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be obtained, shall receive a reward of

Ten Dollars.

W. P. Patrick.

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Apply at the PRINTING OFFICE, or to the subscriber.

S. THOMAS.

York, Sept. 21st, 1815.

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No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
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No. 15 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*.
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No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

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GEORGE OKILL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

To be Sold.

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Caistor, } 14 6. do. } Acres

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York, June 13th, 1815.

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JOHN BOWKER.

York, August, 18th, 1815.

G. R.

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YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twenty-eight day of November to be commenced held called and elected and to every of you,

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twelfth day of October last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-eighth day of this present month of November, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. But WE taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to releive you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, Hereby countermanding and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the fifth day of January next you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the State and Welfare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof WE have caused these our letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York this twenty-second day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty fixth year of our reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

CASH,

Paid for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. Bigelow.

YORK, August 31st, 1815.

Information Wanted,

OF ALVAH L. LOVE,

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York, November, 4th 1815.

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York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT

Five Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Yard of Mr. WM. SMITH Junr. On or about the first of Oct. last a large Chesnut Sorrel Horse, fifteen hands high, with Bald Face and one hind foot white. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to the owner shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

AMOS SMITH.

Scarborough, Novr. 10th 1815.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully reminded that a small periodical work is printed monthly at Quebec, called the *Canadian Visitor*; Subscriptions for which are received at this office. Two numbers have arrived, and the third is expected daily.

This work is designed to extend useful information and promote a taste for reading among all classes of the community, by recommending those plans and new improvements in Education which have proved extensively useful in Great Britain, and in many other parts of the civilized world.

England is celebrated for her *Fleets* and *Armies*, but she is more deservedly celebrated for her *Moral*, *Literary* and *Religious* institutions. The most astonishing effects have been produced by these different establishments. And it is hoped that all the British colonies will imitate the parent country in the establishment of SCHOOLS and BOOK SOCIETIES.

Since the horrors of war have been exchanged for the blessings of peace in this country, it is hoped that every Christian and true Patriot will now exert himself as much for the improvement of the country as he has done for its defence.

One half of the money which has been expended by the different nations of the earth for 20 years past in destroying one another, if it had been expended in promoting the arts of peace, the whole world might have been cultivated like a garden and *Churches*, *Chapels* and *School-houses* might have been erected for the accommodation of the whole human family.

It is sincerely hoped that all will learn wisdom by the things which they have suffered.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

LETTER PAPER,
Engiish Reader,
Childs Memorial,
Watt's Catechism,
Black Caftle,
Wifdom in Miniature,
Divine Songs,
Blair's Grave,
Inftructive Hints,
Wanderer,
Harvey's Hymns,
Pope's Eflay on man,
New Teftament,
Goldfmith's Rome,
Key to Poetry,
Spelling Books,
And a large variety of inftructiveand entertaining Tracts for youth, &c.

The whole t very reduced prices.

E. W. M'BRIDE,

REPEATED

Latest Intelligence.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

British Head Quarters, Kandy, March 2.

This day a solemn conference was held in the audience hall of the Palace of Kandy, between his Excellency the Governor and commander of the forces on behalf of his majesty and his R. Highness the Prince Regent, on the one part, and the Amkars, Dessaves, and other principal chiefs of the Kandian provinces on the other part, on behalf of the people, and in presence of the Mohottaes, Corals, Vidaans, and other subordinate headmen from the different provinces, and a great concourse of inhabitants. A public instrument of treaty, prepared in conformity to conditions previously agreed upon, for establishing his majesty's government in the Kandian provinces, was produced and publicly read in English and Cingalese, and unanimously assented to.

The British flag was then for the first time hoisted, and the establishment of the British dominion in the interior was announced by a royal salute from the cannon of the city.

All the troops present in this garrison were under arms on the occasion of this important event.

JAMES SOUTHERLAND,
Dept. Sec'ty.

VIENNA, August 9.

Archduchess Maria Louisa.

The Empress returned on the 7th to Baden from her little excursion, and alighted at the hotel inhabited by the Archdutchess Maria Louisa. The next day the Empress and Archdutchess left Baden, and returned to Schoenbrun. The latter has for some weeks been busily employed in studying the English language, in which Mr. Lilly an Englishman, has the honor to be her preceptor. Young Napoleon generally visits his mother twice a week, accompanied by his governor, Count Maurice Von Diedtichstein.

Recruiting continues here without intermission; some thousands of recruits have lately arrived from Lombardy, who are exercised in arms, and then sent to strength their regiments. It is said 80,000 recruits are to be raised in Hungary, and a beginning has been already made in all the counties. His Imperial Higness the Archduke Palatine arrived yesterday: he is going to Schulemberg to celebrate his nuptials with the Princess of Anhalt Bauburg.

Spain.—Preparations are said to be making at several of the Moorish castles in Spain for confining a number of *Liberalist*, who have just been arrested. The number of persons imprisoned in Spain, on account of their political opinions, is estimated at Fifty-one Thousand.

Paris, August 23.

When Labedoyere was shot, he obtained leave to be without the bandange on his eyes, and to give the word to fire. He said "I cannot fear to die who have seen death in so many shapes! and who have so often given the word to French soldiers to fire, may be permitted to do so this once and for the last time."

He advanced with a firm step to the Veterans who were appointed to shoot him, and when within four or five paces, gave the words—"*Ready! Present! Fire!*"—They obeyed most steadily, and he fell dead in an instant.

He was 29 years of age, of elegant manners and handsome person, and married two years ago and has a son. He never confessed himself guilty of any wrong, but on the contrary, said he and his enemies put different constructions on the term loyalty, for that he had acted loyally and for the good of France by attaching himself to Napoleon believing that he, and not the Bourbons, could save it.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 20—Preparations are already beginning to be made for the reception of the Diet of the Empire which is to be opened here on the 1st of November next. It is pretended that several modifications of the compact of the Confederation of Germany, which are particularly desired by England, will be proposed to it, and that the articles of the general peace, which will not be concluded till that time, will be communicated to it.

PARIS, Aug. 31.

It is thought that the refusal of Moncey has not been the only refusal of a marshal to sit upon the trial of Ney. He is confined in a very narrow room, and allowed to walk into the court of the Conciergerie only from 6 to 7 in the morning. The dubitation of Moncey was intended to strike terror into the other Marshals. I understand that Marmont, Victor and Augereau, are the only marshals who have consented to be members of the court; and that Massena, and even Oudinot, have excused themselves. The trial, it is now said, is to come on next week.

The number of pictures and pieces of sculpture at the Louvre is every day becoming less; but, like the books of the Sybil, as they diminish in number, they increase in interest, if one may judge from the daily increase of visitors, consisting of artists, amateurs and strangers. About one hundred pictures have been taken, and twenty pieces of sculpture, not including those taken away several weeks since by the Prussians. No attempt has been made by any person to impede the persons employed to remove the pictures and statues; but it was natural to expect some disorder.—The French are stung to the heart by losing these "*Fruits des victoires.*" This is one of the inscriptions of the roof of the gallery.

The formal accession of Denmark to the grand alliance of the 25th of March (which has been delayed by several circumstances, particularly by the non-fulfilment of some points in the treaty of Kiel) has now taken place at Paris.

The ratification of our subsidy treaty with England is arrived here, and bills for a considerable sum given.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

GENERAL ROSS.

Influenced by sentiments of affection, similar to those which unite the members of a family with their parent, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, of that distinguished corps the 20th or "Maida." Regiment of Infantry, have joined in a liberal subscription, to testify their feelings of esteem and regret for their late Commanding Officer, Major-General Ross, who had been their Lieut. Colonel. In consequence a monument has been ordered by them to be erected to his memory, in the Church of Ross Trevor, his family residence in the North of Ireland. The mark, executed, and to be seen at the Marble yard of Alderman Darley, in Dublin, is highly creditable to the talents of the Artists employed, and particularly to the statuary Smith.

It consists of a lofty pyramid of dark dove coloured marble, at the base of which appears, in *alto relievo*, of white marble a greatful figure of *Fame*, holding an elevated trumpet in her right hand, and in her left a chaplet of laurel, while she leans on a rock which supports a medallion, bearing the bust of the General.

This figure with its accompaniment; stands on a well proportioned Sarcophagus, on the centre of which are carved the armonial bearings of the deceased, and on each side of which project beautiful executed trophies, emblematic of the business and glory of military life. The Sarcophagus rests upon rich pilasters, between which is a tablet, containing the following inscription from the pen, we understand, of Mr. Preston Fitz Gerald, the well known author of "*Spain Delivered.*"

Although the national gratitude has given to General Ross, among other heroes who have died for their country, a monument in St. Paul's, yet an humbler, and dearer tribute was to be paid to his worth by those once happily permitted to approach it: and this purpose has been performed by the officers and privates of the 20th regiment, in a manner that, while it throws a lustre round the dead, reflects back a portion of its splendour, on themselves.

Sacred to the Memory of

MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT ROSS.

Late Lieutenant Colonel of the 20th Regt. of Foot.

This Monument is Erected
By the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of that Corps,
To perpetuate his Worth in the place that gave him Birth, and remain in testimony of their esteem and sorrow
Called early to command,
He exercised it with devotion, for the Honour of the Service and the Glory of his Country.
Partner in the dangers, and associate in the triumph of his illustrious Compatriot, he left his Name united with that of WELLINGTON, on the Plains of the Peninsula, and Gaul, at Vittoria, at Pamplona, at Orthes, those imperishable Memorials of the Cause of Nations and the constancy of Britain!
When called from the conclusion of one war, to effect the objects of another, he passed from the shores of France to those of America, invested with a distinguished Command.
The Choice of his Prince and the confidence of his Country, were amply justified by the Victory of Bladensburg, and the fall of Washington; which wrestling from an enemy of superior, force the Capital of his States, compelled him to witness in the heart of his territory, the humiliation of an arrogant policy, and the just vengeance of a mighty Nation.
Indefatigable in the path of duty, and the pursuit of renown, he advances, to the achievement of other conquests; until, wounded by a rifle ball in the approaches to Baltimore, on the 12th of September 1814.
He fell, alas! too early, although in the maturity of Fame, closing his early course in the 43d year of his age; yet having combined both hemispheres in the scene of his exploits!
In private life, as Husband, Father and Friend, faithful affectionate, generous;
In public, intelligent, active, ardent and undismayed; He furnished at once the purest example of Domestic Merit, and the brightest Model of Military Worth!
An excess of courage, which formed his glorious fault, will augment the splendour of his name;
But has consigned, too soon, to his brethren in Arms, the proud, though mournful office of recording on this Monumental Tablet, the Lustre of his Virtues, and the Magnitude of his Loss.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Fouche, our correspondent informs us tendered his resignation last Thursday, but the king declined accepting it.

Bayonne and Huninguin have capitulated.

The Spanish army under general Castanos, which had entered France has returned to the Spanish territories.

In opposition to the rumours of the speedy invasion of France by the allied troops, we find that in order to complete the equipping of a new levy with all possible speed, a loan has been levied upon the bankers in the Prussian states, of five millions of six dollars, for which the lenders are to receive bills of exchange payable in three months.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

In the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

GEORGE, P. R.

Our will and pleasure is, that all French vessels and cargoes that may have been captured or detained by reason of the late declaration of hostilities against France, on any voyage to or from Martinique or Marseilles, and also all vessels and cargoes captured on a voyage from any French port at which the white flag was hoisted at the time when the vessel sailed from her port of lading, shall be released forthwith, on payment of such expences as have been duly incurred in consequence of such capture or detention.

Given at the Palace at Carlton House, this 26 h day of August, 1815, in the fifty-fifth year of our reign.

By command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and and on the behalf of his Majesty.

(Countersigned) BATHURST.

Lord Castlereagh is expected in town from Paris in the course of this week.

Lord Castlereagh enquiring of Fonche, whether it was the intention of the French government to proceed against any of the remaining traitors? Fouche laconically replied "NEY."

The wife of the unfortunate Labedoyere died in a few days after her husband's execution.

Letters from Egypt mention that the plague is making terrible ravages in Cairo and its vicinity—the deaths are from 4 to 500 every day.

A large tract of uncleared land in the province [State] of New-York, to the amount of 17,000 acres, has lately been purchased in London, at 4s. per acre.

Sedan has surrendered to the Allies by the order of the King of France, Montmedy is to be attacked. Charlemont is bombarded.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.—The Prussians have occupied the citadel of Sedan, the Governor had hoisted the white flag, and has given up the fortress to the Allies by the express order of the King of France. This is the first example of the kind, and this circumstance gives rise to various conjectures.

We received this morning Paris papers of Sunday last.

Lord Srewart's returns to Paris is announced, and it is added that he has brought either the Regent's signature of the treaty of peace, or of important conventions.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.

Our London letters mention the arrival of papers from Paris to the 31 Inst. The removal of Talleyrand and Fouche was not at all expected in that capital. The British troops occupied the commanding station of Montmartre. The principal interest is directed to the meeting of the legislative bodies.

An article in the Gazette of Dusseldorf, dated the 27th ult. has these words:—"Prussia has openly declared itself on the necessity of separating Lorraine from France.

A total change in the French Ministry is confidently talked of by which the royal faction would force the king to adopt their maxims. The Duc de Richelieu is mentioned as Premier; Pozzo di Borgo, Minister of Police: and M. Chabrol, the Prefect of Lyons as Minister of Finance.

We are assured that some of our cruisers on the coast of Italy have seized on the treasure of Murat, to the amount of three millions, and a half of ducats, and which the court of Vienna has claimed; but the captors refuse to give it up.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1815.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to extend His Majesty's most Gracious pardon, to the following persons, Convicted of Capital offences, during the Eastern Circuit for the year 1815. viz:

JOHN SHAW, for Highway Robbery.

MICHEAL O'CONNER for Burglary, on condition of perpetual banishment from the Province.

JAMES BUNKER for Highway Robbery on condition of perpetual banishment from the Province.

DAVID CHAMPAIGNE, for Burglary,

EDWARD MESWINNEY, for Murder, convicted in 1813.

York, 24th Nov. 1815.

NOTICE.

Lieut. Governor's Office,
YORK, 20th day of November, 1815.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased, under Authority of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, to appoint Commissioners to assemble at York, the 2d day of January next, to receive claims from His Majesty's Subjects for Losses occasioned by the Enemy, His Majesty's Troops, or the Indians in Defence of the Province, all which claims, properly authenticated, must be transmitted to the Lieut. Governor's Office, before the 2d day of February next, accompanied by a Certificate that the Claimant has received no Compensation whatever, for any part of the loss, stated in his Claims,

WM. HALTON,
Secretary.

THE Subscribers have for Sale, at their Store at YORK, the following Articles which have been imported direct from the Manufactories and will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

Superfine and Middling Cloths,
White Flannels,
Wellington and Imperial Tippets,
Platoff Crapes,
Women's Worsted Tippets,
Men's Comforters,
Suspenders,
An assortment of Hosiery,
White Cottons,
Striped Checked Do.
Drab Nankeens,
Striped Flourentine,
Elegant Waistcoat paterns,
Leather Gloves,
English Saddles & Bridles,
White Dimity,
Callicoes and Ginghams,
Leno and Fancy Muslins,
Bandannas,
Imitation Do.
Silks and Threads,
Gilt and Plated Buttons,
Glass and Crockery,
Groceries,
English Pickles,
A large assortment of Quills,
Iron Mongery,
Real Havanna Segars,
Hambro Line,
And a Variety of other Articles too numerous for Insertion.

JACKSON & SONS.

YORK, Nov. 22, 1815.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

Wanted.

For Service of the Barrack Department at this post, the undermentioned Articles.

150 Chairs,
50 Tables, with Drawers (for Officers,)
20 do. without do. (for soldiers,)
25 Pairs Forms,
50 Wood Horses,
20 Boxes for holding Split Wood,
30 Stove Stands, Lined with Sheet Iron,
50 Ash Boxes,

Any Person wishing to Contract for the above mentioned Articles, or part thereof will send their proposals in writing, on or before the 10th December next, to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Asst. Com. General.

Commissariat Office,
York, 23d Nov. 1815.

Notice.

ALL Persons which are indebted to the Deputy Sheriff's Office, are requested to settle the same without delay; and all persons having demands against the Subscriber are requested to present the same for settlement, as he intends resigning the situation of Deputy Sheriff.

W. D. FOREST,
Deputy Sheriff.

York, 18th Novr. 1815.

To the Public.

A LARGE and valuable Tract of Land for sale, situated in the following favorable Locations:

400 Acres on Yonge-Street near this Town.

750 Ditto in Rainham, District of London.

950 Ditto in Elmsley District of Johnstown.

The above lands will be sold together, or separately as it may suit the convenience of the Purchaser.

Any further information relative to the above lands may be obtained by applying at the Printing Office.

York, 25th November 1815.

Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, about two months ago, a Steer between three and four years old. The owner is requested to come and prove his property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in three weeks from this date to pay for his keeping.

JONATHAN ASHBRIDGE.

York, Nov. 25th 1815.

Sales at Auction.

ON SATURDAY the 18th Instant will be Sold, by Public Auction, at the Subscribers House in this Town, next door to Mr. Mc'Arthurs Store, the following Merchandize, Blue, Black, Bottle Green, Grey and Mix Cloths, Wellington Cords, Flannels, Calicoes, Sewing Silk, White Cottons, Smoothing Irons, Suspenders. Together with sundry other Articles. The sale will be continued, at the same place, every Saturday at 10 o'clock until the whole is disposed of. From the manner the above Articles were laid in, it is presumed they may prove well worthy the attention of Country Traders as well as private families.

THOMAS MOSLEY,
Auctioneer.

York, November 10, 1815.

NOTICE.

WITHIN 4 Miles of the Garrison by Water on the Lake Shore a Quantity of hard wood consisting of Beach, Maple and Hickory to be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars, Apply at the Printing Office.

Novr 5th 1815.

For Sale.

A WELL built double Sleigh almost new and a Capital English Plated Harness for Two Horses. For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York, Novr. 8th 1815.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has recently brought with him from Montreal a choice assortment of the best superfine and second Cloth &c. with suitable trimmings, and a variety of other seasonable goods——The whole being selected by himself and purchased for Cash, enable him to warrant their quality genuine and to sell at reduced prices—amongst his cloths are the following approved and fashionable colours.

Blue,	seconds ditto.
Black,	ditto ditto.
Bottle Green,	ditto ditto.
Drab,	ditto ditto.
Grey,	ditto ditto.

Double Milled Cassimeres.

Blue,	Black,
Bottle Green,	Drab,
& Grey.	

ALSO,

Fancy Vestings,	Stockinetts,
Flannels,	Buttons,
Gloves,	Hosiery,
Braces, Morocco.	ditto Cotton,
&c. &c. &c.	

He hopes that his former attention to his customers, will insure him their in rease and continuance, particularly as he has now the means to accomodate them generally.

WANTED.

Four Journeymen Taylors:—Liberal wages and every encouragement will be given.

Apply one door East of Mr. Hunt's.

JOHN MURCHISON.

York, August 7th, 1815

☞ The first numbers of the *Canadian Visitor*, and a subscription list, are lodged at this Office, where persons subscribing, will receive them.

WANTED

A Baudette and Mattresse at the Printing Office, Asts, 500 feet Inch Boards.

For Sale,

1600 *Acres* of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14 Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 11 Con.
No. 13 in 24 do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

J. C.
W. A.

Srayed or Stolen.

FROM this Town, A Brown Mare, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, square dock, small star in the forehead, off fore foot white, and a natural trotter. Any person who will return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be obtained, shall receive a reward of

Ten Dollars.

W. P. Patrick.

York, September 30th, 1815.

For Sale.

On very moderate terms.

Two hundred *Acres*

OF Excellent LAND, in the Township of WHITBY, Home District, twety five miles from the Town of YORK, on the Danford Road. A good and indisputable title will be given.

Apply at the PRINTING OFFICE, or to the subscriber.

S. THOMAS.

York, Sept. 21st, 1815.

Notice.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against crediting my Wife Eleanor, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Given under my hand at Whitchurch, this Eighteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Lost,

A PAIR of Portmanteau's with the following Articles 4lb Coffee 7lb Tobacco in hard rolls 4 pair Women's shoes and a Pocket Book with a number of loose papers with a receipt of the amount of fixteen barrels of Flour on Government. Whoever finds said articles and will return them to Michael Whitmore or B. Hawk shall receive Five Dollars Reward, with the thanks of the owner.

York, Octr. 28th 1815.

For Sale.

LOT No. 23 in the Eight Concession of the Township of Vaughan, situate on the River Humber, not far from Holleys Mills. There is two branches of that River running through it, forming a Excellent Mill Scite, and several acres of good meadow Land.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, October 7th, 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York, Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con of *Pickering*.
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do.
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*.
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in { Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5. Con. } 800
Caistor, { 14 6 do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons, purchasing a promissory note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York, in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars; which said note was lost or stolen from him on or about the 17th of July last.

JOHN BOWKER.

York, August, 18th, 1815.

ONE ISSUE
MISSING

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 2

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1815. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by EDWARD W. Mc BRIDE.

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twenty-eight day of November to be commenced held called and elected and to every of you,

GREETING —

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twelfth day of October last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Concil to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-eighth day of this present month of November, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. But WE taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to releive you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, Hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the fifth day of January next you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the State and Welfare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof WE have caused these our letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York this twenty-second day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty sixth year of our reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, about two months ago, a Stear between three and four years old. The owner is requested to come and prove his property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in three weeks from this date to pay for his keeping.

JONATHAN ASHBRIDGE.

York, Nov. 25th 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber (who again occupies the former Store East of Mrs HUNT's) informs his friends and the Public, that from being early in the Market he has now a choice assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries* and *Liquors* —all of which purchased for cash, he will sell at very reduced prices. Furs, Flour, and other Country produce will be received at the highest Market price, and Dollars at Eight Shillings.N. Y. C. not refused.

THOMAS DEARY.

York, 7th August.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with a Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT

Five Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Yard of Mr. WM. SMITH Junr. On or about the first of Oct. last a large Chesnut Sorrel Horse, fifteen hands high, with Ball Face and one hind foot white. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to the owner shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

AMOS SMITH.

Scarborough, Novr. 10th 1815.

FOR SALE.

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S. THOMAS.

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England is celebrated for her *Fleets* and *Armies*, but she is more deservedly celebrated for her *Moral, Literary* and *Religious* institutions. The most astonishing effects have been produced by these different establishments. And it is hoped that all the British colonies will imitate the patent country in the establishment of SCHOOLS and BOOK Societies.

Since the horrors of war have been exchanged for the blessings of peace in this country, it is hoped that every Christian and true Patriot will *now* exert himself as much for the improvement of the country as he *has done* for its defence.

One half of the money which has been expended by the different nations of the earth for 20 years past in destroying one another, if it had been expended in promoting the arts of peace, the whole world might have been cultivated like a garden and *Churches, Chapels* and *School-houses* might have been erected for the accommodation of the whole human family.

It is sincerely hoped that all will learn wisdom by the things which they have suffered.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

LETTER PAPER,
English Reader,
Childs Memorial,
Watt's Catechism,
Black Cattle,
Wisdom in Miniature,
Divine Songs,
Blair's Grave,
Instructive Hints,
Wanderer,
Harvey's Hymns,
Pope's Essay on man,
New Testament,
Goldsmith's Rome,
Key to Popery,
Spelling Books,

And a large variety of instructive and entertaining Tracts for youth, &c.

The whole very reduced prices.

E. W. M'BRIDE.

Lateſt Intelligence.

PARIS, Sept. 3.

The Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies of the Departments are convoked for the 25 h day of the month of Sept. of this preſent year.

The Gazette alſo contains an ordinance for disbanding and re-organizing the artillery.

PARIS, Sept 5—His Majeſty the Emperor of Ruſſia, to-day at three o'clock, viſited the King. Their Majeſties continued together near an hour an a half. We are aſſured, however, that the Emperor ſets off this very day for Chalons ſur Marne. After the grand review of the Ruſſian army on the plain of Vertus, this Sovereign will, it is ſaid, return to Paris, to paſs a few days only. He is expected at Warſaw in the moth of October.

PARIS, SEPT. 5.

The disbanding of the army of the Loire goes on with the greateſt activity. Every day numerous detachments of French ſoldiers without arms, paſs through Orleans, and ſhew their paſſports to the Commander of the Allied troops.

PARIS, SEPT. 7.

Immediately after the grand review of the Ruſſian army in the plain of Vertusin Champagne, all the troops of that nation will ſet out to return to Ruſſia.

A proclamation, iſſued at Breſt on the 1ſt. ſtates, that the 6th corps of the Pruſſian troops were to be cantoned in that neighbourhood, comprehended in the 13th military diviſion.

The day for commencing the proceedings againſt Martial Ney is not yet appointed.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 2.

The Pruſſian General Hacke has ſummoned Montmedi for the laſt time, and the bombardment began to day.—Letters from Luxemburg affirm, that the Governor of Mentz has not yet disbanded the garriſon of that fortreſs.

The National Guards, which formed the garriſon of Lille, and conſiſted of 10,000 men, are now reduced to 6000. From Valenciennes, thoſe of the National Guard have been ſent away who are not actually inhabitants of that place. Arras has ſhut its gate, and ſtrictly prohibited all intercourſe with the people of the neighbouring villages whatever they bring, are received at the out-works by a guard.

The ſecond diviſion of the Engliſh army from Canada is on its march to Paronne.

From the Boston Daily Advertiſer.

"The famous M. Carnot, Ex Jacobin, Ex General, Ex Director and Ex Count of Bonaparte's manufacture, having received orders to quit Paris in five days, gave riſe to the following laconic correſpondence between him and the equally famous Duke of Otranto now again Miniſter General of the Police.

"Traitre!—ou veux tu que je me retire?*
(Signed) CARANOT.

"Ou tu voudra—imbecile.†
(Signed) OTRANTO.

The anſwer was wrintten on the ſame paper.

[*Traitor! whither wouldst thou have me retire?

†Whether thou pleaſest—fool]

By a recent Pruſſian official account it appears that the army of that nation, loſt &c. from June 1 to July 3—5970 men killed; 16 350 wounded; 13.000 priſoners and miſſing—including 200 officers killed; 608 wounded—and 41 miſſing

An armiſtice has taken place in India, between the Britiſh and the ſovereign of the Napaul country, preparatory to a negociation for peace which will probably be ſucceſsful, as both ſides ſeem tired of the war.

The Swediſh Diet has appropriated money to unite the Eaſt Sea with the Weſt Sea; for the encouragement of agriculture and the mechanic arts; and the provide againſt the poſſible failure of the harveſt.

MR. CANNING, was choſen to the Britiſh Parliament, to the excluſion of MR. BOUGHAM, we now perceive Mr. B. is choſen again.

By a new law in England, bread is to be ſold by weight and the ſeller is to give the purchaſer convenient opportunity to ſee it weighed.

It appears by French official papers, that Louis 18th gave orders to his Generals to refiſt the march of the two Spaniſh armies, which had paſſed the Pyrannees at both extremities; and that in conſequence of theſe orders, and the repreſentation of the Duke d'Angouleme they were directed to halt, and wait for new inſtructions from Madrid.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board his Majeſty's ſhip Warrior, dated,

Portsmouth, September 6, 1815.

"The Warrior 74 guns, ſailed from Jamaica in company with the Electra, gun brig, and 99 ſail of merchantmen, under convoy, on the 10th July. On the 9th of Auguſt, at 4 P. M. near the banks of Newfoundland, it began to blow hard from the S. E. with very thick weather: at a quarter paſt 4 ſhipped a heavy ſea, which carried away the lee quarter boat, quarter deck gangway, and forecaſtle bulwark, alſo our boats five in number, that were ſtowed on the booms amidſhip. We then obſerved a ſhip on the lee bow, about one hundred yards from us. At this moment we broke our tiller, and carried away our rudder head, and ſoon after fell on board the George, merchantman, of Liverpool, when we lay ſometime beating each other to pieces. The George's maſts were carried away, and our anchor ſtove in her ſides. In this ſinking ſtate the ſhips company, 16 in number, got on board of us, including two children. She then dropt her ſtern, and in a few minutes ſunk, with the maſter, one man and a child. To get the Warrior before the wind, we cut away our mizzen-maſt, and hove our anchors overboard, but it had not the deſired effect: we then ſtrove to throw overboard part of our guns—but were unable ſo to do, owing to the ſhip being partly on her broadſide, and in ſome degree water-logged—we then cut away our main-maſt, and got a tiller ſhipped in the wardroom, when ſhe righted, which enable us to throw overboard twelve of our main-deck guns. At this time the wind ſhifted to the ſouth-weſt, and we got her before it, but found the lower deck ports under water, and ten feet and a half water in the hold—all hands to the pomps, when we ſoon gained on her. At this time the gale, which had laſted for ſeven hours, began to moderate, and by two o'clock A. M. on the 10th we had nearly freed the whole from water. Our bed-rooms, powder magazines, proviſion-room, and almoſt every other place in the interior of the ſhip got filled with water during the gale, which nearly deſtroyed every thing therein. About forty ſail of the convoy, we underſtand, are diſmaſted, and ſeveral foundered during the gale. We have ſpoken ſhips having on board the crews of five others."—*Globe.*

SPANIARDS IN FRANCE.

Bordeaux letters of Sept. 7, ſtate, "that the Spaniſh army, under Count L'Abiſeal, which entered France acroſs the Lower Pyrennes, were within a few leagues of Bayonne and threatened to take poſſeſſion of that city.

FROM FRANCE.

The trial of Marſhal Ney, it appears, was not yet finiſhed. He was ſtill impriſoned; but was permitted to viſit the court room unattended—a privilege which, it is ſaid, was granted to none other of the ſtate priſoners.

A conſiderable houſe in the Iron trade in London, has ſuſpended its payments.

The loſſes ſuſtained at Lloyd's on the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, is computed at 500.000 pounds.

There are upwards of 300 priſoners for trial at the next old Bailey ſeſſions, including twenty children under 15 years of age.

Orders have been received at Plymouth to fit out 15 brigs of war as packets. Five of theſe are to run between St. Helena and the Cape, and the remainder to the eaſtward of the Cape. Theſe orders had been expected for ſome time. The brigs will be commanded by king's officers, and will be in all reſpects under the control of the admiralty.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

While the Duke of Angouleme has perſuaded the Spaniſh army under Caſtanos on the Mediterranean ſide, to deſiſt from puſhing into France, it is repeated with every appearance of truth, that O'donnell, the Conde, d' Abiſeall, has entered on the Atlantic ſide, and croſſed the Bidaſſoa, ſo renowned in the military annals of the valiant Wellington.

The Black troops, Sepoys and Laſcars, of all arms, now in pay of the Eaſt India Company, are ſtated to amount to 150 000 men.

It is not at Bitche, but at the Caſtle of Ham, that Marſhal Moncey is to proceed, according to the King's orders.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has conferred the Order of the Bath upon the following diſtinguiſhed leaders of the allied troops

Field Marſhal His Highness Prince Schwartzenberg.
Field Marſhal Blucher.
Field Marſhal Barclay de Tolly.
Field Marſhal His Highness the Prince de Wrede.
General His Royal Highness the Prince Royal Wirtemberg.

The new Knights were inveſted with the decorations of the order by the Duke of Wellington.

The Duke of Wellington has not now the character of Ambaſſador at the Court of France.

The following is Bonaparte's certificate, on leaving the ſchool of Brienne:

"M. de Bonaparte (Napoleon,) born the 15th of Auguſt, 1769, four feet eleven inches, has completed his four years. Conſtitution—excellent health. Character—ſubmiſſive, mild, polite, and obliging. Conduct—extremely regular, has always diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his application to the mathematics. He knows his history and geography *very tolerable*—Is very deficient in the poſtier exerciſes—will make an excellent ſeaman—worthy to enter the military ſchool at Paris."

The Commander in-chief has directed a General Order to be iſſued, prohibiting the enliſtment of ſailors and ſea faring men into the land ſervice.

A Whale, brought to Shields in the Lady Jane, from Davis's Straits, this year, filled 500 casks which held 10,050 gallons It is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt ever brought into that port, and at a moderate calculation is now worth 1,500*l.*

Peter Pindar, formerly ſo well known by the *freedom* of his writings, to uſe no other terms, and who has been blind with cataracts many years, has recently ſubmitted to an operation, according to ſome new ſyſtem, but it has not ſucceeded.

PARIS, SEPT 15.

On the 11th of this month, three perſons attached to the Engliſh Prince Regent's houſehold arrived here from London.

We underſtand, the Gen. Count de Toſtoy is named Ruſſian Ambaſſador, near the Court of France.

Field Marſhal Blucher, arrived on the 10th inſt. at Caen, when the place was illumenated.

It is underſtood that the King of Spain Charles the 4th, with his Queen have accepted for their reſidence, the beautiful Chateau of Oſterta, offered to them by the King of the two Sicilies.

On the 13th, ſeveral corps of the Ruſſian army paſſed the department of La Meurthe, on their way from France.

The Arch-Ducheſs Maria Louiſa was riding about the country, at Baden on the 4th September, where ſhe was to remain until the middle of the month.

A Ruſſian army of 20,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, 10,000 Coſſacks, with a heavy train of artillery were to paſs Frankfort the end of September on their return from France.

Kingston, Jamdica, Sept. 25.

FROM THE ST. JAGO GAZETTE.

Laſt Sunday evening a moſt fatal duel took place on the Race-Ground, near this town: the parties were Lt. M'Glashan and Enſign B.---- both of the 101ſt regiment. The former received a mortal wound in the belly, of which he died early the following morning, and Enſign B. was wounded in one of his arms.---Lieut. M'Glashan has left a wife and young family, beſides a numerous circle of relations and friends, to deplore his untimely fate; after an inquest having been held, the body was interred on Monday afternoon with military honors, and a numerous and reſpectable attendance of the inhabitants of this town.

Thus has another victim fallen to the barbarous practice of duelling, and thus has the ſervice been deprived of a very active and meritorious officer, and his family of the protection and comfort of a moſt affectionate and tender husband and parent. We did hope that the late General Orders of the Commander in Chief would have operated as almoſt a death blow to duelling in the army, but its frequency of late has proved how inſufficient any ſuch orders are unleſs moſt rigidly enforced. Immediately after the inqueſt, the Coroner iſſued his warrant againſt Enſign B. and the ſeconds, who, we, underſtand are all in cuſtody, and the matter of courſe, is in a train of legal inveſtigation.

—DIED,—

On the 26th of Nov. laſt at the 40 Mile Creek, Niagara District, Sincerely regretted, MR. JOHN CAMERON, Government Printer, after a long and lingering illness which he bore with Chriſtian fortitude and reſignation.

Notice.

ALL Perſons which are indebted to the Deputy Sheriff's Office, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame without delay: and all perſons having demands againſt the Subſcriber are requeſted to preſent the ſame for ſettlement, as he intends reſigning the ſituation of Deputy Sheriff.

W. D. FOREST,
Deputy Sheriff.

York, 18th Novr. 1815.

NOTICE.

Lieut. Governor's Office,
YORK, 20th day of November, 1815.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed, under Authority of His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, to appoint Commiſſioners to aſſemble at York, the 23 day of January next, to receive claims from His Majeſty's Subjects for Loſſes occaſioned by the Enemy, His Majeſty's Troops, or the Indians in Defence of the Province, all which claims, properly authenticated, muſt be tranſmitted to the Lieut. Governor's Office, before the 21 day of February next; accompanied by a Certificate that the Claimant has received no Compenſation whatever, for any part of the loſs, ſtated in his Claims.

WM. HALTON.
Secretary.

Wanted.

For Service of the Barrack Department at this poſt, the undermentioned Articles.

150 Chairs,
50 Tables, with Drawers (for Officers,)
20 do. without do. (for ſoldiers,)
25 Pairs Forms,
50 Wood Horſes,
20 Boxes for holding Split Wood,
30 Stove Stands, Lined with Sheet Iron,
50 Aſh Boxes,

Any Perſon wiſhing to Contract for the above mentioned Articles, or part thereof will send their propoſals in writing, on or before the 10th December next, to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Aſst. Com. General.

Commiſſariat Office,
York, 23d Nov. 1815.

Advertiſement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Conceſſion, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Conceſſion, of the Townſhip of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Conceſſion, of the Townſhip of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home Diſtrict againſt the lands and tenements, which of Benjamin Gilbert, deceaſed, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Adminiſtrator, at the ſuit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Eſq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North ſide of King's Street, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houſes, out-houſes thereunto belonging, all which property I ſhall ſell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has for Sale an Aſſortment of the following Articles, viz:

Teas, Sugars, Coffee,
Chocolate, Cocoa nuts
Figs, Almonds,
Raiſins, Prunes,
Orange, and Lemon
Peal, Liquiotice,
Sugar Candy, Barley,
Sago, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nut Megs,
Alspice, Cloves,
Pepper, Soap & Candles,
Starch and Blue,
Pipes, Pigtale,
Lady Twist, and Plug Tobacco, Segars, and Snuff.
Wines, Rum, Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Iriſh Whiſky,
Peppermint, Shrub,
London Porter,
Cheese, Codfiſh,
Herrings.

MEDICINES AND PERFUMES,

Crockery and Glass Ware,
Single & Double Stoves, Sheet Iron,
Tin, Wire,
Frying Pans,
Sad Irons,
Plough Share Moulds,
Spades & Shovels,
Trace Chains Iron,
Blister, Crawley and Hoop L Steel,
Anvils and Vices,
Locks and Hinges,
Files, Copper & Iron
Tea Kettles,
Horse Nails,
Wrought and Cut Nails from 3zd to 2d
Brads, Screws & shot,
Window Glass, and Putty, Linseed Oil,
Points, Dye Stuffs,
Oil Vitriol,
Sweet Oil,
Carpenter's Tools,
Brushes, Bellows,
Fiddles, Flutes, Fifes.
Cloths, Flannels,
Wellington cord Veſtings, Bombazetts,
Cottons, Callicoes,
Checks, Iriſh Linen,
Cambricks, Muſlins,
Shirting, Tippets,
Stockings, Mitts,
Single and Tandum Harneſs, Skates,
Wellington Boots,
Mens, Women and Children's Shoes, &c.

With avariety of Toys, to divert the Girls and Boys, and a number of other Articles too tedious to inſert, Which he will sell low for cash, or Country produce.

—ALSO.—

A Sideboard, portable Desks, Tables and Desk Bedsteads, a Curricle and harneſs.

WANTED.

Two Journeymen and an Apprentice about Sixteen years of Age, for the Joiner and Cabinet Making.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, 2d Dec. 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purpoſes, early in the Spring. Thoſe who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30th Nov. 1815.

To the Public.

A LARGE and valuable Tract of Land for ſale, situated in the following favorable Locations:

400 Acres on Yonge-Street near the Town.

750 Ditto in Rainham, Diſtrict of London.

950 Ditto in Elmsley Diſtrict of Johnstown.

The above lands will be ſold together, or seperately as it may suit the convenience of the Purchaſer.

Any further information relative to the above lands may be obtained by applying at the Printing Office.

York, 25th Nov. 1815.

WANTED

A Baudette and Mattreſſe, at the Printing Office; Alſo, 500 feet Inch Boards.

LOST OR STOLEN.

ON MONDAY Evening last,—A Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing the following Notes of hand—viz. One against Monis Lawrence, and David Cunningham, for four hundred and fifty Dollars,—two against Jesse Ives for 20 dollars each, A letter Directed to —— — Hutchins, Oswago falls, and other trifling Papers. All persons are hereby forbidden purchasing the above Notes.—And any Person who will return said Pocket Book, to the Subscriber with its contents, or leave it at the Printing Office, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and no question asked.

VOLKERT BUREU.

York, 5th Dec 1815 2—3 ks.

For Sale.

LOT No. 23 in the Eight Concession of the Township of Vaughan, situate on the River Humber, not far from Holleys Mills. There is two branches of that River running through it, forming a Excellent Mill Scite, and several acres of good meadow Land.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, October 7th, 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York, Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*.
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do.
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*.
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Glarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5, Con. } 800
Caistor, } 14 6, do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons, purchasing a promissary note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York, in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars, which said note was lost or stolen from him on or about the 17th of July last.

JOHN BOWKER.

York, August, 28th, 1815.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

J. C.
W. A.

Srayed or Stolen.

FROM this Town, A Brown Mare, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, square dock, small star in the forehead, off fore foot white, and a natural trotter. Any person who will return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be obtained, shall receive a reward of

Ten Dollars.

W. P. Patrick.

York, September 30th, 1815.

Rogers and Stocking,

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

GIVE notice to their Friends and the Public, that they have on hand an extensive Assortment of various kinds of Hats, viz.—Beavers, Castors, Rorums, Merino, Wool, &c. all which are executed in the most fashionable style, and warranted equal in every respect to any yet manufactured; they are determined to keep constantly a full supply of every description to meet all demands, wholesale or retail, which they will sell on as liberal terms as can be obtained in this Province—every exertion will be made to render their Manufacture an object to the purchaser—They have also on hand, a quantity of Hat-Trimmings of every description. Cash paid for Furs delivered at their Shop, opposite Mr. St. George's Store. York, June 9, 1815.

Wanted as above,

Four or Five Journeyman HATTERS, good Workmen will meet with good encouragement by Applying immediately.

☞ The first numbers of the *Canadian Visitor*, and a subscription list, are lodged at this Office, where persons subscribing, will receive them.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No. 116, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season, amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B. Cloths,	Romal Hhandkfs.
do. do. Cassimeres	Black silk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab	Grand Rols,
Wellington Cords,	Men's Cotton Socks,
Fancy Vestings,	Men's white cotton
Black Bombazette,	Worsted hose,
Superfine and low	Women's do. do. do.
priced Prints,	Men's Beaver & Buck
White & Black Cam-	skin Gloves,
bricks,	Ladies Beaver and
Cotton Shirtings,	Kid do.
Cotton Shawls,	Cotton Lace, Silk &
	Twist, Pins, &c

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

THE Subscribers have for Sale, at their Store at YORK, the following Articles which have been imported direct from the Manufactories and will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

Superfine and Middling Cloths,
White Flannels,
Wellington and Imperial Tippets,
Platoff Crapes,
Women's Worsted Tippets,
Men's Comforters,
Suspenders,
An assortment of Hosiery,
White Cottons,
Striped Checked Do.
Drab Nankeens,
Striped Flourentine,
Elegant Waistcoat patterns,
Leather Gloves,
English Saddles & Bridles,
White Dimity,
Callicoes and Ginghams,
Lenno and Fancy Muslins,
Bandannas,
Imitation Do.
Silks and Threads,
Gilt and Plated Buttons,
Glass and Crockery,
Groceries,
English Pickles,
A large assortment of Nails,
Iron Mongery,
Real Havanna Segars,
Hambro Lines,

They have also Received by the late arrivals the undermentioned Liquors, which they warrant genuine and will be sold at a very moderate price.

Superior Old Port, } Draught
do. Madeira, } AND
do. Claret. } Bottled.

And a few dozen Bottles of Wellington Punch.

N B.—Liberal Credit will be given if required.

And a Variety of other Articles too numerous for Insertion.

JACKSON & SONS.

YORK, Nov. 22, 1815.

CASH,

PAID for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L GIGELOW.

YORK, August 31st, 1815.

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 3

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1½ each. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1815 [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by EDWARD W. M'BRIDE.

Upper Canada.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twenty-eight day of November to be commenced held called and elected and to every of you,

GREETING —

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twelfth day of October last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-eighth day of this present month of November, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. But WE taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relcive you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, Hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the fifth day of January next you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the State and Welfare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof WE have caused these our letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York this twenty-second day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty-sixth year of our reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, about two months ago, a Stear between three and four years old. The owner is requested to come and prove his property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in three weeks from this date to pay for his keeping.

JONATHAN ASHBRIDGE.

York, Nov. 25th 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber (who again occupies the former Store East of Mrs HUNT's) informs his friends and the Public, that from being early in the Market he has now a choice assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries* and *Liquors* —all of which purchased for cash, he will sell at very reduced prices. Furs, Flour, and other Country produce will be received at the highest Market price, and Dollars at Eight Shillings N. Y. C. not refused.

THOMAS DEARY.

York, 7th August.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 LogHouses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT

Five Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Yard of Mr. WM. SMITH Junr. On or about the first of Oct. last a large Chesnut Sorrel Horse, fifteen hands high, with Ball Face and one hind foot white. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to the owner shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

AMOS SMITH.

Scarborough, Novr. 16th 1815.

FOR SALE.

A WELL built double Sleigh almost new and a Capital English Plated Harness for Two Horses. For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York, Novr. 8th 1815.

For Sale.

On very moderate terms.

Two hundred Acres

OF Excellent LAND, in the Township of WHITBY, Home District, twety five miles from the Town of YORK, on the Danford Road. A good and indisputable title will be given.

Apply at the PRINTING OFFICE, or to the subscriber.

S. THOMAS.

York, Sept. 21st, 1815.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully reminded that a small periodical work is printed monthly at Quebec, called the *Canadian Visitor*; Subscriptions for which are received at this office. Two numbers have arrived, and the third is expected daily.

This work is designed to extend useful information and promote a taste for reading among all classes of the community, by recommending those plans and new improvements in Education which have proved extensively useful in Great Britain, and in many other parts of the civilized world.

England is celebrated for her *Fleets* and *Armies*, but she is more deservedly celebrated for her *Moral, Literary* and *Religious* institutions. The most astonishing effects have been produced by these different establishments. And it is hoped that all the British colonies will imitate the parent country in the establishment of Seminaries and Bible Societies.

Since the horrors of war have been exchanged for the blessings of peace in this country, it is hoped that every Christian and true Patriot will *now* exert himself as much for the improvement of the country as he *has done* for its defence.

One half of the money which has been expended by the different nations of the earth for 20 years past in destroying one another, if it had been expended in promoting the arts of peace, the whole world might have been cultivated like a garden and *Churches, Chapels* and *School-houses* might have been erected for the accommodation of the whole human family.

It is sincerely hoped that all will learn wisdom by the things which they have suffered.

NOTICE.

Lieut. Governor's Office,
YORK, 20th day of November, 1815.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased, under Authority of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, to appoint Commissioners to assemble at York, the 2d day of January next, to receive claims from His Majesty's Subjects for Losses occasioned by the Enemy, His Majesty's Troops, or the Indians in Defence of the Province, all which claims, properly authenticated, must be transmitted to the Lieut. Governor's Office, before the 2d day of February next, accompanied by a Certificate that the Claimant has received no Compensation whatever, for any part of the loss, stated in his Claims.

WM. HALTON.
Secretary.

Lateſt Intelligence.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiſer of Tueſday.

Extract of a letter received per the Brig Maryland, dated

"MADEIRA, 14th Sept. 1815.

About 10 o'clock the Admiral's Secretary, Mr. Glover, and ſeveral officers from the Northumberland, came on ſhore, with letters and orders for wine to Meſſrs. M. Y. W. & Co. at whoſe houſe I was introduced to them—learning that Mr. Glover was every day a good deal in company with Napoleon, and always dined with him, I loſt no time in cultivating Mr. Glover's acquaintance, and the number of little anecdotes he gave me of him were quiet amuſing.

He is exceſſively fond of playing cards; and juſt before leaving England, he was furniſhed, at his own requeſt with cards, dominos, cheſs and backgammon boards—and ſcarcely an evening paſſes, but he plays Vingt-un, ſometimes with the admiral and his officers, and ſometimes with his exciled companions. One evening a ſhort time after the Northumberlaud left England, he won from the admiral upwards of 160 Napoleons; as it happened to be on the evening of his birth day, he was much elated.

Bertrand and the reſt of his countrymen, are very attentive and ſubmiſſive to him, and always addreſs him as "Emperor"—the Admiral and officers call him "General." He breakfaſts by himſelf, and never before eleven—dines with the admiral at ſix, and ſeldom appears on deck until juſt before or after dinner; at which meal he eats heartily and drinks mo' ately.

"The Sun ay before the Northumberland arrived here, the crew were cal'ed to prayers, (for you muſt know it is usual on board a line of battle ſhip to have Divine Service performed every Sunday,) and Boney who happened to appear on deck at the moment, immediately joined with the officers in all the forms in the Epiſcopal Church, "as ſoon as the ſervice was over, the admiral aſked him what religion he profeſſed—"ALL" ſaid Napoleon, "for I find it to be the beſt policy."

"He ſeldom ſpeaks of his wife or child—and upon the whole, he ſupports his fall with unalterable firmneſs. He is cheerful, and ſometimes pleaſent company; joins in converſation with every body and always has ſomething to ſay for himſelf? He is pleaſed with ſeeing military men, eſpecially ſuch as have been in any of his campaigns, and is always delighted when converſing on military ſubjects—*at Moscow, he ſays, he ought to have died, that there did glory ended.*

The Northumberland did not anchor but lay off and on about three miles from the ſhore, to prevent boats going alongſide. In the evening my friend S——— (who is acquainted with admiral Cockburn) and myſelf, went in a boat a conſiderable diſtance to ſea, for the purpoſe of getting on board; but the wind and ſea were ſo high, and the night promiſing to be dark, we were obliged to give up our project and return—which was fortunate enough, as the admiral, had ſent a note on ſhare, ſaying that his orders were ſuch that no perſon could be permitted on board.

"Before the A——— arrived, we had a ſpell of dreadful weather here—a Levant wind blew very hard for nearly three weeks, which dried up almoſt all the grapes; the vintage is ruined—I never in my life felt any thing ſo oppreſſive. The thermometer in ſome places ſtood as high as 100 and 110. A ſubſcription is opened here for the ſufferers at the battle of Waterloo," &c.

London, Sept. 14.

The ceſſion of the Floridas by the Spaniards to the Engliſh government is very currently reported. It is ſaid alſo that that ceſſion is viewed with conſiderable uneaſineſs by the United States; for ſince the acquiſition of Louiſiani, which Bonaparte forced the Spaniſh government to cede to him in order that he might ſell it again to the United States, the latter have always deſired to annex the two Floridas, which are ſo admirably ſituated to augment and round off th r poſſeſſions. The Floridas, as our readers will remember, were ceded to us by the treaty of 1763. We kept them until 1781, when they were taken by the Spaniards, to whom we ceded them by the treaty of 1783.

London Sept. 16.

Captain Maitland commanding the Bellero n, arrived at London on Tueſday, and delivered to Sir Hudſon Lowe the new Governor of St. Helena, 4000 pieces of gold found among the articles that appertained to Bonaparte. It is ſaid that the Governor will take care of that money for the purpoſe of giving it to the owner in ſuch proportions as will not endanger the ſafe keeping of his perſon.

The artificial leg made at Bradford in Yorkſhire, for the marquis of *Angleſey*, is one of the moſt curious pieces of workmanſhip of that kind: it is as ſtrong as a natural leg and is contrived with elaſtic ſprings, that the motions of the hip and the knee are performed with the greateſt eaſe, and that it is ſerviceable for every motion, either in ſitting down or walking.

The plague is at Mecca, and it is ſaid that 70,000 inhabitants of Cario had fallen victims to that cruel diſorder by the laſt of June.

Dutch papers to the 20th Sept. Engliſh to the 15th and French to the 23d have been received. They contain very little news.

The allied troops excepting the 150,000 deſtined to remain, were ſaid to be marching out of France—300,000 were ſaid to have commenced their march. Charlemont, Longwy, Montmedi, Neubriſac, Cherburgh, and many other towns ſtill held out: and the ſiege of ſome is ſaid to have been abandoned by the allies.

Murat is permitted to reſide in the Auſtrian ſtates, as a private individual, under the title of Count Lipani, he giving his parole of honor to the emperor not to quit the Auſtrian poſſeſſions without the conſent of the latter.

Nothing of the reported treaty between the French and allies had tranſpired; and many doubted that one had been ſigned.

The Americans have become unpopular in France, on account of the Bourbon party being the mere creatures of Britain. Our conſul at Bordeaux had been inſulted and it was deemed unſafe longer to mount the eagle, our national badge.

Great Britain expected to receive nine millions ſterling of the contributions levied on France.

BOSTON——Nov. 14.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From Hamburgh——We have been favored with Hamburgh papers to the 4th of October, containing London dates to Sept. 26, and Paris Sept. 25.

The Duke of Angouleme has returned to Paris. Talleyrand proceeds in negociating the peace.

Suchet, Duke of Albufera, has diſbanded his army, and aſked leave to reſide at Paris.

London, Sept. 26.—The diſmiſſal of Fouche cauſed a fall of 1 1-2 per rent in the French funds. Diſturbances increase in Ireland, and it is ſaid 10 regiments of Engliſh militia are ordered thither.

Prices——American Pearl Aſhes 60s. Pot Aſhes, none in market.

Hamburgh, Oct. 4. We can now with confidence inform our readers, that the Definitive Treaty between France and the Allies is nearly concluded. His Pruſſian Majeſty has ordered that no more of his troops ſhall be marched into France, as peace is nigh.

Bruſſels, Sept. 27. A corps of 15,000 of the Allied troops have ſurrounded Lille, and demanded its ſurrender.

Naples, Aug. 22. All the national domains and the donations of Joſeph Bonaparte and Murat, are to be reſtored to the original proprietors.

Liſbon Sept. 20. The expedition for Rio Janeiro is getting in readineſs.

Letters from Paris announce that ſerious difference have ariſen between the courts of R. Janeiro and Liſbon, and it is ſuppoſed that England will not meddle in this quarrel,

The Courier, of the 18th of September, announces that, in conſideration of the ſervices of the late Major Gen. Ross who was killed in the action near Baltimore, the Prince Regent has been pleaſed to grant honorable armorial diſtinctions to be placed on his monument, and to be borne by his widow and deſcendants.

A Hamburgh paper ſtates, under the head of Peris, Aug. 27, that the conſultation among the Ambaſſadors of the Four Allied Powers has not led to any decſive reſult On the part of Pruſſia a memorial had been preſented, in which it is ſtated that the preſent frontiers of France are too offenſive, and that to ſecure the future peace of Europe theſe frontiers muſt be made merely defenſive.

The celebrated Mary Ann Clark died on the 18th September.

Fal mouth, Sept. 10——Sailed the Chesterfield Packet with a mail for Halifax & N. York

London. Sept. 22

A moſt alarming, although, it is hoped, not very ſerious, accident, happened to Sir GEORGE MURRAY, on returning in a poſt chaiſe from a viſit to Lord Bathurſt, at Pultney yeſterday on leaving Linegrove, the poſtilian alighted to open the gates, when the horſes went off at full ſpeed; on paſſing down the High ſtreet an attempt was made to ſtop them, which only if poſſible, increaſed their pace and one of the wheels came off. on turning the bridge oppoſite the Red Lion Inn, the chaiſe went over with ſuch force as to be completely reverſed, reſting on the top, and the three remaining wheels continuing to whirl round for ſome time from the rapidity of the overthrow. Sir George was extricated from the carriage in this ſituation, and the aſſistance of Mr. Shillito, a ſurgeon, im mediately obtained. Fortunately although Sir George had received ſome severe contuſions, no ſerious conſequence were apprehended and he was ſoon recovered ſufficiently to be removed to his own houſe.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, Nov. 18.

Lateſt Foreign News.—By the arrival this morning of the brig Orient, Capt. Hicks, in 41 days from Dublin, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiſer have received a file of Dublin papers to the 7th of Oct. inclusive. Theſe papers contain Paris dates to the 30th of Sept. and London dates to October the 4th eleven days later than were before received.

The intelligence we have ſelected for our paper this day, will be found highly intereſting. The Treaty of Peace has been ſigned at Paris and the Allied Sovereigns have taken, or were about to take their departure from Paris.

The Duke of Otranto had left France, and the London Globe of Sept. 28, announced his arrival in London, This fact however is not confirmed by later dates.

Talleyrand is appointed Prime Miniſter of France.

A very alarming inſurrection has broken out in Spain. On this ſubject we have given below all that our limits will permit. The lateſt accounts from Corunna ſtate, that the inſurgents had been defeated, and their leader Porlier, taken priſoner.

The diſturbances in Ireland are increaſing to a ſerious and alarming degree. All the requeſt of 40 magiſtrates of the county of Tiperary, the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland on the 25th of Sept. Iſſued a proclamation, declaring the greater part of that county in "in a ſtate of diſturbance": warning the inhabitants againſt unlawful practices and directing the enforcement of "the proviſions of the inſurrection Act."

ANECDOTE.

The late Dr. Townſend walking down Broad ſtreet, Briſtol, during an illumination, obſerved a boy breaking every window which had not a light in it. Mr. T. aſked him how he dared to deſtroy people's windows in ſuch a manner. O, (ſaid the urchin) it's all for the good of the trade—*I'm a glazier.* All for the good of the trade, is it? (ſaid Mr. T. raiſing his cane and breaking the boy's head) that's for the good of my trade—*I'm a ſurgeon.*

EPIGRAM.

DICK, often drunk, when crop-ſick gravely ſwore
That *while he breath'd* he never would drink more:
Dick daily tipsey grows, nor perjur'd thinks
Himſelf, but ſwears *he breather not while he drinks.*

JOHN HIGGINS, JUN.

BLACKSMITH.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK, and its vicenity that he has commenced the above buſineſs on the Farm adjoining Major Givens near York Garriſon, where all work in his line will be done with neatneſs and deſpatch, and hopes by his attention to his buſineſs, to meet the Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 16 *Dec.* 1815.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a Meeting of the Magiſtrates of the Home Diſtrict, at the Clerk of the Peace Office in the Town of York, on Saturday the 30th Inſt. at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, to receive the applications of perſons in the ſaid Diſtrict, who are deſirous of obtaining a Tavern Licence for the enſuing year.

S. HEWARD
Clerk of Peace, H. D.

York, 12th December, 1815

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has for Sale an Assortment of the following Articles, viz:

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa nuts, Figs, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Orange, and Lemon Peal, Liquorice, Sugar Candy, Barley, Sago, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nut Megs, Alspice, Cloves, Pepper, Soap & Candles, Starch and Blue, Pipes, Pigtale, Lady Twist, and Plug Tobacco, Segars, and Snuff.

Wines, Rum, Brandy, Holland Gin, Irish Whiſky, Peppermint, Shrub, London Porter, Cheese, Codfish, Herrings.

MEDICINES AND PERFUMES,

Crockery and Glass Ware, Single & Double Stoves, Sheet Iron, Tin, Wire, Frying Pans, Sod Irons,

Plough Share Moulds, Spades & Shovels, Trace Chains Iron, Blister, Crawley and Hoop L Steel, Anvils and Vices, Locks and Hinges, Files, Copper & Iron Tea Kettles, Horse Nails, Wrought and Cut Nails from 3 2-1 to 2d Brads, Screws & shot, Window Glass, and Putty, Linseed Oil, Paints, Dye Stuff, Oil Vitriol, Sweet Oil, Carpenter's Tools, Brushes, Bellows, Fiddles, Flutes, Fifes, Cloths, Flannels, Wellington cord Vestings, Bombazetts, Cottons, Callicoes, Checks, Irish Linen, Cambricks, Muslins, Shirting, Tippets, Stockings, Mitts, Single and Tandem Harness, Skates, Wellingron Boots, Mens, Women and Children's Shoes, &c.

With avariety of Toys, to divert the Girls and Boys, and a number of other Articles too tedious to inſert, Which he will ſell low for cash, or Country produce.

—ALSO.—

A Sideboard, portable Deſks, Tables and Desk Bedſteads, a Carricle and harneſs.

WANTED.

Two Journeymen and an Apprentice about Sixteen years of Age, for the Joiner and Cabinet Making.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, 2d Dec. 1815.

To the Public.

A LARGE and valuable Tract of Land for ſale, ſituated in the following favorable Locations:

400 Acres on Yonge-Street near the Town.

750 Ditto in Raiſham, Diſtrict of London.

950 Ditto in Elmsley Diſtrict of Johnstown.

The above lands will be ſold together, or ſeperately as it may ſuit the convenience of the Purchaſer.

Any further information relative to the above lands may be obtained by applying at the Printing Office.

York, 25th Nov. 1815.

Notice.

ALL Perſons which are indebted to the Deputy Sheriff's Office, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame without delay: and all perſons having demands againſt the Subſcriber are requeſted to preſent the ſame for ſettlement, as he intends reſigning the ſituation of Deputy Sheriff.

W. D. FORREST,
Deputy Sheriff.

York, 18th Novr. 1815.

Advertiſement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Conceſſion, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Conceſſion, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Conceſſion, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home Diſtrict againſt the lands and teneements, which of Benjamin Gilbert, deceaſed, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Adminiſtrator, at the ſuit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Eſq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North ſide of King's Street, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houſes, out-houſes thereunto belonging, all which property I ſhall ſell at public Auction in the year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purpoſes, early in the Spring. Thoſe who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30th Nov. 1815

NOTICE.

WITHIN 4 Miles of the Garrison by Water on the Lake Shore a Quantity of hard woodconſiſting of Beach, Maple and Hickory to be ſold at a reaſonable price. For further particulars, Apply at the Printing Office.

Novr. 5th 1815.

LOST OR STOLEN.

ON MONDAY Evening last,—A Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing the following Notes of hand—viz: One against Monia Lawrence, and David Cunningham, for four hundred and fifty Dollars,—two against Jesse Ives for 20 dollars each, A letter Directed to ——— Hutchins, Oswago falls, and other trifling Papers. All persons are hereby forbidden purchasing the above Notes.—And any Person who will return said Pocket Book, to the Subscriber with its contents, or cause it at the Printing Office, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and no question asked.

VOLKERT VAN BUREN.

York, 5th Dec 1815. 2—3 ks.

For Sale.

LOT No. 23 in the Eight Concession of the Township of Vaughan, situate on the River Humber, not far from Holleys Mills. There is two branches of that River running through it, forming a Excellent Mill Scite, and several acres of good meadow Land.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, October 7th, 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York, Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*.
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do.
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*.
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 200 Acres.

Lots in Caistor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15. 5, Con. } 890 Acres
14 6, do. }

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons, purchasing a promissory note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York, in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars; which said note was lost or stolen from him on or about the 17th of July last.

JOHN BOWKER.

York, August, 18th, 1815.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

J. C.
W. A.

Srayed or Stolen.

FROM this Town, A Brown Mare, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, square dock, small star in the forehead, off fore foot white, and a natural trotter. Any person who will return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be obtained, shall receive a reward of

Ten Dollars.

W. P. Patrick.

York, September 30th, 1815.

Rogers and Stocking,

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

GIVE notice to their Friends and the Public, that they have on hand an extensive Assortment of various kinds of Hats, viz.—Beavers, Castors, Rorums, Merino, Wool, &c. all which are executed in the most fashionable style, and warranted equal in every respect to any yet manufactured; they are determined to keep constantly a full supply of every description to meet all demands, wholesale or retail, which they will sell on as liberal terms as can be obtained in this Province—every exertion will be made to render their Manufacture an object to the purchaser.—They have also on hand, a quantity of Hat-Trimmings of every description. Cash paid for Furs delivered at their Shop, opposite Mr. St. George's Store. York, June 9, 1815.

Wanted as above,

Four or Five Journeyman HATTERS, good Workmen will meet with good encouragement by Applying immediately.

☞ The first numbers of the *Canadian Visitor*, and a subscription list, are lodged at this Office, where persons subscribing, will receive them.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No. 116, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season, amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B. Cloths,	Romal Hhandkfs
do. do. Cassimeres	Black silk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab	Grand Rills,
Wellington Cords,	Men's Cotton Socks,
Fancy Vestings,	Men's white cotton
Black Bombazetts,	Worsted hose,
Superfine and low priced Prints,	Women's do. do. do.
White & Black Cambricks,	Men's Beaver & Buck skin Gloves,
Cotton Shirtings,	Ladies Beaver and Kid do.
Cotton Shawls,	Cotton Lace, Silk & Twist Pins, &c

And expects by the first Arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England, and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably sound as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

THE Subscribers have for Sale, at their Store at YORK, the following Articles which have been imported direct from the Manufactories and will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

Superfine and Middling Cloths,
White Flannels,
Wellington and Imperial Tippets,
Platoff Capes,
Women's Worsted Tippets,
Men's Comforters,
Suspenders,
An assortment of Hosiery,
White Cottons,
Striped Checked Do.
Drab Nankeens,
Striped Florentine,
Elegant Waistcoat paterns,
Leather Gloves,
English Saddles & Bridles,
White Dimity,
Callicoes and Ginghams,
Leno and Fancy Muslins,
Bandannas,
Imitation Do.
Silks and Threads,
Gilt and Plated Buttons,
Glass and Crockery,
Groceries,
English Pickles,
A large assortment of Nails,
Iron Mongery,
Real Havanna Segars,
Hambro Lines,

And a Variety of other Articles too numerous for Insertion.

They have also Received by the late arrivals the undermentioned Liquors, which they warrant genuine and will be sold at a very moderate price.

Superior Old Port, do. Madeira, do. Claret. } Draught AND Bottled.

And a few dozen Bottles of Wellington Punch.

N B.—Liberal Credit will be given if required.

JACKSON & SONS.

YORK, Nov. 22, 1815.

CASH,

PAID for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. GIDELOW.

YORK, August 31st, 1815.

ONE ISSUE
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1816

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